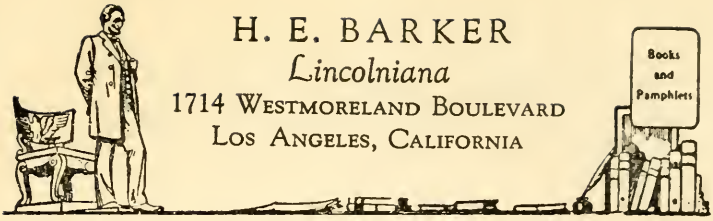
Job Darlington

H. E. BARKER
Lincolniana
1714 WESTMORELAND BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



BAILEY'A ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

An old newspaper clipping dated Columbus,Mo. Oct. 7, 1912, contains this statement:

"A dictionary which belonged to Abraham Lincoln has just been given to the State Historical Soc. of Missouri by W.W.Glass, a retired farmer of Maryville, Mo. The book is called "An Universal Etymological English Dictionary and Interpreter of Hard Words." A bullet hole can be plainly seen in the cover. On the flyleaf are the names of members of the Lincoln family who owned it at different times, including "A.Lincoln" and"Thomas Lincoln." ******* The book was found in the attic of an old log cabin on a farm in Hancock Co. Ills. Mr. Glass bought the farm in 1879. On adjoining farms there lived three old bachelor cousins of Abraham Lincoln, and these men used to exchange books with the man from whom Mr. Glass bought the farm."

In Beveridge's Life of Lincoln there are references to this old volume, on pages 21, 64, and 73, in which the author of this work is made known as N. Bailey.

Jesse Weik mentions a "Barclay's Dictionary" (The Real Lincoln, page 23) that Lincoln used in Indiana, and that is undoubtedly this same work by Bailey.

The present owners of the original volume have placed its value at one thousand dollars.

H. E. Barker

D. Darling

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Job Darlington 1776

An Universal Etymological

ENGLISH DICTIONARY;

COMPREHENDING

The Derivations of the Generality of Words in the *English* Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient *British*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, *Norman*, and Modern *French*, *Teutonick*, *Dutch*, *Spanish*, *Italian*; as also from the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Languages, each in their proper Characters.

AND ALSO

A brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words, derived from any of the aforesaid Languages, and Terms of Art, relating to ANATOMY, BOTANY, PHYSICK, PHARMACY, SURGERY, CHYMISTRY, PHILOSOPHY, DIVINITY, MATHEMATICKS, GRAMMAR, LOGICK, RHETORICK, MUSICK, HERALDRY, MARITIME AFFAIRS, MILITARY DISCIPLINE, HORSEMANSHIP, HUNTING, HAWKING, FOWLING, FISHING, GARDENING, HUSBANDRY, HANDICRAFTS, CONFECTIONARY, CARVING, COOKERY, *&c.*

TOGETHER WITH

A large Collection and Explication of Words and Phrases used in our Ancient STATUTES, CHARTERS, WRITS, OLD RECORDS, and PROCESSES in Law; and the Etymology, and Interpretation of the Proper Names of MEN, WOMEN, and remarkable *Places* in *Great-Britain*: Also the DIALECTS of our different Countries.

Containing many Thousand Words more than either *Harris*, *Philips*, *Kersey*, or any *English* Dictionary before extant.

To which is added,

A Collection of our most common PROVERBS, with their Explication and Illustration.

The whole WORK compiled and methodically digested, as well for the Entertainment of the Curious, as the Information of the Ignorant; and for the Benefit of young Students, Artificers, Tradesmen, and Foreigners, who are desirous thoroughly to understand what they Speak, Read, or Write.

Twentieth Edition, with considerable Improvements. 1763

By N. BAILEY, Φιλόλογος.

LONDON:

Printed for T. Osborne, H. Woodfall, J. Beecroft, B. Dodd, W. Strahan, J. Hinton, John Rivington, R. Baldwin, W. Johnston, L. Hawes, W. Clarke, and R. Collins, J. Richardson, T. Longman, G. Keith, T. Caslon, S. Crowder, B. Law and Co. W. Fenner, P. Stevens, R. Withy, C. Henderson, A. and C. Corbett, R. and C. Ware, J. Coote, Z. Stuart, C. Rivington, and J. Hinxman. 1763.

[Price SIX SHILLINGS.]

ILLUSTRISSIMO

FREDERICO LUDOVICO

WALLIÆ Principi;

PRINCIPIBUSQUE Serenissimis

ANNÆ

AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ ELEONORÆ,

ELIZABETHÆ CAROLINÆ;

GEORGII & CAROLINÆ,

Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. Regis & Reginæ,

PROPAGINI CLARISSIMÆ.

Serenissimi Principis

QUM Divina Providentia, quæ perfidiam Britannis semper fuit adversa, Patri augustissimo vobis, Regi Georgio, Britannici regimiris habenas benevolè commisit manu, sub cujus auspiciis, ab imperio Patriâ Liberatæ, Legibus, Religione, Avis adhuc tutices fruimur; non potuimus non nobis ipsis

ILLUSTRISSIMO

FREDERICO LUDOVICO

WALLIÆ Principi;

PRINCIPIBUSQUE Sereniſſimis

A N N Æ,

AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ ELEONORÆ,

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GEORGII et *CAROLINÆ*,

Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. Regis et Reginæ,

PROPAGINI CLARISSIMÆ.

Sereniſſimi PRINCIPES,

CUM Divina Providentia, quæ periclitanti Britanniæ ſemper fuit Adjutrix, Patri auguſtiſſimo veſtro, Regi GEORGIO, Britannici regiminis habenas benevolâ commiſerit manu, ſub cujus mitiſſimo ac juſtiſſimo imperio Patriâ, Libertate, Legibus, Religione ſalvis adhuc fœlices fruimur; non poſſumus non nobis

ipsis gratulari, non modò quòd quem Vos Stirpis ipsum nos jam nacti simus Patriæ Patrem; sed etiam quòd Vos tam chara pignora ob oculos habeamus, ut hæc tanta bona à se, per Patris vestri, serenissimi Walliæ Principis manus, ad seram posteritatem tandem transmittantur. Permittatis igitur & me quoque cum omnibus bonis promissâ patrio solo beneficia ex Progenie tam Augustâ, fœlici, & æquali Indole ornatâ, lætum & exultantem animum significandi ansam quà licuit arripere. Ideoque hoc meum Opusculum illustrissimo Nomini vestro dicare sustinui; quod etsi tantis Principibus haud satis dignum forsan videatur, aliquid saltem adminiculi studiis vestris Anglicanis allaturum sperarem. Quapropter notâ, ac solenni regiæ Stirpis benevolentiâ fretus, quicquid sit, eâ, quâ par est, submissâ mentis devotione Vobis offerre ausus sum. Quod dum nimis forsan audaciter facio, ut generosè mihi condonetis, & pro assuetâ bonitate propitio vultu intuentes, propenso erga Vos studio & cultui tribuatis, quàm humillimè rogo ac deprecor. Macti estote, Ornatissimi PRINCIPES, ingenitâ Virtute, bonis Literis, omnibusque regiis Ornamentis, quibus summam illam Exspectationem, quam cuncti de Vobis conceperint, non exæquare modò, sed & superare possetis. Teque, FREDERICE Nobilissime, ut olim, cum Deo O. M. omnium rerum Gubernatori, avi Patris vitæ hujus & terrenæ fœlicitatis saturum, Britannicum cum cœlestibus commutare soliis visum fuerit, Paternum tenentem Sceptrum læta Britannia, fœlicesque Posteri conspicere gaudeant, animo pientissimo exoptat, oratque,

N. BAILEY.

THE INTRODUCTION.

THE Faculty of Speech, which makes ſo conſiderable a Difference between a Man and a Brute, is of excellent Uſe, as it renders Mankind converſible one with another, and as the various natural Endowments, Obſervations, Experiences, and Attainments of every individual Man, are hereby, with a wonderful Facility, mutually communicated. And we may add to this the Invention of Letters, by means of which we are not confined within the narrow Limits of our Acquaintance and Cotemporaries, but one Man may be acquainted with the Attainments of Multitudes of the wiſeſt Men in Preſent and Ancient Times, either in his own or remote Countries. Words are thoſe Channels, by which the Knowledge of Things is convey'd to our Underſtandings: And therefore, upon a right Apprehenſion of them depends the Rectitude of our Notions; and in order to form our Judgments right, they muſt be underſtood in their proper Meaning, uſed in their true Senſe, either in Writing or Speaking: For, if the Words of the Speaker or Writer, though ever ſo appoſite to the Matter, be taken in a wrong Senſe, they form erroneous Ideas in the Mind concerning the Thing ſpoken or written of; and if we uſe Words in a falſe and improper Senſe, this cauſes Confuſion in the Underſtanding of the Hearer, and renders the Diſcourſe unintelligible.

It ought, therefore, to be the ſpecial Care and Study of every one, who would have his Mind furniſhed with the uſeful Knowledge of Things of any kind, to get a true and diſtinct Idea of the proper Senſe and Meaning of Words, and Terms of Art, in which they are expreſſed, without which no good Progreſs can be made.

It

It has therefore been the universal Practice of all polite Nations, to make the Study of Letters the first Business of Life: And because this Accomplishment is necessary to all Persons, and but few, comparatively speaking, have the Advantage of a learned Education to any considerable Proficiency, *Dictionaries* have in all Languages been compiled, to which, as to Storehouses, such Persons may have recourse, as often as any thing occurs in Conversation or Reading, with which they are unacquainted, or when they themselves would speak or write properly and intelligibly.

And as such Helps have been thought useful in all civilized Nations, they appear more eminently necessary in the *English* Tongue, not only because it is, perhaps, the most copious Language of any in *Europe*, but is likewise made up of so great a Variety of other Languages, both Ancient and Modern, as will plainly appear to any one who shall peruse the following *Dictionary*. Of the Reason of which Mixture, and by what Accidents it was brought about, I shall give the following Account.

That Languages are liable to Changes and Alterations (besides that ancient Confusion of Tongues at the Building of the Tower of *Babel*) there have been too many Instances to require any Proof. The Causes of Change in Languages are, in general, Three:

First, *Commigrations* or *Conquests* of Nations, by which, in Tract of Time, there succeeds a Coalition of the Languages of the Conquerors with the Conquered. So the *Italian* Language sprang from the *Latin*, being mixed with *German-Gothick*: The *Spanish* from *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gaulish* or *Morisco*: The *French* from the *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gaulish* or *Gallick*.

Secondly, From *Commerce*, by which Offices, Dignities, the Names of Wares, and Terms of Traffick, are introduced, which we commonly take with the Wares from the Persons of whom we have them, and new form them according to the Genius of our own Tongue.

Thirdly, From the *Esteem* and valuable *Properties* of any particular Language, by which we endeavour to imitate this or that Tongue, as the more *Learned*, *Elegant*, *Copious*, or *Expressive*. So learned Men all over *Europe* esteem the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, as the Treasuries of all Science; Christian Divines reverence the *Hebrew* and *Greek*; the *Turks* and *Mahometans* the *Arabick*, as the Mistress of Religion; the *Dutch*, *Germans*

 and

and *English*, the *French*, for its Softness and Smoothness of Expression; the *Danes* and *Swedes* the *Teutonick*, as more copious.

If a Tongue be once esteemed more learned, from thence the Learned commonly borrow *Technical* Words, or Words of Art; as in *Physick*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, and others, from the *Greek*. If it be esteemed more elegant or fine in Pronunciation, then Courtiers, who are apt to dislike any thing that is common, and the Product of their own Country, and to delight in what is foreign, borrow a great many Words of Complaisance and Address.

First, The ancient Language of *Britain* is generally allowed to have been the same with the *Gaulic* or *French* (this Island, in all probability, having been first peopled from *Gallia*) as both *Cæsar* and *Tacitus* affirm, and prove, by many strong and conclusive Arguments, as by their Religion, Manners, Customs, and the Nearness of their Situation. But now we have very small Remains of the ancient *British* Tongue left in *England*, except in *Wales* and *Cornwall*; which will not appear strange when what follows is considered.

Julius Cæsar, some Time before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Time of King *Cassivellane*, made a Descent upon *England*, tho' he rather discover'd it than made a Conquest of it; but about the Year of Christ 45, in the Time of *Claudius*, *Aulus Plautius* was sent over with some *Roman* Forces, by whom, and *P. Ostorius Scapula*, *Codigunus*, and *Caractacus*, two Kings of the *Britons*, were severally overcome in a Battle. A *Roman* Colony was planted at *Malden* in *Essex*, and the Southern Parts thereof reduced to the Form of a *Roman* Province; and after that, the Whole was conquered, as far as to the Friths of *Dumbarton* and *Edinburgh*, by *Agricola*, in the Time of *Domitian*; and the Remains of the unconquered *Britons* retired to the West Part, called *Wales*, carrying their Language with them over the Mountains, where they have preserved it to this Day.

Britain being thus become a *Roman* Province, tho' still suffered to be governed by Kings of its own, as Vice-Roys under the *Roman* Emperors, the *Roman* Legions residing in *Britain* for the Space of above two hundred Years, undoubtedly disseminated the *Latin* Tongue; and the People being also governed by Laws written in *Latin*, must necessarily make a Mixture of Languages. This seems to have been the first Mutation the Language of *Britain* suffered: However, so tenacious were our Forefathers of their Native Language, that it over-grew the *Roman*.

Thus

Thus the *British* Tongue continued for some time mixed with Provincial *Latin*, till the *Roman* Legions being called home, upon account of intestine Troubles, about the Year 433, the *Scots* and *Picts*, taking the Advantage of their Absence, harrassed the Northern Parts of *Britain*; against whom King *Vortigern*, about the Year 440, call'd in the Assistance of the *Saxons*, a Great and Potent Nation among the *Germans*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, but greater by the Aggregation of many People under their Name and Service, as the *Jutes* from *Jutland*, and the *Angles* from *Sleswick*; who coming hither under the Conduct of *Hengist* and *Horsa*, having overcome the *Picts* and *Scots* in a pitched Battle, near *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, were afterwards rewarded for this Victory with the Isle of *Thanet*, and after that with the whole County of *Kent*, where they governed for about 350 Years, under the Titles of Earls of *Kent*; but they growing powerful, began afterwards to quarrel with their Landlords, whom by Degrees they dispossessed of all the Country on this Side the *Severn*, parcelling it out into seven Kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, destroying the *British* Tongue, then mixed with the Provincial *Latin*, together with the Inhabitants, by a long and destructive War, the Remains of them being again obliged to retire with the *British* Tongue over the Mountains of *Wales*.

Thus the *British* Language being in a manner quite extinct in all other Parts of *Britain*, the *Saxon* Language became the Language of the Country, and so continued till near the Year 800, when the *Danes* infested *England*, and made Settlements in the *North* and *East* Parts of *Britain*, and at length, in about 200 Years, arrived at the sole Government of it; but their Government lasting only about 26 Years, made not so considerable a Change in the *English Saxon*, as the next Revolution. Then about the Year 1067, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, commonly called *William the Conqueror*, came over to *Britain*; and, having vanquished *Harold* the *Danish* King, made an entire Conquest of *Britain*: And as a Monument of their Conquest, the *Normans* endeavoured to yoke the *English* under their Tongue, as they had them under their Command, by compelling them to teach their Children in their Schools nothing but the *French*, by publishing their Laws in *French*, and by enforcing them most rigorously to plead and be impleaded in that Tongue, for the Space of about 350 Years: By which means the Language of *Britain* became a Dialect of the *English Saxon*, and *Norman French*, which now are the Ground-work or Fundamentals of the present Language of *Great-Britain*.

Having thus shewn how the ancient *British* Language was in a manner extirpated by the *Romans*, *Danes*, and *Saxons*, and suc-

ſucceeded by the *Saxon*, and after that, the *Saxon* blended with the *Norman French*. Before I proceed to account for the Alteration of the *Engliſh Saxon*, by the two other Cauſes, I ſhall mention ſomething relating to the *Saxon* Tongue, of a great Part of which the *Normans* deſpoiled us, giving us a worſe for a better. "Great, verily (ſays *Camden*) was the Glory of our Tongue "before the *Norman* Conqueſt, in this, that the Old *Engliſh* "could expreſs moſt aptly all the Conceptions of the Mind in "their own Tongue, without borrowing from any." And of this gives the following Examples.

The Service of God, called *Religion*, they called Gan-ꝥarener, as the only Aſſurance and faſt Anchor-hold of our Souls Health.

The *Gladſome Tidings of Salvation*, which the *Greeks* call Εὐαγγέλιον, they called Godſpel, *i. e.* God's Speech.

Our *Saviour*, in *French Savieur*, of *Salvator*, Lat. they called Al-hael, *i. e.* All Health.

The *Phariſees*, Sundeþ halgens, *i. e.* Religious Men, which had ſundered and ſeparated themſelves from the Men of the World.

The *Scribes*, Boc-Men, *i. e.* Book-Men.

The *Sacrament*, þalgdom, *i. e.* Holy Judgment.

Fertility, Eorðer Wele, *i. e.* the Wealth of the Earth.

The *Judgment*, Dome-ſettle, *i. e.* the Settling of Doom.

A *Parliament*, Witten-mot, *i. e.* an Aſſembly of Wiſe Men.

Conſcience, Inpit, *i. e.* that which they did inwardly wot or know certainly.

Alſo the Names they gave to their *Months* were ſignificant; as,

JANUARY [Wulfe-Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* Wolf-Month] becauſe in that Month the Wolves were moſt mitchievous to them, for that, through the Extremity of Cold and Snow, they could not find Beaſts ſufficient to ſatisfy their ravenous Appetites.

FEBRUARY [Sprout-Kele, *Sax. i. e.* Cole-Wort or Spring-Wort] becauſe then Worts begin to ſprout.

MARCH [Lencr Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* the Lengthening Month] becauſe then the Days begin in Length to exceed the Nights.

APRIL [Oorter-Monaþ, *Sax.*] becauſe their *Eaſter* generally fell in *April*.

MAY [Tri-milci, *Sax. i. e.* three Milkings] becauſe they then milk'd their Cattle three Times a Day.

JUNE [Mede-Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* Meadow-Month] becauſe then their Cattle were turned out to feed in the Meadows.

JULY [Þey-Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* Hay-Month] becauſe then they generally cut their Hay.

AUGUST [Arn-Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* Barn-Month] becauſe they then filled their Barns.

SEPTEMBER [Gerrt-Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* Griſt-Month] becauſe they carried their new Corn to the Mill.

OCTOBER [Wyn-Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* Wine-Month] becauſe then Grapes were uſually preſſed to make Wines.

NOVEMBER [Wynde-Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* Windy-Month] becauſe of the high Winds happening commonly in that Month.

DECEMBER [Wynter-Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* Winter-Month] becauſe of the Cold then growing intenſe, and afterwards, Þælig-Monaþ, *Sax. i. e.* Holy-Month] on account of the Nativity of Chriſt.

I ſhall only add one Piece of *Saxon* Antiquity more, and ſo proceed, which is the *Lord's Prayer* in the *Saxon* Language, written about the Year of Chriſt 900, by *Alfred* Biſhop of *Durham*.

> Vnſen ſaðeſ ðic aſð in heoſnaſ ſic gehalguð ðin noma
> Our Father which art in Heavens be hallowed thine Name
> to cýmeð ðin ric ſic ðin ſilla ſue iſ in heoſnaſ and
> come thy Kingdom be thy Will ſo as in Heavens and
> in Eorðo. Vnſen hlaf oſer ſinthe ſel vſ to dæg anð ſorſ-
> in Earth. Our Loaf ſuperſubſtantial give us to Day and for-
> gef vſ ſýlda unna ſue ſe ſorgefan ſýldgum vnum, and
> give us Debts our ſo we forgive Debts ours, and
> no inleað vnið in cuſtnung, Al gefriig vnich from ifle,
> do not lead us into Temptation, but deliver every one from Evil.
> Amen.
> Amen.

By theſe Inſtances it does appear, that the *Engliſh Saxon* Language, of which the *Normans* diſpoiled us in great Part, had its Beauties, was ſignificant and emphatical, and preferable to what they impoſed upon us.

This may ſuffice for the Mutation of our Language upon the firſt Cauſe of it, which was Conqueſt: I now proceed to the other Two.

Secondly, As to *Commerce*, the *Britains* having been of a long Time a Trading Nation, as it generally happens, we have had many Words introduced by that Means; and beſides, *Britain* having been a conſiderable Time under Subjection to the See of *Rome* in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, the *Italians* coming over hither to manage the Pope's Concerns, and others for Church Dignities, and many *Britains* going hence to *Rome* on account of Eccleſiaſtical Suits, Prieſthoods, Abbacies, and Biſhopricks, muſt unavoidably introduce ſome *Italian* Words among us.

Thirdly, As to the particular Properties of a Language, our Tongue has undergone no ſmall Mutation, or rather has received no ſmall Improvement upon that Account; for as to the *Greek* and *Latin*, the Learned have, together with the Arts and Sciences (now rendered very familiar among us) introduced abundance, nay almoſt all the Terms of Arts in the *Mathematicks*, *Philoſophy*, *Phyſick*, and *Anatomy*, with many others from them; and many more have we entertained from the *Latin*, *French*, *&c.* for the ſake of Neatneſs and Elegancy.

So that at this Day our Language, which 1800 Years ago was the ancient *Britiſh* or *Welſh*, is now a Mixture of *Saxon*, *Teutonick*,

tonick, *Dutch*, *Danish*, *Norman*, and Modern *French*, embellished with the *Greek* and *Latin*.

Yet is not this, I think, any Disparagement to the *English* Tongue as now spoke (for this Change is nothing but what all Languages have been liable to, and have undergone, and do interchangeably participate each with other, having likewise enfranchised many Words from the *Latin* and *Greek*, tho' perhaps not so many as we) but it rather makes to the Advantage of its Character; for by transplanting Foreign Words into our Native Soil, and new forming them, we have so enriched it, that now it is become the most Copious and Significant Language in *Europe*, if not in the World.

Thus *Camden* said of it in his Time, "That though he would "not say the *English* Tongue was as sacred as the *Hebrew*, or "as learned as the *Greek*, yet that it was as *fluent* as the *Latin*, "as *courteous* as the *Spanish*, as *courtlike* as the *French*, and as "*amorous* as the *Italian*; so that being beautified and enriched "out of other Tongues, partly by enfranchising and indenizoning Foreign Words, partly by implanting new ones with "artful Composition, our Tongue is as copious, pithy and significative as any other in *Europe*."

And Dr. *Heylin* says of it, "That whereas the *English* "Tongue is a Compound of *Latin*, *French*, *Dutch*, &c. it rather adds to its Perfection, than detracts any thing from its "Worth, since out of every Language we have culled the "most significant Words, and equally participate of what is "excellent in them, their Imperfections being rejected: For "it is neither so boisterous as the *Dutch*, nor so effeminate "as the *French*, yet as significant as the *Latin*, and, in the "happy Conjunction of two or more Words in one, little "inferior to the *Greek*."

If then the *English* Tongue, in the Opinion of these learned Authors, deserved this Character in their Time, how much more now, having since received so considerable Improvements from so many celebrated Writers.

Having given this short Account, by what Steps and Gradations the *English* Tongue is arrived to be what it now is, I shall proceed to give a brief Account of the Method I have taken in the following Work.

It is not my Design to depreciate the Labours of those worthy Authors, whose Writings of this kind have saved me much Pains: I shall only say, as, *facile est inventis addere*, in perusing the best Books of this kind extant, I have found in them

both a Redundancy and Deficiency; the former of which I have omitted, to make room for the latter, having enriched this with ſeveral thouſand *Engliſh* Words and Phraſes in no *Engliſh* Dictionary before extant.

As for the Etymological Part, or thoſe Words from Foreign Languages, whence the *Engliſh* Words were derived, I think I am the firſt who has attempted it in *Engliſh*, except what Mr. *Blunt* has done in his *Gloſſography*, which is a very ſmall Part, and thoſe of a *Latin* Derivation chiefly, beſides a ſmall Extract of Dr. *Skinner*'s *Etymologicon*.

However, I ſhall not enlarge at preſent upon the Uſefulneſs of that Part, ſuppoſing that ſuch Perſons who underſtand the Languages need no ſuch Information; and as to thoſe who do not, the Etymological Part is ſeparated ſo diſtinctly from the reſt, being incloſed within Crotchets, that they may paſs it over without any manner of Trouble or Inconvenience.

In order to the more eaſy apprehending the Method I have taken, I ſhall give the following Account:

1. In thoſe Words of a Northern Derivation, I have generally given the *Saxon* Word firſt, from whence the *Engliſh* Word, in all Probability, was derived; and afterwards the *Teutonick*, *Daniſh*, and *Low-Dutch*, where I have found them in the ſame, or a cognate Signification.

2. In many Words, for which no *Saxon* Words are to be found, I have given the *Teutonick*, *Low-Dutch*, *Daniſh*, or others, where they are to be found of the ſame or a like Signification, though it is very probable they came to us immediately from the *Saxon* Tongue; but the Fewneſs of the Books we have now left in the *Saxon* Language does not furniſh us with them; and inaſmuch as it is certain, that the *Engliſh Saxon* is no other than a Dialect of the ancient *Teutonick*, it appears therefore the more probable.

3. In Words derived from the Southern Languages, I have ſet down the *French*, and afterwards frequently the *Italian* and *Spaniſh*, if they have them in the ſame or a like Signification; and laſtly, the *Latin*, from which probably they were all derived.

4. In Terms of Art, as *Anatomy*, *Chymiſtry*, *Logick*, *Mathematicks*, *Philoſophy*, *Phyſick*, *Surgery*, and others, I have generally given the *French*, if they have them, then the *Latin*, and afterwards the *Greek*, from whence they generally proceeded.

5. In many Words of a *Latin* or *Greek* Original, not properly Terms of Art, I have likewiſe in the firſt Place ſet the *French*, afterwards the *Latin* and *Greek*, ſo far complying with thoſe who are of Opinion, that we have them immediately, or in the firſt Place, from the *French*; though I cannot entirely give into that Notion, for Reaſons which will appear in ſome of the following Articles.

6.

6. Thus much in the general, but more particularly as for those Words which the *French* have very near in Spelling, and also the *Latin*, I have set down the *French* first, and after the *Latin*, from which they are derived.

7. In *Nouns*, especially those that end in *ion*, as *Salvation*, *Generation*, &c. which are evidently derived from the *Latin*, to avoid the Swelling of the Book, by setting down the *Latin* and *French* Words, I have put *F.* of *L.* at the End of the Paragraph, which signifies the Words, *Generation*, *Salvation*, &c. are as well *French* as *English* literally, which come of the *Latin*, *Salvatio*, *Generatio*, &c. and differ only by the Addition of *n* at the End.

8. In other *Nouns*, where the *English* Word is pure *Latin*, and the *French* differs in Spelling, in some Letter or Letters, as *Author*, L. *Autheur*, F. I have set the *French* within a Crotchet, and *L.* at the End, which denotes the Word to be almost literally *Latin*.

9. In many *Adjectives* in *ive*, as *conclusive*, &c. which are not found in *Latin* Dictionaries, though they might be analogically formed, as well as the Adverb *conclusive*, I have omitted to set *L.* at the End.

10. In *Adjectives* and *Participles*, I have omitted to set down the *French*, because it appears plain to me, they were rather derived of the *Latin* than the *French*, as *Desolate*, of *Desolatus*, L. rather than *Desolé*, F. This may suffice for the rest.

11. As to *Verbs*, I have for the most part set down the *Latin Supines*, as the Words from which the *English* are immediately derived, rather than the *Infinitive* Moods, especially those of the third Conjugation in *Latin*, because nearer in the Spelling, as *to collect*, from *Collectum*, Supine, rather than *Colligerè*, Infinitive, for the Reason before-mentioned.

I have not confined myself to derive from those *Latin* Words only, that may be found in Authours call'd *Classick*, or of the purest Ages of the *Latin* Tongue; since it is evident we have derived from many *Latin* Words, which have been handed down to us by Writers of a later Date, *Schoolmen*, *Philosophers*, *Physicians*, *Mathematicians*, and others.

If any of those Words, given as the *Etymon* of the *English* Word, should be thought too remote in Sense or Spelling, it may be sufficient to obviate such an Objection, that nothing is more common in the transplanting Words from one Language to another, than to make considerable Variations; as in the Word *Knave*, from the *Saxon* Cnapa, which differs literally and in Sense too; for it signified in *Saxon* Times no more than *Servitor*, but now generally is used to signify a *dishonest Person*. And as

to the Spelling, the different Orthography of Nations has ſo diſguiſed many Words of the ſame Pronunciation and Signification, that they appear ſo unlike, that ſuch as are not acquainted with each Language, nor accuſtomed to Etymological Obſervations, can hardly diſcern their Affinity: And beſides, very few of the Etymological Words are my own, but I have generally the Suffrage of *Somner*, *Camden*, *Verſtegan*, *Spelman*, *Caſaubon*, Dr. *Th. Henſhaw*, *Skinner*, *Junius*, *Menagius*, *Minſhew*, and other great Names, and approved Etymologiſts, to bear me out.

To conclude; I have omitted nothing to render this Work as complete, as all the Helps I could come at and other Circumſtances would admit of. And I hope, that, conſidering the vaſt Variety both of Words and Things, as few Errors have eſcaped my Notice as could reaſonably be expected. If any diſſent from me in any Particular, it ought to ſecure me from Cenſure, that I pretend only to propoſe to, and not impoſe upon, their Judgment; and ſhall conclude with *Horace*,

——————Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis,
Candidus imperti: ſi non, his utere mecum.

N. BAILEY.

ABBREVIATIONS *made use of in this following* WORK.

A.	Arabick.
B.	British.
Belg.	Belgic, *or* Dutch.
C.	Country Word.
Cant.	Canting Word.
C. Br.	Welsh.
Ch.	Chaldee.
C. L.	Civil Law.
C. T.	Chymical Term.
Dan.	Danish.
Du.	Dutch.
E. C.	East Country.
F. or *Fr.*	French.
F. L.	Forest Law.
F. of *L.*	French *of* Latin.
Gr.	Greek.
H.	Hebrew.
H. P.	Hunting Phrase.
H. T.	Hunting Term.
Ital.	Italian.
L.	Latin.
L. P.	Law Phrase.
L. S.	Present Lower Saxon.
L. T.	Law Term.
M. P.	Military Phrase.
M. T.	Military Term.
N. C.	North Country.
O.	Old Word.
O. C.	Old Character.
O. F.	Old French.
O. L.	Old Latin.
O. P.	Old Phrase.
O. R.	Old Records.
O. S.	Old Statute.
P. T.	Physical Term.
P. W.	Poetical Word.
Sax.	Saxon.
Sc.	Scotch.
S. C.	South Country.
S. L.	Statute Law.
Span.	Spanish.
S. P.	Sea Phrase.
S. T.	Sea Term.
S. W.	Scripture Word.
Syr.	Syriack.
Teut.	Teutonick, *or* Ancient German.
W. C.	West Country.

† prefixed to a Word, denoteth it to be obsolete.
‖ before a Word, denoteth it to be bad.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETS *of the* Engliſh, Saxon, Greek, *and* Hebrew *Characters, paralleled for the* Uſe *of thoſe who would acquaint themſelves with* Etymological *Words.*

Engliſh Capitals,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
O. *Engliſh* Capitals,	𝔄	𝔅	ℭ	𝔇	𝔈	𝔉	𝔊	ℌ	ℑ	𝔎	𝔏	𝔐
Saxon Capitals,	A	B	C	D	ꝺ	F	ꞡ	ꝑ	I	K	L	ꝏ
Greek Capitals,	A	B		Δ	E,	H	Γ		I	K	Λ	M
Engliſh ſmall,	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
O. *Engliſh* ſmall,	𝔞	𝔟	𝔠	𝔡	𝔢	𝔣	𝔤	𝔥	𝔦	𝔨	𝔩	𝔪
Saxon ſmall,	a	b	c	ꝺ	ꝼ	ꝼ	ꞡ	h	ı	ꝁ	l	m
Greek ſmall,	α	β		δ	ε,η		γ		ι	κ	λ	μ
Hebrew,	א	ב		ד			ג	ה	י	ק	ל	מ

Engliſh Capitals,	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	U	W	X	Y	Z
O. *Engliſh* Capitals,	𝔑	𝔒	𝔓	𝔔	ℜ	𝔖	𝔗	𝔙	𝔘	𝔚	𝔛	𝔜	ℨ
Saxon Capitals,	N	O	P		R	ſ	T	V		ꝡ	X	Y	Z
Greek Capitals,	N	O	Π		P	Σ	T				Ξ	Υ	Z
Engliſh ſmall,	n	o	p	q	r	ſ	t	v	u	w	x	y	z
O. *Engliſh* ſmall,	𝔫	𝔬	𝔭	𝔮	𝔯	𝔰	𝔱	𝔳	𝔲	𝔴	𝔵	𝔶	𝔷
Saxon ſmall,	n	o	p	cp	ꞥ	ꞩ	ꞇ	v	u	ꝡ	x	y	ꝯ
Greek ſmall,	ν	ο	π		ρ	σ	τ				ξ	υ	ζ
Hebrew,	נ	ו	פ		ר	ס	ט	ו					

Greek,	Ch X χ Ph Φ φ Pſ Ψ ψ Th Θ ϑ θ O ο Ω ω
Hebrew,	Ch ח Gn ע Ph פ Sh ש Th ת Tz צ and
Saxon,	Th Ð, ð, þ, That þ
Hebrew Vowels,	a ַ - e ֶ .. i . o ֹ : u ֻ

An UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL

English Dictionary:

BEING ALSO

An Interpreter of Hard Words.

A. An Abbreviature of *Anno* and *Artium*, as *A. D. Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord; *A. B. Artium Baccalaureus*, Batchelor of Arts; *A. M. Artium Magister*, Master of Arts; also *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World. *L.*

A and Ω are used hieroglyphically as a Name of GOD and CHRIST, as A and Ω, the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last; they being the first and last Letters of the *Greek* Alphabet.

Ā } [for *Ana* in Physicians Bills] signify
ĀĀ } equal Quantities of the Ingredients in the same Receipt.

AA'RON [אהרון *H. i. e.* a Mountaineer, or Mountain or Strength, of הר a Mountain] the first High-Priest of the *Jews*.

ABACIS'TA, an Arithmetician. *O. L.*

ABACK } back, backwards, behind,
ABAKE } *Chauc.*

AB'ACOT, a Cap of State, made like a double Crown, worn anciently by the Kings of *England*.

ABAC'TED [*abactus*, L.] drawn away by Stealth or Violence.

ABAC'TORS, they that steal or drive away Cattle in great Numbers, or whole Herds. *L. T.*

AB'ACUS [in *Old Records*] a Counting-table used for Calculations and Schemes.

AB'ACUS [in *Architecture*] a Four-square Table at the Top of a Pillar, the Crowning.

AB-ADDIRES [Great Fathers] certain Gods of the *Carthaginians*. *Pun.*

ABAD'DON [Ἀβαδδών, Gr. of אבדון *H. i. e.* the Destroyer] one of the Names given to Satan.

ABAF'T or AFT [Abaftan and Æftan, *Sax.* behind] that Part of a Ship which is between the Main-Mast and the Stern. *S. T.*

ABAI'SANCE [of *abbaissement*, an humbling one's self, *F.*] a Respect paid to a Person by a Congee or low bowing of the Body.

ABALIENA'TION, an Alienation or Estrangement from.

To ABAN'DON [*abandonner*, F. *abandoner*, Sp.] to forsake utterly, to cast off; to give up one's self wholly to any prevailing Passion or Vice.

An ABANDONED *Wretch*, one who has given himself over to some Vice.

ABAN'DUM [*Old Law*] any thing that is sequestered, forfeited or confiscated.

ABA'NET } אבנט *H.*] a sort of Girdle
AB'NET } worn by the Priests of the *Jews*.

ABANNA'TION } Banishment for a Year.
ABANNI'TION } *L.*

ABAP'TISTON } [Ἀβάπτιστον, Gr.]
ANABAP'TISTON } a Surgeon's Instrument, or Trepan, to lay open the Skull.

ABARNA'RE [Abarnian, *Sax.*] to detect or discover to a Magistrate any secret Crime. *L. T.*

ABARTICULA'TION, a good Construction of the Bones, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such as is in the Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, *&c.* *L.*

To ABA'SE [*abaisser*, F.] to lower, bring down, or humble.

To ABA'SE *a Flag* [*Sea Term*] to strike, lower, or take it in, as a Token of Submission.

ABA'SED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Top of the Vol or Wings of an Eagle are turned downwards towards the Point of the Shield.

ABASEMENT [*Abaissement*, F.] a being brought low.

To ABASH' [*esbahir*, F. to affrighten] to make ashamed, or confound.

ABASH'MENT, Astonishment, a being put into Confusion.

ABAS'SI, a Coin in *Persia*, and elsewhere, in Value about 1 *s.* 2 *d. Sterling*.

To ABA'TE [in *Law*] to come to nought, be abolished, quashed, or rendered of no effect.

To ABA'TE [*abbatre*, F.] to make or grow less, to diminish, disable, to defeat or overthrow.

To ABA'TE [in *Horsemanship*] a Horse is said to abate, when working upon Curvets, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground both at once, and observes the same Exactness at all times.

ABATE'MENT [*Abattement*, F.] a lessening; that which is abated: In a Law Sense, the Act of Abating, Disabling, or Defeating; as the Abatement of a Writ, *&c.*

ABATE'MENT *of Honour* [in *Heraldry*] is an accidental Mark annexed to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is debased, by reason of some dishonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer.

An ABA'TER, one that abateth, *i. e.* intrudeth into Houses or Lands void by the Death of the former Possessor, and not yet taken up by his Heir. *L. T.*

ABATU'DE, diminished. *L. T.*

A'BATURES [among *Hunters*] Foiling the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag throws down in passing by.

ABAWED, abashed, daunted. *Chauc.*

To ABA'Y or ABEY, to suffer great Pain, to pay dear for. *L. T.*

AB'BA [אבא *Syr.*] a Scripture Word, signifying Father.

AB'BACY } [*Abbatia*, L. of Αἀβᾶτεια,
AB'BATHY } Gr.] an Abby; or the same to an Abbot as a Bishopric to a Bishop. *L. T.*

ABBA'TIS [*Old Records*] an Avener, a Steward of the Stables, an Hostler.

AB'BESS [*Abesse*, F,] a Governess of Nuns, or of a Nunnery.

AB'BEY [*Abbaïe*, F.] a Monastery, or Convent, a House of religious Persons.

AB'BAT } [Abuט, Abboט, *Sax.* Abt,
AB'BOT } *Teut.* of אבא Father] the chief Ruler of an Abbey.

To ABBRE'VIATE [*abbreviatum*, L.] to abridge or make short.

ABBREVIA'TION, an abbreviating or expressing a thing in fewer Terms. *F.* of *L.*

ABBREVIA'TOR [*Abbreviateur*, F.] one who abridges, or makes a brief Draught of a Thing. *L.*

ABBRE'VIATURE, a shortening, as a Letter put for a Word. *F.* of *L.*

ABBREUVO'IR, a Watering Place. *F.*

ABBREUVO'IRS [in *Masonry*] the Spaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying. *F.*

To ABBRIDG'E [*abregar*, F.] to curtail or make shorter. See *Abridge*.

ABBROCH'MENT, the buying up or ingrossing any Wares before they are brought to a Fair or Market, in order to sell them by Retale. *L. T.*

ABBUTTALS, Buttings and Boundings of Lands, High-ways, *&c.* shewing how they lie with respect to other Places. *L. T.*

AB'DALS, religious Persons among the *Persians*, who make a Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches.

AB'DERITE, *Democritus*, a Philosopher who lived at *Abdera* in *Thrace*.

ABDE'RIAN *Laughter*, a foolish and incessant Laughter, so called from *Democritus* the *Abderite*, a great Laughter.

ABDE'VENAM [among *Astrologers*] the Head of the twelfth House in a Scheme of the Heavens.

AB'DI [עבדי *H. i. e.* my Servant of עבד a Servant, and י my] the Father of *Kish*, King *Saul*'s Grandfather.

To AB'DICATE [*abdiquer*, F. *abdicatum*, L. to renounce, to resign, to give up.

ABDICA'TION, the voluntary Act of Abdicating, Disowning, Renouncing, *&c.* and in the Civil and Common Law it is used where there is only an implicit Renunciation; as when a Person does Actions that are altogether inconsistent with his Trust. *O. L.*

AB'DIEL [עבדיל *H. i. e.* the Servant of God, of עבד a Servant, and אל God] a Man's Name.

ABDITO'RIUM, a Chest in which Reliques were kept, or a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, and Money. *O. L.*

ABDO'MEN [in *Anatomy*] the lower Cavity of an animal Body, situate between the Diaphragm or Midrift and the Privities. Of *abdo* and *omentum*. *L.*

ABDOMI'NOUS [of *Abdomen*] paunch-bellied, unwieldy.

ABDUCENT *Muscles*. See *Abductores*.

ABDUC'TION, leading, drawing, or carrying away. *L.*

ABDUC'TION [in *Logick*] signifies an Argument that leads from the Conclusion to the Demonstration of a Proposition.

ABDUC'TOR *Indicis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle that serves to draw the Fore-finger from the others. *L.*

ABDUC'TOR *minimi digiti* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws the Little-finger from the rest. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, which draws it from the Fingers. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Oculi*, a Muscle that draws the Eye from the Nose. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *minimi digitis pedis*, a Muscle of the little Toe, which draws it from the rest. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis Pedis*, a Muscle of the great Toe, which draws it from the rest. *L.*

ABDUCTO'RES [in *Anatomy*] *Abducent Muscles*, are universally those that serve to open or pull back diverse Parts of the Body, as Arms, Legs, Eyes, *&c.*

A-BEAR'-

A-BEAR'ING, Behaviour; as to be bound to a good A-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. *L. T.*

ABECE'DARY, belonging to the Letters *A, B, C,* or the Alphabet.

ABECEDA'RIAN, one who teaches or learns the *A, B, C,* or Alphabet.

ABECH'ED [of *abecher*, to feed, *O. F.*] fed; satisfied.

ABEDGE } to abide, to suffer. *Chauc.*
ABEG' }

A'BEL [אבל *H. i. e.* Vanity] the Name of *Adam*'s second Son.

AB'ELE-TREE, a fine kind of white Poplar.

AB'ELINS, a sort of Christian Hereticks in *Africa*, who adopted Sons and Daughters to inherit their Estates, passing by their Children by their Wives, as if they were illegitimate.

ABENT, a steep Place.

ABERCON'WEY [of Aber, C. Br. a Mouth, and Conwey, *i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Conwey*] a City in *Carnarvonshire* in *Wales*, once named *Caerbacn*; rebuilt by King *Edw.* III. out of the Ruins of *Caerbacn*.

ABERDE'EN [of Aber, C. Br. and Don, *i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Don* or *Dee*] a Bishop's See, and an University in *Scotland*.

ABERFRAW' [of Aber, C. Br. a Mouth, and Fraw, *q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Fraw*] a Place in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

ABERGAVEN'NY } [of Aber, C. Br. a
ABERGEN'NY } Mouth, and Gevenny, *q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Gevenny*] a City in *Monmouthshire*.

ABERE-MURDER, plain downright Murder. See *Ebere-murder*.

ABER'RANCY } a wandring or going out
ABERRA'TION } of the Way. *L.*

ABES'SED, humbled or cast down. *O. Abbaissé*, F.

To ABET' [of Beran, *Sax.* Boten, to kindle or blow up, as Fire, *L. S.*] to encourage, incite, egg, or set on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to assist or aid.

ABET'MENT [in *Law*] the Act of abetting, encouraging, or setting on to commit any Crime.

ABET'TER } one that advises, eggs on, or
ABET'TOR } assists another in doing an unlawful Act; except Murder, Treason, *&c.* in which Cases the Law deems every Person a Principal.

ABET'TORS [in *Law*] are such as without cause procure others to sue out false Appeals of Murder or Felony against Persons, in order to render them infamous.

ABAY'ANCE } [of *Bayer*, F. to gape
ABEY'ANCE } after signifies a thing to be in *posse* only, and not in *actu*. Lands, Tenements, Goods, *&c.* are said to be in Abeyance, when they are only in Expectation or Understanding, in the Intendment or Consideration of the Law, and not in actual Possession.

To AB'GREGATE [*abgregatum*, L.] to send out from the Flock. to separate.

To ABHOR' [*abhorrer*, F. of *abhorrere*, L.] to loath or hate, to detest, or abominate.

ABHOR'RENCE } [*abhorrens*, L.] aver-
ABHOR'RENCY } sion from, abhorring or loathing.

ABI'AH [אביה *H. i. e.* the Will of the Lord, of אבה he willed, and יה the Lord] the Son of *Samuel* the Father.

ABIA'THAR [אביתר *H. i. e.* excellent Father, of אב a Father, and יתר Excellent, or the Father of the Remnant or Contemplation, of אב a Father, and יתר a Remnant] the Name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

A'BIB [אביב *H. i. e.* a ripe Ear of Corn] the first Month in the *Jewish* Ecclesiastical Year, which answers commonly to part of our *March*, and part of *April*.

To ABI'DE [abidan, *Sax.*] to continue, tarry, or stay; to dwell or live in a Place; to suffer or endure.

To ABIDE, to forbear, to refrain. *Chauc.*

ABIDE, to abide, to suffer for. *Chauc.*

AB'JECT [*abjectus*, *L.*] cast away, mean, base, vile, wretched. *L.*

An AB'JECT [a Cast-away] a Person of no Repute or Esteem. *L.*

ABJEC'TION } abject Condition, low
A'BJECTNESS } Estate, Wretchedness, Meanness, Vileness. *F.* of *L.*

ABIE'ZER [אביעזר *H. i. e.* the Father's Help, of אב a Father, and עזר Help] one of King *David*'s thirty Champions.

ABI'GAIL [אביגיל *H. i. e.* the Father's Joy, of אב a Father, and גיל Joy] *Nabal*'s Wife, and afterwards King *David*'s.

ABIGE'VUS [or *Abigeus*] a Thief who has stolen Cattle. *L. T.* The same as *Abactor*.

ABIL'ITY [of *habilitas*, L.] Capacity, Ableness, Power of doing a Thing, Skill; also Wealth.

ABIM'ELECH [אבימלך *H. i. e.* my Father the King, of אבי my Father, and מלך a King] a King of *Greece*.

AB'INGDON [*q. d.* Abbey-town] a Town in *Berkshire*, formerly called *Sheowsham*, afterwards Abandune by the *English Saxons*, probably from an Abby built there by *Cissa* King of the *West-Saxons*.

ABINTES'TATE, an Heir to one who died without a Will. *L. T.*

ABI'SHAG [אבישג *H. i. e.* the Father's Error, of אב a Father, and שגגה an Error] a beautiful young Virgin, who cherished King *David* in his old Age.

ABI'SHAI [אבישי *H. i. e.* my Father's Reward, of אבי my Father's, and ישי a Reward] one of King *David*'s Champions.

ABISH'ERISING, a Forfeit, Amerciament, or being free from Amerciaments, Forfeitures, or Fines, for any Transgression *L. T.*

A'BIT } abideth, dwelleth. *Chauc.*
ABITTE }

ABI'TION, a going away, a dying. *L.*

ABJURA'TION, a forswearing or renouncing by Oath, a sworn Banishment, or forswearing the Realm, a Privilege anciently allowed to one who had committed Felony, and betook himself to a Sanctuary, and there confessed his Crime to the Justice of the Coroner. *O. L.*

ABJURA'TION, an abjuring or denying a Thing by Oath. *F.* of *L.*

To ABJU'RE [*abjurer*, F. of *abjurare*, L.] to quit an Opinion, *&c.* to forswear the Realm for ever, rather than come to a legal Trial. *O. L.*

ABLA'DIUM, Corn mow'd and reap'd. *O.*

ABLACTA'TION, the weaning of a Child that has sucked some time. *L.*

ABLACTA'TION [in *Gardening*] a kind of Grafting, when the Cyon is not cut off, but weaned, as it were by degrees, till it be firmly united to the Stock. *L.*

To ABLA'QUEATE [*ablaqueatum*, L.] to uncover the Roots of Trees, *&c.*

ABLAQUEA'TION, a laying open or bare the Bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that so being exposed to the Sun and Air, *&c.* they may bear Fruit the better. *L.*

ABLA'TION, a taking away. *L.*

AB'LATIVE *Case* [in *Grammer*] the last of the six Cases in Nouns and Participles.

A'BLE [*habilis*] capable to perform.

ABLEGA'TION, a sending forth, or out of the way. *L.*

ABLEP'SY [*Ablepsia*, L. of Ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of Sight, Blindness, Unadvisedness.

ABLIGURI'TION, a prodigal spending in Belly-cheer. *L.*

To ABLO'CATE [*ablocatum*, L.] to set or let out to Hire.

AB'LUENT *Medicines*, the same with *Abstergents*; which see.

ABLU'TION, a Purgation or Washing, in use among Popish Priests. *F.* of *L.*

ABLU'TION [in *Chemistry*] the Preparation of a Medicine in any Liquor, to cleanse it from its Dregs and Impurities.

AB'LYNG, enabling. *Chauc.*

ABNEGA'TION [in *Divinity*] is the renouncing one's Interest, Pleasures, Passions; Self-denial. *L.*

AB'NER [אבנר *H. i. e.* the Father's Lamp, of אב a Father, and נר a Lamp] an Uncle of King *Saul*, and Captain-General of his Army.

To ABNO'DATE [*abnodatum*, L.] to prune Trees, *&c.*

ABNODA'TION, the Pruning of Trees, and cutting off their Knobs and Knots, *&c.*

ABNOR'METH [of *abnormis*, L.] disfigureth, disguiseth. *Chauc.*

ABNOR'MITY [*abnormitas*, L.] Mishapeness, Hugeness.

ABNOR'MOUS [*abnormis*, of *ab*, Negative, and *norma*, a Rule, L.] mishapen, vast, huge.

ABOARD', within the Ship. *S. T.*

ABODE, Delay, also a Dwelling-Place. *Chaucer.*

ABOGEN [Gebogen, *Teut.*] bowed. *O.*

To ABOL'ISH [*abolir*, F. of *abolere*, L.] to deface, to destroy utterly, to reduce to nothing, to repeal.

ABOL'ISHMENT [*Abolissement*, F.] an abolishing or disannulling.

ABOLI'TION [in *Law*] the destroying or absolute repealing of a Law or Custom, so that it shall be of no Force: Also Leave given by the King or Judges to a criminal Accuser to forbear farther Prosecution. *F.* of *L.*

ABOLI'TION [in *Metaphysicks*] is an utter Destruction of any Being, so that no Footsteps of it do remain.

ABOMI'NABLE [*abominabilis*, L.] that is to be abominated, abhorred or hated; hateful. *F.*

ABOMI'NANTS, those who abhor or dread any bad Omen or Presage, and pray to the Gods to prevent its falling on their Heads.

To ABOM'INATE [*abominatum*, L.] to turn from as ominous, to abhor, loath, or hate.

ABOMINA'TION, a detestable Thing, a Thing to be abhorred or loathed. *L.*

ABORI'GINES, the *Italians*, or such other Nations, who pretend to be without Original from any other People; whence the Word is made use of to signify any People born where they live; the first Inhabitants or Natives of a Country, as the *Indians* in *America*, the *Britons* in *England*, *&c.* *L.*

ABORSE'MENT [of *Aborsus*, of *Abortiri*, L.] an Abortion, an untimely Birth.

ABOR'TION, Miscarriage in Women; the bringing forth a Child or Fœtus before its due Time, so that 'tis in no Capacity to live. *L. Abortus.*

ABOR'TIVE [*abortif*, F. *abortivus*, L.] belonging to such a Birth; still-born, untimely; that miscarries, or comes to nought; also fine Vellum made of the Skin of a cast Lamb or Calf.

ABOTE, cast down, daunted. *Chauc.*

ABOVE' [Buran, *Sax.* boue, *Belg.* Cauen, *L. S.*] aloft, high, over-head.

AB'OUGHT } bought, suffered, paid
ABOUGHTIN } dear for. *Chauc.*

ABOUT [Abutan, *Sax.*] as round about, also near in Time and Place.

ABOUT, *i. e.* doing, or about to do, as *I am about.*

ABRACADA'BRA, a Word used as a Charm against Agues.

To ABRA'DE [*abradere*, L.] to shave or pare off.

A'BRAHAM [אברהם *H. i. e.* Father of a great Multitude, of אב a Father and המון for רבים many, and המה for מהומה a Com-

Company, at first called *Abram*, High Father] the great Patriarch of the Nation of the *Jews*.

ABRAHAM's *Balm*, the Hemp-tree, a kind of Willow so called.

ABRAID [of Abnedian, or Abnoden, *Sax.*] awaked, raised up. *Chauc.*

A'BRAM [אברם *H. i. e.* High Father; of אב a Father, and רום High] the original Name of the Patriarch *Abraham*.

ABRAM *Cove*, naked or poor man. *Cant.*

ABRA'SION, a shaving off, a raising or crossing out.

ABRE'DE, abroad. *Chauc.*

To ABRE'DGE } to abridge, to shorten,
To ABREGGE } *Abbreger*, F. *Chauc.*

To ABRE'IDE } to start up, to awake,
To ABREYD } arise. *Chauc.*

ABRE'DING, upbraiding. *Chauc.*

ABRENUNCIATION, a renouncing or forsaking a Thing entirely. *L.*

ABRIG } [among *Chymists*] Sulphur.
ABRI'CK }

To ABRIDG'E [*abreger*, F.] to make shorter in Words, still retaining the Sense and Substance; also to restrain a Person from some Liberty, *&c.* before enjoyed.

To ABRIDGE [in *Common Law*] to make a Declaration or Count shorter, by leaving out Part of the Plaint or Demand, and praying the Defendant may answer to the other only.

AN ABRIDG'EMENT [*Abridgement*, F.] an Epitome, a short Account of a Book Writing, or Matter.

To AB'ROGATE [*abroger*, F. *abrogatum*, L.] to disannul, to abolish, to take away; to repeal or make void a Law which was before in Force.

ABROGA'TION, the Act of Repealing, *&c.* F. of L.

ABRUPT' [*abruptus*, L.] broken off, on a sudden, hasty, rough, unseasonable.

AB'SALOM [אבשלום *H. i. e.* the Father's Peace, of אב a Father, and שלום Peace] King *David*'s rebellious Son.

AB'SALONISM, the Practice of Rebellion against a Father.

AB'SCESS } [*Abscés*, F. *Abscessus*, L.] an
AB'SCESSE } Ulceration arising in any Part of the Body, and tending to Suppuration; the same with Imposthume.

ABCES'SION, a going away. *L.*

ABCIS'SÆ [in *Conic Sections*] are the Parts of the Axis cut off by the Ordinates.

ABSCIS'SION, a cutting off. *L.*

ABSCISSION [in *Astrology*] is when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign, the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the first.

To ABSCOND' [*abscondere*, L.] to conceal or hide one's self.

ABSCON'SION, an hiding. *L.*

AB'SENT [*absens*, L.] not present, out of the Way, missing. *F.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS [*absentaneus*, L.] done in Absence, pertaining to Absence.

AB'SIS } [of *A*, *B*, *C*,] Alphabets of Let-
AP'SIS } ters to be learned; Horn-Books, Primers, *&c.*

AB'SIS } ["Αψις, Gr.] the bowed or arched
AP'SIS } Roof of an Oven, Room, House, *&c.* the Ring or Compass of a Wheel: Also a Term used by *Astronomers*, when the Planets moving to their Apogæum or Perigæum are at a stay.

ABSOLU, absolved. *F.*

ABSOL'VATORY [*absolutoire*, F. of *absolutorius*, L.] belonging to a Pardon or Acquittal.

To ABSOLV'E [*absolvere*, L.] to acquit or discharge of an Accusation or Crime laid against one. *L.*

ABSOLUTE [*absolu*, F. of *absolutus*, L.] free from the Power of another; that has Perfection in itself, arbitrary, unlimited.

ABSOLUTE *Equation* [in *Astronomy*] are the Sums of the Eccentrick and Optic Equations.

ABSOLUTE *Estate* [*Law Term*] is one free of all manner of Incumbrances and Conditions.

ABSOLUTE *Gravity* [among *Philosophers*] is that Property in Bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without any regard to any Circumstances of Modification, and is always as the Quantity of Matter therein contained.

An ABSOLUTE *Number* [in an *Algebraick Equation*] is that which possesseth one entire Part or Side of the Equation, and is always a known Quantity.

ABSOLUTE *Space* is that which, considered in its own Nature, without regard to any outward Thing, always continues the same, and is immoveable.

AB'SOLUTELY [*absolument*, F. of *absolute*, L.] after an absolute Manner, as the Terms of a Proposition are said to be taken absolutely, *i. e.* without relation to any thing else. Sometimes it is used in opposition to Terms and Conditions; as, *God does not forgive Men absolutely, but upon Condition of Repentance and Amendment.*

ABSOLU'TION, a Pardoning, Remission or Forgiveness of Sins pronounced by a Priest. *F.* of *L.*

AB'SONANT [*absonans*, L.] properly sounding harsh, disagreeing from the Purpose, absurd.

AB'SONOUS [*absonus*, L.] the same as *Absonant*.

ABSONIA'RE [*Old Records*] to shun, avoid, detest.

To ABSORB' [*absorber*, F. *absorbere*, L.] to swallow up, to waste or consume.

ABSORB'ENTS [*absorbentia*, L.] such Medicines as temper and qualify the acid Juices in the Body, by imbibing or drinking them up.

ABSORP'T [*absorptus*, L.] supped, or swallowed up; devoured.

To ABSTA'IN [*abstenir*, F. of *abstinere*, L.] to keep from, or forbear.

ABSTE'MIOUS [*abstemius*, L.] properly abstaining from Wine; sober, moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTEN'SION [in *Common Law*] is a with-holding the Heir from taking Possession of his Estate. *L.*

To ABSTER'GE [*abstergere*, L.] to wipe off, or cleanse.

ABSTER'GENT [*abstergens*, L.] of a cleansing or scouring Quality.

ABSTER'GENTS [*abstergentia*, L.] cleansing Medicine.

ABSTER'SION, wiping away or cleansing; and in particular, the Effect produced by *abstersive Medicines*. L.

ABSTER'SIVE [*abstersif*, F. of *abstersivus*, L.] cleansing or scouring.

AB'STINENCE [*abstinentia*, L.] Temperance, Forbearance, refraining one's self. *F.*

AB'STINENT [*abstinens*, L.] temperate in Meat, Drink, *&c.* *F.*

ABSTORT'ED [of *abs* and *tortus*, L.] wrested from by Force.

AB'STRACT [*abstractum*, L.] a small Draught or Epitome of any greater Work, a short Draught of an Original Writing; an Abridgment of a Writing, Deed, Book, *&c.*

ABSTRACT [in *Logick*] signifies any Quality, as it is considered apart without any regard to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are such as are considered as pure Numbers, without being applied to any Subject.

To ABSTRACT' [*abstraire*, F.] to draw away from, to separate, to take from or out of.

ABSTRAC'TION, a Power peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradistinction to the Souls of Beasts; by which he can make his Conceptions, arising from particular Things, become general. Thus, if the Eye represent to a Man the Whiteness in a Wall, he can abstractedly consider the Quality of Whiteness, and find it may be attributed to many other Things, as to Milk, Snow, Chalk, *&c.* and thus considered in the Concrete or Subject in which it adheres, it is said to be taken in the Abstract.

ABSTRACTI'TIOUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Term used to distinguish that Spirit which is drawn from Plants naturally abounding with it.

To ABSTRU'DE [*abstrudere*, L.] to thrust away from.

ABS'TRU'SE [*abstrus*, F. of *abstrusus*, L.] secret, obscure, dark, lying hid, not easy to be understood.

ABSTRUSE'NESS } Darkness, Obscu-
ABSTRU'SITY } rity, Unintelligibleness.

ABSURD' [*absurde*, F. of *absurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reason or common Sense; silly, foolish, impertinent.

ABSURD'TY [*absurdité*, F. of *absurditas*, L.] Foolishness, Impertinence, Disagreeableness to Reason, *&c.*

ABUN'DANCE [*Abondance*, F. of *Abundantia*, L.] great Plenty.

ABUN'DANT [*abondant*, F. of *abundans*, L.] abounding with, plentiful.

ABUN'DANT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are those whose Parts added together make more than the whole Number; as, *e. g.* 12, whose Parts are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; which, added together, make 16: So the aliquot Parts of 20 make 22; as 1-20th is 1, 1-10th 2, 1-5th, 4, 1-4th 5, and 1-half 10; which 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10, make 22.

ABU'SE [*Abus*, F. of *Abusus*, L.] an ill Usage, bad Usage, an Affront.

To ABU'SE [*abuser*, F. of *Abusum*, L.] to make an ill Use of, to misuse, to treat ill, to affront, to do one an Injury.

ABU'SION, an Abuse. *Chauc.*

ABU'SIVE [*abusif*, F. of *abusivus*, L.] apt to abuse, injurious, affrontive, offensive.

To ABUT' [*aboutir*, F.] to border upon.

ABUTALS. See *Abuttals*.

ABYDO'COMISTS [*Abydocomæ*, L. of Ἀβιδοκόμαι, of κομαω to elate one's self, and *Abydos*, the Inhabitants of which were noted for inventing Slanders] Sycophants who boast of their Falshood.

A'BYSS [Ἄβυσσος, Gr. *Abysme*, F.] a bottomless Pit, a great unfathomable Depth; the unmeasurable Depth of Waters supposed to be inclosed in the Bowels of the Earth.

ABYSSI'NES, a People of *Ethiopia*, Christians of the *Greek* Church, whose Emperor, stiled the Grand *Negus*, is falsly taken by some for *Prestor John*.

ABYS'MAL [of *Abysme*. F.] deep, bottomless.

A. C. signifies *Anno Christi*, *i. e.* the Year of Christ.

ACADEMI'CAL [*accademique*, F. of *academicus*, L. of Ἀκαδημικος, Gr.] belonging to an Academy.

ACADEM'ICKS [*Academici*, L. of Ἀκαδημικοί, Gr.] the Followers of *Plato* were anciently so called, because they studied in the Public School called *Academia*, a Place near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees by *Cadmus* the *Phœnician*; or, as some say, by *Academus*. Afterwards a Sect of Sceptical Philosophers were so called, who held, that all Things were uncertain, and Reason and Truth changeable; and therefore, that a Man ought to doubt of every thing, and believe nothing.

ACAD'EMIST } [*Academiste*, F.] one that
ACADE'MIAN } studies, or has studied in, or keeps an Academy.

ACAD'-

ACAD'EMY [*Academie*, F. of *Academia*, L. of Ἀκηδημία, Gr.] an higher School or University, a Place where young Men are instructed in the Liberal Arts and Sciences: Also a particular Society of ingenious Persons established for the Improvement of Learning.

ACAD'NIA, a Fountain in *Sicily*, wherein all false Oaths writ on Tables used to sink.

ACAI'D, a Word used by some Chymists for Vinegar.

ACALE, cold, *Chauc.* Kuhle, *Teut.*

ACA'MATOS [ἀκάματος, Gr. of ἀ negative, and κάμνω to be wearied] unwearied.

ACANA'CEOUS [of Ἀκάνθα, a Thorn, of ἀκάζω, Gr. to sharpen] all Plants that are of the Thistle Kind, and are prickly: Also the sharp and prominent Parts of Animals are so called.

A'CANTHA [Ἀκανθὰ, Gr.] a Thorn, the most backward Protuberance of the Vertebres of the Back, called the Spine.

ACANTHAB'OLUS [Ἀκανθαβόλος, of Ἀκανθα a Thorn, and βάλλω to throw away, Gr] a Surgeon's Instrument, like a Pair of Plyers, to take out any thing that sticks in the Oesophagus, or Gullet.

ACAN'ZII, *Turkish* Light-Horse, the Avant Guard of the Grand Signior's Army.

ACAR'NAR } a bright six'd Star of the
ACHER'NER } first Magnitude in *Eridanus*.

ACA'RON. See *Accaron*.

A'CARUS, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite, the Hand-Worm; also a Mushroom. *L.*

ACATALEC'TOS, or *Acatalectick Verse*, a Verse exactly perfect, where not so much as one Syllable is too much or too little. *Gr.*

ACATALEP'SY [Ἀκατάληψια, of ἀ privative, and κατάληψις Comprehension, *Gr.*] Incomprehensibleness, Impossibility of being comprehended.

A'CATERY, a sort of Cheque between the Clerks of the King's Kitchen and the Purveyor.

ACCAPITA'RE, to pay Relief to the chief Lord. *L.*

ACCAPITIUM, Relief to the chief Lord. *L. T.*

ACCARON, a City in *Palestine*, in *Hebrew* called *Ekron*, where *Baalzebub* the God of Flies was worshipped.

ACCE'DAS *ad Curiam*, a Writ made out of Chancery, requiring the Sheriff to go to the Court of some Lord or Franchise, where a false Judgment is supposed to have been made in any Suit in a Court which is not a Court of Record, in order to make a Record of the said Suit there, and to certify it into the King's Court.

ACCE'DAS *ad Vice Comitem*, a Writ commanding the Coroner to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having a *Pone*, delivered him suppresses it.

To ACCE'DE [*accedere*, L.] to come or draw near to.

To ACCEL'ERATE [*accelerer*, F. *accelratum*, L.] to hasten, or quicken, or put on or forward.

ACCELERA'TION, the Act of hastening, or quickening. *F.* of *L.*

ACCELERATO'RES *Urinæ* [in *Anatomy*] are a Pair of Muscles belonging to the *Penis*, whose Use is to expedite the Passage of the Urine and Genitura.

ACCEND'ED [of *accendere*, L.] lighted, kindled, or set on Fire. *L.*

ACCEN'SION, the inkindling or setting any Body on fire. *L.*

AC'CENT [*Accentus*, L.] Tune, Tone, or Tenor; the rising and falling of the Voice. *F.*

ACCENT [in *Grammar*] is a Mark on a particular Syllable of any Word, to shew it to be pronounced with a stronger or weaker Voice.

ACCENT [in *Musick*] is a Modulation or Warbling of the Voice, to express the Passions either naturally or artificially.

To ACCENT' [*accenter*, F.] to mark with an Accent.

ACCENT'OR, he that sings the highest Part, or Treble, in a Choir, *&c.* *L.*

To ACCEPT' [*accepter*, F. of *acceptum*, L.] to receive favourably or kindly.

ACCEPT'ABLE [*acceptabilis*, L.] that may be received kindly, agreeable.

ACCEPT'ANCE } a taking in good
ACCEPTA'TION } part, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a *Law Sense*, a tacit agreeing to some former Act done by another, which without such Acceptance or Agreement might have been undone or avoided. *F.* of *L.*

ACCEPTA'TION [with *Grammarians*] the received Meaning of a Word, or the Sense in which it is usually taken. *F.* of *L.*

ACCEPTILA'TION [in *Civil Law*] is the same with an Acquittance in *Common Law*, *i. e.* the verbal Discharge from the Creditor to the Debtor.

AC'CESS [*Acces*, F. of *Accessus*, L.] Admittance, Approach, or Passage to a Place or Person.

ACCES'S [among *Physicians*] the Fit or Return of a periodical Disease.

ACCESSIBLE [*accessible*, F.] that is easy to come at, approachable.

ACCES'SIBLE *Height* is either that which may be mechanically measured by the Application of a Measure to it, or else an Height whose Base and Foot can be approached to, and from thence a Length measured on the Ground.

ACCES'SION, coming to; as the Accession of a King to the Crown; also Addition or Increase. *L.*

ACCES'-

ACCES'SOR, a Comer to. *L.*

ACCESSO'RINESS, the being acceſſory.

ACCESSORY [*acceſſoire*, F.] additional.

ACCESS'ORIUS *Williſii* [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve that ariſes from the *Medulla Spinalis*; ſo called from Dr. *Willis*, the Diſcoverer of it.

ACCES'SORY } [in *Common Law*] a Per-
ACCES'SARY } ſon guilty of Felony, not Principally, but by Participation; as Command, Advice, or Concealment.

ACCES'SORY } [in the *Civil Law*] any
ACCES'SARY } thing that of Right belongs to or depends upon another, tho' ſeparate from it.

ACCIDENCE [*Accidentia*, L.] a little Book containing the firſt Principles of the *Latin* Tongue, ſo called either from *accedo*, q. *accedence*, an approaching to the Grammar; or from *accido*, q. *accidens*, as containing the Flexing of Nouns and Verbs, which are Accidents or Appurtenances to the Grammar.

AC'CIDENT [*Accidens*, L.] Caſualty, Chance, *&c.* *F.*

ACCIDENT, is uſed by *Logicians* in a three-fold Senſe. 1. Whatſoever does not eſſentially belong to a Thing, tho' it be a Subſtance in itſelf, but caſually, as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Pocket, *&c.* 2. In Contradiſtinction to eſſential Properties of any Subject, many Qualities are called Accidents, becauſe they are there not Eſſentially, but Accidentally; as a particular Colour, as a Whiteneſs in a Wall, *&c.* 3. In Oppoſition to Subſtance, when it is in its Eſſence or Nature to adhere or ſubſiſt in ſome Subſtance, and cannot be alone; and thus it is with all Qualities whatſoever.

ACCIDENTS [in *Heraldry*] are the Points and Abatements in an Eſcutcheon.

ACCIDENTS [in *Aſtrology*] the moſt remarkable Chances that have happened to a Man in the Courſe of his Life; as a remarkable Fortune at ſuch a time, a ſignal Deliverance at another, a great Sickneſs at another, *&c.*

ACCIDEN'TAL [*accidental*, F. of *accidentalis*, L.] belonging to Accidents; happening by Chance, *&c.*

ACCIDENTAL *Dignities* and *Debilities* [in *Aſtrology*] are certain caſual Diſpoſitions and Affections of the Planets, whereby they are either ſtrengthened or weakened by their being in ſuch a Houſe of the Figure, *&c.*

ACCIDENTAL *Point* [in *Perſpective*] is a Point on the Horizontal Line, where Lines parallel among themſelves, tho' not perpendicular to the Picture, do meet.

ACCID'IE [*Accidia*, L. of Ἀκηδία, Gr.] Sloth, Lazineſs, an Indiſpoſition to Devotion, *Chauc.*

ACCLAMA'TION, a crying out of the People; a Shouting for Joy; the Applauſe given to Perſons and Things upon ſeveral Occaſions. *F.* of *L.*

ACCLIVI'TY [*Acclivitas*, L.] the riſing Steepneſs of an Hill, properly the Steepneſs reckoned upwards on a Slope-line, as Declivity is a Steepneſs downwards.

ACCLOY'ED } *q. d. accloué*, from the *F.*
CLOYED } *Clou*, a Nail [of a *Horſe*] *i. e.* nailed or pricked in Shoeing.

To ACCOAST', to land from on board a Ship, Boat, *&c.* to go aſhore.

ACCOLA'DE, clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck; a Ceremony formerly uſed in Knighthood by the King, putting his Hand about the Knight's Neck. *F.*

To ACCOM'MODATE [*accommoder*, F.] *accommodatum*, L.] to adjuſt, to apply, to fit, to provide for, to furniſh with; to agree or make up a Difference.

To ACCOMMODATE [among *Geometricians*] ſignifies to fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, *&c.* as the Condition of the Propoſition requires.

ACCOM'MODATION, the Act of Accommodating, adjuſting, fitting. *L.*

ACCOM'MODABLE, that may be compoſed or brought to an Agreement. *F.*

To ACCOM'PANY [*accompagner*, F.] to keep Company with, or wait on a Perſon; to go or come along with.

ACCOM'PLICE [*Complice*, F.] one that has a Hand in a Buſineſs, or that is privy to the ſame Deſign or Crime with another.

To ACCOM'PLISH [*accomplir*, F.] of *accomplere*, L.] to perform, finiſh, or fulfil, to execute or bring to Perfection.

ACCOM'PLISHED [*accompli*, F. as a Perſon well accompliſhed, *i. e.* a Perſon of extraordinary Parts or Endowments.

ACCOM'PLISHMENTS [*accompliſſement*, F.] Acquirements in Learning.

ACCOMPT. See *Account.*

ACCORD' [*Accord*, F.] Agreement, Conſent: In *Common Law*, an Agreement or Contract from one Man to another, to make Satisfaction for an Offence or Treſpaſs committed, or ſome Damage done.

ACCOR'DANCE, Agreement.

ACCORD'ANT, agreeable. *F.*

To ACCORD' [*accorder*, F.] to agree, to hang together, to unite.

To ACCOST' [*accoſter*, F.] to approach, to draw near, to make, come up to, or ſet upon a Perſon.

ACCOUNT' [of *Accompter*, O. F. of *accomputare*, L.] Reckoning, Eſteem, Repute, Relation or Nearneſs.

ACCOUNT [in *Law*] Account or Accompt, in a Writ or Action which lies againſt a Bailiff or Receiver, who ought to render an Account to his Lord and Maſter, and refuſes it.

An ACCOUNT *of Sales* [in *Traffick*] an Account in which the Sale of Goods is ſet down in Particulars.

ACCOUNT'ABLE, liable to give an Account, anſwerable for or to.

AC-

ACCOUNT'ANT, one well verſed in caſting up Accounts.

ACCOUNT'ANT [in *Law*] one who is obliged to render an Account to another.

ACCOUP'ED, [*q. d. Acculped*] as his Conſcience accouped him, *i. e.* reprehended, blamed. *O. L.*

To ACCOU'TRE [*accoutrer*, F.] to attire, dreſs, trim, or furniſh.

ACCOU'TREMENT, Attire, Dreſs, Garb, Furniture. *F.*

To ACCOY, to aſſwage. *O.*

ACCRE'TION [of *accretio*, L.] properly a growing or ſticking to.

ACCRE'TION [with Naturaliſts] an Addition of Matter to any Body externally.

To ACCREW' } [*accroitre*, F. of *accreſcere*,
To ACCRUE } L.] to be increaſed or added to; to raiſe from; to fall to.

ACCROACH'MENT, an Encroachment, of *accrocher*, to hook in. *F.*

To ACCUMB' [*accumbere*, L.] to lie down or ſit at Table.

To ACCU'MULATE [*accumuler*, F. *accumulare*, L.] to heap up, to gather in Heaps.

ACCUMULA'TION, an heaping up, or gathering together. *L.*

AC'CURACY } [*Accuratio*, L.] Ex-
AC'CURATENESS } actneſs, Carefulneſs, Nicety.

AC'CURATE [*accuratus*, L.] exact, curious, nicely done.

ACCUR'SED [of *ad*, *d* changed into *c* for the ſake of Euphony, and Cunre, *Sax.*] that lies under a Curſe, or under a Sentence of Excommunication. See *To curſe.*

ACCUSA'TION, an Accuſing, Charge, Information, or Impeachment. *F.* of *L.*

ACCU'SATIVE *Caſe* [*Accuſatif*, F. of *Accuſativus*, L.] the fourth Caſe of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active, or Prepoſition, *&c.*

To AC'CUSE [*accuſer*, F. of *accuſare*, L.] to charge with a Crime, to inform againſt one, to indict, to impeach, to cenſure.

ACCU'SEMENT, Accuſation. *Chauc.*

ACCU'SER [*accuſator*, L.] one who charges, indicts, or impeaches another of a Crime, either truly or falſely.

To ACCUS'TOM *himſelf* [*accoutumer*, F.] to inure, or uſe himſelf to a thing. See *Cuſtom.*

ACE [*As* or *Az*, F.] that Side of the Dice on which the Number One is expreſſed.

ACE'PHALI [Ἀκέφαλοι, of α privative, and κεφαλὴ a Head, *Gr.* that have no Head] certain Levellers in the Time of King *Henry* I. who acknowledged no Church, King, Head, or Superior. Alſo certain Hereticks, *A. C.* 500, who aſſerted but one Subſtance in Chriſt, and one Nature.

ACERB' [*acerbe*, F. of *acerbus*, L.] a Taſte between ſour and bitter, ſuch as moſt Fruits have before they are ripe.

ACERB'ITY [*Acerbitas*, L.] Sourneſs, Sharpneſs.

ACETAB'ULUM [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACETARS [*Acetaria*, L.] Sallets and Vinegar.

ACETOS'ITY [*Acetoſitas*, L.] Sourneſs, Sharpneſs, Tartneſs.

ACE'TUM, Vinegar; in general, any acid Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, *&c.*

ACETUM *Alcaliſatum*, or *Alcaliticum* [among *Chymiſts*] Vinegar diſtilled, in which ſome alkaliſate Salt is infuſed.

ACETUM *Philoſophorum*, a ſour Liquor, made by diſſolving Butter of icy Oil of Antimony in Water. *L.*

ACETUM *Radicatum*, the ſharpeſt Part of Vinegar, which hath its Phlegm drawn off. *L.*

A'CHAMECH, the Droſs of Silver, ſo called by *Chymiſts.*

A'CHAN [עכן *H. i. e.* troubling] an *Iſraelite* who was ſtoned to Death.

A'CHAT [*Achet*, F.] a Bargain or Purchaſe; [in *Law*] a Bargain or Contract.

ACHA'TORS, Purveyors. *O. L.*

A'CHE [Ace, *Sax.*] a Pain in any Part of the Body; alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes, proceeding from Cold, that cauſes a Numbneſs in the Joints.

A'CHEKED, choaked. *Chauc.*

A'CHERON } [Ἀχέρων, Gr.] a River
A'CHERUNS } of Hell. *Poet.* Gr.

ACHERON'TICK, of or belonging to *Acheron.* Gr.

ACHERU'SIA, a River taken for the Entrance of Hell.

To ACHE'VE } [of *Achever*, F.] to at-
To ACHIE'VE } chieve, accompliſh, to finiſh, to act. *Chauc.*

ACHIL'LES, the chief Champion of the *Greeks* in the *Trojan* War.

A'CHICH [אכיש *H. i. e.* Sure it is he] a King of *Gath.*

ACHLY'S [Ἀχλύς, Gr.] a certain dark Diſtemper of the Eye which is reckoned among the *Amblyopia*, or Dimneſs of Sight.

ACHOK'EN, to choak, or ſurfeit. *Chauc.*

ACHO'R [Ἀχώρ, Gr.] a ſort of cruſted Scab, which makes an Itching and Stink on the Surface of the Head. *Medic.*

A'CHOR, a God of Flies, to whom the *Greeks* and *Cyrenians* ſacrificed, to drive them away.

ACHROI' [Ἀχροί, Gr. of α Negative, and χρόα, Colour] Perſons who have loſt their natural Colour.

A'CID [*acide*, F. of *acidus*, L.] tart, ſour, ſharp, biting.

An ACID or *Fixed Spirit* [in *Chymiſtry*] is a Spirit mixed with acid Salts to check its volatile Quality; as Spirits of Salt, Allom, Vitriol, Sulphur, *&c.*

A'CIDS, Bodies whoſe ſmall Particles are ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat longiſh and flexible, penetrating and attenuating, having their Point ſharp and piercing.

ACI'DITY [*Acidité*, F. of *Aciditas*, L.] Sharpneſs, Tartneſs; the Taſte which acid Bodies affect the Mouth with.

ACID'ULÆ, any Medicinal Waters that are not hot, like thoſe at *Bath*. L.

ACINA'CES, a kind of Courtelaſs, or Scimetar, uſed among the *Perſians*.

ACINE'SIA [Ἀκινησία, of ἀ negative, and κίνησις, Motion, *Gr.*] the Immobility of the whole Body, or any Part thereof, as in a Palſy, Apoplexy, Swooning, *&c.* L.

ACINIFOR'MIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame with the *Uvea Tunica* of the Eye. *L.* Which ſee.

A'CINUS, a Grape-ſtone [among *Botaniſts*] the Fruit of all ſuch Plants as bear it in Clusters. *L.*

To ACK'ELE, to cool, *Chauc.* See *Accole.*

To ACKNOW'LEDGE [from the Preposition *ad*, or *ac*, and Cnap, contracted of Cnapan, *to know*, and Legan, *to put*, Sax. *i. e.* to put into Knowledge] to own or confeſs, to be thankful or grateful for, to reward or requite.

ACKNOW'LEDGMENT, Confeſſion, Owning; Gratitude, Thankfulneſs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT-*Money*, Money paid by ſome Tenants at the Death of their Landlord, as their Acknowledgment of and to their new one.

ACKNOWN', known, acknowledged, *&c. Shakeſp.*

To ACLOYE, overcharge. *Chauc.*

ACMAS'TICA *Febris*, a continued Fever; the ſame with *Synochus.* Gr.

ACME' [ἀκμὴ, Gr.] the Height or Top of any thing, the Point of a Weapon, the Prime of any thing, the Flower of Age.

ACME [among *Phyſicians*] the Height of a Diſeaſe.

ACOEME'TI, an Order of Monks at *Conſtantinople*, that never ſlept all together, but by turns. *Gr.*

To ACOIE, to quit, eaſe, relieve. *Chauc.* Probably of kuijlan, to cool. *Teut.*

ACO'LYTE [Ἀκόλουθος, Gr.] an inferior Church-Servant, in the Primitive Times, who waited on the Prieſt, *&c.* lighted the Candles, carried the Bread, Wine, *&c.* Now among the *Roman Catholicks*, the Chief of the Minor Orders, or the Prieſt's Attendant while he ſays Maſs.

ACOM'BER, to encumber, to lie down, to wallow. *Chauc.*

ACOM'BEROUS, cumberſome, troubleſome. *Chauc.*

AC'ONITE [*L'Aconit*, F. of *Aconitum*, L. of Ἀκόνιτον, probably of ἀκόνη, a Whetſtone, *Gr.*] a poiſonous Herb called Wolf's or Libbard's Bane.

ACO'PICA [Ἀκόπικα, of ἀ privative and κόπος Labour, *Gr.*] Ingredients put into Medicines againſt Wearineſs.

A'COPUM [Ἄκοπον, Gr.] a Fomentation of warm and emollient Ingredients, to allay the Senſe of Wearineſs; alſo a Medicine for the ſame Purpoſe.

A'COR [with *Phyſicians*] a Sourneſs at the Stomach, contracted by Indigeſtion, from whence Flatulencies and ſour Belchings ariſe. *L.*

A'CORN [Accopn, of Aac an Oak, and Cepn, Grain, *Sax.* Ecker, *Teut.*] the Fruit of the Oak.

ACOS'MY [*Acoſmia*, L. of Ἀκοσμία, of ἀ privative, and κόσμος, Ornament, *Gr.*] an ill State of Health, joined with the Loſs of natural Colour in the Face.

To ACOUP', to reprehend or reprove. *O.* q. d. *Aculp.*

ACOU'STICA } [Ἀκουστικὰ, of ἀκούω, to
ACOUS'TICKS } hear, *Gr.*] Medicines or Inſtruments which help the Hearing.

To ACQUAINT' ONE, or *make one acquainted with* [*Accointer*, F.] to make known to one, to give Notice or Intelligence, to inform one of.

ACQUAINT'ANCE [*Accointance*, F.] Correſpondence, Converſation, Fellowſhip; alſo the Perſon with whom one converſes or correſponds.

To ACQUIES'CE [*Acquieſcer*, F. of *acquieſcere*, L.] to reſt ſatisfied, to comply with, to conſent, to yield, to ſubmit to.

ACQUIES'CENCE } [*Acquieſcement*,
ACQUIES'CENCY } F.] the Act
ACQUIES'CEMENT } of Acquieſcing, Conſent, Compliance, Condeſcenſion.

ACQUIETAN'DIS *Plegiis*, a Writ lying for a Surety againſt the Creditor, that refuſes to acquit him after the Debt is paid. *L. T.*

ACQUIETAND'IS *in Shiris & Hundredis*, a being free from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds. *L. T.*

ACQUIET'ARE, to pay the Debts of a Perſon deceaſed, as the Heir of thoſe of his Father, *&c.* L. T.

To ACQUI'RE [*acquerir*, F. of *acquirere*, L.] to get, to attain, to purchaſe.

ACQUISI'TION, an acquiring, obtaining, or purchaſing. *F.* of *L.*

ACQUIS'TS } [*Acqueſt*, F.] of *Acquiſita*,
ACQUES'TS } L.] properly Victories gained, or Conqueſts won by the Sword, Goods acquired by Purchaſe or Donation.

To ACQUIT' [*acquiter*, F.] to diſcharge, or free from.

ACQUIT'TAL } [*Acquit*, F.] a Deli-
ACQUIT'MENT } verance, Diſcharge, or ſetting free from the Suſpicion and Guilt of an Offence; and is twofold, in Law and Fact.

ACQUIT'TAL [in *Law*] is when two Perſons are indicted for Felony, one as Principal, the other as Acceſſory; the Principal being diſcharged, the Acceſſory is by conſequence acquitted.

ACQUIT'TAL [in *Fact*] is when a Perſon is not found guilty of the Offence with which he is charged.

ACQUIT-

ACQUIT'TANCE [*Quitance*, F.] a Release or Discharge in Writing of a Debt, or any other Duty formerly due.

A'CRASY [with *Physicians*] the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another, in Mixture, or in the Constitution of a Human Body.

A'CRE [Acepe, *Sax.* probably of Acker, *Teut.* a Piece of Arable Land] a Measure of Land containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth. A *Welch* Acre containeth usually two *English* ones.

ACRE'ME, ten Acres of Land. *L. T.*

ACRESPIRE. See *Acrospire*.

A'CRID, acrimonious, sharp.

ACRIMO'NIOUS [*acrimoniosus*, L.] sharp, tart, full of Sharpness or Tartness.

ACRIMO'NIOUS *Bodies*, are those whose Particles do eat, fret, destroy and dissolve what comes in their way; or which have a great Acrimony.

A'CRIMONY [*Acrimonie*, F. of *Acrimonia*, L.] Sharpness, Eagerness, Tartness, a Quality in Bodies, by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others.

A'CRISY [*Acrisia*, L. of Ἀκρισία, of ἀ neg. and κρίνω to make a Judgment of, *Gr.*] that of which no Judgment is passed, or Choice made; a Matter in Dispute; also Want of Judiciousness, or Rashness in Judging.

A'CRISY [in *Physick*] such a State or Condition of a Disease that no right Judgment can be made of it, or of the Patient, whether he will recover or no. *Gr.*

AC'RITUDE [*Acritudo*, L.] Sharpness.

AC'RITY [*Acreté*, F. of *Acritas*, L.] Sharpness in Taste, Tartness.

ACROAT'ICKS, *Aristotle*'s Lectures in the more difficult and nice Parts of Philosophy, to which none but Scholars and Friends were admitted.

ACROCHOR'DON [ἀκροχόρδαν, Gr.] with *Physicians*, a particular Species of Warts, more sharp and prominent than the common Sort.

ACRO'DRYA [Ἀκρόδρυα, of ἄκρον the Extremity, and δρῦς, an Oak or Tree, *Gr.*] all Fruits having hard Rinds or Shells, such as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, Chesnuts, *&c.*

ACROKE, crooked, awry; wrong. *Chauc.*

ACRO'MION [Ἀκρώμιον, of ἄκρον the Extremity, and ὦμος the Shoulder, *Gr.*] the upper Process of the Shoulder-Blade. *Anat.*

ACROM'PHALUM [ἀκρόμφαλον, of ἄκρον the Extremity, and ὀμφαλὸς the Navel, *Gr.*] the Middle of the Navel. *Anat.*

ACRO'NYCHAL [Ἀκρόνυχος, of ἄκρον and νὺξ Night, *Gr.* in *Astronomy*] is the rising of a Star when the Sun sets, or the setting of a Star when the Sun rises; which when they do, they are said to set and rise Acronichally; one of the three poetical Settings and Risings.

A'CROS [Ἄκρος, *Gr.*] the utmost End of any Member; also a little Stem or Stock.

A'CROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominences, Knobs and Tops of Bones.

A'CROS [in *Botany*] Tops of Plants.

A'CROS [in *Physick*] the Height and Vigour of Diseases.

ACROSPI'RE, or *Acrespire* [with *Maltsters*] a sprouting at the Blade-end.

ACROS'TICK [Ἀκροστιχὶς, of ἄκρος the Top or Extremity, and στίχος a Verse, *Gr.*] a Poem or certain Number of Verses, whose initial Letters make up some Person's Name, Title, or some particular Motto.

ACRO'TE'RIA } [Ἀκροτήρια, *Gr.* in *Ar-*
ACRO'TERES } *chitecture*] sharp Pinnacles and spiry Battlements, which stand in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Balusters; also Pedestals on the Corner and Middle of Pediments, to support Statues.

ACT [*Acte*, F. of *Actum*, L.] a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature: Also the Time when Degrees are taken at *Oxford*; the same with *Commencement* at *Cambridge*.

Clerks of the ACTS, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commissions and Warrants, and registers the Acts and Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy.

AC'TIFS, an Order of Friars, that wear tawney-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

ACTI'LIA, Military Utensils. *L. T.*

ACTINOBO'LISM [Ἀκτινοβολισμὸς, of ἀκτὶν a Sun-beam, and βολὶς a Plum-line, of βάλλω to cast, *Gr.*] Diffusion or Diradiation of Light or Sound, by which it is carried or flows every way from its Center.

AC'TION, an Act, Deed, or Feat; a particular Way of Delivery in a Speech or Sermon. *F.* of *L.*

ACTION *Physical* and *Philosophical*, is an Operation or Function which Men perform either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind; and it is either voluntary or spontaneous.

Voluntary ACTION depends on the Will; as Seeing, Walking, Running, *&c.*

Spontaneous ACTION depends not on the Will, as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Heart, Arteries, *&c.*

ACTION [in a *Law Sense*] is the Process or Form of a Suit given by the Law in order to recover a Right.

ACTION *upon the Case*, is a Writ brought against any one for an Offence done without Force, and by Law not specially provided for.

ACTION *Civil*, tends only to the Recovery of that which by Contract, *&c.* is due, as Money lent, *&c.*

ACTION *mixed*, is when it is part Real, and part Personal; and also is a Suit given by the Law to recover the Thing demanded, and Damages for the Wrong done.

ACTION *Penal*, aims at some Penalty or Punishment in the Person sued, either Corporal or Pecuniary.

ACTION *Personal*, is whereby a Man claims Debts, or other Goods and Chattels, or Damage for them, or for Wrong done to his Person.

ACTION *Popular*, is upon Breach of some Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may sue for himself and the King.

ACTION *Prejudicial* or *Preparatory*, is that which arises from some Doubt in the Principal.

ACTION *Real*, is whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Commons, in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Term of Life.

ACTION *of Writ*, is when the Defendant pleads some Matter, by which he shews the Plaintiff had no Cause to have the Writ which he brought.

ACTION *upon the Statute*, is an Action brought against a Man upon an Offence against a Statute whereby a Penalty is laid for so doing.

ACTION *Ancestrel*, is that which we have by some Right descending from our Ancestors.

ACTION [spoken of a *Horse*] is the Agitation of the Tongue and Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a Sign of Mettle.

AC'TIONABLE, that will bear an Action or afford Cause on which an Action may be grounded. *F.*

AC'TION [of a *Company*] a Share or Part of the Stock of a Company, as that of *India*, *South-Sea*, &c. *F.*

AC'TIONARY } a Person who owns, or
AC'TIONIST } is possessed of Actions, Shares, or Stock in a Company.

ACTIONA'RE, to prosecute one at Law. *L. T.*

ACTITA'TION, debating of Law-suits. *L.*

AC'TIVE [*Actif*, F. of *Activus*, L.] ready or fit to act, quick, nimble, lively.

ACTIVE *Principles* [with *Chymists*] are Spirit, Oil, and Salt; because their Parts being briskly in Motion, do cause Action in other Bodies.

ACTIVE *Voice of a Verb*, which signifies Action or Doing. *Gram.*

ACTI'VITY [*Activité*, F. of *Activitas*, L.] Briskness, Nimbleness, Vigour.

Sphere of ACTI'VITY, all the Place or Space wherein any thing extends its Power, Virtue or Efficacy.

ACTO, ACTON, } a Coat of Mail.
AKETON } *O. R.*

ACTON [of Aac, *Sax.* an Oak, and Town, q. d. *Oak-Town*] a Town in the County of *Middlesex*, and elsewhere.

ACTON BURNEL, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for a Parliament held there in the Time of *Edward* I. in which was ordained the Statute-Merchant, thence called the Statute of *Acton-Burnel*.

AC'TOR, properly the Doer of any thing; an Actor of the Stage. *L.*

AC'TOR [in the *Civil Law*] an Advocate or Proctor.

AC'TRESS [*Actrice*, F. *Actrix*, L.] a Woman Player, she that acts on the Stage.

AC'TUAL [*actuel*, F. of *actualis*, L.] really done: In *Metaphysicks*, that is actual or in Act, which has a real Being or Existence, and is opposite to Potential.

ACTUAL'ITY } Perfection of Being.
AC'TUALNESS } *L.*

AC'TUARY [*Actuarius*, L.] a Clerk that registers the Acts and Constitutions of a Convocation, &c.

To AC'TUATE, to bring into Act, to stir up, to move, to quicken. *L.*

ACU'LEATE [*Aculeatus*, L.] having a Sting.

To ACU'MINATE [*acuminare*, L.] to sharpen, or bring to a Point.

ACU'MINOUS [*acuminatus*, L.] sharp-edged, pointed, subtile.

ACU'TE [in *Chymistry*] is when a Liquor is heightened, and made more piercing by a stronger.

A'CUTE [*acutus*, L.] sharp-pointed, keen, sharp-witted, ingenious, subtle.

ACUTE-ANGLE [in *Geometry*] an Angle that is less than a Right-one, or which contains less than ninety Degrees.

An ACUTE-ANGLED *Triangle*, is that which hath all its Angles acute.

ACUTE ANGULAR *Section of a Cone*, was a Term used by the ancient Geometricians for the *Ellipsis*.

An ACUTE *Disease*, is that which is over in a little Time, but not without imminent Danger to the Patient.

An ACUTE *Accent* [in *Grammar*] shews when the Voice is to be raised, and is expressed thus (′).

ACU'TO [in *Musick Books*] a Voice or Sound is so called, when high or shrill.

ADACT'ED [*adactus*, L.] beat in, driven in by Force.

AD'AGE [*Adagium*, L.] a Proverb, an old Saying.

ADA'GIAL, Proverbial.

ADA'GIO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the
AD'AGO } slowest Movement in Musick,
ADO } especially if the Word be repeated twice, as *Adagio*, *Adagio*.

ADAM [אדם *H. i. e.* Red Earth] the first Man created.

AD'AMANT [*Adamas*, L. of Ἀδάμας, Gr.] a Diamond, the most glittering, hardest, and most valuable of all other Stones.

ADAMAN'TINE [*adamantinus*, L.] of or belonging to Adamant; hard, inflexible.

ADAM'ICAL, of or belonging to *Adam*.

A'DAMITES, a sort of Hereticks in *Bohemia*, who pretending to be restored to *Adam*'s Innocence, went naked to their Assemblies; and

and are said to condemn Matrimony and have Women in common.

To ADAPT' [*adapter*, F. of *adaptare*, L.] to make fit, to suit, to apply one thing to another.

A'DAR [אדר *H. i. e.* Mighty] the Name of the Twelfth Month among the *Jews*, answering commonly to Part of *February* and Part of *March* with us.

ADAR'CON, a *Jewish* Gold Coin, worth fifteen Shillings *Sterling*.

A'DARIDGE, *Sal Armoniac*. *C. T.*

ADASH'ED, ashamed. *O.*

To ADAWE, to awaken. *Chauc.* To daunt. *Spencer*.

To ADCOR'PORATE [*adcorporare*, L.] to join Body to Body.

ADCREDULITA'RE, to purge himself of an Offence by Oath. *L. T.*

To ADD [*addere*, L.] to join or put to.

To ADDE'CIMATE [*addecimare*, L.] to take Tythes.

ADDELE, added, annexed. *Chauc.*

AD'DLE-*headed*, silly, stupid; drunken.

ADDE'PHAGY [Ἀδδεφαγία, of ἄδδην much, and φάγομαι, to eat, *Gr.*] unsuitable Eating, Gluttony.

AD'DER [Æddep, *Sax.* Adder, *Du.* Natter, *Teut.*] a Serpent whose Poison is most deadly.

AD'EREOURN [of Adder and bourn, a River so called from its crooked Windings, like a Snake] a Town in the County of *Wilts*.

ADDERS-*Tongue*, an Herb having a single Leaf, in the midst of which is a little Stalk like the Tongue of an Adder. *Ophioglossum*, L.

ADDER-*Stung*, said of Cattle when stung with venomous Reptiles, as Adders, Scorpions, or bit by a Hedge-hog or Shrew.

AD'DICE } [Adepa, *Sax.* *Ascia*, L.
ADZE } Ἀξίνη, Gr.] an Instrument generally made use of by Coopers.

To ADDIC'T [*addictum*, L.] to give up one's self wholly to a Thing, to apply one's Mind altogether to it, to follow it close.

ADDIC'TIO [in the *Roman* Law] a transferring or passing over Goods to another, or to him that will give most.

ADDIC'TIO *in Diem*, an adjudging a Thing or Person for a certain Price, unless, by such a Day the Owner, or some other Person, give more for it: It is also used for taking an Administration, and paying the Debts of the Deceased. *L. T.*

ADDITA'MENT [*Additamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Increase or Advantage.

ADDITA'MENTS [in *Physick* and *Chymistry*] are Things added a-new to the ordinary Ingredients of any Composition.

ADDI'TION [in *general*] an adding, putting, or joining to; Increase, Advantage, or Ornament. *F.* of *L.*

ADDI'TION [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which several Numbers are added together, to the End that their Total or Sum may be discovered.

Simple ADDITION, is the gathering together of several Numbers, that express Things of the same kind, into one Sum.

Compound ADDITION, is the adding or summing up of Things of different Names or Kinds.

ADDI'TION [in *Algebra*] is the conjoining the Quantities proposed, still preserving their proper Signs.

ADDI'TION [in *Law*] is that which is given to a Man, besides his proper Name and Surname, to shew of what Estate, Degree, or Mystery he is, the Place of his Birth or Habitation.

ADDI'TIONAL [*additionalis*, L.] that which is added, over and above.

ADDITIONA'LES, additional Terms, or Propositions, to be added to the former Agreement. *L. C. T.*

AD'DLE [Adel, a Disease, of Adlian, to be sick, *Sax. q. d.* a sick or rotten Egg] rotten, empty; also when derived of Æblan, *Sax.* a Reward, to earn or gain. *Linc. Nott.* &c.

ADDRESS' [*Addresse*, F.] nice or dextrous Carriage in the Management of an Affair, a fine genteel Behaviour; also Application or Dedication to a Person; a short Remonstrance or Petition made by a Parliament to their Sovereign.

To ADDRESS' [*addresser*, F.] to make Application to, to present a Petition, to direct a Letter to.

ADDUB'D', dub'd, created; *addub'd a Knight*, &c.

ADDU'CENT *Muscles*. See *Adductores*.

ADDUC'TOR *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye so called, because it draws the Apple of it towards the Nose. *L.*

ADDUCTOR *Pollicis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that brings the Thumb nearer the Forefinger. *L.*

ADDUCTOR *Pollicis Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Great-Toe, which brings it nearest the rest.

ADDUCTO'RES [in *Anatomy*] those Muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the Parts of the Body to which they are joined. *L.*

ADE'CATIST, one against Tithes.

A'DELARD [of Adel, *Teut.* noble, and ard, *Du.* Nature, *i. e.* one of a generous Spirit] the Christian Name of a Man.

ADELANTA'DO, the Deputy of a Province, for a King or General. *Span.*

A'DELING } [of Æbel, excellent, and
A'THELING } Ling, *Sax*; *ling* at the
E'HELING } End of a Word denotes Youth, as Stripling, Foundling, *&c.*] a Title of Honour among the *English Saxons*, properly belonging to the Heir apparent to the Crown.

A'DELM

A'DELM [of Eab Felicity, and Helm an Helmet, *Sax. i. e.* a Protector of Happineſs] the Name of a Biſhop of *Sherburn.*

A'DELMAN [Adelman, *Teut.*] a Gentleman.

A'DELRAD } [of Æbel excellent, and
E'THELRAD } Rabe Counſel, *Sax. q. d.* an able Counſellor] the Chriſtian Name of a Man.

A'DELWARD [of Abel, Felicity, and pealban, *Sax.* to govern, *q. d.* one that can govern himſelf in Proſperity] a proper Name.

ADEMP'TION, a taking away, a Revocation. *L.*

ADE'N [Ἀδὴν, Gr.] a Glandule or Kernel in any animal Body; alſo a Swelling in the Groin, the ſame as a Bubo. *Anat.*

ADENO'GRAPHY [of Ἀδὴν, a Glandule, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe of the Glands.

ADEN'OSUS *Abſceſſus* [among *Phyſicians*] is a hard unripe Tumour, proceeding from obſtructed Viſcidities, that appears like a natural Gland, although in Parts free from them.

To ADENT, to faſten. *O.*

ADEP'TISTS } [*Adepti* of *Adipiſci*, to
ADEP'TS } obtain, *L.*] the obtaining Sons of Art, Alchymiſts, who have gained the Secret of Tranſmutation of Metals, are ſaid to have found out the *Grand Elixir*, commonly called the *Philoſophers Stone*; of which there are ſaid to be twelve always in being, another being taken in when one dies.

ADEP'TION, getting. *L.*

AD'EQUATE [*adæquatus*, L.] equal, even, proportional.

AD'EQUATENESS, Equalneſs, Agreeableneſs with.

AD'EQUATE *Ideas* [in *Philoſophy*] are thoſe Conceptions that perfectly repreſent the Archetypes and Images which the Mind ſuppoſes them to be taken from.

ADEQUITA'TION, riding towards. *L.*

ADFECTED *Equations.* See *Equations.*

ADFILIA'TION, Adoption.

ADHATO'DA, the *Malabar* Nut-tree.

ADHERAN'DE [*adherans*, F.] adhering, cleaving together. *Chauc.*

To ADHE'RE [*adherer*, F. of *adhærere*, L.] to ſtick faſt or cleave to, to be joined to, or take part with.

ADHE'RENCE } the Act of adhering or
ADHE'RENCY } ſticking cloſe to the Intereſts or Opinions of others. *F.*

ADHE'RENT [*Adhærens*, L.] one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Favourer, or Follower. *F.*

ADHE'SION [*adhæſio*, L.] a ſticking, or cleaving to. *F.*

To ADHIBIT [*adhibere*, L.] to admit, to take or apply to.

ADHIBI'TION, a taking or applying to. *L.*

ADJA'CENT [*adjacens*, L.] lying near to, bordering upon. *F.*

ADJA'CENT *Angles.* See *Angles.*

ADIAPHOROUS [of Ἀδιάφορος, of ἀ Neg. and διάφορος, different, *Gr.*] neutral, indifferent; a Name given by Mr. *Boyle* to a Kind of Spirit which he diſtilled from Tartar, *&c.*

ADIA'PHORY [*Adiaphoria*, L. of Ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Indifferency.

ADIAPNEUS'TIA [of ἀ and διαπνέω, Gr. to perſpire] a Diminution or Obſtruction of Natural Perſpiration.

AD'JECTIVE [*Adjectif*, F. of *Adjectivum*, L.] a Word added to a Noun Subſtantive, to denote ſome Property of it. *Gram.*

ADI'EU [*q. d. Ad Deum te commendo*, I commend you to God] God have you in his Protection; Farewel. *F.*

To AD'INE, to dine, to entertain one at Dinner. *Chauc.*

AD INQUIRENDUM, a Writ in Law, commanding Inquiry to be made about the Merits of a Cauſe depending in the King's Court.

To ADJOIN' [*adjoindre*, F. of *adjungere*, L.] to join to.

ADJOIN'ING, lying near to, neighbouring, bordering upon.

ADJOIN'ING *Angles*, in *Geometry.* See *Angles.*

To ADJOURN' [*adjourner*, F. of *ad* and *jour*, a Day] to put off to another Day or Time.

ADJOURN'MENT [*Adjournement*, F.] an adjourning [in *Common Law*] is the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Time or Place.

A'DIPAL [*Adipalis*, L.] fat, groſs.

ADIPOSA *Membrana* [in *Anatomy*] a Membrane or Skin that incloſes the *Cellulæ Adipoſæ.* L.

ADIPO'SA *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein ariſing from the deſcending Trunk of the *Cava*, which ſpreads itſelf on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys. *L.*

ADIPO'SI *Ductus* [in *Anatomy*] are Veſſels which convey the *Adeps*, or Fat into the Interſtices of the Muſcles or Parts between the Fleſh and the Skin.

ADI'POUS [*adipoſus*, L.] full of Fat, greaſy.

ADIRA'TUS [*Law Term*] a Price or Value ſet upon Things loſt, as a Compenſation to the Owner.

A'DIT [*Aditus*, L.] the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

To ADJUD'GE [*adjuger*, F. of *adjudicare*, L.] to give Judgment, or the Sentence of the Court, to award or decree.

ADJUDICA'TION, a judging, a giving, a ſettling, by Sentence, Judgment, or Decree. *F.* of *L.*

AD'JUMENT [*Adjumentum*, L.] Help, Aid, Aſſiſtance.

AD'JUNCT [*Adjunctus*, L.] that which is joined to another Thing, a Circumſtance.

AD-

ADJUNCT' [in *Logick*] a Quality belonging to any thing as its Subject.

ADJUNCT [in *Philosophy*] whatever comes to any Being from without.

AD JURA *Regis*, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk, against him that sought to get him out of Possession.

ADJURA'TION, the Act of Adjuring, or earnest Charging. *F.* of *L.*

To ADJURE [*adjurer*, F. of *adjurare*, L.] to charge in God's Name, strictly or earnestly; to put one to his Oath; also to command an Evil Spirit by the Force of an Enchantment.

To ADJUS'T [*adjuster*, F.] to make fit, or set in Order; to settle or state an Account; to determine or make up a Difference.

ADJU'TABLE [*adjutabilis*, L.] that may help; helping.

AD'JUTANT [of *adjuvare*, L.] an Assister or Helper; an Officer in a Regiment who assists a superior Officer.

AD'JUTANT-*General*, an Officer who assisteth a General of an Army, in carrying Orders, *&c.*

ADJUTO'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Bone so called, because it is very useful in lifting up the Arm. *L.*

ADJUTO'RIUM [in *Physick*] a Means of Cure subservient to others of more Importance.

ADJU'TORY [*adjutorius*, L.] aiding or helping; the *Adjutory Bones* are two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows. *Anat.*

AD'JUVANT [*adjuvans*, L.] helping, aiding, assisting.

To AD'JUVATE [*adjuvare*, L.] to assist, or help.

AD LI'BITUM [in *Musick Books*] signifies as you will; or if you please.

ADMEA'SUREMENT [*Law Term*] a Writ for the bringing those to Reason who usurp more than their Part or Share.

ADMEA'SUREMENT [of *Dower*] is a Writ that lies where the Widow of a deceased Person holds from the Heir, or his Guardian, more, as her Dower, than she has a just Title to.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Pasture*] is a Writ that lies against such as having common Pasture belonging to their Free-holds, do overcharge it with more Cattle than they ought to do.

ADMENSURA'TION, a Measuring, or taking an Account of Dimensions. *L.*

ADMIN'ICLE [*Adminiculum*, L.] an Help, Succour, or Support: Imperfect Proof. *O. L.*

ADMINIC'ULAR [*adminicularis*, L.] Helpful, Succouring.

To ADMIN'IST'ER [*administrer*, F. of *administrare*, L.] to do Service to, to aid; to give or dispense to; to govern, manage, or dispose of.

ADMINISTRA'TION, the Act of administring; the managing or doing some Affair. *F.* of *L.*

ADMINISTRA'TION [in *Law*] the disposing of the Estate or Goods of a Person that died without making a Will.

ADMINISTRA'TOR [*Administrateur*, F.] one that has the doing or managing of any Affair. *L.*

ADMINISTRA'TOR [in *Law*] he that has the Goods, *&c.* of a Person dying without a Will, committed to his Care. *L.*

ADMINISTRA'TRIX, she that has such Goods and Power committed to her Care. *L.*

AD'MIRABLE [*admirabilis*, L.] that deserves to be admired, wonderful, rare, excellent. *F.*

AD'MIRAL [supposed to be derived of *Amir*, a Governor in *Arab*, and ἅλιος, Gr. belonging to the Sea] a chief Commander of a Squadron of Ships. *Amiral*, F.

Lord High ADMIRAL of *Great Britain*, he that has the Chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the determining of all Maritime Causes, Civil and Criminal.

AD'MIRALTY [*Amirauté*, F.] the Office or Court for adjusting Maritime Affairs.

ADMIRA'TION, the Act of admiring, wondering, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

To ADMI'RE [*admirer*, F. of *admirari*, L.] to look upon with Wonder, to be surprized at.

ADMIS'SION } receiving into, Entrance upon. *F.* of *L.*
ADMIT'TANCE }

ADMISSION [in a *Law Sense*] is when a Presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop, upon Examination, allows the Clerk to be able.

To ADMIT' } [*admettre*, F. of *admittere*, L.] to receive, to allow of, to permit.
ADMIT of }

ADMITTEN'DO *Clerico*, a Writ granted to him that has recovered the Right of Presentation against the Bishop.

ADMITTEN'DO *in Socium*, is a Writ for the Association of certain Persons to Justices of Assize, being appointed.

ADMONESTE [*admonester*, O. F.] to admonish. *Chauc.*

To ADMON'ISH [*admonester*, F. of *admonere*, L.] to warn, advise, hint, or put in mind of; also to reprove.

ADMONI'TION } a giving Warning, Advice, Instruction. *F.* of *L.*
ADMONISHMENT }

ADNATA *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] the common Membrane of the Eye, otherwise called *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginia*. L.

ADNICH'ILED } annulled, brought to nothing, made void. *O. L. T.*
ADNITCH'ILED }

ADNU'L, to disannul, to make void. *Chauc.*

AD OCTO [*i. e.* to the eighth Number] a Term used by some ancient Philosophers, signifying the highest or superlative Degree; because, in their Way of distinguishing Qualities, they reckoned no Degree above the Eighth. *L.*

ADO, ADOE, an Affair; to do. *Chauc.*

ADOL'ESCENCE } [*Adolescentia*, L.] the
ADOLES'CENCY } Flower of Youth; the State from Fourteen to Twenty-five or Thirty in Men; and from Twelve to Twenty-one Years of Age in Women. *F.*

A'DOLPH [Ɛadulph, of Ɛad, Happiness, and Ulph, Help, *Sax.* happy Help] the Name of a Man.

A'DONAI [אדני *H. i. e.* Lord, and sometimes Lord God.]

ADONI'AH [אדניה *H. i. e.* ruling Lord] one of King *David*'s Sons.

ADONI-BEZEK [אדני־בזק *H. i. e.* Lord of Bezek, or of Lightning, of אדני Lord, and בזק Lightning] a King of *Conaan.*

ADON'ICK *Verse*, a short sort of Verse, first made for bewailing the Death of *Adonis.*

ADO'NIS, the fair Son of *Cynaras*, King of *Cyprus*, who being killed by a wild Boar, was changed into a purple Flower by *Venus*, which bears his Name. *Poet.*

ADONI'ZEDEK [אדני־צדק *H. i. e.* the Lord's Justice] an ancient King of *Jerusalem.*

To ADO'PT [*adopter*, F. *adoptare*, L.] to make one that is not of Kin capable to inherit. To take a Stranger into the Family, choosing him for a Son and Heir.

ADOP'TION, the Act of adopting, a free Choice of one for a Son. *F.* of *L.*

ADOP'TIVE [*adoptif*, F. *adoptivus*, L.] belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

ADO'RABLE [*adorabilis*, L.] that is fit to be adored or worshipped. *Applied* to *Men* worthy of all Honour and Respect. *F.*

A'DORAT, a Chymical Weight of four Pounds.

ADORA'TION, the Act of Adoring, Reverence, Worship, Observance, Respect. *F.* of *L.*

To ADO'RE [*adorer*, F. of *adorare*, L.] to pay divine Worship to, to reverence, to shew profound Submission and Respect; to doat extravagantly upon.

To ADORN' [*adornare*, L.] to beautify, deck, trim, or set off.

ADORNA'TION, a decking, a trimming.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM [among *Physicians*] signifies that the last prescribed Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the Medicines mentioned before. *L.*

AD QUOD DAMNUM, a Writ that lies to inquire what Damage it may be for the King to grant a Fair, Market, &c. or if any one will turn a common High-way, and lay out another as beneficial; or for a private Person to give Lands in Mortmain to any religious Use.

ADRADD, afraid; much concerned. *C.*

ADRAM'MELECH [אדרמלך of אדר Greatness, or אדרת a Cloak, and מלך a King, *H. i. e.* the King's Greatness or Cloak] an Idol of the *Assyrians.*

ADRAMING, churlish. *O.*

ADHRAM'IRE } to oblige himself before
ADRAM'IRE } a Magistrate to do a Thing. *L. T.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS } [*adscititius*, L.] added,
ASCI'TITIOUS } borrowed, false, counterfeit, foreign.

AD TERMINUM *qui præteriit*, a Writ of Entry, where a Man having leased Lands, &c. for Life, or Years, is kept from them by the Tenant or Possessor, after the Expiration of the Term.

ADRECTA'TE } to satisfy, to make a-
ADRIETA'TE } mends. *L. T.*

To ADVAN'CE [*avancer*, F.] to step or go forward; to prefer or raise one; to promote or further; to give before-hand.

ADVANCE *Ditch* [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch digged all along the *Glacis*, beyond the Counterscarp.

ADVANCE-GUARD } the first Division
VAN-GUARD } or Line of an Army, ranged or marching in Battle-Array: Sometimes a small Party of Horse, as fifteen or twenty commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond and in sight of the Main Guard. *Avant Garde.* F.

ADVANCE'MENT [*Avancement*, F.] Preferment, Promotion, &c.

ADVAN'CER [among *Hunters*] is one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, between the Back-antler and Palm.

ADVAN'TAGE [*Avantage*, F.] Benefit, Good, Gain, Profit, Over-measure.

ADVANTA'GEOUS [*avantageux*, F.] tending to one's Profit or Good; convenient, useful.

ADVECTI'TIOUS [*advectitius*, L.] brought from another Place, foreign.

AD'VENT [*Adventus*, L. *i. e.* a coming] a Time appointed by the Church, as a Preparation for the approaching Festival of the Nativity of our Blessed Saviour.

AD'VENT *Sundays* are four; the first, if it fall not on St. *Andrew*'s Day, *Nov.* 30, 'tis the next *Sunday* after it.

ADVENTAIL'E } a Surcoat worn over
ADNEN'TAL } the Armour. *Chauc.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS [*adventitius*, L.] that comes unexpectedly, and by Chance.

ADVENTI'TIOUS *Matter*, such as does not properly belong to any natural or mixed Body, but comes to it from some other Place.

ADVEN'TUAL, coming by Chance. *L.*

ADVEN'TURE [*Aventure*, F.] Chance, Hazard, Luck; accidental Encounter, Enterprize.

To

To ADVEN'TURE [*aventurer*, F.] to venture, or put to the venture; to hazard or run the risque of.

ADVEN'TUROUS } [*aventeureux*, F.]
ADVEN'TURESOME } bold, daring, hazardous.

AD'VERB [*Adverbium*, L.] a Part of Speech usually joined with a Verb, to express the Manner, Time, *&c.* of an Action. *Gram.*

AD'VERBIAL, of an Adverb, *&c.* L.

ADVERSA'RIE, contrary. *Chauc.*

AD'VERSARY [*Adversarie*, F. of *Adversarius*, L.] an Opposer, one that is against another, or is at Law with him; an adverse Party.

ADVERSA'TIVE [as an *adversative Particle*] a small Part of Speech signifying some Contrariety and Opposition therein.

ADVERS'E [*Adversus*, L.] contrary, opposite. *F.*

ADVERSE [in *Logick*] is when two Contraries have an absolute and perpetual Opposition one to the other.

ADVERS'ITY [*Adversité*, F. of *Adversitas*, L.] Affliction, Calamity, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

To ADVERT' [*advertere*, L. to turn to] to mark, to mind, to take heed.

ADVER'TENCY, Attention, Heedfulness, Mindfulness.

To ADVERTI'SE [*advertir*, F. of *Advertere*, L.] to give Intelligence or Advice of; to warn.

ADVERTISE'MENT [*Advertissement*, F.] Advice, Intelligence, Information; also a putting in mind.

To ADVES'PERATE [*Advesperare*, L.] to grow towards Night.

ADVI'CE [*Avis*, F.] Counsel, Notice, or Account, Information.

To ADVI'GILATE [*advigilare*, L.] to watch diligently.

ADVISE'ABLE, that may be advised upon, fit to be done.

To ADVI'SE [*adviser*, F.] to counsel; to give an Information or Account of; to consider or weigh in Mind.

ADULA'TION, Fawning, Flattery. *L.*

ADULA'TOR [*Adulateur*, F.] a fawning Fellow, a Flatterer, or full of Flattery.

To ADU'LCE [of *ad* and *dulceo*, L.] to sweeten, to make sweet.

ADUL'PH [of Ealo, Ancient, and Ulph, Help, *Sax. i.e.* Old Help] the Name of an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, *Anno* 790.

ADULT' [*adulte*, F. of *adultus*, L.] that is grown, or come to full Ripeness of Age, or Man's Estate.

ADUL'TERATE [*adulteratus*, L.] adulterated, marred, spoiled, counterfeit.

To ADUL'TERATE [*adulterare*, L.] to corrupt, counterfeit, marr or spoil.

ADULTERA'TION, the Act of adulterating, counterfeiting, spoiling.

An ADUL'TERER [*Adultere*, F. *Adulter*, L.] a Man who commits Adultery.

ADUL'TEROUS, of, or given to Adultery.

An ADUL'TERESS [*Adultera*, L.] a Woman who commits Adultery.

ADUL'TERY [*Adultere*, F. *Adulterium*, L.] is the Sin of Incontinency in a married Person, who, defiling the Marriage-bed, committeth Adultery.

ADULTERI'NE [*Adulterin*, F. of *Adulterinus*, L.] forged, counterfeited, sophisticated; also bastardly.

ADUM'BRATED [*Adumbratus*, L.] shadowed, likened, resembled.

ADUMBRA'TION, a Shadowing. In *Painting*, a Sketch or rough Draught of a Picture. *L.*

ADUMBRATION [in *Heraldry*] an absolute taking away of the Charge or Thing borne, so that nothing of it remains but the bare Proportion of the Out-lines.

ADUNA'TION, an uniting, putting or gathering together. *L.*

AD UN'GUEM, at the Finger's End. *L.*

ADUN'CITY [*Aduncitas*, L.] Hookedness, Crookedness.

ADUN'QUE } [*aduncus*, L.] hooked,
ADUN'COUS } crooked.

ADVOCACIES, Law-suits. *Chauc.*

ADVOCA's, Advocates, Patrons. *Chauc.*

AD'VOCATE [*Avocat*, F. of *Advocatus*, L.] one that lays to heart, takes care of, and secures the Interest of another: Thus Christ is said to be our Advocate.

ADVOCATE, a Man well versed in the Civil Law, who either by Word of Mouth or Writing maintains the Right of such Persons as need his Assistance.

ADVOCATE *Ecclesiastical*, the Patron of the Presentation and Advowson, or the Advocate of the Causes and Interests of the Church, retained as a Counsellor to maintain her Rights and Properties.

ADVOCA'TESHIP [*Advocatus*, L.] the Office of an Advocate.

ADVOCATIO'NE *Decimatum*, a Writ for the Claim of the fourth Part, or upwards, of the Tithes that belong to a Church. *L.*

ADVOU'TRIE. See *Advowtry*.

To ADVOW' } [*avouer*, F.] to justify or
To AVOW' } maintain an Act formerly done.

ADVOWEE' } [*Avoué*, F.] one who has
AVOWEE' } a Right to present to a Benefice.

ADVOWEE' *Paramount*, the highest Patron; that is to say, the King.

ADVOW'SON } a Right that a Bishop,
ADVOW'ZEN } Dean and Chapter, or any Lay Patron, has to present a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void. *C. L.*

ADVOW'SON *Appendant*, that which depends upon a Manour as an Appurtenance.

ADVOW'SON *in Gross*, that Right of Presentation which is principal, sole, or absolute,

and does not belong to any Manour as part of its Right.

ADVOW'TRY, Adultery. *Chauc.*

ADUST' } [*adufte*, F, of *adufus*, L.]
ADUST'ED } burnt, parched, overheated.

ADUS'TIBLE, burnable, or that is capable of being parched, ſcorched, burned. *L.*

ADUS'TION, burning, ſcorching, parching. *L.*

A'DYTUM ['Αδυτον, of ἀ privative, and δύω, to go under or into, *Gr.*] a ſecret Place or Retirement in the *Pagan* Temples, where Oracles were given, into which none but the Prieſts were admitted; the Sanctuary.

ÆGAGRO'PILI [among *Naturaliſts*] Balls generated in the Stomachs of Animals, containing Matter like Hair, and hard on the Out-ſide.

St. AGELNO'TH [of Ɛglan to grieve, and noht, *Sax.* not, *i. e.* void of grief] the Name of one, commonly called the Good Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

ÆGYLO'PS } [Αἴγυλωψ, of αἴξ, a
ANGYLO'PS } Goat, and ὤψ an Eye,
ANCHYLOPS } *Gr.* in *Surgery*] a Swelling about the Glandules of the Eye, called *Caruncula Major*; alſo *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*; alſo Darnel and Wild Oats.

ÆGIPA'NES [Αἰγιπόδες, of αἴξ, a Goat, and πᾶς, Feet, *Gr.*] Beaſts, partly like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats; Satyrs, Devils.

ÆG'LOGA [of Αἰγᾶν λόγος, the Speech of Goat-herds, *Gr.*] a Paſtoral Song. See *Eclogа*.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM [*Unguentum*] a kind of deterſive Ointment for Ulcers.

ÆIPA'THY ['Αειπαθεία, of ἀεὶ always, and πάθος, Affection or Paſſion, *Gr.*] a Paſſion of long Continuance.

St. ÆLFE'GUS [of Æl, all, and ꝥæɡen, *Sax.* merry, *q. d.* all Mirth] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

ÆL'FRED [of Æl, all, and ꝥnebe, *Sax.* Peace, *q. d.* all Peace] a pious and invincible King of the *Engliſh Saxons*, who, by his Prudence and Fortitude, compoſed many deſtructive Seditions in his Time.

ÆL'GIVE [of Æl, all, and Ꝥiꝥan, *Sax.* to give] the Name of the Wife of *Edgar*, King of the *Engliſh Saxons*.

ELM'FEOH } Peter-pence, a Tribute of
ELMS'FEOH } a Penny a Houſe paid to the Pope every Year.

ÆOLIPY'LE } [Αἰόλε πύλαι, Gr. the
ÆOLOPYLE } Gates of *Æolus*] an ancient Device to help ſmoaking Chimneys; alſo, in Hydraulicks, a round hollow Ball made of Metal, with a Neck and ſmall Hole, which being about two third Parts filled with Water, and ſet on the Fire, the vaporous Air will break forth with a great Noiſe and Violence: An Inſtrument called the *Hermetick Bellows*, to try if there be a *Vacuum* in Nature.

ÆNIG'MA ['Αινιγμα, Gr.] a Riddle, an intricate Sentence, a difficult Queſtion.

ÆNIGMA'TICAL [*Ænigmaticus*, L.] full of *Ænigma's*, or dark Riddles.

ÆQUILIB'RITY [*Æquilibritas*, L.] Equality of Weight.

ÆRA, a particular Account and Reckoning of Time and Years, from ſome remarkable Event; as, from the Creation of the World, the Deſtruction of *Troy*, the *Olympiads*, the Building of *Rome*, the Nativity of *Chriſt*, the Flight of *Mahomet*, &c. *L.*

AE'RIAL [*Aërius*, L. of Ἀήριος, Gr.] belonging to the Air, airy.

AE'ROMANCY [of Ἀὴρ and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a divining or fortelling of Things by certain Signs in the Air.

AEROMAN'TICK belonging to Divination by the Air.

ÆRUGIN'EOUS [*Æruginoſus*, L.] ruſty, cankered, mildewed.

ÆRUM'NOUS [*Ærumnoſus*, L.] full of Trouble, wretched.

ÆS, Braſs or Copper. *L.*

ÆSCHYNO'MENOUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] ſenſitive Plants, which, touched by the Hand, ſhrink in their Leaves.

ÆSTIMATORY [*Æſtimatorius*, L.] of or belonging to prizing or valuing, or of a Price or Eſtimation.

ÆSTI'VAL [*Æſtivalis*, L.] of or belonging to Summer.

To ÆS'TIVATE [*æſtivare*, L.] to ſojourn or lodge in a Place in Summer-time.

ÆS'TUARY [*Æſtuarium*, L.] a Place overflowed with Sea-water, ſuch as the Fens and Marſhes in *Lincolnſhire*, an Arm of the Sea running up a good way into Land, like the *Briſtol* Channel.

ÆS'TUARY [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] receiving of Vapours or Steams of boiled Drugs in the Body through a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To ÆS'TUATE [*æſtuare*, L.] to rage like the Sea.

ÆTATE PROBANDA, a Writ of Inquiry, whether the Heir of a Tenant that held of the King in Chief, by Chivalry, be of full Age. *L. T.*

AETHELIN'GEY } [of Ɛa, Water, and
ATHEL'NEY } Æðel, Noble, *Sax.* *q. d.* an Iſle of Nobles] an Iſland in *Somerſetſhire*, where the Rivers *Pedrid* and *Thone* meet, in which King *Alfred*, being diſcomfited by the *Danes*, hid himſelf.

ÆTHER [Αἰθὴρ, Gr.] the Firmament, the Sky, that Part of the Heavens, that is above the three Regions of the Air, *L.* Or, it is rather that very ſubtile and tranſparent Fluid, which not only fills up the Space between our Atmoſphere and the Stellar Region, but penetrates thro' all known Bodies, and repleniſhes the Interſtices of their Particles.

ÆTHER [among *Philoſophers*] is taken by ſome for that Medium or Fluid in which all

all other Bodies float; by others, for the whole Atmosphere, and whatsoever is suspended in it.

ÆTHE'REAL [*æthereus*, L.] belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air; heavenly.

ÆTHE'REAL *Matter* [among *Naturalists*] a very thin, fine, transparent Fluid, that some will have to surround the Earth up as far as the fixed Stars, which easily lets all Things run through it.

ÆTHI'OPIS, an Herb of *Æthiopia*, with which, it is said, Inchanters formerly used to open Locks, dry up Rivers, *&c.*

ÆTHIOPS *Mineral* [*Chymistry*] a Medicine made by incorporating equal Parts of running Mercury with Flour of Brimstone, and deflagrating them in a Crucible.

ÆTIOL'OGY [Αἰτιολογία, of Ἀιτία, a Cause, and λογος, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a shewing a Cause or Reason. *Rhet.*

ÆTIOL'OGY [in *Physick*] the Reason or Account that is given of natural or preternatural Accidents in human Bodies.

ÆTIOLO'GICA [Αἰτιολογικὴ, Gr.] that Part of Physick which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, and their various Symptoms, in order to their Cure.

ÆTI'TES [Ἀετίτης Gr.] the Eagle's Stone (falsely said to be taken out of an Eagle's Nest) but found by the Sides of Rivers, in Fields and Mountains, which, when shaken, rattles, as if another was in it.

ÆT'NA, a Volcano or burning Mountain in *Sicily*, which continually vomits out Fire and Smoak, with Clouds of Ashes and Cinders (which are called *Pumice-Stones*) and sometimes great Stones, into the neighbouring Country.

AFARE, an Affair, Business. *Chauc.*

AFERE } afraid. *Chauc.*
AFERED }

AFERE, in Fear; also afraid. *Chauc.*

AFFABI'LITY [*Affabilité*, F. of *Affabilitas*, L.] Easiness of Address, Courtesy, Gentleness, Kindness.

AF'FABLE [*affabilis*, L.] easy to be spoken to, civil, courteous.

AFFAIR' [*Affaire*, F.] Business, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To AFFECT' [*affecter*, F. of *affectare*, L.] to study or set one's Mind upon, to have an Inclination to, to hanker after, to love, to endeavour to get.

AFFECTA'TION, an eager Desire; also Affectedness, Formality, Niceness, Preciseness. *F.* of *L.*

AFFECT'ED [*affecté*, F. of *affectus*, L.] disposed or inclined to; over-curiously done, studied; formal, stiff, nice, precise.

AFFEC'TED [in a *Physical Sense*] troubled or seized with a Distemper, afflicted.

AFFEC'TION, Good-will, Kindness, Inclination towards, Love, Passion. *F.* of *L.*

AFFEC'TION [among *Physicians*] is often used where the Name of the Affection is put adjectively, as *Hypochondriac Affection*, and the like, and then it means *Affliction*.

AFFEC'TION [among *Naturalists*] is often used in the same Sense as Properties; as the Affections of Matter are those Properties with which it is naturally endued.

AFFEC'TIONATE [*affectionné*, F.] well affected to, kind, loving, full of Affection.

AFFEC'TIVE, moving the Affection. *Shakesp.*

AFFECTS', Affections. *Shakesp.*

AFFECTUS, the Affection, Disposition, or any Motion of the Mind. *L.*

AFFECTUS [with *Physicians*] Sickness or Disorder of the Body. *L.*

AFFEE'RERS } Persons appointed in
AFFE'RERS } Court-Leets, *&c.* to set
AFFE'RORS } Fines on Offenders punishable arbitrarily, for which no express Penalty is prescribed by Statute. *L. T.*

To AFFE'RE *an Amerciament*, is properly to lessen and mitigate the Rigour of a Fine.

AFFET'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender or affecting Manner, and for that Reason not too fast, but rather slow.

AFFETTUO'SO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Affetto*. Ital.

AFFI'ANCE [*Affiance*, F.] Confidence, Hope, Trust.

AFFI'ANCE [in *Law*] the Plighting of Troth between a Man and Woman upon Agreement of Marriage.

To AFFI'ANCE [of *affidare*, L.] to betroth.

AFFID'ARE, to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by Oath. *O. L. T.*

AFFIDATIO *Dominorum*, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

AFFIDA'TUS, a Tenant by Fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT, a Deposition or witnessing a Thing by Oath before a Magistrate. *L. T.*

To make AFFIDAVIT, to swear to the Truth of a Thing. *L. T.*

AFFIDIA'RE } *Ad Arma*, to be enrolled
AFFIDIA'RI } and mustered for Soldiers upon an Oath of Fidelity. *O. L.*

AFFI'NAGE [*affinage*, F.] a refining of Metals.

AFFIN'ITY [*Affinité*, F. *Affinitas*, L.] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation, or Agreeablene's between several Things.

To AFFIRM' [*affirmer*, F. *affirmare*, L.] to assure, to avouch the Truth of a Thing.

To AFFIRM [in *Law*] to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree, or Sentence.

AFFIRM'ABLE, fit to be affirmed.

AFFIRM'ANCE, the Act of affirming or ratifying after such a Manner.

AFFIRMA'TION, an affirming, assuring, or speaking point-blank.

AFFIR'MATIVE [*affirmatif*, F. of *affirmativus*, L.] which serves to affirm, peremptory, positive.

To AFFIX' [*affiger*, F. *affixum*, L.] to fasten to, or set up, to post up a Bill, *&c.*

To AFFLIC'T [*affliger*, F. *affligere*, L.] to cast down, to grieve, trouble, disquiet.

AFFLIC'TION, Adversity, Calamity, Distress, Grief, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble, Sorrow, Vexation. *F.* of *L.*

AFFLIC'TIVE [*afflictif*, F.] afflicting, that brings Affliction.

AF'FLUENCE [*Affluence*, F. *Affluentia*, L.] Abundance, Plenty, great Store, Wealth.

AFFLUX' [*Affluxus*, L.] a flowing, as of Humours to any Part of the Body.

AFFOR'ARE, to set a Value or Price upon any Thing. *O. L. T.*

AFFOR'CIAMENT, a Fort, Fortress or Strong-hold. *O. L.*

AFFORCIAMEN'TUM *Curiæ*, a calling of a Court upon any extraordinary Occasion. *O. L.*

AFFORCIA'RE, to add, increase, or make stronger. *L. T.*

AFFORCIA'TUS, a thin Cloth used for Caps. *O. L.*

To AFFOR'D [perhaps of *ad* and Boapd, *Sax.*] a Table. *q. d.* to allow Victuals for the Table, to give, yield, produce, *&c.*

To AFFOR'EST, to lay a Piece of Ground waste, and turn it into Forest. *L. T.*

To AFFRAN'CHISE. See *Enfranchize.*

AFFRAI'D [See *Affraid*, of *affrayer*, F. to scare] to be in Fear.

AFFRAI'D [q. d. *j'ai froid*, F. *I am cold*] my Blood is chilled through Apprehension of some impending Evil.

AFFRAY', a Fray, Fight or Skirmish. *F.*

AFFRAY' [in a *Law Sense*] Terror caused in the Subject, by making only an unlawful Shew of Violence.

AFFRETAMEN'TUM } the Freight
AFFRETTAMEN'TUM } of a Ship. *O. L.*

AF'FRI } Bullocks or Beasts of the Plough.
AF'FRA } *O. L.*

AFFRICA'TION, rubbing upon or against. *L.*

AFFRIGHT' [of A and Fpitan, *Sax.*] to put into a Fright or Fear, to scare.

AFFRONT', Abuse, Injury, Wrong. *F.*

To AFFRONT' [*affronter*, F. q. d. *adfrontare*, L.] to set Front against Front, or oppose one to one's Face, to offer an Affront, to abuse, to brave, or swagger over.

AFFRONT'IVE, abusive, injurious.

AFFRONT'IVENESS, Impudence, Abusiveness.

AFFU'SION, a pouring in or upon. *L.*

AF'GODLESS, Ungodliness. *Sax.*

To AFIE or AFFIE [of *fier*, F.] to promise, engage; to assure, to trust or put Confidence in. *Chauc.*

To AFILE, to file, polish. *Chauc.* To smooth, or give a Gloss (*viz.* to Words.) *Spenc.*

AFORCED, forced, ravished. *Chauc.*

AFOREYENE', afore, over against. *Chauc.*

AFO'RNE [Forn, *Teut.*] before. *Chauc.*

AFRETE, full freighted, set full. *Chauc.*

AF'RICA, one Quarter of the Earth.

AF'RICUS, the Wind South-west and by West, so called from its blowing from *Africa.*

AFT } [Æptan, behind. Abaptan,
ABA'FT } *Sax.*] any Action or Motion from the Stem of the Ship to the Stern. *S. T.*

AF'TER [from Æptap, *Sax.* achter, *L. S.*] later in Time, behind in Place.

AFTER KINDRED, remote Kindred.

AFTER-MATH, the After-Grass, or second Mowings of Grass, or Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTER *Sails*, the Sails which belong to the Main and Mizen-Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

A'GA, an Officer of the *Turks*, as the *Aga* or Chief Captain of the *Janizaries.*

A'GABUS [Ἄγαβος, Gr. a Grass-hopper] the Name of a Prophet, and other Men.

AGA'G [אגג *H. i. e.* a Garret or upper Room] a King of the *Amalekites.*

AGA'I, is the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of current Money or Bank Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 *per Cent.* in favour of the Notes.

AGAI'N [Agen, *Sax.*] another Time.

AGAINST [Agen, Ongean, *Sax.* entgegen, *Teut.*] opposite to, instead of. *Chauc.*

A'GALMA [Ἄγαλμα, Gr.] the Image or Impression of a Seal; also a Toy. *O.*

AGA'PÆ [Ἀγάπαι, Gr.] Love-Feasts, Feasts among the Primitive Christians, first before, then, for the sake of Catechumens, after receiving the Lord's Supper, instituted for Works of Charity.

A'GARICK, a whitish Mushroom, or an Excrescence growing in the Form of a Mushroom on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, especially the Larch-tree; also on Oaks. It is distinguished into Male and Female; the latter only is used in Physick, and the Male by Dyers.

AGAS'T } [A and Gapt, *Sax.* Geist,
AGHAS'T } *Teut.* a Spirit or Spectre, *q. d.* frighted with the Sight of a Ghost] put in a Fright, dismayed with Fear.

AG'ATE [*Achatis*, L. of Ἀχάτης, Gr.] a precious Stone of several Sorts and Colours.

AGATH'RID, gathered. *Chauc.*

AGE [from *Age*, F. or probably of Apa, *Sax.* always] the whole Continuance of Man's Life: Also a Space of Time of an hundred Years compleat.

AGE [in *Law*] the special Time, which enables Men or Women to do that which before, for want of Years and Judgment, they might not do; as, at Twelve Years of Age a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance in a Leet; at Fourteen he is at Age of Discretion, and at Twenty-one at full Age.

AGE

AGE PRIER [*Law Term*] is a Motion made in Court by one in his Minority, (having an Action brought against him for Lands coming to him by Descent) that the said Action may cease till he arrives at full Age.

AGE' AGEYNE } against, again.
AGEY'NES, AGEY'NS } *Chauc.*

AGELAS'TICK [of ἀγέλαστος, of ἀ privative, and γελάω to laugh, *Gr.*] never laughing, one who never laughs, morose, severe.

AGEMO'GLANS } [*i. e.* untaught *Turks*]
AGIAMO'GLANS } Christian Children, who being seized on while young by *Turkish* Officers, are instructed in the *Mahometan* Principles, and made *Janizaries*.

A'GENT [*Agens*, L.] a Doer, a Factor or Dealer for another; a President who manages the Affairs of State in a foreign Country.

A'GENT [in a *Physical Sense*] that which acts upon Bodies, and causes all Generation and Corruption.

AGENFRI'DA, the true Lord or Owner of any thing. *O. L.*

A'GENT *and Patient* [*Law Phrase*] used when one is both the Doer of the Thing and the Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows herself with the fairest Possession of her Husband, *&c.*

AGE'RASY [Ἀγήρασος, of ἀ privative, and γήρων, old Age, *Gr.*] a vigorous old Age.

To AG'GERATE [*aggerare*, L.] to heap up.

AGGEST'ED [*aggestus*, L.] heaped up.

To AGGLO'MERATE [*agglomerare*, L.] to roll or wind up a Bottom.

To AGGLU'TINATE [*agglutinare*, L.] to glue together.

AGGLUTINA'TION [in *Physick*] the Addition of new Substance, or the giving a greater Consistence to the Animal Fluids, whereby they are fitter for Nourishment.

To AGGRAN'DIZE [*aggrandir*, F.] to make great, enlarge; to raise, prefer, advance.

AGGRAND'ISEMENT [*Aggrandissement*, F.] a making great, *&c.*

To AG'GRAVATE [*aggraver*, F. *aggravare*, L.] to make heavy or grievous; to enlarge on the Heinousness of a Crime.

AGGRAVA'TION, an aggravating. *L.*

To AG'GREGATE [*aggreger*, F. *aggregare*, L.] to join together, to unite to the same Body; to admit or receive into a Society.

AG'GREGATE, *aggregé*, F. of *aggregatum*, L.] the whole Sum or Mass that arises from the gathering together or compounding several Things.

AG'GREGATE [in *Arithmetick*] the Total or Sum of divers Numbers added together.

AGGREGA'TION, the Act of aggregating or joining together. *F.* of *L.*

AGGRES'SES [in *Heraldry*] the same as Pellets or Balls. See *Ogresses*.

AGGRES'SION, setting upon. *F.* of *L.*

AGGRES'SOR [*Aggresseur*, F.] an Assailer, one that first sets upon or assaults. *L.*

AGGRES'TEIN [in *Falconry*] a certain Disease in Hawks.

AGGRIEV'ED [of *ad* and *gravare*, L.] afflicted, troubled, wronged.

AGIL'D [Agild, of *a* negative, and gilban, *Sax.* to pay] free from Penalty, not subject to the customary Fine or Imposition. *L. T.*

A'GILE [*agilis*, L.] active, quick, nimble, swift. *F.*

A'GILER [A and gile, *Sax.*] an Observer, Informer.

AGIL'ITY [*Agilité*, F. of *Agilitas*, L.] Activity, Nimbleness.

AGIL'TE, offended. *Chauc.*

AGILA'RIUS, a Hayward, or Keeper of Cattle in a Common Field, *&c.* *O. L.*

To AGIS'T [*Giste*, a Bed, *&c.* or *Gister*, F.] signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to take Money for the same. *O. L.*

AGISTA'TOR } the Officer that takes
AGISTER } Cattle into the Forest,
AGISTOR } *&c.* called in *English*, *Gist*, or *Guest*-taker. *O. L.*

AGIST'MENT } the Function of taking
AGIST'AGE } Cattle into the King's Forest, *&c.* the Herbage or Feeding of Cattle in a Forest, Common, *&c.*

A'GITABLE [*agitabilis*, L.] that may be agitated or moved.

To A'GITATE [*agiter*, F. *agitare*, L.] to tumble and toss, to stir up, to bandy; to debate a Question.

AGITA'TION, violent Motion, jolting, tumbling and tossing; Disquiet and Disturbance of Mind; also the Management of a Business in Hand. *F.* of *L.*

AGITA'TION [in a *Philosophical Sense*] the brisk intestine Motion of the Corpuscles of natural Bodies.

AGITA'TOR, one that carries on any Business or Design. *L.*

AG'LET, the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal: Also a Substance growing out of some Trees before the Leaves. *L.*

AG'LETS } [among *Florists*] are the Pen-
AGLEEDS } dants which hang on the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roses, Spike-grass, *&c.*

AG'NAIL [from Ange, pained, and Nagle, Nail, *q. d.* a Nail] a sore Slip of Skin at the Root of a Nail.

AGNA'TI [*Civil Law*, i. e. *ad nati*] Male-descendants of the same Father in different Lineages.

AGNA'TION, Kindred by Blood, between Males descended from the same Father. *D.*

AGNES [Ἁγνὴς, chaste, *Gr.*] a proper Name of a Woman.

AGNI'TION, an Acknowledgment or Recognizance of some Person or Thing by some Mark or Token. *L.*

To

To AGNI'SE [of *agnosco*] to acknowledge, to confess, to avow.

AGNOI'TES, certain Hereticks in the fourth Age, that questioned the Omniscience of God; and asserted that Christ knew not when the Day of Judgment should be.

AGNO'MEN [among the *Romans*] a Name added to the Sirname of a Person upon account of some particular Action; as one of the *Scipio's* was called *Africanus*, from his brave Exploits in *Africa*, &c.

To AGNOM'INATE [of *adnominare*, L.] to add to a Name, to nick-name.

AGNOMINA'TION, a Nick-name. *L.*

AG'NUS *Castus*, the chaste Tree, a Tree so called by the Ancients, because they imagined the Leaves of it were effectual to hinder Venereal Desires. *L.*

AG'NUS *Dei* [*i. e.* the Lamb of God] the Figure of the Holy Lamb holding a Cross stamped upon a Piece of white Wax, mixed with the Powder of Saints Bones, and bless'd by the Pope as a precious Relique. *L.*

AGO' [from Agan, *Sax.* by-past] as, long ago.

AGO, *Agone*, gone past. *Chauc.*

AGONA'LIA [from ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] certain annual Feasts celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, *Jan.* 9. with Games, Prize-fighting, &c. in Honour of *Janus*.

A'GONIST [*Agonista*, L. ἀγωνιστὴς, Gr.] a Champion, one that strives for the Mastery.

AGONIS'TIC } [*agonisticus*, L. of ἀγω-
AGONIST'ICAL } νιστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Champions, or Feats of Chivalry, Warlike.

AG'ONISM [*Agonisma*, L. of Ἀγωνισμὰ, Gr.] a Combat or Trial of Skill.

AGO'NIZANTS, certain Friars in *Italy*, who assisted those who were in Agonies.

AG'ONY [*Agonie*, F. *Agonia*, L. of Ἀγωνία, Gr.] Extremity of Anguish, the Pains of Death, an Horror or trembling Passion.

AGONYCLI'TES, Hereticks in the seventh Century, who condemned kneeling at Prayers. *Gr.*

AGOU'TY, a little *American* Beast like a Rabbit.

AGRAMED [of Gram, Grief, *Teut.*] grieved, displeased. *Chauc.*

AGRA'RIAN *Law*, an old *Roman* Law for sharing the Lands gotten by Conquest amongst the common Soldiers. *L.*

AGREAT', by the Great or Lump. *Sax.*

AGRE } [of *agreer*, F.] to please, to
AGREIN } content, to be pleased: Also in good part, kindly. *Chauc.*

To AGREDGE } to aggravate. *Chauc.*
To AGREGE }

To AGREE' [*agreer*, F.] to yield or consent; to strike up a Bargain; to make up a Difference.

AGREE'ABLE [*agréable*, F.] that agrees or suits with; also charming, graceful, pleasant.

AGREE'ABLENESS, Suitableness, Pleasantness, &c.

AGREE'MENT [*agrément*, F.] Agreeableness, Reconcilement, Union; Articles agreed upon, Bargain, Contract.

AGRES'TA, the Juice of unripe Grapes; also the Oil from unripe Olives. *L.*

AGRES'TICAL [*agreste*, F. of *agrestis*, L.] rustical.

AGREVE [of *aggraver*, F.] to grieve, to provoke, to exasperate. *Chauc.*

AGRICOLA'TION [*agrum colere*] the Art of Husbandry, Improvement of Land. *L.*

AGRI'CULTURE [*Agricultura*, L.] the same as *Agricolation*.

A'GRIMONY [Ἀγρεμὼν, Gr.] an Herb.

AGRIP'PA [of *Æger Partus*, L. a difficult Birth] a Man's Name.

To AGRI'SE [of Agrisan, *Sax.*] to affright; to fear, to be terrified. *Chauc.*

AGROFE, grieved, frighted. *Chauc.*

AGROTED, surfeited. *Chauc.*

AGROUND', uncapable of moving; nonplus'd, *spoken of a Ship*, shipwrecked, as run a-ground.

AGRUTCHE, to grudge. *Chauc.*

AGRYPNI'A [Ἀγρυπνία, Gr.] a watching or dreaming Slumber.

A'GUE [*Aigu*, F. sharp, an Ague, at least in the Paroxysm, being so] a Disease.

A'GUILER [of *Aiguille*, a Needle, *F.*] Needle-case. *Chauc.*

A'GUISH, troubled with an Ague, or tending to an Ague.

AGU'RAH [אגורה, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Coin. See *Gerah*.

AGY'NII, a Sort of Hereticks, who sprang up *Anno* 194, and said that God farbad Marriage and eating of Flesh. *Gr.*

AGYR'TÆ [Ἀγύρτης, Gr.] formerly was applied to Strollers, who pretended to supernatural Assistances; but now to all Quacks and illiterate Pretenders to Physick. *Gr.*

AHA'B [אחאב *H. i. e.* the Brother's Father, of אח a Brother, and אב a Father] a wicked King of *Israel*.

AHA'Z [אחז *H. i. e.* a taking or possessing] an idolatrous King of *Judah*.

AHAZI'AH [אחזיה *H. i. e.* the Apprehension or Sight of the Lord, of אחז he apprehended, and יה the Lord] a King of *Israel*.

AHIE'ZER [אחיעזר *H. i. e.* a Brother's Help] a Prince of *Dan*.

AHI'MELECH [אחימלך *H. i. e.* a King's Brother, of אחי the Brother, and מלך of the King] a Priest who received *David* at *Nob*.

AHI'TOPHEL [אחיתופל *H. i. e.* a Brother forsaken, of אחי the Brother, and תפל fallen, &c.] a Counsellor to King *David*.

AHOL'IAH [אהוליה *H. i. e.* the Tabernacle or Brightness of the Lord, of אהל

a Tent, and יה the Lord] an excellent Workman.

AHOLIBA'MAH [אהוליבמה *H. i. e.* my Tent, or famous Mansion: of אהלי my Tent, and במה High] the Name of *Esau*'s Wife.

AID [*Aide*, F.] Assistance, Help, Succour.

AID [in *Law*] a Subsidy or Tax.

AID DE CAMP, an Officer in the Army that always attends on each of the Generals in the Camp, to receive and carry their Orders. *F.*

To AID [*aider*, F.] to assist, to help, to succour.

AID-MA'JOR, *or* AD'JUTANT } a Military Officer, who assists the Major-General in his Duty, and, in his Absence, supplies his Place.

AI'DON [Aidon, *C. Br.* the Wing of an Army] a Castle in *Northumberland*, where *Camden* supposeth was a Station of the *Roman* Army under *Julius Cæsar*.

AIE, and AYE [Ey, *Teut.*] an Egg. *Chauc.*

AIEN, again. *Chauc.*

AIGREE'N [*i. e.* Evergreen] the Herb House-leek. *Semper vivum majus.* L.

AILE, corruptly for *Ayel*, q. v.

To AIL' [Aiblian, *Sax.*] to be sick or disordered.

AI'LESFORD [Eagleford, *Sax. i. e.* the Eagles Ford] a Town in *Kent*, noted for a great Overthrow given to *Hengist* and his *Saxon* Army, by *Vortimer* the *British* King.

AIL'MENT [Aible, *Sax.*] a light Disorder, or Indisposition of Body.

AILS, Beards of Wheat. *Essex.*

To AIM [*esmer*, F.] to direct to a Mark; to design, to purpose.

AIM [*Esme*, F.] the Point where one looks to shoot at a Mark; Design, Purpose.

AIR [*Aër*, L.] Ἀήρ, Gr.] one of the four Elements wherein we breathe; a Tune in Musick: Carriage, Countenance, Looks. *F.*

AIR [among *Philosophers*] signifies the Fluid in which we breathe, that is compressible, dilatable, and covering the Earth to a great Height; and differs from *Æther* in refracting the Rays of the Celestial Luminaries.

AIR-*Pump*, an Instrument contrived to draw the Air out of proper Vessels.

To AIR [*airer*, F.] to dry before the Fire; also to expose to the Air.

AIR'INESS, lying open to the Air; also Briskness, Livelinesss of Temper.

AI'RE } [in *Falconry*] a Nest of Hawks,
AI'RY } or other Birds of Prey.

AI'RY [*aërius*, L.] belonging to the Air, gently blowing, windy; brisk, full of Life; also that is of no Substance, thin, light.

AI'RY *Triplicity* [among *Astrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*.

AISIAMEN'TA, Easements or Conveniencies. *L. T.*

AIS'THESIS [Αἴσθησις, Gr.] the Sense; also the Act of Feeling.

AISTHETE'RION } [Αἰσθητήριον, Gr.]
AISTHETE'RIUM } the common Sensory of the Brain, the Organ or Instrument of Sense; the Faculty of Sensation.

AIT, *or* EYGHT } [Eihgt, *Sax.*] a little Island in a River where Osiers grow.

AIUS *Locutius*, a speaking Voice, to which the *Romans* erected an Altar. *Liv.*

A'JUTAGE, the Spout for a *Jet d'Eau* in any Fountain. *F.*

AKER [Acepe, *Sax.* Acker, *Teut.*] an Acre.

AKER-STAFF [Acker-Stab, *Teut.*] an Instrument to cleanse the Plough-coulter.

AK'NOWE, known, confessed. *Chauc.*

AL, an *Arabic* Particle, prefixed to Words to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchemy*, *Algebra*, &c.

AL } [Ealb, *Sax.* old, Alt, *Teut.* ancient]
ALD } which put to the Name of Places signifies Antiquity; as *Aldborough*, *Aldgate*.

A'LA [in *Botany*] the Angle which Leaves, or Foot-stalks of Leaves, make with the Stalk, or with any Branches of it.

ALABAS'TER [Ἀλάβαστρον, Gr.] a sort of soft white Marble.

ALABAS'TRA [in *Botany*] are those little green Leaves of a Plant which compass in the Bottom of the Flower.

ALABAN'DICAL, barbarous, sotttish.

ALABUN'DIE, a kind of Rose.

A'LÆ, the Wings of an Army. *L.*

A'LÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose, the upper Part of the Ear; also the Arm-pits; also the Lips of the *Pudendum Muliebre*, and the Cartilages of the Nose from the Nostrils.

ALAC'RITY [*Alacritas*, L.] Chearfulness Briskness, Livelinesss, Courage.

AL'AHAB, the Scorpion's Heart. *Arab.*

AL-A-MI-RE', the lowest Note but one in the three *Septenaries* of the *Gamut*, or Scale of Musick.

A-LA-MOD'E [*à la mode*, F. after the Fashion] fashionable.

ALAMOD'E, a fine, even and glossy Silk, mostly of a black Colour, used to make Women's Hoods of.

A'LAN [a Wolf-dog, *Sclavon.*] a proper Name of Men.

ALANDES, Wolf-dogs, *Chauc.* Prol. 2150.

ALANERA'RIUS [of *Alanus*, L. *apud Du Fresne*; in *Spanish Aluno*, Engl. a Spaniel] a Keeper or Manager of Spaniels or Setting-Dogs, for the Sport of Hawking; also a Falconer. *O. L.*

ALANTOM, at a Distance. *N. C.*

ALARG'ID bestowed. *Chauc.*

ALARM' } [*Alarme*, F.] a Signal given
ALAR'UM } to take Arms upon the sudden Arrival of an Enemy. [In a *Figurative Sense*] all Manner of sudden Fear or Fright; also a Chime set in a Clock, to call Persons up at a fixed Time.

ALARUM *Post*, the Ground appointed to each Regiment by the Quarter-Master-General, for

for them to march to in case of an Alarm from the Enemy.

To ALARM' [*alarmer*, F.] to give an Alarm, to fright, to put in a Fright, *&c.*

ALA'S [*Helàs*, F. Ꝑalas, Du. *Abilasso*, Ital. q. d. *O me lassum!* L. O tired me!] an Interjection of Grief.

ALA'Y [among *Hunters*] is when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry.

ALB } the Alb or Aub, a white Surplice
AL'BA } under the Vestment used by the Priest at Divine Service. *O. R.*

ALBA *Firma*, or *Album*, a yearly Rent, payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred; so called, because paid in white Money, or Silver, and not the Coin called *Black-mail*. *L. T.*

ALBADA'RIA, the largest Bone of the Great-Toe, at the Top of the *Metatarsus*.

ALBANOI'S, Hereticks about the Year 796, who held two Principles of Things, the one Good, and the other Bad.

St. AL'BANS, a Town in the County of *Hertford*, noted for the Murder of St. *Alban*, called by the *English Saxons* Wenlamceꝑten, as *Camden* says; whence in *Latin*, *Verulamium*; in *English*, *Verulam*.

AL'BERT [Albrecht, *Teut.* or of Al and berett, *q. d.* always ready, *Teut.*] a proper Name of Men.

ALBIFICA'TION [among *Chymists*] whitening of Liquor, or Metal. *L. Chauc.*

AL'BION [probably of *Albis Rupibus*] the ancient Name of *Great-Britain*, so called from its white Rocks.

ALBRICIA'S, a Word used by *Spanish* Merchants, signifying a Reward of good News.

ALBUGI'NEA *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a very thin Tunicle of the Eye, so called from its Whiteness. *L.*

ALBUGI'NEA *Testis* [in *Anatomy*] the white Membrane immediately involving the Testicles. *L.*

ALBUGIN'EOUS [*albugineus*, L.] belonging to the White of the Eye.

ALBU'GO, the Pin and Web, a white Speck in the horny Tunicle of the Eye; also the White of the Eye, or that Part where the *Albuginea*, or *Tunica Adnata*, sticks to the *Sclerotis*; also the White of an Egg.

ALBUM, White, Whiteness, *L.* Also, white Rent, Rent paid in Silver. *L. T.*

AL'BUM *Canis*, white Dogs-Turd. *L.*

AL'BUM *Rhasis*, an Ointment so called from *Rhasis* the Inventor.

ALBUMA'ZAR, a famous *Arabian* Philosopher, Physician and Astrologer.

AL'BUNA, the tenth Sibyl, worshipped near *Tiber*.

ALCAD'E } an inferior Minister of Justice
ALCAID' } among the *Spaniards*.

ALCAHEST. See *Alkahest*.

ALCAI'C *Verses*, Verses in *Latin*, &c. consisting of two Dactyls, and two Troches, so called from *Alcæus* their first Inventor.

AL'CALI. See *Alkali*.

ALCHAE'ST. See *Alkahest*.

ALCHAMISTER, a Chymist, an Alchymist, or Studier of *Alchymy*. *Chauc.*

AL'CHYMIST, a Studier of *Alchymy*.

AL'CHYMY [from Al *Arab.* and χυμία of χύω, to melt, *Gr.*] the sublimer Part of Chymistry, which teaches the Transmutation of Metals, and the making the Philosophers Stone, according to their Cant.

ALCHOCO'DEN [the Giver of Life, *Arab.*] a Planet that bears Rule in the Principal Places of an Astrological Figure at a Person's Nativity.

ALCHO'RAD [in *Astrology*] a Contrariety in the Light of the Planets.

ALCO'HOL } [among *Chymists*] the pure
ALCA'HOL } Substance of any thing separated from the more gross, a very fine and impalpable Powder, or a very pure well rectified Spirit.

ALCOHOLIZ'ATION [among *Chymists*] a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; also a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and waterish Parts.

To ALCOLI'ZE, to subtilize, to reduce into the *Alcohol*.

AL'COLA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

AL'CHORAN } the *Alcoran*, [from *Al.*
AL'CORAN } Subst. *Deus* God, and *Koran* to read, *Arab.*] the Turks Bible, or Book of their Law, written by *Mahomet*.

ALCORA'NES, high slender Turrets, generally built by *Mahometans* near their Mosques and Churches.

ALCO'VE, a particular Place in a Chamber, separated by the Partition made with Pillars, Rails, *&c.* within which is set a Bed of State, and sometimes Seats, frequent in Noblemens Houses in *Spain*. F.

ALCYO'NIA, Halcyon Stones, Stones bred by the Froth of the Sea, wherewith the King-Fishers make their Nests.

ALD'BURGH [*i. e.* Old Borough] a Town in the County of *York*. *Sax.*

ALDEBA'RAN [in *Astrology*] the Name of a royal fixed Star of the first Magnitude, placed in the Head of the Constellation of the Bull. *Arab.*

AL'DER [Ælꝺoꝼ, *Sax.*] Elder, *i. e.* the first.

ALDERMAN [Ealꝺeꝼman, *Sax.*] formerly one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the *Saxons*; *Athelm* was the first, *Thane* the lowest, and *Alderman* the same as Earl among the *Danes*; but now Aldermen are Associates to the chief Civil Magistrate of a City or Town Corporate.

ALD'GATE } the East Gate of the City of
AL'GATE } *London*, so called from Alꝺ, *Sax.* Old, and Gate.

ALDERS-

ALD'ERSGATE, one of the Northern Gates of the City of *Londsn*; as *Camden* thinks, so called from *Aldrick* a *Saxon*, who first erected it; but probably, *q. d. Eldersgate*, because it was either first founded, or at least, afterwards repaired by the Elders or Seniors of the City.

AL'DER [Ellarn, *Sax.* Eller, *Teut.*] a tall streight Tree. *Alnus*, L.

ALD'INGHAM [of Ældinz, a putting off, Eldian, *Sax.* to detain or hinder] a Village in *Lancashire*, so called from its craggy rough Ways, which hinder Travellers.

AL'DRED [of all and dread, *i. e.* Fear, *q. d.* all Fear] a Man's Name.

ALD'ULPH [of Eald, *Sax.* Ancient, and Ulph, Help, *i. e.* Old Help] an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, *Anno* 790.

ALD'WORTH [of Ald, Old, and Worth, *Sax.* a Walk, *i. e.* Old Walk] a Town in the County of *Berks*.

ALE [Eale, *Sax.*] a Drink well known.

ALE-CONNER } [likely of Kenner, *Teut.*
ALE-TASTER } a Person that knows] an Officer appointed in every Court Leet, to look to the Assize and Goodness of Bread, Ale, Beer, &c.

ALE-HOOF [Ale behopen, *Sax.*] Ground-Ivy, so called, because it serves to clear Ale or Beer. *Hedera terrestris*, L.

ALE-HOUSE [Eal-hur, *Sax.*] a House where Malt-Drink is sold.

ALE-DRAPER [a humorous Name] a Seller of Malt-Liquors; an Alehouse-keeper or Victualler.

ALERT' [*Alert*, F.] pert, brisk, upon the Wing, elevated.

ALE-SHOT, a Reckoning, or Part to be paid at an Ale-House.

ALE-SILVER, a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord-Mayor of *London* by those who sold Ale within the City.

To ALEID [of Alætan, *Sax.*] laid or led. *Chauc*

ALES'BURY [of Æzlerburz, *Sax. i. e.* Eaglesbury] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

ALE-STAKE, a May-pole. *O.*

ALEC'TO, one of the Furies. *Poët.*

ALEDGE } to diminish, allay, ease, excuse.
ALEGE } *Chauc. Alleguer*, F.

ALEGEAUNCE } Ease, Relief, Release,
ALEGEMENTE } Ceasing, Abatement.
ALEGGEMENT } *Chauc.*

AL'EGAR [q. d. *Ale-eager*] sour Ale or Beer, a sort of Vinegar.

ALECTRYO'NOMACHY [of Ἀλέκτωρ, a Cock, and μάχη, a Fight, *Gr.*] a Cock-fighting.

ALECTRYO'MANCY [of Ἀλέκτωρ, and μαντεία, a Prophecy, *Gr.*] a Divination by Cocks.

ALEM'BICK, or *Limbeck* אלמביק *Arab.* of אל *Arab.* and Ἀμβίξ, *Gr.* a Pot or Cup] a Still, a Chymical Vessel for distilling.

AL'FRETON [Ælfretun, *Sax. q. d. Alfred*'s Town] a Town in *Derbyshire*, as some think, built by King *Alfred*.

ALLER *sans Jour* [*i. e.* to go without Day] to be finally dismissed the Court, no farther Day being appointed. *F. L. T.*

ALET', the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey escape.

ALETHEI'A [Ἀλήθεια, Gr. *i. e.* Truth] a proper Name of a Woman.

ALEU'ROMANCY [of Ἄλευρον, Meal, and μαντεία, *Gr.* Prophecy] a kind of Divination by Cake or Paste.

ALEXAN'DER [of Ἀλέξω to help, and ἀνήρ a Man, *i. e.* the Helper of Men, or strong Help] a proper Name of Men.

ALEXAN'DERS } an Herb common in
ALISSAN'DERS } Gardens. *Smirnium*, L.

ALEXANDER's *Foot*, a certain Plant whose Root resembles a Foot.

ALEXICA'CON [Ἀλεξικακὸν, of ἀλέξω to drive away, and κακὸς, Evil, *Gr.*] a Remedy against all Evils.

ALEXIPHAR'MICK } [Ἀλεξιφάρμα-
ALEXIPHAR'MICAL } κος, of ἀλέξω to drive out, and φάρμακον Poison, *Gr.*] endued with a Quality to expel Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

ALEXIPY'RETUM } [Ἀλεξιπύρετον,
ALEXIPYRET'ICUM } of ἀλέξω and πυρετὸς a Fever, *Gr.*] a Remedy that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITER'ICAL } [of Ἀλεξιτήριον, of
ALEXITER'ICK } ἀλέξω and δηλητήριον, Poison, *Gr.*] that which preserves from or drives out Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

AL'FET [of Ælan to burn, and Fat a Vessel, *Sax.*] in the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* Law, signified a Caldron or Kettle of boiling Water, in which a Person accused of a Crime thrust his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there some time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; so that if he was hurt he was held guilty, and if not, acquitted.

ALFE'TUM, a Caldron or Furnace. *O.*

AL'FRED [of Æl, all, and Frede, Peace, *i. e.* all Peace] the Name of a wise, pious, and learned King of *England*, who made a Law that all Freemen possessing two Hides of Land, should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

AL'FRIDARY [among *Arabian* Astrologers] a temporary Power the Planets have over the Life of a Person.

AL'GATE, if so be, notwithstanding, altogether. *O.*

AL'GATES, ever, even now, for all that. *O.*

AL'GARET [among *Chymists*] a strong emetick and cathartick Powder, made of the Butter of Antimony.

AL'GEBRA [*Algebre*, F. of *Algebra*, L. from *Al* excellent, and *Giaber*, *Arab*, the Name of its supposed Inventor] a peculiar Science, which takes the Quantity sought

 whe-

whether it be a Number or Line, as if it were known or granted, and then by the help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequences, till at length the Quantity, at first only supposed to be known, is found to be equal to some Quantity or Quantities which are certainly known, and therefore is likewise known; and it is twofold, *viz.* Numeral, or literal.

AL'GEBRA *Numeral or vulgar*, was that of the Ancients, and served only for the Resolution of Arithmetical Questions, and is when the Quantity sought is represented by some Letter or Character, but all the given Quantities are express'd by Numbers.

AL'GEBRA *Literal or Specious*, or the *New Algebra*, is that Method by which, as well the given or known Quantities, as those that are unknown, are severally express'd or represented by Alphabetical Letters; and is generally used for all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.

ALGEBRA'ICAL, pertaining to *Algebra*.

ALGEBRA'IST [*Algebraiste*, F.] one skilled in the Art of *Algebra*.

ALGEBRA'IC *Curve* [in *Mathematicks*] a Figure whose intercepted Diameters bear always the same Proportion to their respective Ordinates.

AL'GEMA [Ἄλγημα, Gr.] a Pain, a sad troublesome Sensation, impressed upon the Brain from a smart vexatious Irritation of the Nerves.

AL'GENEB [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, in the right Side of *Perseus*. *Arabick*.

AL'GID [*Algidus*, L.] cold, chill.

ALGID'ITY [*Algiditas*, L.] Coldness, Chilness, *&c.*

ALGIF'ICK [*algificus*, L.] making chill, or cold.

AL'GORISM, is the practical Part of Operation in the several Parts of *Algebra*.

AL'GORITHM, the Sum of the principal Rules of numeral Computation, *viz.* Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

AL'GOUS [of *Alga*, a Sea-weed, *L.*] full of Weeds.

AL'GUAZIL, a Serjeant or Officer in *Spain*, who arrests People, and executes the Magistrates Orders. *Arab.*

AL'GUM } a sort of fine Wood growing on
AL'MUG } Mount Lebanon.

AL'GUZ, *Orion*'s Left Foot, a Star. *Ar.*

AL'HABAR, a Star in the Great Dog. *Arabick.*

ADHIDA'DA } [*Arabick*] the Ruler or La-
ALIDA'DA } bel, that moves on the Center of an Astrolabe Quadrant, *&c.* and carries the Sight.

ALHOL'LANTIDE [corruptly for *Alhallows-tide*. *q. d.* all holy Men, or All-Saints-tide] All-Saints Day; the first Day of *November*.

A'LIAS, otherwise, *L.* also in *Law*, a second or further Writ issued after a *Capias* which had not its due Effect.

AL'IBLE, nourishable, nourishing. *L.*

AL'ICE [*Adeliza*, Lat. Barb. of Adel, *Teut.* of Æbel, *Sax.* Noble] this Name in *Teut.* is Adelheit, which last Syllable is the Termination of many Substantives, where the *English* use *ess* or *ness*. Thus Adelheit signifies Noblenes.

A'LIEN [*Alienus*, L.] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country.

To ALIE'NE [*aliener*, F. of *alienare*, L.] to convey the Property of a Thing to another. *L. T.*

To ALIE'NE *in Fee*, to sell the Fee-simple of any Land, Tenement, *&c.* *L. T.*

To ALIENE *in Mortmain*, to make over an Estate to a Religious House, or other Body Politic, never to be separated from it. *L. T.*

A'LIEN *Priories*, those Cells of Monks formerly established in *England*, which belonged to foreign Monasteries. *Dugdale.*

To AL'IENATE [*aliener*, F. *alienare*, L.] to transfer or make over the Property of any thing to another; to sell; also to estrange or draw away one's Affections.

ALIENA'TION, the Act of alienating, making over, selling, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

AL'IENABLE, that may be alienated.

AL'IETY, otherness.

ALIFOR'MES *Musculi* [in *Anatomy*] Muscles arising from the Pterygoid Bones, as also from the Process of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. *L.*

ALIFOR'MES *Processus*, the Prominences of the *Os Cuneiforme*, from the Fore-part. *L.*

AL'IGEROUS [*aliger*, from *alas gerere*] winged, bearing Wings, feathered.

To ALIGHT', to condescend. *Chaucer.*

AL'IMENT [*Alimentum*, L.] Food, Nourishment; whatever serves to nourish or supply the Decays of, and to recruit the animal and vegetable Body. *F.*

ALIMEN'TARY [*alimentarius*, L.] of or belonging to Nourishment, nourishing.

AL'IMONY [*Alimonia*, L.] Food, Maintenance, Sustenance.

AL'IMONY [in *Law*] that Allowance that a married Woman may sue for upon a Separation from her Husband, when she is not charged with Adultery or Elopement.

AL'IPEDE [*alipes*, L.] swift-footed, nimble.

AL'IQUANT [*Aliquantum*, L.] somewhat, a little.

AL'IQUANT *Parts* [of a *Number*] are such Parts as are not contained in the Number so many times, but that some Remainder will be left. *Arith.*

AL'IQUOT [*Aliquoties*, L.] divers times.

ALIQUOT *Part* [of a *Number*] is such a Part as is contained in the Number precisely so many times. *Arith.*

AL'ITURE [*Alitura*, L.] Nourishment, or the Reparation of the Body by the Accession of new nutritious Juice.

AL'-

AL'KAHEST [among *Chymists*] an universal *Menstruum*, which is capable to resolve or reduce all manner of Bodies into a Liquor of its own Substance; Mercury prepared.

ALKAKEN'GI, Winter-cherry, the Fruit of one sort of the Plant Night-shade.

AL'KALI [among *Chymists*] a fixed Salt, extracted from the Ashes of calcin'd Herbs, or Minerals, by means of a boil'd *Lixivium*: Likewise an earthy Matter that ferments or works with *Acids*, is called *Alkali*.

ALKAL'IZATE *Bodies* [among *Chymists*] are such as have their Pores naturally so formed, that they are fit to be pierced and put into Motion by the Points of the *Acid* poured upon them.

ALKAL'IZATE *Spirit of Wine*, is a pure and rich Spirit, which will burn all away; and even fire Gun-powder.

ALKALIZA'TION [among *Chymists*] a turning into an *Alkali*, as when Spirit of Wine is impregnated with some *Alkali*, to heighten its dissolving Quality.

AL'KANET, the Herb *Spanish Buglos*. *Ancusa*. L.

ALKER'MES, a Confection made of certain red or scarlet Grains, called *Kermes*.

ALL, an *Adj*. comprehending the several Parts of the Whole.

ALL-A-BONE, a made Request. *O.*

ALL-HALLOWS, All-Saints.

To ALLAB'ORATE [*allaborare*, L.] to labour vehemently.

ALLANTOI'DES } [in *Anatomy*] one of
ALLANTOI'S } the Coats that belong to all animal Fœtus's in the Womb, except the human; which being placed between the *Amnion*, receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder, by the Navel and *Urachus*.

AL'LAR, the Alder-Tree. See *Alder*.

To ALLAY' [*allayer*, or *alier*, F.] to alleviate, to mitigate, assuage or ease; to lessen Pain; to mix Metals with a baser Sort.

To ALLAY' a *Pheasant*, to cut or carve as at a Table.

ALLBEE, although, albeit. *Chauc.*

AL, ALL } although, altogether, quite.
ALLE } *Chauc.*

ALLECTA'TION, an alluring. *L.*

ALLECT'IVE [of *allectare*, or *allicere*, L.] that is of an alluring, charming, engaging, or enticing Quality.

To ALLEDG'E [*alleguer*, F. of *allegare*, L.] to produce a thing for Proof, to quote, to instance in.

ALLEGA'TION, alledging or proving; quoting an Authority, Book, &c. to make good any Point or Assertion. *F.* of *L.*

ALLE'GIANCE [from *Alligare*, to bind to, *L.*] anciently signified the legal Subjection of every Vassal to his Lord: The natural and sworn Obedience that is due from Subjects to their Sovereign Prince.

ALLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] to defend, excuse, or justify by Course of Law.

ALLEGOR'ICAL [*Allegorique*, F. Αλληγόρικος, Gr.] pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

To ALLEGORI'ZE, to use Allegories, to explain a thing according to the allegorical Sense.

AL'LEGORY [*Allegorie*, F. *Allegeria*, L.] of Ἀλλεγορία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, consisting of one continued Metaphor running through the whole Discourse.

ALLE'GRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick ought to be performed in a gay, brisk, lively, and pleasant Manner, but yet without Hurry or Precipitation. *Ital.*

When POCO precedes it, it diminishes the Strength of its Signification, and intimates that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk and gay as the Word ALLE'GRO standing alone requires. When the Word PIU precedes ALLE'GRO, it adds to the Strength of its Signification, and requires that the Musick be performed more gay and brisk than the Word ALLE'GRO standing by itself requires.

ALLE'GRO, ALLE'GRO, *i. e.* the Word *Allegro* repeated, signifies much the same as *Piu Allegro*.

ALLE'GRO *ma non Presto* [in *Musick Books*] signifies gay, brisk, and lively, yet not too fast or quick. *Ital.*

ALLELU'JAH } הללו of הללוה]
HALLELU'JAH } praise ye, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* praise ye the Lord] also the Name of an Herb, otherwise called *French* or Wood Sorrel.

AL'LEMAND } a kind of grave solid Mu-
ALMAIN' } sick, where the Measure is good, and the Movement slow.

ALLEMAN'DA [in *Musick Books*] is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common Time, and in two Parts or Strains, each Part play'd twice over.

ALLEVIA'RE [*O. L.*] to levy or pay an accustomed Fine or Composition. *L.*

To ALL'EVIATE [*alleviare*, L.] to ease, to allay, to assuage.

ALLEVIA'TION, an alleviating, allaying, or easing. *L.*

AL'LEY [*Allée*, F.] a narrow Lane; a Walk in a Garden. Some say that an *Alley* is different from a *Path*, in that an Alley should be only broad enough for two Persons to walk a-breast; but that the Breadth of a Path is not determined.

ALLI'ANCE, an uniting or joining Families by Marriage; or of Commonwealths by Leagues; Kindred by Marriage; Match, League. *F.*

To ALLI'DE [*allidere*, L.] to dash or hit against.

ALLI'CIENCY [from *allicere*, L.] Enticingness, Alluringness.

ALLI'ED [*allié*, F.] matched, joined, or united by a League.

To ALLIE, to marry. *Chauc.*

ALLIE'S, Princes or States who have en-

tered into an Alliance or League, for their mutual Preservation and Defence.

ALLIGA'TION, a tying or binding to. *F.* of *L.*

ALLIGA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule by which such Questions are resolved as relate to the mixing divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Drugs, *&c.* of unequal Prices; so as to find how much of each must be taken, according to the Question.

ALLIGA'TION *Medial*, is when having the several Quantities and Rates of divers Simples proposed, we discover the mean Rate of a Mixture compounded out of these Simples.

ALLIGA'TION *Alternate*, is when having the Rates of divers Simples given, we find out such Quantities of them as are necessary to make a Mixture which may bear a certain Rate proposed.

ALLIGA'TOR, a *West-Indian* or larger Sort of Crocodile.

AL'LINGHAM } [perhaps of Alliga, altogether, and ham, a Village, or ton, a Town, *Sax. q. d.*] a very famous Town in *Hampshire*.
AL'LINGTON }

ALLIOT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which by Fermentation and cleansing alter and purify the Blood.

ALLITERA'TION, a repeating and playing upon the same Letter. *L.*

AL'LIOTH [in *Astronomy*] a Star in the Tail of the Great Bear.

ALLI'SION, a dashing against or to pieces. *L.*

ALLOCA'TION, an adding or placing to or near to. *L.*

ALLOCA'TION [in *Law*] an Allowance made on an Account in the Exchequer.

ALLOCA'TIONE *Facienda*, a Writ for the Accountant to receive such Sums from the Treasurer, *&c.* as he by Virtue of his Office hath lawfully and reasonably expended.

ALLOCU'TION, a talking to; a Speech of a General to his Soldiers, animating them to fight, or to avoid Sedition. *L.*

ALLO'DIAL } [of A and Leod, *Sax.*] that
ALLO'DIAN } is free, or for which no Rents or Services are due.

ALLOGIT, lodged. *Chaus.*

ALLONGE' [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Pass at the Enemy.

ALLOPHYLUS' [Αλλόφυλος, of ἄλλος, another, and φυλὴ, a Tribe, *Gr.*] one of another Tribe, Nation or Kindred; a Stranger or Alien.

To ALLOT' [from *ad*, L. and Plot, *Sax.*] to appoint or assign, to set out, to deliver or share by Lot.

ALLOT'ING *of Goods*, is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into several Parcels to be bought by divers Persons, whose Names being written on as many Pieces of Paper, are applied by any indifferent Person to the respective Parcels or Lots.

ALLOT'MENT, an Allotting, Appointment, Assignation.

To ALLOW' [*allouer*, F.] to give or grant, to approve of, to permit.

ALLOW'ABLE, that may be allowed or approved of.

ALLOW'ANCE, Portion, Maintenance, Salary; an allowing or permitting.

ALLO'Y } [*Aloy*, F.] a certain Quantity
ALL'AY } of a baser Metal mixed with a finer, to make a due Temper. *Silver-Smiths* have several different Sorts of Alloys, according to their different Works; but

ALLOY [in our *Mint*] is eighteen Penny-Weights of Copper to eleven Ounces two Penny-Weights of pure Silver, which makes twelve Ounces, or one Pound *Troy*, of current Coin.

ALLUBES'CENCY, a Willingness. *L.*

To ALLUD'E [*alludere*, L.] to play upon, to speak in reference to some other Thing or Matter.

AL'LUM [*Alumen*, L Alun, L. S.] a Mineral.

ALLU'MINOUS } [*Alumen*, L.] having,
ALU'MY } or of, the Quality of Allum.

To ALLU'MINATE [of *Allumer*, F.] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letters painted.

ALLU'MINOR, one whose Trade is to paint and gild upon Paper, Parchment, *&c.*

To ALLURE [of *ad*, L. and *Lure*] to decoy or entice, to draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLU'RINGNESS, Enticingness, Temptingness, a drawing or decoying Nature or Quality, apt to work upon a Person, in order to bring him over to some Compliance or other.

ALLU'SION, a likening or applying one Thing to another. *F.* of *L.*

ALLU'VION, a flowing near unto, a Swelling of Waters, a Deluge.

ALLU'VION [*Civil Law*] an Accession along the Shore made by Inundations.

ALLU'VIUMS, little Islets thrown up by the Violence of the Stream. *L.*

IN ALL WISE, by all Means. *Chaus.*

ALMACAN'TARS } [in *Astronomy*] on
ALMACAN'TERS } the Globe are Pa-
ALMACAN'TERAS } rallels of Altitude, whose common Zenith is the Pole or Vertical Point.

ALMACAN'TER *Staff*, an Instrument to take Observation of the Sun, to find its Amplitude, and the Variation of the Compass.

ALMAGEST', the Title of an excellent Treatise of the Sphere, written by *Ptolemy*.

ALMA'IN [*Alleman*, F. *q. d.* all Men; but *Cluverius* derives it of *Allemanni*, because they were a Mixture of Men of all Nations and Countries] a *German*.

AL'MAIN [in *Musick*] a certain Kind of Air that moves in common Time.

ALMAIN *Rivets*, a certain light Kind of Armour,

Armour, with Plates of Iron, for the Defence of the Arms, used by *Germans*.

AL'MAN, or AL'MOND *Furnace* } a Furnace used by Refiners, and called a *Sweep*, for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinders, *&c.*

AL'MANACK, a Distribution or Numbering, *Arab*; whence our yearly Accounts, in which the Days of the Weeks, the Months, the Festivals, the Changes of the Moon, *&c.* are set down, are called *Almanacks*; though some will have it from the *High Dutch*, Almaen-achte, *i.e.* an Observation of all the Moons.

ALMANDI'NE, a coarse Sort of Ruby.

ALMA'RIA [in *Old Records*] the Archives of a Church; a Library.

ALMESSE, ALMOSE, ALMOUS } [Almosen, *Teut.*] Alms. *Chauc.*

ALMICAN'THARS [in *Astronomy*] the *Arabian* Name of the Circles, which are imagined to pass through every Degree of the Meridian parallel to the Horizon, or to the Zenith. See *Almacantars*.

ALMIGH'TY [of Al and Mihte, *Sax.* Almaechtig, *Teut.*] All-powerful.

ALMESFEO'H, ALMSFE'OH } Alms-Money, *Peter-Pence*; a Tribute formerly annually paid in *England* to the Pope on the Eighth of *August*.

ALMO'IN. See *Frank Almoin*.

ALMONA'RIUM, ALMORIE'TUM, ALMERI'OLA } a Cupboard or Safe to set up broken Victuals, to be distributed as Alms to the Poor. *O. R.*

AL'MOND [*Almande*, F.] a Fruit.

ALMONBURY, or *Albanbury*, *i. e.* the City or Grove of St. *Alban*, a City in *Yorkshire*, where *Paulinus* their Apostle (so call'd because he converted many of them from Heathenism) built a Cathedral, and dedicated it to St. *Alban*, the first *English* Martyr.

AL'MONDS *of the Throat*, a glandulous Substance, like two Kernels, on each Side of the Uvula, at the Root of the Tongue.

AL'MONARY. See *Almonry*.

AL'MONER, ALM'NER } [*Aûmonier*, F.] a Church Officer, belonging to a King or Prince, *&c.* whose Business it is to see to the Distribution of the Alms.

AL'MONRY, AUM'RY } the Office or Lodgings of the *Almoner*; also the Place where the Alms are given.

ALMOST' [al meest, *L. S.* Alle, all, Mæst, *Sax.*] for the greatest Part.

ALMS [Ælmes, *Sax.* a Contraction of the *Teut.* Almosen, or Corruption of ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr.] whatsoever is freely given to the Poor for God's Sake.

ALMS-HOUSE, a House endowed with a Revenue, for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor, aged, or disabled People.

ALMU'GIA [in *Astrology*] the Planets facing one another in the Zodiack. *Arab.*

AL'MUTEN [in *Astronomy*] the Lord of a Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.

ALMU'TIUM, a Garment proper to Canons of Cathedrals or Collegiate Churches, which they throw over their Heads and Shoulders behind, not unlike a Monk's Coul, which also is called *Almutium*. O. R.

AL'NAGE, measuring with an Ell, Ell-Measure.

AL'NAGER, AL'NEGAR, AUL'NEGER } [*Auneur*, F.] an Officer whose Business it was to look to the Assize of Woollen Cloth; but now is only Collector of the Subsidy granted to the King.

ALN'CESTER [of the River *Aln*, which runs by it] a Town in *Cumberland*, famous for a Synod of *English Saxons*.

AL'NUS, a Place where *Alders* grow.

ALODA'RII, Lords of free Manors, Lords Paramount. *L. T.*

ALO'DIUM, a free Manor. *O. L. T.*

AL'OES [*Aloe*, L. of Ἀλοὴ, Gr.] the Juice of a Tree that bears the same Name. *Fr.*

AL'OES *Caballina*, the grosser Sort of Aloes, so called, because mostly used by Farriers for Horses.

ALOET'ICK, of or belonging to Aloes.

ALOETI'CKS, Medicines chiefly consisting of Aloes.

ALOF'T [of Alle, all, and Open above, *Sax.*] on high. *S. T.*

A'LOGY [ἀλογία, Gr.] Unreasonableness, Gluttony.

A'LOGOTROPHY [of Ἄλογος, unreasonable, and τροφὴ Nutrition, *Gr.*] a disproportionate Nutrition, when one Part of the Body is nourished more or less than another, as in the Rickets, *&c.*

ALONDE, upon Land. *Chauc.*

ALO'NE [of Alle, all, and Æn, *Sax.* Allein, *Teut.*] one by himself, *&c.*

ALONELY, only. *Chauc.*

ALOOF' [*q. d.* all off] at a distance.

ALONG' [*Au long*, F. q. d. *ad longum*, L.] forward; also stretched out at full Length; as *to lie along*.

ALO'PECY [*Alopecie*, F. of *Alopecia*, L. of Ἀλωπεκία, of ἀλώπηξ, a Fox, *Gr.*] a Disease called the Fox-Evil or Scurff, when the Hair falls off from the Head by the Roots.

To ALOSE, to praise. *Chauc.*

ALOVE'RIUM, a Purse. *O. L. T.*

ALP, a Bulfinch, a Bird. *C.*

AL'PHA [Ἄλφα, Gr.] the first Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet.

AL'PHABET [Ἄλφα βῆτα, Gr.] the whole Order of the Letters in any Language, so called from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two first Letters in the *Greek* Tongue.

ALPHABET'ICAL, ALPHABETICK } [*Alphabetique*, F. of *Alphabeticus*, L.] belonging to, or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

AL'PHEG [of Alle, all, and Fegan, *Sax.*] to conjoin, *q. d.* a Man fit for all Things; one that

that can do any thing; Jack of all Trades] a Christian Name of a Man.

ALPHE'TE, the Star *Lucida Corona.*

ALPHIT'OMANCY, Divination by Barley-meal. *Gr.*

ALPHON'SINE *Tables*, Astronomical Tables made by *Alphonsus* King of *Arragon.*

ALPHON'SUS [from the *Gothic* Word Helphuns, *i. e.* our Help] a Christian Name of Men common among the *Portuguese, &c.*

AL'PHUS, a Disease, when the Skin is rough, and looks as if it had Drops of White upon it much like Morphew.

ALPI'NE [*Alpinus*, L.] of or belonging to the *Alps*, Mountains in *Italy.*

ALQUIE'R, a Corn-measure at *Lisbon*, one Peck, three Quarts and one Pint. *Arab.*

ALRAME'CA } the Name of the Star
ALRUMEC'H } *Arcturus. Arab.*

AL'RESFORD [*q. d.* the Ford of the River *Are*] a Place in *Hampshire*, famous for a pitch'd Battle fought there.

AL'RIC } [*Alaricus*, L,] a King of
AL'ARIC } *Kent.*

ALS, alas. *Spenc.* and *Chauc.*

ALSE [Als, *Teut.*] as. *Chauc.*

AL'SWOLD [of Alle, all, and pealban, *Sax.* to govern, *q. d.* to govern all; or of Alle, all, and Wealo, his Territories consisting most of Woods and Forests] a King of the *Northumbrians.*

AL'TAHEST *Paracelsi* [*Chymist.*] a mixed Body reduced to its first Principles.

AL'TAR [*altare*; Fest, or from אל God, and תר described; *q. d.* a Place by God's Appointment] a Place whereon God was worshipped by Sacrifice; and therefore the Christians call their Communion Table the *Altar*, because they offer up thereon a Sacrifice of Thanksgiving, in Memory of the Death and Passion of *Jesus Christ.*

AL'TARAGE [*Law Term*] the Free Offerings made at the Altar by the People; also the Profits that arise to the Priest by serving at the Altar. *L. T.*

AL'TA *Tenura*, the high Tenure in Chief, or by Military Service. *O. L. T.*

To AL'TER [*alterer*, F. *alterare*, L.] to change, to turn, to vary.

AL'TERABLE, that may be altered. *F.*

AL'TERATE, altered. *Chauc.*

ALTERA'TION, Change. *F.* of *L.*

ALTERA'TION [in a *Physical Sense*] is the Acquisition or Loss of such Qualities in any Bodies as are not essential to the Form of the Body.

AL'TERATIVES [among *Physicians*] are such Medicines as have no immediate sensible Operation, but gain upon the Constitution by changing the Humours from a State of Distemperature to a State of Health.

To AL'TERCATE [*altercare*, L.] to chide, brawl, contend, *&c.*

ALTERCA'TION, a contentious Dispute, Brawling, Wrangling. *L.*

AL'TERING *Medicines* [in *Pharmacy.*] See *Alteratives.*

ALTERN' [*alternus*, L.] by Turns or Changes.

ALTERN' *Base* [in *Oblique Triangles*] the true Base, is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the *Altern Base*; or else the true Base is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is called the *Altern Base. Trigon.*

ALTERN'ATE } [*alternatus*, L.] that
ALTERN'ATIVE } which is done by Turn or Course, one after another. *F.*

ALTERN'ATE *Angles* [in *Geometry*] are two equal Angles, which, a Line cutting two Parallels, make those Parallels the one on one Side of the cutting Line, and the other on the other.

ALTERN'ATE *Proportion* [in *Geometry*] is when in any Set of Proportionals the Antecedents are compared together, and the Consequents together.

ALTERNA'TION } a changing by Turns.
ALTER'NITY } *L.*

ALTERNATIV'EMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing two Airs by Turns, one after another, several times over.

ALTHÆ'A [Αλθαια, Gr.] Marsh-mallows, or wild Mallows.

ALTIEN, *Muscovy* Money, worth 3 *d.*

ALTIL'OQUENT [*altiloquus*, L.] speaking high.

ALTIL'OQUY [*altiloquium*, L.] loud Talk.

AL'TIMETRY, the Art of taking and measuring Heights.

ALTI'SONANT [*altisonans*, L.] high sounding.

ALTI'TONANT [*altitonans*, L.] Thundering from on high.

AL'TITUDE [*altitudo*, L.] Height.

AL'TITUDE *of a Figure* [in *Geometry*] the nearest Distance between the Vertex or Top of that Figure and its Base.

AL'TITUDE *of the Sun or Star*, the Height of the Sun or Star above the Horizon, or the Arch of an Azimuth, intercepted between the Sun or Star and the Horizon.

The Sun's Meridian ALTITUDE, is an Arch of the Meridian, contained between the Sun and the Horizon, at the time when the Sun is in its Meridian.

AL'TITUDE *of Motion*, is a Term used by Dr. *Willis* for the Measure of any Motion, counted according to the Line of Direction.

ALTI'VOLANT [*altivolans*, L.] flying high.

AL'TO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the
AL'TUS } Upper or Counter Tenor, and is commonly met with in Musick of several Parts. *Ital.*

AL'TO *Viola* [in *Musick Books*] signifies a small Tenor Viol. *Ital.*

AL'TO *Violino* [in *Musick Books*] signifies a small Tenor-Violin. *Ital.*

AL'TO

AL'TO *Concertante* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Tenor of the little Chorus, or the Tenor that sings and plays throughout. *Ital.*

AL'TO *Ripieno* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Tenor, or the great Chorus that sings and plays now and then, in some particular Places. *Ital.*

AL'TO *and Basso*, or IN ALTO *and Basso* } the absolute Submission of the Differences, high and low, small or great, to a Judge or Arbitrator. *L. T.*

AL'UDEL [among *Botanists*] are Pots or Glasses without Bottoms, set on the Top one of another, for the subliming any Matter in a Chymical Furnace.

ALVEA'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] the inward Cavity of the Ear, where the Ear-wax is bred. *L.*

An AL'VEARY [*Alvearium*, L.] a Bee-Hive, or Place where Bees are kept.

ALVEO'LI [in *Anatomy*] those Cavities in the Jaws where the Teeth are placed. *L.*

ALVE'TUM, the same as *Alnetum*, an Alder-Grove. *O. R.*

ALVIDU'CA [of *Alvus* the Paunch, and *duco* to lead, *L.*] loosening Medicines.

ALU'MEN *Saccharinum* [in *Physick*] a Mixture of Roch-Alum, Rose-Water, and the White of an Egg.

ALU'MINOUS [*Alumineux*, F. of *Aluminosus*, L.] of or belonging to Alum.

ALUTA'TION, Tanning of Leather. *L.*

ALVUS [among *Physicians*] in a larger Sense, signifies the *Abdomen*; in a stricter Sense, the Condition of the Bowels. *L.*

AL'WAYS [Ellepega, *Sax.* Alle wege, *Teut.*] ever.

ALWERTON [*q. d.* Allpeapton] *i. e.* a Town furnished with many Banks to keep off the Waters.

AL'WIN [of Alle, all, and Win, *Sax.* a Victor, *q. d.* one who won all at Disputing] an eminent *English Saxon*, Tutor to *Charles the Great.*

AM [Eom, *Sax.*] as, *I am.*

AMAA'SA, such Pieces of Glass as are used in enamelling.

AMABY'R } the old Custom or Price
AMYABY'R } which was to be paid to the Lord of the Manor for the Virginity of a new-married Woman. *O. L. T.*

AMAI'D } amazed, surprised. *Chaue.*
AMAY'SD }

AMAI'N [from A and Mæzen, *Sax.* Might, or *A-main*, F.] a Sea-Term, when a Ship of War bids Defiance to another, and commands to yield; *Strike a-main, i. e.* lower your Top-sails.

AMAIN'ABLE, tractable.

AMAIS'TRIE } [Maistren, *Teut.*] to
AMAISTRIEN } master, to get the better of. *Chaue.*

AM'ALEK [עמלק, *H. i. e.* is a licking or sucking People, of עם a People, and לקק licking as a Dog with his Tongue] the Son of *Eliphaz.*

To AMAL'GAMATE [among *Chymists*] to mix Silver with Gold, or some other Metals, so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste, or very fine Powder.

AMALGAMA'TION, the Corrosion of Metals by Mercury. *Paracels.*

An AMAL'GAME, any Metal amalgamated or reduced to a Powder or Paste. *F.*

To AMAND' [*amandare*, L.] to send away, to remove.

AMAN'SES, Gems, precious Stones. *C. T.*

AMANUENSIS, a Clerk or Secretary; a Writer of what is dictated by another. *L.*

AMARAN'THUS } ['Αμαραντος, of ἀ
AMARANTUS } privative, and μαραίνω, to fade or wither, *Gr.*] Everlasting, a Flower that lasts long, without any sensible Decay. *L.*

AMAR'ITUDE, Bitterness. *L.*

AM'AROUS } [*amarus*, L. *amaritudo*
AMAR'ULEN } *tus*, L.] bitter, froward.

AM'ASA [אמשא, *H. i. e.* sparing the People] the Son of *Abigail.*

AMAZI'AH [אמציה, of אמץ Strength, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Strength of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

To AMAS'S [*amasser*, F.] to heap up, hord, or treasure up.

To AM'ATE, to daunt, discourage, affright, *&c. Chaue.*

AMATO'RII *Musculi* [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the Eyes, which give them a Cast sideways, and assist that particular Look called Ogling. *L.*

A'MATORY [*amatorius*, L.] belonging to Love Matters.

AMAURO'SIS ['Αμαύρωσις, Gr.] a Dimness or Loss of Sight, without any external Fault to be found in the Eye.

AMA'YL, enamel. *O.*

To AMAZ'E [of A and Mare, *Sax.* a Gulf] to astonish, daunt, surprise.

AMA'ZONS, certain warlike Women, said to inhabit near the River *Thermodon* in *Asia*, who cut or burnt off their right Paps, and killed all their Male Children. *Justin.*

AMBA'GES, idle Circumlocutions, or a connecting of Words far from the Purpose.

AMBARVA'LIA, a Festival Time when the *Romans*, in a solemn Procession, prayed for their Fields, and Corn. *Liv.*

AMBAS'SADOR } [*Ambassadeur*, F.]
EMBAS'SADOUR } one sent by one Sovereign Prince or State to another, to treat about some Business of Importance.

AMBAS'SADRESS [*Ambassadrice*, F.] an Ambassador's Wife.

AM'BE ['Αμβη, Gr.] the Ridge or Edge of a Hill.

AM'BE [in *Surgery*] a superficial Jutting out of the Bones.

AM'BER [*Ambre*, F. *Ambar*, L. of 'Αμβαρ, Gr.] a yellow transparent Substance of a gummy Quality and attractive Nature, drawing

ing to it Straws, &c. or it is a bituminous Substance of a resinous Taste, and a Smell like Turpentine.

AM'BER-*Grease* [*Amber-gris*, F.] a sweet-scented clammy Juice or Perfume.

AMBIDEX'TER, one who uses both his Hands alike. *L.*

AMBIDEX'TER [in *Law*] a Juror who takes Money of both Parties for giving his Verdict.

AMBIDEX'TER [*Metaphorically*] one who plays a Jack on both Sides, pretending to be for, or in the Interest of, two opposite Persons.

AMBIDEX'TROUS, of or belonging to such foul Practices, Juggling.

AM'BIENT [*ambiens*, L.] encompassing or encircling round about, and is particularly applied to the Air that surrounds all other Bodies in this lower World.

AMBIFA'RIOUS [*ambifarius*, L.] having a double Meaning.

AMBI'GENAL *Hyperbola* [in *Geometry*] hath one of its infinite Legs inscribed in it, and the other circumscribed about it.

AMBIGU'ITY [*Ambiguité*, F. of *Ambiguitas*, L.] double Meaning; Obscurity in Words.

AMBIG'UOUS, doubtful, uncertain. *L.*

AMBIL'OQUENT [*ambiloquus*, L.] double-tongued.

AM'BIT [*Ambitus*, L.] is the Bounds, Perimeter, or Circumference of a geometrical Figure. *Geometry.*

AMBI'TION [of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go] a Thirst after, or an immoderate Desire of Honour and Promotion, Power and Command. *F.* of *L.*

AMBI'TIOUS [*ambitieux*, F. of *ambitiosus*, L.] full of Ambition, greedy of Honour, &c.

AM'BITUDE, encompassing round. *L.*

To AM'BLE [*ambler*, F.] to pace, or walk softly.

AMBLESID'E, the Ruins of an ancient City in the County of *Westmoreland*, called by the *Romans*, *Amblogana*.

AM'BLING, the most easy Pace of a Horse in going, changing the Sides at each Step or Remove, both the Legs on one Side being lifted up together.

AMBLOT'ICKS [*Amblotica*, L. Ἀμβλωτικα, Gr.] Medicines that cause Abortion.

AM'BLYGON [of Ἀμβλὺς, blunt, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a Figure that has an obtuse Angle.

AMBLYGO'NIAL [Ἀμβλυγώνος, Gr.] obtuse angular.

AM'BRESBURY [of *Ambrose*, King of the *Britains*, who was slain there, and our *English Bury*] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

AM'BROSE [Ἀμβρόσιος, *Gr.* Immortal] a proper Name of Men.

AMBRO'SIA [Ἀμβροσία, Gr.] the delicious Food and Jellies, which, as the Poets feign, the Heathen Gods eat; also a Medicine prepared to be as pleasing to the Palate as possible; likewise an Herb called the Oak of *Jerusalem*. L.

AMBRO'SIAL } [*Ambrosiacus*, L.] belonging
AMBRO'SIAN } to *Ambrosia*, *Metaph.* Delicious.

AM'BRE } [*Armoire*, F.] a Cupboard for
AM'MERY } the keeping of cold and
AU'MRY } broken Victuals. *C.*

AMBS-A'CE, two *Aces* at Dice. *F.*

AMBULA'TION, a walking. *L.*

AMBULA'TION [in *Physick*] the spreading of a Gangrene. *L.*

AM'BULATORY [*ambulatoire*, F. of *ambulatorius*, L.] walking up and down.

AM'BURY } a Disease in Horses, breaking
A'NBURY } out in spungy Swellings.

AMBUSCA'DE } [*Embuscade*, F.] a
A'MBUSH } Body of Men who
AM'BUSHMENT } lie hid in a Wood, &c. to rush out upon, or enclose an Enemy unawares, or the Place where the Soldiers hide themselves; a lying in wait privily to surprise, catch, or entrap one.

AMBUST'ION, a Solution of the *Continuum*, caused by some external Burning; a Burn or Scald. *L.*

AMEL'CORN [not unlikely of *Amylum*, Starch, *L.* q. d. *Amyle Corn*] *French* Rice, a kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

AMEL, among, betwixt. *C.*

AMEN [אָמֵן, *H.*] verily, so be it.

AME'NABLE [of *amener*, F.] easy to be led or ruled: In Law it is applied to a Woman being governed by her Husband.

To AMEND' [*amender*, F. of *amendare*, L.] to reform, to correct, to repair, to make, or grow better.

AMEND'MENT [*Amendment*, F.] Reformation, Correction.

AMEND'MENT [in *Law*] the Correction of an Error committed and espy'd before Judgment.

AMENDS', Satisfaction or Recompence.

AME'NITY [*amœnitas*, L.] Pleasantness.

To AMER'CE [*amercier*, F.] to lay a Fine or Forfeiture upon one.

AMERC'EMENT } [of *Merci*, F.] a pe-
AMER'CIAMENT } cuniary Punishment imposed upon the Offenders at the Mercy of the Court; it differs from a Fine, which is a Punishment certain, and determined by some Statute. *L. T.*

AMER'CIAMENT *Royal*, is when a Sheriff, Coroner, &c. is amerced by the Justices, for the Abuse of his Office.

AMER'ICA, a fourth Part of the World, which was last discovered, and so called from *Americus Vesputius*.

AMEROUS [*amoreux*, F.] amorous, *Chauc.*

AMERSHAM [Æmundesham, from Æ an Oak, Mund a Fence or Mound, and ham, *Sax.*] a Village, *q. d.* a Village fenced from

from the Violence of the Winds with a Row of Oaks; or from *Agmundus*, the Builder of it.] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

A'MERY } [Emrice, *Sax.* always
A'MERICK } rich] a proper Name of Men.

A'MESS } [*Amictum*, L.] an Ornament
AMICE } which Popish Priests wear on
AMI'CT } their Shoulders, tied about their Necks, under the Alb, being the first Part of their Dress, when they robe to say Mass.

AMETHODI'CAL [of A negative, and *Methodus*, L.] that which is done without Method, or without any methodical or rational Prescription, as Quacks do.

AME'THYST [*Amethyste*, F. of *Amethystus*, L.] of Ἀμέθυστος, of ἀ privative, and μεθύσκω to inebriate; because, as some say, it is an Antidote against Drunkenness, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a purple Colour, and faint Lustre.

AM'ETHYST [in *Heraldry*] is a purple Colour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

AMEVED, moved. *Chaus.*

AMFRAC'TUOUS [*amfractuosus*, L.] full of Windings and Turnings.

AMFRACTUOS'ITY [*amfractuositas*, L.] a bending, winding, or turning.

A'MIABLE, lovely, worthy to be loved. *F.*

A'MIABLE *Numbers*, such as are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's aliquot Parts, as these two Numbers 284 and 220.

A'MIABLENESS [*Amiabilitas*, L.] Loveliness, Friendliness.

AMIAN'TUS [Ἀμίαντος, Gr.] a kind of Stone like Allum, tozy like Wool, which being cast into the Fire, will not burn or consume, called Earth-flax, or Salamanders-hair. *L.*

AM'ICABLE [*amicabilis*, L.] friendly, kind, courteous, loving.

AMICABILITY [*Amicabilitas*, L.] Friendliness, Lovingness.

AMI'CIA, a Cap made of Goats or Lambs Skin. *O. R.*

AMIENT, a *Roman* Gold Coin, in Value 17 *s.* 1 *d.* ¾.

AMI'NADAB [עַמִּינָדָב, *H.* a free or willing People] the Father of *Naasson*.

To AMI'NISH, to diminish. *Chauc.*

AMIS'SION, Loss. *L.*

To AMIT' [*amittere*, L.] to lose.

AMIT'TERE *Legem Terræ* [in *Law*] to lose the Law of the Land, *i. e.* to lose the Liberty of Swearing in any Court; to become infamous. *L.*

AM'ITY [*Amitié*, F. *Amicitia*, L.] Affection, Friendship, Love.

AM'MA [with *Surgeons*] a Girdle or Truss used in Ruptures to hinder the Intestines from bearing down too much.

AMMAILA'RE, to enamel. *O. R.*

AMMISHAD'DAI [עַמִּישַׁדַּי, *H. i. e.* the People of the Almighty] a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

AM'MON [עַמּוֹן, *i. e.* the Son of my People] the Son of *Lot*.

AMMONI'ACUM *Gummi*, Gum Ammoniac, a Gum brought from the *East-Indies*, supposed to ooze from a certain umbelliferous Plant.

AMMS-ACE [*Ambesas*, F.] when the two Aces are thrown on the Dice.

AMMUNI'TION [*Munition*, F.] all Sorts of Warlike Stores and Provision.

AMMUNI'TION *Bread*, Bread provided for and given to the Soldiers.

AM'NESTY [*Amnestie*, F. *Amnestia*, L. of Ἀμνηστία, Gr.] the Act of Oblivion, a general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects for all former Offences; also is applied to Treaties between two or more Princes or foreign Powers; importing, that all former Hostilities are at an End, passed by, and to be buried in Oblivion.

AMNI'GENOUS [*amnigenus*, L.] bred in or near a River.

AM'NION } Ἀμνίον, Gr.] the innermost
AMNIOS } Membrane with which the Fœtus in the Womb is immediately covered.

AMNON [אַמְנוֹן, *H. i. e.* True; also an Artificer or Schoolmaster] the first born Son of King *David*.

AMOEBE'AN *Verses*, Verses which answer one another by Course. *L.*

AMO'MUM, certain Grains of a purple Colour, spicy Smell, and biting Taste; the Fruit of a Tree in the *East-Indies*; some take it for a Shrub in *America*; the Herb *Jerusalem*, or our Lady's Rose.

AMONESTED, admonished. *Chauc. F.*

AMORETTES [*Amourettes*, B.] Love-Stories. *Chauc.*

AMORO'SO, an amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant. *Span.*

AMOROS'ITY, Lovingness.

A'MOROUS [*amoureux*, F. *amorosus*, L.] belonging to Love, or apt to fall in Love.

A-MORROW, To-morrow. *Chauc.*

AMORT [*Amorti*, F.] extinguished, dead; whence one that is in an Ecstacy or melancholy Fit, is said to be *all-amort*, *i. e.* quite dead-hearted.

AMOR'T, dull, heavy, sad, melancholy, dismal.

AMORTIZA'TION } the Act of Amor-
AMOR'TISEMENT } tifying. See *Mortmain*, *L.*

To AMORTISE, to kill. *Chauc.*

A'MOS [עָמוֹס, *H. i. e.* Burden, or Burdening] the Name of a Prophet.

AMO'TION, removing away. *L.*

To AMOV'E [*amovere*, L.] to remove, to take away from.

To AMOUNT' [*monter*, F.] to rise up in Value, *&c.*

AMOUNT, the Sum Total, the full Charge, or Value of a Thing.

AMOUR'IST [*un Amoureux*, F.] an amorous Person, one apt to be in Love.

AMOUR'S [*Amores*, L.] Love Intrigues or Concerns. *F.*

AMOUS'ES [in *Chymistry*] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMOZ [אמוץ, *H. i. e.* Stout or Strong] the Father of the Prophet *Isaiah*.

AM'PER } [of Ampre, *Sax.*] a Swelling;
AM'POR } also a Flaw in Cloth.

AMPHEMERINUS [of Ἀμφί about and ἡμέρα a Day, *Gr.*] a quotidian Distemper, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHI'BIOUS [*amphibie*, F. *amphibius*, L. of Ἀμφίβιος, of Ἀμφί and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] that lives both upon Land and in the Water, as *Frogs*, *Otters*, &c.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES [Ἀμφιβλέστροειδες, of Ἀμφιβλέστρον a Net, Gr.] a soft, white, slimy Coat of the Eye, that resembles a Net.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL [*Amphibologique*, F. of *Amphibologicus*, L.] belonging to Amphibology.

AMPHIBOL'OGY [*Amphibologie*, F. *Amphibologia*, L. of Ἀμφιβολογία, of ἀμφὶ about, and βάλλω to cast or throw, *Gr.*] in Grammar, an obscure Speech that has a double Meaning; or an ambiguous Way of writing or speaking, so that the Meaning may be taken in two different and contrary Senses. Some have remarked, that the *English* Tongue is not so liable to this Abuse as the *French*, nor the *French* so much as the *Latin*.

AMPHIBRA'CHYS [of Ἀμφὶ and βραχὺς, short, *Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* and *Greek* Verse, having one long Syllable in the Middle, and a short one on each Side.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA [Ἀμφιβραγχία, *Gr.*] certain Places about the *Glandules* or Kernels in the Jaws, that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

AMPHIDÆ'UM [Ἀμφιδαῖον, *Gr.*] the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb. *Anat.*

AMPHIMA'CER [of Ἀμφὶ and μακρος, *Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* Verse, that has a short Syllable in the Middle, and a long one on each side. *Gram.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA [of Ἀμφισβαίνα, of ἀμφὶ, and βαίνω, to go, *Gr.*] a Serpent which seemeth to have two Heads, and goes both ways. *L.*

AMPHIS'CII [Ἀμφισκίοι, of ἀμφὶ on both Sides, and σκίοι Shadows, *Gr.*] Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, whose Shadows, at different Times of the Year, fall both ways. *Geogr.*

AMPHIS'MELA, an Anatomical Instrument, used in the Dissection of Bodies.

AMPHITHE'ATRE [*Amphitheatrum*, L. of Ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφὶ about, and θεάομαι to behold, *Gr.*] a Place built by the *Romans*, of a round or oval Figure, containing a great Number of Seats, one above another, where the People saw divers Shews and Sports.

AMPHORA [Ἀμφορεύς, *Gr.*] an ancient Measure of liquid Things, containing 8 Gallons of Oil, 72 Pounds of Wine, 80 Pounds of Honey, or 180 Pounds.

AMPHYC'TIONS, a Name of the Members of the Great Council of *Greece*.

AM'PLE [*amplus*, L.] large, wide, spacious, abundant. *F.*

AMPLIA'TION, an Enlargement. *F. L.*

AMPLIA'TION [in *Law*] a deferring a Judgment till the Cause be better certified.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an enlarging or dilating upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers, and gain their Belief to what is said. *F.* of *L.*

To AM'PLIFY [*amplifier*, F. of *amplificare*, L.] to enlarge or dilate; also to expound or illustrate.

AM'PLITUDE, Largeness of Extent, Greatness. *L.*

AM'PLITUDE *of the Sun or Stars* [in *Astronomy*] an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the East and West Points of it, and the Center of the Sun or Stars at their Rising or Setting, and is either *Northern* or *Southern*.

AMPUTA'TION, a cutting or lopping off. *L.*

AMPUTA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cutting off any putrified Member of the Body.

AM'RAM [עמרם of עם a People, and רם high, *H. i. e.* an high People] the Father of *Moses*.

AMRAPHEL [אמרפל of אמר he hath spoke, and מפלה Destruction, *H. i. e.* a speaking Destruction] a King of *Shinar*.

AM'ULET [*Amulette*, F. *Amulctum*, L.] any kind of Charm worn about the Neck, or any Part of the Body, to preserve against Witchcraft or Diseases.

AMURCOS'ITY [*Amurcositas*, L.] Dregginess.

To AMUS'E [*amuser*, F. q. d. *musâ detineri*] to stop or stay a Person with a trifling Story, to make him lose his Time, to feed with vain Expectations, to hold in Play.

AMUSE'MENT [*Amusement*, F.] an idle or trifling Employment to pass away Time, a Toy, or Divertisement; also the making of vain Promises to gain Time.

A'MY [*Amie*, F. a she Friend] a proper Name of Women.

AMY *Prochein*, the next Friend who is to be entrusted for an Infant or Orphan. *F.*

AMYG'DALATE, an artificial Milk, or Emulsion, made of blanched Almonds, &c. of *Amygdalum* an Almond. *L.*

AMYN'TICA *Emplastra* [in *Pharmacy*] defensative, strengthening Plasters.

AMYRED, taken out of the Mire. *Chaucer.*

A'NA, a barbarous Word used in Physicians Bills, and signifies that an equal Quantity of each

each Ingredient is to be taken in compounding the Medicine.

A'NA, an *East Indian* Coin, worth 1 *s.* 11 16ths of 1 *d. Sterling.*

ANABAP'TISTS [*Anabaptiſta*, F. of ἀνὰ and βαπτιζειν, Gr. *i. e.* to rebaptize] a Sect whoſe Tenet is, That Perſons ought not to be baptized till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

ANABIBA'ZON [in *Aſtronomy*] the Dragon's Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where ſhe paſſes the Ecliptick from the South to the North Latitude.

ANABROCHIS'MUS [ἀναβροχισμὸς, Gr.] a Way of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye-lids that are turned inwards. *Surg.*

ANABRO'SIS [ἀνάβρωσις, Gr.] an Eroſion, corroding or eating away, a conſuming or waſting of any Part of the Body by ſharp Humours.

ANACAMP'TICAL } [of ἀνακάμπτω,
ANACAMPTICK } Gr.] bowing, reflecting, or returning back or again; a Word frequently uſed of Echoes.

ANACAMP'TICKS } a Branch of a
Or CATOPTRICKS } Science of Opticks, which by the Rays of ſome bright Object reflected on a plain Surface, conſiders its Form, Dimenſion, and Diſtance.

ANACATHAR'TICK *Medicines*, are ſuch as cauſe Vomiting.

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, of ἀνὰ again, and κεφαλαῖον, a ſumming up the Heads of Things, Gr.] a brief Summary or Recapitulation of the Heads of any Matter ſpoken or delivered in Writing. *L.*

To ANACEPH'ALIZE, to repeat the Heads of a Matter.

ANACHORE'TAL } of an Anachorite
ANACHORET'ICAL } or Monk.

ANACHORE'TA. See *Anchoret.*

ANACH'RONISM [ἀναχρονισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and χρονισμὸς, of χρόνος, Time, *Gr.*] an Error in Chronology, or in the Computation of Time, an undue Connexion of it, the placing a Fact or Event much earlier or later than it really was. *F.*

A'NACK, a ſort of fine Bread made of Oat-meal.

ANACLAT'ICKS, a Part of Opticks which treats of all Sorts of Refractions, the ſame with *Dioptricks.*

ANACOE'NOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby we ſeem to deliberate, and argue the Caſe with others upon any Matter of Moment.

ANACOLLEM'ATA, Medicines applied to the Forehead or Noſtrils to ſtop Bleeding; alſo Medicines that will breed Fleſh, and conglutinate the Parts. *L.*

ANACO'LUTHON } [ἀνακόλουθος, of ἀ
ANACO'LUTHUS } privative, and κόλουθος, conſequent, *Gr. i. e.* an Inconſequence in Diſcourſe] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word that is to anſwer another is not expreſſed.

ANACREON'TICK *Verſe*, a ſort of Verſe that takes its Name from *Anacreon*, a famous *Greek* Poet.

ANADES'MA of [ἀνὰ and δεσμὸς, Gr.] a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

ANADIPLO'SIS [ἀναδίπλωσις, Gr.] a redoubling; a Figure in Rhetorick, when the laſt Word in the End of a Verſe or Sentence begins the next.

ANADIPLO'SIS [in *Phyſick*] a frequent Reduplication of Fevers, *&c.*

ANADO'SIS [in *Phyſick*] the Diſtribution of Chyle through its proper Veſſels; alſo whatſoever tends upwards, as a Vomit. *Gr.*

ANÆTHESI'A, a Defect of Senſation, as in paralytick and blaſted Perſons. *Gr.*

ANAGLY'PHICE, or } [ἀναγλυπτικὴ,
ANAGLYPH'ICK ART } Gr.] the Art of carving, chaſing, engraving, or imboſſing Plate.

ANAGO'GE [ἀναγωγὴ, of ἀνὰ, again, and ἄγω to lead, *Gr.*] an Elevation of the Mind to ſearch after the hidden Meaning of a Paſſage, but more eſpecially the myſtical Senſe of the Holy Scriptures. *L.*

ANAGO'GICAL [*anagogique*, F. *anagogicus*, L. of ἀναγωγικὸς, Gr.] myſterious, or which hath an elevated and uncommon Signification.

AN'AGRAM [*Anagramme*, F. *Anagramma*, L. of ἀναγράμμα, Gr.] a ſhort Sentence made by tranſpoſing the Letters of one's Name, in order to make out ſomething to the Honour of the Perſon; thus *Galen* by Tranſpoſition is *Angel.*

ANAGRAM'MATISM [ἀναγραμματισμὸς, Gr.] the Art of making Anagrams.

ANAGRAM'MATIST [*Anagrammatiſte*, F.] a Maker of Anagrams.

ANAGRAPH'E [ἀναγραφὴ, of ἀνὰ and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Deſcription, a regiſtring or recording of Acts; an Inventory, a Breviate.

ANAGRIF GREF, Fornication, the lying with an unmarried Woman. *Spelm.*

ANAK ענק, *H. i. e.* a Collar] the Name of a Giant.

ANALECTS' [ἀναλέκτα, Gr.] Fragments gathered from Tables; alſo Collections of Scraps out of Authors.

ANALEC'TES [ἀναλέκτης, Gr.] a Servant that gathers up the Fragments after Dinner; alſo a Scholar well read. *L.*

ANALEM'MA [ἀνάλημμα, Gr.] an Orthographick Projection of the Sphere upon the Plane of the Meridian. *L.*

ANALEP'TICKS, Medicines which cheriſh the Nerves, and renew the Spirits and Strength. *Gr.*

ANALEP'TICK [*analepticus*, L.] Reſtorative.

ANALOGICAL [*analogique*, F. *analogicus*, L. ἀναλόγικος, Gr.] proportional, belonging to Proportion.

ANAL'OGISM [*Analogiſmus*, L. of ἀναλογισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and λογίζω, to reaſon, Gr.]

ANALOGISM [in *Logick*] a forcible Argument from the Cause to the Effect.

ANALOGISM [in *Physick*] a Comparison of Causes that help their Likeness, or judging of Diseases by similar Appearances.

ANAL'OGOUS [*analogus*, L.] proportionable, answering in Fashion, Proportion, Resemblance, bearing Relation to.

ANAL'OGY [*Analogie*, F. *Analogia*, L. of ἀναλογία, Gr.] like Reason, Proportion, Relation which one thing bears to another.

ANAL'OGY [in the *Mathematicks*] the Comparison of several Ratio's of Quantities or Numbers one to another.

ANAL'YSIS [*Analyse*, F. ἀνάλυσις, of ἀνὰ and λύσις, a Solution, *Gr.*] Resolution, the Art of discovering the Truth or Falshood, Possibility or Impossibility, of a Proposition: The reducing of any Substance to its first Principles. *L.*

ANAL'YSIS [in *Anatomy*] an exact Division of all the Parts of a Human Body.

ANALT'ICAL } [*analytique*, F. *analyticus*, L. of ἀναλυτικὸς,
ANALYT'ICK } Gr.] of or belonging to an *Analysis*, or Method of resolving, *&c.*

ANALYT'ICK [in *Logick*] a Part of that Science which teaches to decline and construe Reason, as Grammar does Words.

ANALYT'ICKS, or the } [ἀναλυτικὰ
ANALYT'ICAL ART } Gr.] *i. e. Algebra*, so called, as being nothing else but a general Analysis of pure Mathematicks.

To AN'ALIZE *Bodies* [among *Chymists*] is to dissolve them by Fire, in order to find out the several Parts of which they are composed.

ANAM'NESIS [of ἀνάμνησις, of ἀνὰ and μιμνήσκομαι to remember, *Gr.*] a Remembrance of that we seemed to forget. *Rhet.*

ANAMNET'ICKS [of ἀνάμνησις, Gr. Remembrance] Medicines which restore the Memory, as all spirituous Things do.

ANANI'AH } [הַנַּנְיָה of עָנָן a Cloud
ANANI'AS } or Answer and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Cloud or Divination of the Lord] a proper Name of a Man.

ANAPÆS'T [ἀνάπαιστος of ἀνὰ again and παίω to strike, *Gr.*] a *Latin* Verse, whose Feet consist of three Syllables, the two first short, and the last long.

ANAPÆST'ICK *Verses*. See *Anapest*.

ANAPH'ORA [ἀναφορὰ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the same Word is repeated at the Beginning of every Verse or Member of a Sentence. *L.*

ANAPHRODISI'ACI [of ἀνὰ and ἀφροδίτη *Venus*, Gr.] Persons impotent, Venereal Intercourses.

ANAPLE'ROSIS [ἀναπλήρωσις, Gr.] a filling up or supplying: That Part of Surgery, whereby is restored by Art, what either Nature has denied, or has by chance decayed. *L.*

ANAPLEROT'ICK *Medicines*, such as fill up Ulcers with Flesh.

ANAPOLOGET'ICAL, inexcusable.

AN'ARCHY [*Anarchie*, F. *Anarchia*, L. of ἀναρχία, Gr.] Want of Government in a Nation or State; being without Rule, every one acting in the Manner most agreeable to himself, having no Superior to controul him. *Metaph.* Confusion.

ANARE'TA [with *Astrologers*] a Name given to the fatal Planet in a Nativity, which threatens Death.

ANARRHOE'A [among *Physicians*] a Species of Fluxion opposite to a Catarrh, when Humours regurgitate upward. *Gr.*]

ANASAR'CA [ἀνασάρκα, of ἀνὰ and σαρξ Flesh, *Gr.*] a white soft yielding Swelling of the Body, which dents in when the Flesh is press'd; a kind of Dropsy. *L.*

ANASTOICHI'ASIS, a Chymical Resolution of mix'd Bodies into their first Principles. *Gr.*

ANASTOMAT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which open the Pores and Passages, as Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. *Gr.*

ANASTO'MOSIS [ἀνάστομωσις, of ἀνὰ and στόμα the Mouth, *Gr.*] an opening or loosening.

ANASTO'MOSIS [in *Anatomy*] an Effluxion of Blood, Lympha, or Chyle, at the meeting of Vessels that close not narrowly.

ANAS'TROPHE [ἀναστροφὴ of ἀνὰ and στρέφω to turn, *Gr.*] a *Figure in Grammar*, when that Word is set foremost which should naturally follow, as *Italiam contra*.

ANATH'EMA [ἀνάθημα, of ἀνατίθημι, *i. e.* a Place on high, *Gr.*] any Offering or Gift set apart or given to God, or to his Church. *L.*

ANATH'EMA [*Anatheme*, F. of ἀνάθημα, of ἀνατίθεμαι, to renounce or give up to, *Gr.*] a solemn Curse, or Sentence of Excommunication; also the Thing accursed, or Person cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To ANATHEM'ATIZE [*anathematiser*, F. *anathematizare*, L. ἀνατίθημι, Gr.] to excommunicate, to put under a Curse, *&c.*

ANAT'OCISM [*anatocismus*, L. of ἀνατοκισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and τοκὸς, Usury, *Gr.*] the annual Increase or Interest of Money, Simple or Compound.

ANATOM'ICAL [*Anatomique*, F. *Anatomicus*, L. of ἀνατομικὸς, Gr.] of or belonging to Anatomy.

ANAT'OMIST [*Anatomiste*, F. *Anatomicus*, L. of ἀνατομικὸς, Gr.] a Person skill'd in the Art.

To ANAT'OMIZE [of ἀνατέμα, *Gr.*] to cut up, *anatomiser*, F.] to dissect or cut up the Body of Man or Beast, in order to view its Parts.

ANAT'OMY [*Anatomie*, F. *Anatomia*, L. of ἀνατομὴ, of ἀνατέμνω to dissect, *Gr.*] a neat Dissection or cutting up the Body of Man or Beast, whereby the Parts are severally discovered and explained for the Use of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

A'NATRON,

A'NATRON, a Salt drawn from the Water of the River *Nile* in *Egypt*.

AN'CASTER [of An and Ceaster, *Sax.* a Castle] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

AN'CESTORS [*Ancestres*, F. of *Antecessores*, L.] Forefathers.

ANCES'TREL, belonging to Ancestors, as *Homagi Ancestrel*, *i. e.* Homage that has been done by one's Ancestors. *L. T.*

AN'CHOR [*Ancre*, F. of *Anchora*, L. of ἄγκυρα, Gr.] an Instrument of Iron that holds a Ship in the Place she rides.

AN'CHOR [in *Architecture*] is a Carving somewhat resembling an Anchor.

AN'CHOR *of Brandy*, &c. in *Holland*, ten *English* Wine Gallons.

To AN'CHOR [*ancrer*, F.] to cast Anchor.

AN'CHORAGE } [*Ancrage*, F.] Ground
AN'CHORING } fit to hold the Anchor of a Ship, so that she may ride it out safely.

AN'CHORAGE [in *Law*] is a Duty paid to the King for casting Anchor in the Pool of an Harbour.

AN'CHORET [*Anchorette*, F. *Anachoreta*, L. of Ἀναχώρητης, of ἀνὰ and χορέω to retire, *Gr.*] an Hermit or Monk that leads a solitary Life in a Desart, for the sake of Devotion.

AN'CHORESS, a Nun.

AN'CHOVE [*Anchois*, F. of *Anchiove*, Ital.] a small *Spanish* Sea-fish.

AN'CHYLOPS, a Swelling between the Corner of the Eye and Nose. *Gr.*

AN'CIENT [*ancien*, F.] Old, that which is of former Time.

AN'CIENT } [among *Sailors*] a Flag or
AN'SHENT } Streamer set in the Stern of a Ship.

AN'CIENT *Demesne*, [*L. T.*] a Tenure, whereby all Manors belonging to the Crown in the Days of King *Edward* the Confessor, and *William* the Conqueror, were held.

AN'CIENTS [in the *Middle Temple*] a Title of such as are past their Reading, and do never read.

AN'CIENTY [*Ancienneté*, F.] Ancientness, Eldership, Seniority. *L. T.*

AN'CLE [Ancleop, *Sax.* Ankle, *Dan.*] the Joint between the Leg and Foot.

AN'KOME, a Felon, a Swelling or Bump that is hard and hot.

AN'CON [ἀγκὼν, Gr.] the Top or Point of the Elbow; the backward and greater shooting Part of the Cubit, called *Ulna*.

AN'CONES [in *Architecture*] are the Corners or Coins of Walls; Cross beams or Rafters.

ANCONÆ'US, a Muscle of the Elbow which helps to extend it.

AN'CONY [at the *Iron Mines*] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-Bar, of about three Foot long, with two square rough Knobs, one at each End.

ANCY'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction of the Ham, or other Joints. *Gr.*

ANCYLOBLE'PHARON, the growing of the Eye-lids to the *Tunica Cornea*, or the *Albuginea*, or when both the Eye-lids grow together.

ANCYLOGLOS'SUS [ἀγκυλόγλωσσος, ἀγκύλη, a Constriction, and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, *Gr.*] one that is Tongue-tied, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

ANCYROI'DES [ἀγκυροειδὴς, Gr.] the shooting forth of the Shoulder-Bone in the Form of a Beak.

AND [and, *Sax.* und, *Teut.*] a Conjunction.

ANDAN'TE [in *Musick Books*] chiefly respects the Thorough Bass, and signifies that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each Note made very equal and distinct from one to the other. *Ital.*

Largo ANDAN'TE } [in *Musick Books*] sig-
ANDAN'TE *Largo* } nifies, that tho' the Musick must be performed slow, yet the Time must be observed very exactly, and the Sound of each Note must be very distinct, and separated one from another. *Ital.*

AN'DERNESS [Acmundernesse, of Ac an Oak, Mund, a Mound, and Næs, a Promontory, *q. d.* a Promontory encompassed with Oaks, to defend it from the Winds] a Place in *Lancashire*.

ANDO'LIANS [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Pudding made of Hogs Guts, minced small and seasoned with Spices. *Andouilles*, F.

AN'DOVER [Andafaran, *Sax. i. e.* the Ferry of the River *Anton*] a Town in *Hampshire*.

ANDOVIL'LE [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Chitterlings, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts, stuffed with minced Meat. *F.*

ANDOVIL'LET [in *Cookery*] minced Veal, and other Ingredients, rolled into a Pellet. *F.*

AN'DRESWALD from Andred, Fear, *q. d.* a dreadful or terrible Wood] a Wood, part in *Sussex*, and part in *Kent*, 12 miles long.

AN'DREW [Ἀνδρέας, Gr. manly or courageous] a Man's Name.

St. ANDREWS in *Scotland*, which in Old Times was called *Regimund*, *q. d.* St. *Regulus's Mount*, which *Unguis* King of the *Picts* having converted into an Archbishop's See, gave much Church-land to.

ANDRO'GYNE [Ἀνδρόγυνος, of ἀνὴρ a Man, and γυνὴ a Woman, *Gr.*] an Hermaphrodite, or one that is both Male and Female, or that is castrated and effeminate.

ANDRO'MEDA [in *Astronomy*] a Northern Constellation.

ANDRO'TOMY [of ἀνὴρ and τέμνω to cut, *Gr.*] a Dissection of Human Bodies.

To ANE'AL, to bake or harden Glass, Tiles, &c. in the Fire.

ANE'MIUS *Furnus* [among *Alchymists*] a Wind Furnace used to make strong Fires for melting Metals, &c.

ANE'MONY, Emony, Wind-flower.

ANEMOS'COPE, a Machine invented to shew the Change of the Air or Shifting of the Wind.

ANENT',

ANENT', concerning or relating to. *Scot.* Over-against, in *Old English.*

A'NES } Spires or Beards of Barley, and
AWNS } other bearded Grain. *Chauc.*

ANELACIUS, a short Knife or Dagger. *O.*

A'NET [of *anethum*, L.] the Herb Dill.

ANEU'RISM of ἀνευρύνω, Gr.] A Dilatation or Bursting of the Arteries, so that they continually beat and swell.

ANEWS'T, almost, nigh, near at hand, about. *Chauc.*

ANEY } Uneasiness, Vexation. *Chauc.*
ANOIF }

ANFRAC'TUOUS [of *Anfractus*, L.] full of Turnings and Windings, intricate.

ANFRACTUOS'ITY, a Winding or Turning; Intricacy. *L.*

ANGA'RIA [*Angaire*, F.] a pressing of Horses, Teams, Men, Ships, *&c.* for the public Use.

ANGEIOT'OMY [ἀγγειοτομία, of ἀγγία Vessels, and τόμη a cutting, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Vessels; as in opening a Vein or Artery.

AN'GEL [Engel, *Teut.* *Ange*, F. *Angelus*, L. of Ἄγγελος, Gr.] a Messenger or Bringer of Tidings; and is generally applied to those intellectual and immaterial Beings, which God makes use of as his Ministers, to execute the Orders of his Providence.

ANGEL, a Gold Coin worth about 10 *s.*

ANGEL *Shot*, a Cannon Bullet cut in two, and having the Halves linked together with a Chain.

ANGEL *Bed* [Engel ſette, *Teut.*] an open Bed without Bed-posts.

ANGEL'ICA, a sudorifick Herb. *L.*

ANGEL'ICA *Vestis*, a Monkish Garment, which Laymen put on a little before their Death, that they may have the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks, chiefly practised by the Order of St. *Francis.*

ANGEL'ICAL, of or belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Angels.

ANGEL'ICI, a Sort of Christian Hereticks, who worshipped Angels in the first Century.

ANGEL'ICUS *Pulvis*, a Distinction given by *Schroder* to *Mercurius Vitæ.* L.

AN'GI [among *Physicians*] those Tumours in the Groin called Buboes.

AN'GILD [An and Gild, *Sax.*] a Valuation according to the Price of a Criminal. *O. L. T.*

AN'GINA, the Quincy, a Disease. *L.*

ANGIOL'OGY [ἀγγειολογία, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of the Vessels of a Human Body; as the Veins, Arteries, *&c.*

AN'GLE [Ange, *Sax.* Angel, *Teut.* of *Angulus*, *L.* [a Corner; also a Fishing-rod. *F.*

ANGLE [in *Geometry*] a Space comprehended between the Meeting of two Lines.

A Plain ANGLE, the Inclination or Aperture of two Lines meeting in a Point.

Rectilineal ANGLE } is when the two
Right-lined ANGLE } Lines which form the Angle are Right Lines.

Curvilineal ANGLE is when the two Lines that form the Angle are curved and crooked.

Mix'd ANGLE, is when one of the Forming Lines is right, and the other curved.

ANGLE *Adjacent* } such as have one Leg
Contiguous ANGLES } common to both Angles, and both taken together, are always equal to two right ones.

ANGLE *of Incidence* [in *Geometry*] is the Angle which the Incident Line makes with the Perpendicular.

ANGLE *of Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on the Body, with any tangent Line of that Body which is next to the luminous Body.

External ANGLES, are the Angles of any right-lin'd Figure without it, when all the Sides are severally produced or lengthened.

An Acute ANGLE, is that which is less than a right one, or contains less than 90 Degrees.

ANGLE *of Reflection*, is the Angle which the reflected Line makes with the Perpendicular.

Internal ANGLES, all Angles made touching the Sides of any right-lined Figure within.

A right ANGLE, is when one Right Line falls upon another perpendicularly, so as to leave an equal Space on each Side.

An Obtuse ANGLE, is greater than a Right-Angle, and consists of more than 90 Degrees.

Oblique ANGLES, are such which are either Acute or Obtuse, in opposition to Right Angles.

Opposite or *Vertical* ANGLES, are those that are made by two Right Lines crossing each other, which only touch in the Angular Point.

A *Solid* ANGLE, is made by the Meeting of three or more Plain Angles joining to a Point.

A *Spherical* ANGLE, an Angle made by the Meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

ANGLE *of the Circumference* [in *Fortification*] is the mixed Angle made by the Arch which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

An ANGLE *at the Circumference*, is an Angle made by any two Chords which meet there in a Point.

ANGLE *of Longitude* [in *Astrology*] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

ANGLE of *Parallax* [in *Astronomy*] is that Angle which is made by two Lines, imagined to be drawn from the Center of a Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

ANGLE *of the Segement*, is made by the Circumference of a Circle, and a Right Line cutting it.

ANGLE *of the Sun's Position*, is an Angle made by the meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with an Arch of any other great Circle, which passes through the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE *of Refraction* [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle which the Refracted Ray makes with the incident Ray, continued without any Refraction.

ANGLE *Refracted* [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle made by the Refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE *of the Interval of two Places* [in *Opticks*] is an Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to those Places.

ANGLE *of the Bastion* [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by the Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE *at the Center* [in *Fortification*] an Angle made in the midst of the Polygon by two Angles proceeding at the Center, and ending at the two Angles nearest to the Polygon.

ANGLE *of the Complement of the Line of Defence* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle proceeding from the Intersection of the two Complements one with the other.

ANGLE *of the Courtin* } [in *Fortification*]
ANGLE *of the Flank* } the Angle which is made by, or contained between, the Courtin and the Flank.

ANGLE *of the Counterscarp* [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by two Sides of the Counterscarp, which meet before the Middle of the Courtin.

ANGLE *diminished* [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by the Face of the Bastion, with the outward Sides of the Polygon.

ANGLE *of the Exterior Figure* } [in *Fortification*]
ANGLE *of the Polygon* } is that which is made in the Center of the Bastion, by the meeting of the innermost Sides of the Figure.

ANGLE *Flanked* [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE *Flanking inward* [in *Fortification*] is the Angle made in the Flanking-Line and the Courtin.

ANGLE *Flanking outward* [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the meeting of the two rasant Lines of Defence, *i. e.* the two Faces of the Bastion prolonged.

ANGLE *forming the Face* [in *Fortification*] is that which is composed of one Flank and one Demi-gorge.

ANGLE *of the Mote* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made before the Courtin, where it is intersected.

ANGLE *Re-entering* } [in *Fortification*] is
ANGLE *Rentrant* } an Angle that points towards the Body of the Place.

ANGLE *Saillant* } [in *Fortification*] is an
ANGLE *Saliant* } Angle that advances with its Point towards the Country, as the Angle of the Counterscarp before the Point of a Bastion; also called *Sortant* and *Nif*.

ANGLE *of the Shoulder, or Epaul* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made by the Lines in the Face and Flank of the Bastion.

ANGLE *of the Tenaille* } [in *Fortification*]
ANGLE *Flanking outward* } that which is made by the two Lines Fichant, *i. e.* the Faces of the two Bastions extended till they meet in an Angle towards the Courtin.

ANGLE *of the Triangle* [in *Fortification*] is half the Angle of the Polygon.

ANGLE *of the East* [in *Navigation*] is that Point of the Compass which the Ship sails upon.

ANGLES *of a Battalion* [in *Military Affairs*] are such as are made by the last Men at the Ends of the Ranks and Files.

ANGLES [in *Astrology*] are certain Houses of a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens, as the Horoscope of the first Houses is termed the Angle of the East.

To ANGLE [of Angel, *Sax.* a Hook, Anglen, *Teut.*] to fish with an Angle or Fishing-rod.

AN'GLESEY [Angler Ea, *i. e.* the Isle of the *English*] so called when the *English* took Possession of it; an Island lying in the *Irish Sea*, over-against *Caernarvon* in *North Wales*; formerly called Monez by the *Saxons*, and *Mona* by the *Romans*.

AN'GLIA, that Part of the Island of *Great-Britain* that is now called *England*.

AN'GLICISM [*Anglicisme*, F.] is the *English* Idiom, or Manner of Speech peculiar to *England*.

AN'GLICUS *Sudor*, the Sweating Sickness, or an Epidemical Fever, in the Time of Ring *Henry* VII. *L.*

ANGUEL'LES [with *Falconers*] small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

AN'GUIFER } a Cluster of Stars in
ANGUI'TENENS } the Heavens resembling a Man holding a Serpent. *L.*

ANGUI'GENOUS [*ex anguibus genitus*] engendered or begotten of Serpents.

AN'GUISH [*Angoisse*, F. of *Angor*, L. Angst, *Teut.* Anghst, *Belg.*] excessive Pain and Grief; great Trouble of Body and Mind.

ANGUISHOUS, full of Anguish. *Chauc.*

AN'GULAR [*Angulaire*, F. of *Angularis*, L.] belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

ANGULAR'ITY, an abounding in Nooks and Corners. *L.*

ANGULOS'ITY [*Anguiosis*, L. [the Quality of that which has several Angles.

ANGUST' [*Angustus*, L.] narrow.

ANHELA'TION, a Difficulty in fetching one's Breath. *L.*

ANHELOT'E } signifies, that every one
AN'LOTE } should pay his respective Part or Share, according to the Custom of the Country. *O. L. T.*

ANHE'LUS [among *Physicians*] breathing short, short-breathed. *L.*

ANI'-

ANI'ENTED [*anianti*, F.] frustrated, made void.

ANIL'ITY [*Anilitas*, L.] the Old Age of a Woman.

ANI'MA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
ANIMATO } with Life and Spirit, and is of much the same Signification with *Vivace*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*.

ANIMA *Hepatis* [in *Chymistry*] Salt of Steel, esteemed as the Soul of the Liver, for its Efficacy against its Distempers.

ANI'MABLE [*animabilis*, L.] which may have life; capable of being animated.

ANIMADVER'SION, serious Consideration or Observing; Correction; a Remark or Observation on a Book, *&c. F.* of *L.*

ANIMADVER'SIVE, that is considering or reflecting.

To ANIMADVER'T [*animadvertere*, L.] to bend or turn the Mind to a Thing, to take notice of, to remark, to observe.

AN'IMAL, *Adj.* [*animalis*, L.] living, that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as, *the Animal Spirits. L.*

ANIMAL [among *Moralists*] is opposed to Rational.

ANIMAL, *Subst.* a living Creature, any thing that has Life, Motion, and Sense. *F.* of *L.*

ANIMAL *Faculty*, the Act by which a Man exercises Motion, Sense, and the principal Functions of the Mind; as Imagination, Reasoning, *&c.*

ANIMAL'CULA, very small Animals, scarcely discoverable by the naked Eye, such as by the Help of Microscopes have been discovered in several Fluids, as in Pepper-Water, in human Seed, *&c. L.*

ANIMAL'ITY [*Animalitas*, L.] the Being or Quality of an Animal.

A'NIMAL *Secretion* [among *Physicians*] that Separation of Juices from one another that is performed by the Glands.

To ANIMATE [*animer*, F. *animare*, L.] to enliven or quicken; to hearten or encourage.

AN'IMATED *Mercury* [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver which being impregnated with some subtil and spirituous Particles, is made capable of growing hot, when mingled with Gold.

ANIMA'TED *Needle*, a Needle touched with a Loadstone.

ANIMA'TION [among *Hermetick Philosophers*] an imaginary Perfection of something new brought into their Process.

ANIMO'DAR [in *Astrology*] a Method of rectifying Nativities.

ANIMOS'ITY [*Animosité*, F. *Animositas*, L.] Stomachfulness, Stoutness, Wilfulness; also Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

ANIMOS'ITIES, Quarrels, Contentions, Heart-burnings, *&c.*

AN'IMUS, the Mind, distinguished from *Anima*, as expressing the Faculty of Reasoning; whereas *Anima* is the Being in which that Faculty resides.

ANI-SCALPTO'RES [*i. e.* the Arse-scratchers, *L.*] a Pair of Muscles so called from the Action which is performed by the Help of them.

AN'KRED [in *Heraldry*] a Cross for a Coat of Arms, the Ends of which are shaped like the Flook of an Anchor.

AN'LACE, a Falchion or Sword, shaped like a Scythe. *O.*

AN'NA } [חנה, *H. i. e.* Gracious] a
ANN } Christian Name of Women.

AN'NALIST [*Annaliste*, F.] a Writer of Annals.

AN'NALS [*Annales*, F. and *L.*] yearly Chronicles; a Chronological Account of remarkable Passages or Events happening in a Kingdom or State from Year to Year.

AN'NAS [of חנה, *H. i. e.* Gracious] a High-Priest of the *Jews*.

AN'NATS } First Fruits paid out of spi-
ANNA'TES } ritual Benefices to the Pope, being the Value of one Year's Profit.

ANNEAL', a Commodity brought from *Barbary*, to be used by Painters and Dyers.

ANNEAL'ING [from an ælan, *Sax.*] a staining and baking of Glass, so that the Colour may go quite through it; also a Method of baking Tiles.

To ANNEX' [*annexer*, F. *annexum*, L.] to unite or join one thing with another.

ANNEXA'TION, a fast knitting or binding; also uniting of Lands or Rents to the Crown.

ANNIEN'TED. See *Aniented. L. T.*

To ANNI'HILATE [*annihilare*, L.] to bring or turn to nothing, to destroy utterly.

ANNIHILA'TION, a destroying or turning to nothing any created Being; all other Destructions being no more than Alterations or Changes of the Form, and not of the Matter. *L.*

ANNI *Nubiles*, the Age in which a Maid becomes fit for Marriage, which is at 12 Years, *L. T.*

ANNIVER'SARY [*anniversaire*, F. of *anniversarius*, L.] that comes every Year at a certain Time; done yearly at a certain Time, or celebrated every Year.

ANNIVER'SARY *Days*, solemn Days appointed yearly, in Remembrance of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints.

An ANNIVER'SARY, a yearly Obit, or Mass, said by a Popish Priest for a Person deceased.

ANNO DOMINI [in the Year of our Lord] the Reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth.

ANNOMÆ'ANS, the Name of the thorough-paced *Arians* in the fourth Century, because they held the Essence of the Son of God to be unlike that of the Father.

AN-

ANNOS'ITY [*Annositas*, L.] Agedness.

ANNOTA'TION [q. d. *notatio ad*] a noting or marking; also a Remark, Note, or Observation. *F.* of *L.*

To ANNOY' [*ennuyer*, F. *annoiare*, Ital.] to molest, to hurt, to prejudice, to endamage.

ANNOY'ANCE [from *Ennui*, F.] Prejudice, Damage, Injury, Nuisance.

AN'NUA *Pensione*, a Writ formerly from the King to an Abbot or Prior, demanding of him an annual Pension, due to him for one of his Chaplains.

ANNUA'LIA, a yearly Salary paid to a Priest for saying an anniversary Mass. *L.*

AN'NUAL [*annuel*, F. *annuus*, L.] of or belonging to a Year, yearly.

AN'NUAL *Leaves*, [among *Botanists*] such as come up in the Spring, and perish in the Winter.

ANNUEN'TES *Musculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles of the transverse Root of the Vertebra of the Back, so called, because they make the Head nod directly forward.

ANNU'ITY [of *Annus*, L.] a yearly Rent to be paid for Term of Life, or Years.

To ANNUL' [*annuller*, F.] to make void, to abolish, to repeal.

AN'NULAR *Cartilage* [in *Anatomy*] the second Gristle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe.

AN'NULAR *Process* [in *Anatomy*] is a Protuberance made by the meeting of the Process of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the Sides thereof.

AN'NULAR *Protuberance* [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Human Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the backward Prominences.

AN'NULARY [*Annularis*, L.] with Rings; in the Form of a Ring.

AN'NULET [in *Heraldry*] a little Ring, which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms; it is also used as a Charge, and is understood to be a Ring of a Coat of Mail.

AN'NULETS [in *Architecture*] small square Parts turned about in the *Corinthian* Capital, under the Quarter Round.

To ANNU'MERATE [*annumerare*, L.] to put or reckon into the Number.

ANNUMERA'TION, a reckoning or accounting into the Number.

ANNUNCIA'TION, the Delivery of a Message. *L.* It is peculiarly applied to *Lady-Day*, *March* the 25th, which is so called from the Angel's Message to the Virgin *Mary* concerning our Saviour's Birth.

ANNUS *Climactericus*, the Year 63; and 81, of which there is a foolish Opinion, that those Years have an Influence on Man's Life. They consist of a Number of 9's; as 7 times 9 is 63, and 9 times 9 is 81.

ANODYN'ES [*Anodinus*, L. of ἀ privative, and ὀδύνη Pain, *Gr.*] such Remedies as alleviate or quite take away Pain.

ANO'MALISM [ἀνομάλισμος, Gr.] an Anomaly, an Irregularity. *Gram.*

ANO'MALOUS [*anomale*, F. *anomalus*, L. of ἀνόμαλος, of ἀ privative, and ὁμαλός, equal, *Gr.*] that which is out of Rule; irregular, unequal, uneven.

ANOM'ALY *Anomalie*, F. *Anomalia*, L. of ἀνομαλία, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjugation of Verbs, or Declension of Nouns, *&c. Gramm.*

ANOMALY [in *Astrology*] an Inequality or Unlikeness in the Motions of the Planets.

ANOMALY *of the Planet*, *Mean or Equal* [in the *New Astronomy*] is the *Area* contained under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

The Mean ANOMALY *of the Sun or Planet* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, between its mean Place and its *Apogée*.

The Mean ANOMALY *of the Centre* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, bounded by the *Linea Apsidum*, and by the Line of the mean Motion of the Centre.

The True ANOMALY *of the Centre*, is the same Arch of the Zodiack, bounded by the Line of the Centre.

ANOMALY *of the Orbit*, is the Arch or Distance of a Planet in its *Aphelion*.

ANOM'PHALOUS [of ἀ and ὀμφαλός, a Navel, *Gr.*] without a Navel, as it is supposed our first Parents were created, not wanting Nourishment in the Womb that way.

ANON, by and by.

ANO'NYMAL } [*anonyme*, F. *anonymus*,
ANO'NYMOUS } L. ἀνώνυμος, G.] nameless, or without a Name.

ANO'NYMOUS *Spirit* [in *Chymistry*] a sort of Spirit that may be separated from Tar, and several Sorts of Wood.

AN'OREXY [*Anorexia*, L. of ἀ and ὄρεξις, Gr.] Want of Appetite, a Loathing of Meat.

ANOIS'ANCE } [*Nuisance*, F.] any Hurt
NOIS'ANCE } or Damage done to a
NUISANCE } publick Place, as a Highway, *&c.* or to any private, by Encroachments, or laying any thing that may cause Infection, *&c. L. T.*

AN'SÆ } [in *Astronomy*] are the various
AN'SES } Positions of the Ring of *Saturn*, which sometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet.

AN'SELM [Ansheim, *Teut.*] a Defender of his Companions] a proper Name of Men.

To ANSWER [Anopparian, *Sax.*] to reply to a Question asked; to solve a Proposition or Question in Arithmetick or Geometry, *&c.* by declaring what the Amount is: also to comply with, or fulfil the Expectation of a Person, to be proportionate.

An ANSWER [Andpepe, *Sax.*] Response or Reply to a Question; the Solution of a Mathematical Question, an Ænigma, *&c.*

AN'SWERABLE, obliged to answer to a Thing, accountable; proportionable, that has the same Relation to.

ANT [Æmet, *Sax.* Ameyſz, *Teut.*] an Emet, a Pismire, an Insect.

ANTA'CIDA [q. d. *Anti acida*, L.] those Things which destroy Acidity.

ANTA'GONIST [*Antagoniste*, F. *Antagonista*, L. of ἀνταγωνιστὴς of ἀντὶ against, and ἀγωνίζομαι, to strive, *Gr.*] one that strives for the Mastery against, or outvies another; an Adversary; he that in Disputation opposes another.

ANTA'GONIST [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of an opposite Situation, or contrary Quality.

To ANTA'GONIZE, to act the Part of an Opponent in arguing, to oppose, to contradict.

ANTAL'GICUS [of ἀντὶ and ἄλγος, Pain, *Gr.*] a Medicine that assuages Pain.

ANTANA'CLASIS [ἀντανακλάσις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word spoken in one Sense is adaptly turned to another. *L.*

ANTANAGO'GE [ἀνταναγωγὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when, not being able to answer the Accusation of the Adversary, we return the Charge, by loading him with the same Crimes. *L.*

ANTAPHRODIT'ICKS, Medicines against the *French* Pox. *Gr.*

ANTAPHRODIS'IACK [of ἀντὶ and ἀφροδίτη, Gr. *Venus*] a Term given to Medicines that extinguish Venereal Desires; also Antivenereal.

ANTAPO'DOSIS [ἀνταπόδοσις of ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ and δίδωμι, Gr.] the Counterpart, or latter Clause of a Similitude, answering to the former. *Rhet.*

ANTAPOPLECT'ICK [of ἀντὶ and ἀποπληκτικὸς, Gr.] good against an Apoplexy.

ANTARCT'ICK [*antarctique*, F. *antarcticus*, L. of ἀνταρκτικος, of ἀντὶ against, or opposite to, and ἀρκτικὸς Northern, *Gr.*] as the Antarctick Pole, *i. e.* the South-Pole, which is so called from its being diametrically opposite to the Arctick or Northern Pole.

ANTARCT'ICK *Circle* [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle of the Earth or Heavens, described at 32 Degrees and half from the Antarctick Pole.

ANTARTHRIT'ICKS. See *Antiarthriticks.*

ANTASTHMAT'ICKS. See *Antiasthmaticks.*

AN'TEACTS, past Acts.

ANTEAMBULA'TION, a walking before. *L.*

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, foregoing. *L.*

ANTECE'DENCE [in *Astronomy*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to the usual Course or Order of the Signs in the Zodiack, as from East to West.

ANTECE'DENT [*antecedens*, L.] foregoing, going before in Order of Time.

ANTECE'DENT [in *Grammar*] is that Word which the Relative repeats or refers to.

ANTECE'DENT [in *Logick*] is the former Part of a categorical Syllogism.

ANTECE'DENT *Signs* [in *Physick*] are such Signs and Causes as are observed before a Disease.

ANTECEDENT *of a Reason* [in *Mathematicks*] is that Term or Quantity which the Mind considers first in comparing it with another; or the first Term of Comparison in a Proportion.

ANTECES'SOR, a Goer before. *L.*

ANTECUR'SOR, a Fore-runner, a Scout. *L.*

An AN'TEDATE [*Antidate*, F.] an older Date than it ought to be.

To AN'TEDATE [*antidater*, F.] to date a Letter, *&c.* before the Time.

ANTEDILU'VIAN [*Antediluvianus*, L.] whatever was before *Noah*'s Flood.

ANTEDILU'VIANS, those Generations or Persons from *Adam* that were before the Flood.

ANTELOPE, a kind of Deer, having wreathed Horns.

ANTEMERID'IAN [of *Ante* and *Meridianus*, L.] belonging to the Time before Noon, or Mid-day.

ANTEMET'ICKS [among *Physicians*] Medicines which stop vomiting.

ANTENDEI'XIS [among *Physicians*] a contrary Indication, Symptom, or Sign, forbidding that to be used which appeared to be proper for a former Indication.

ANTEPAS'T [of *ante* and *pastus*, L.] a Fore-taste.

ANTEPENUL'TIMA [in *Grammar*] the third Syllable from the right Hand towards the left, which is formed to shew that the Stress in Pronunciation lies on that Syllable, as in the Word *Generátion.*

ANTEPILEP'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἐπιλήπτικος, Gr.] Medicines against Convulsions.

To ANTEPO'NE [*anteponere*, L.] to set before, to prefer.

ANTEPREDI'CAMENTS [in *Logick*] are Things necessary to be known beforehand, for the better understanding the Predicaments.

ANTE'RIOR [*anterieur*, F.] that is before, the former. *L.*

ANTERIOR'ITY [*Anteriorité*, F.] Priority of Time.

AN'TES [in *Architecture*] square Pilasters, which the Ancients placed at the Corners of their Temples.

ANTES'TA-

ANTES'TATURE [in *Fortification*] a Traverse, a small Intrenchment made of Pallidoes, or of Sacks filled with Earth. *F.*

To ANTEVE'NE [*Antevenire*, L.] to prevent, to come before.

ANTHE'LIA } [in *Anatomy*] the Protu-
ANTHE'LIX } berance of the Ear, or the inward Brink of the outward Ear.

ANTHELMIN'THICKS. See *Antielminthicks.*

AN'THEM [*Antienne*, F. of *Anthema*, Ital. *q.* of ἀνθύμνος, Gr.] a Divine Song, sung alternately by two opposite Choirs or Chorus's.

ANTHE'RÆ [among *Botanists*] those little Knobs that grow on the Tops of the *Stamina* of Flowers, called *Apices.* Gr.

ANTHOL'OGY [Ἀνθολογία, of ἄνθος a Flower, and λόγία Speech, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of Flowers; a choice Collection of Sentences or Epigrams.

ANTHO'NIANS, an Institution of Hermits, by St. *Anthony* of *Egypt*, *Anno* 324.

AN'THONY [of ἄνθος, *Gr.* a Flower] a proper Name of Men.

ANTHOS [Ἄνθος, Gr.] a Flower; but by way of Excellency appropriated to Rosemary Flowers.

ANTHRACO'SIS *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a scaly corrosive Ulcer in the Eye. *L.*

ANTHROPOL'OGY [Ἀνθρωπολογία, of ἄνθρωπος a Man, and λόγία Speech, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Description of a Man, or Man's Body.

ANTHROPOME'TRIA [of ἄνθρωπος, a Man, and μετρέω, *Gr.* to measure] the considering of a Man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHIT'ICAL, belonging to *Anthropomorphites.*

ANTHROPOMOR'PHITES [*Anthropomorphitæ*, L. Ἀνθρωπομόρφιται, of ἄνθρωπος a Man, and μορφὴ Form, *Gr.*] a Sect of Hereticks that appeared in *Egypt*, *A. D.* 359, and were so called from their chief Tenet, *viz.* That God had bodily Shape.

ANTHROPO'PATHY [of ἀνθρωποπαθία, of ἄνθρωπος and πάθη, Passion, *Gr.*] a being endued with the Passions or Affections of Men.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI [*Anthropophages*, F. of Ἀνθρωποφάγος, of ἄνθρωπος and φάγω, to eat, *Gr.*] Men-eaters, Savages, that eat Man's Flesh.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY [of Ἄνθρωπος a Man, and Σοφία, *Gr.* Wisdom] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHYPNOT'ICKS. See *Antihypnoticks.*

ANTHYPO'PHORA [Ἀνθυποφορά, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the Objections and Insinuations that the Adversary may make, are fairly answered.

ANTHYSTER'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑστερικὸς, *Gr.* Hysterick] Medicines good against Fits of the Mother.

ANTI'ADES [Ἀντιάδες, Gr.] the Glandules and Kernels, commonly called the Almonds of the Ears; also an Inflammation in those Parts.

ANTIAPHRODIT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and Ἀφροδίτη, Gr. *Venus*] Medicines which allay Lust.

ANTIARTHRIT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἀρθριτικὸς, Gouty, *Gr.*] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIASTHMAT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἀσθματικὸς, Asthmatick, *Gr.*] Remedies against the *Asthma.*

ANTIAXIO'MATISM [of ἀντὶ and ἀξιώμα an Axiom, *Gr.*] that which is against any known Axiom.

ANTIBAC'CHIUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verse that has the two first Syllables long and the third short.

ANTICACHEC'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and κακεξία, *Gr.* Disposition] Medicines which correct the ill Disposition of the Blood.

ANTICAR'DIUM [ἀντικάρδιον, of ἀντὶ against, and καρδία the Heart, *Gr.*] the Pit of the Stomach, or Heart-pit.

AN'TICHAMBER [*Antichambre*, F.] any outward Chamber which is next, or near the Bed-Chamber; an Apartment in a House before the principal Chamber; a Withdrawing-Room; a Lobby or outer Room of a large or noble House, *&c.* where Servants, Strangers or Petitioners wait till the Lord, or Master of the House is at leisure to be spoken to.

ANTICHRE'SIS [ἀντίχρησις, Gr.] a Mortgage or Pawn left for the Use of the Creditor till the Debt is paid.

AN'TICHRIST [*Antichristus*, L. of ἀντίχριστος, of ἀντὶ against, and Χριστὸς Christ, *Gr.*] an Adversary to Christ, a Seducer, who puts himself in the Room or Stead of Christ.

ANTICHRIS'TIAN [*Antichrêtien*, F.] of or belonging to Antichrist, opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRIS'TIANISM [*Antichristianisme*, F.] the Principles or Practices of Antichrist; Doctrines contrary to Christianity.

To ANTI'CIPATE [*anticiper*, F. *anticipare*, L.] to do a Thing before the proper Time comes; to prevent.

ANTICIPA'TION, the Act of anticipating. *F.* of *L.*

AN'TICK [*antique*, F. of *antiquus*, L.] old, ancient.

An AN'TICK [*Une Antique*, F.] a Buffoon, a Juggler.

AN'TICKS } several odd Figures
ANTICK-WORK } or Shapes of Men, Birds, Beasts, *&c.* rudely formed one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artist.

To dance the ANTICKS, to dance after an odd and ridiculous Manner, or in a ridiculous Dress, like a Jack-pudding.

ANTICHOLIC'A [of ἀντὶ and χολικὸς, the Cholick, *Gr.*] Remedies against the Cholick.

ANTICHRON'ISM [*Antichronismus*, L. of ἀντιχρονισμὸς, of ἀντὶ contrary, and χρόνος Time, *Gr.*] a false Chronology.

ANTICOR, a dangerous Sickness in Horses.

ANTIDAC'TYLUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verse contrary to a Dactyle, having the two first Syllables short, and the last long.

ANTIDICOMA'RIANTES, Hereticks, falsely so called, because they denied the *perpetual* Virginity of the Virgin *Mary*, *Anno* 396.

AN'TIDOTE [*Antidotus*, L. of ἀντίδοτος, Gr.] a Counter-poison.

ANTI'DYSENTERICKS, Remedies against Dysenteries, or the Bloody-Flux.

ANTIELMIN'THICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἕλμινθος a Worm, *Gr.*] such Medicines as destroy Worms in Human Bodies.

ANTIEMET'ICKS [ἀντὶ and ἐμετικὸς, Gr.] Medicines which stop vomiting.

AN'TIENTS [of a *Parish*] such Persons who have served the several Offices of the Parishes they live in, and by common Practice are summoned, or called, upon all difficult Matters or publick Occasions to advise with.

ANTIEPILEP'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἐπιληπτικὸς epileptical, *Gr.*] Medicines against the Falling-Sickness.

ANTIEPILEP'TICK *Elixir* [in *Chymistry*] the Spirit of a Human Head, mixed with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which *Opium* has been dissolved.

ANTIHEC'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἑκτικὸς, Gr.] Remedies against the Hectick Fever or Consumption.

ANTIHEC'TICUM *Poterii* [among *Chymists*] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin with the Martial *Regulus* of Antimony, and fix'd with Salt-petre.

ANTIHYPNOT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑπνοτικὸς sleepy, *Gr.*] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTIHYPOCHON'DRIACKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑποχονδριαχὸς, Hypochondriack, *Gr.*] Medicines against Melancholy.

ANTILOE'MICA [of ἀντὶ and λοιμικὸς, Gr.] Medicines against the Plague.

ANTILO'GARITHM [of ἀντὶ and λογαριθμὸς, Gr.] the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to 90 Degrees. See *Logarithm*.

ANTIL'OGY [*Antilogia*, L. of ἀντιλογία, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Passages in an Author.

ANTILOPE. See *Antelope*.

ANTIL'OQUIST [*antiloquus*, L.] one who gainsays, opposes, or contradicts.

ANTIME'TRICAL [of ἀντὶ and μετρικὸς, Gr. Metrical] contrary to the Rules of Verse or Metre.

ANTIMERI'A [ἀντιμερία, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETAB'OLE [ἀντιμεταβολὴ, of ἀντὶ, μετὰ, and βάλλω, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Sentence is elegantly inverted.

ANTIMONAR'CHIAL } [of ἀντὶ and
ANTIMONAR'CHICAL } μονάρχικος, Gr. Monarchial] that is against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

AN'TIMONY [*Antimonie*, F. *Antimonium*, L.] a Mineral Substance of a metalline Nature, consisting of a sort of sulphurous and metallick Substance, having all the seeming Characters of a real Metal except Malleability, so that it is called *Semi-Metal*.

ANTIMO'NIUM *Diaphoreticum* [in *Chymistry*] a Medicine made of one Part of Antimony, and three of Salt-petre.

ANTIMO'NIUM *Medicamentum* [in *Chymistry*] a Preparation of five Ounces of Antimony, four of Salt-petre, and one of Salt of Tartar.

ANTIMO'NIUM *Resuscitatum* [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of equal Parts of Antimony and Sal-Armeniac, sublimed three times together.

ANTINEPHRIT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and νεφριτικὸς, Gr.] Medicines against Distempers of the Reins.

ANTINO'MIANS [of ἀντινομία, of ἀντὶ against, and νόμος the Law, *Gr.*] a *German* Sect in the seventeenth Century, who held the keeping of *Moses*'s Law to be unprofitable under the Gospel, and that Children are born without Sin, and that good Works do not further, nor Evil hinder, but that Faith alone is sufficient for Salvation.

ANTINOMA'SIA [ἀντινομασία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where an Appellative is used for a proper Name.

AN'TINOMY [ἀντινομία, Gr.] a Contrariety between two Laws.

ANTIPÆDOBAP'TISTS [of ἀντιπαίδον, and βαπτιστὴς, Gr.] those who are against baptizing Infants.

ANTIPAG'MENTS [in *Architecture*] the garnishing of Posts and Pillars.

ANTIPARASI'ASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby one granting something to his Adversary, does thereby turn it to deny more strongly. *Gr.* of *L.*

ANTIPARAST'ASIS [of ἀντιπαραστάσις, of ἀντὶ, παρὰ, and ἵστημι, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the one grants what the Adversary says, but denies his Inference. *L.*

ANTIPARALYTICK [of ἀντὶ and παραλυτικὸς, Palsical, *Gr.*] good against the Palsy.

ANTIPA'SIS [among *Physicians*] the same with Revolution.

ANTIPA'TER [of ἀντὶ against, and πατὴρ a Father, *Gr. i. e.* instead of, or against a Father] a proper Name of Men.

ANTIPATHET'ICAL, of Antipathy.

ANTIP'ATHY [*Antipathie*, F. *Antipathia*, L. of ἀντιπαθεία, of ἀντὶ against, and

πάθη Affection, *Gr.*] a Contrariety of natural Qualities betwixt some Creatures and Things; a natural Aversion.

ANTIPATHY [in *Physick*] a Contrariety and Repugnancy in the Body or Medicines; a loathing or abhorring of any thing without a just Cause.

ANTIPERISTAL'TICK [of ἀντὶ, περὶ, and σαλτικὸς, Gr.] as the *Antiperistaltick Motion of the Guts*, is the Worm-like, or the Wave-like Motion of them inverted, by which the Excrements are carried upwards, instead of downwards.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS [of ἀντιπερίστασις, of ἀντὶ, περὶ, and ἵστημι, Gr.] the Action of two oppósite Qualities, whereby the opposed becomes heightened; according to the *Peripateticks*, is a certain Invigoration of any Quality, by its being environed and kept in by its contrary; as the Invigoration of internal Warmth, by the Repulsion of external Cold.

ANTIPHAR'MACUM [of ἀντὶ and φάρμακον, a Medicine, *Gr.*] a Remedy against Poison, or any Disease. *L.*

AN'TIPHONE [*Antiphona*, L. of ἀντιφώνα, Gr.] the Answer made by one Choir to another, when the Psalm or Anthem is sung between two.

ANTIPHON'ERE, a Book of Anthems. *Chauc.*

ANTIPH'RASIS [*Antiphrase*, F. of ἀντίφρασις, Gr.] a Figure where a Word hath a Meaning contrary to its original Sense.

ANTIPHTHIS'ICA [of ἀντὶ and φθισικὸς, Phthisical, *Gr.*] Medicines against the Phthisick or Consumption.

ANTIPLEURIT'ICUM [of ἀντὶ and πλευρῖτις, Gr.] a Medicine against the Pleurisy. *L.*

ANTIPODA'GRICA [of ἀντὶ and ποδαγρικὸς, Gouty, *Gr.*] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIP'ODES [of ἀντὶ and πόδες, Gr. a Foot] such Inhabitants of the Earth as live Feet to Feet, or diametrically opposite one to the other. Pope *Gregory* excommunicated all such as believed the *Antipodes*.

ANTIPODI'A [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which one Foot is changed for another, if both be of equal Measure.

AN'TIPOPE [of ἀντὶ and *Pope*] a false Pope, chosen by a particular Faction, against one duly elected.

ANTIP'TOSIS [ἀντίπτωσις, of ἀντὶ against or for, and πτῶσις a Case, *Gr.*] Medicines which temper and allay too much Heat in Fevers, as Acids do.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIUM [of ἀντὶ, Gr. and *Quartanarius*, L. a Remedy against a Quartan Ague.

ANTIQUARY [*Antiquarie*, F. of *Antiquarius*. L.] one that is well skilled in, or applies himself to the Study of Antiquity, or ancient Medals and Coins, in order to the Explanation of the Motto's upon Medals, the Inscriptions upon Statues, &c. to attain a Knowledge of the Customs, Laws, and Religion of ancient Times.

To AN'TIQUATE [*antiquare*, L.] to abolish, repeal, make void.

AN'TIQUATED [*Antiquatus*, L.] grown out of Date or Use.

ANTIQUA'TION, an abrogating, or leaving off the Use of. *L.*

ANTI'QUE *Work*. See *Antick*.

ANTIQUI'TY [*Antiquité*, F. of *Antiquitas*, L.] Ancientness; the State of old Things.

ANTISABBATA'RIANS, a Sect who deny the Holiness of the Sabbath.

ANTIS'CII [ἀντίσκιοι, Gr.] People who live in two Places opposite one to the other; the one on the North, and the other on the South-side of the *Æquator*, so that their Shadows at Noon fall different Ways, one directly opposite to the other. *Geogr.*

ANTIS'CIONS [in *Astrology*] certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, answering one to the other.

ANTISCORBUT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ, Gr. and *Scorbutum*, L. the Scurvy] Remedies against the Scurvy.

ANTISIG'MA, a Mark in ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verses is to be changed.

ANTISO'PHIST [*Antisophistes*, L. of ἀντισοφιστὴς, of ἀντὶ against, and σοφιστὴς a Sophister, *Gr.*] a Counter Sophister, one that disputes on the contrary Part.

ANTISPASMOD'ICKS [*Antispasmodica*, L.] of ἀντὶ against, and σπασμὸς the Cramp, *Gr.*] Remedies against Cramps and Convulsions.

ANTISPAST'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and σπαστικὸς, Gr.] Remedies that divert Distempers to other Parts.

ANTISPAS'TUS [ἀντίσπαστος, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, having the first Syllable short, the second and third long, and the fourth short. *Gram.*

ANTISTOI'CHON [ἀντίστοιχον, of ἀντὶ against, and στοιχεῖον a Rudiment, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, when one Letter is put for another, as *Promuscis* for *Probscis*.

ANTIS'TROPHE [ἀντιστροφὴ, of ἀντὶ and στρέφω to turn, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Change is made between two Things that depend one on another; as *the Servant of the Master, and the Master of the Servant*.

ANTITAC'TES, a Sect of Hereticks, who taught that Sin rather deserved Reward than Punishment.

ANTITHE'NAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle that extends the Thumb. *Gr.*

ANTI'THESIS [ἀντίθεσις, Gr.] a setting one thing against another; Opposition.

ANTI'THESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a sort of Flourish, when Contraries are ingeniously

ously opposed to Contraries in the same Period or Sentence; so that the Excellency of the one, and Inferiorness or Evil of the other may appear, as, *He gain'd by losing*, and *by falling rose*.

ANTITHETS' [ἀντιθετά, Gr.] Opposites, Contraries.

ANTITRA'GUS [in *Anatomy*] the outward Part of the Ear, opposite to the *Tragus*.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS, such as deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Persons in the Godhead.

AN'TITYPE [*Antitypum*, L. of ἀντίτυπον, Gr.] that which answers, or is prefigured by a Type; as the *Paschal Lamb* was a *Type*, to which our Saviour, that Lamb of God, was the *Antitype*.

ANTIVENE'REAL *Medicines* [of ἀντὶ, Gr. and *Venereus*, of *Venus*, L.] such as are good against the *French Pox*.

ANT'LERS [*Andouillers*, F.] Branches of a Stag's Horn.

AN'TOCOW, a Swelling in the Breast of a Horse.

ANTOE'CI } [of ἀντὶ against, and οἰκέω,
ANTIOE'CI } Gr. to dwell] Inhabitants of the Earth, who live under the same *Meridian*, but opposite Parallels.

ANTONOMA'SIA [*Antonomase*, F. ἀντονομασία, of ἀντὶ instead of, and ὀνομάζω to name, *Gr.*] a Trope in *Rhetorick*, when the proper Name of one Thing is apply'd to several others; as when we call any voluptuous Person a *Sardanapalus*, or when instead of a proper Name we use a common one; as when for *Cicero* we say *Orator*, for *Aristotle*, the *Philosopher*, &c. *L.*

ANTONOMAS'TICALLY, by the Figure *Antonomasia*.

AN'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach. *L.*

AN'VIL [Anpilt, *Sax.*] a Tool on which Smiths hammer their Work.

A'NUS [*Anatomy*] the Extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*; also a Cavity in the Brain, which arises from the Contact of the four Trunks of the *Medulla Spinalis*. L.

ANWEAL'D [Anweald, *Sax.* of Anwald, a Patron or Defender, *Teut.*] Authority.

AN'WICK } [Ealnpic, of the River Aln,
ALN'WICK } and Wic, *Sax.* a Haven] a Borough and principal Town in *Northumberland*, remarkable for the Captivity of *William*, and Death of *Malcolm* III. Kings of *Scotland*.

ANXI'ETY [*Anxieté*, F. of *Anxietas*, L.] Vexation, great Trouble of Mind.

ANXIFE'ROUS [*anxifer*, L.] bringing or causing Anxiety.

ANX'IOUS [*Anxius*, L.] careful, doubtful, sad, sorrowful, thoughtful.

ANY [Anig, *Sax.* Enige, *L. S.*] *Adj.*

AO'NIAN *Mount*, the Hill *Parnassus* in *Bœotia*, the Residence of the Muses.

AORIST' [ἀόριστος, Gr.] indefinite, two Tenses in the *Greek* which denote Time indefinitely, done lately, or long ago, or likely to be done.

AOR'TA [of αἴρω to lift up, or because it receiveth the Air, *Gr.*] a Vessel or little Chest, whence it is transferred to the great Artery.

AOR'TA [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which proceeds from the Left Ventricle of the Heart, has three Valves of the same Use and Figure, as the semilunary Valves in the pulmonary Artery.

APA'CE [of A and Pace] fast, quick.

A'PAGMA [ἄπαγμα, Gr.] the thrusting of a Bone, or other Part, out of its proper Place. *Surgery*.

APOGO'GICAL *Demonstration* [in *Logick*] is such as does not prove a Thing directly, but shews the Absurdity which arises from denying it.

APAID, paid. *Chauc.*

APAIR, to impair. *Chauc.*

APART' [*Aparté*, F. q. d. *A parté*, L.] aside, separate.

APART'MENT [*Apartement*, F.] that Part of a large House, where one or more Persons lodge separately by themselves.

A'PATHY [*Apathie*, F. of *Apathia*, L.] of ἀπαθεια, Gr.] a Freeness from all Passion, an Insensibility of Pain; Indolency.

APAU'ME [in *Heraldry*] an Hand opened with a full Palm appearing, and the Thumb and Fingers extended.

An AP'E ([Apa, *Sax.* Ape, *L. S.*] a Monkey.

APEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] is the Nut of the *Penis* lying bare, either by Distemper or Circumcision: For which last Reason, a *Jew* or circumcised Person is so called. *L.*

APELLI'TÆ, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, so called from their Head *Apelles*, who taught that *Christ*'s Body was only an Elementary Composition, which he again left in the World at his Ascension into Heaven: That there is a good and bad Principle: That the Prophets contradicted each other: and that there is no Resurrection of the Dead, *Anno* 178.

APEP'SY [*Apepsia*, L. ἀπεψία, Gr.] a bad Digestion, or Sourness in the Stomach.

APE'RIENS *Palpebram Rectus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, so called from its Use, is to open the Eyebrow.

APE'RIENT *Medicines* [in *Physick*] such as are of an opening Quality.

APER'TIO *Portarum* [among *Astrologers*] signifies some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations.

AP'ERTURE [*Apertura*, L.] an Opening.

APERTU'RA *Tabularum*, the breaking open a last Will and Testament. *L. L. T.*

APERTU'RA

APERTU'RA *Feudi*, the Loſs of a Feudal Tenure, by Default of Iſſue to him to whom the Feu or Fee was firſt granted. *L. T.*

A'PERTURE [in *Opticks*] is the Hole next to the Object-Glaſs of a Teleſcope, *&c.* through which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube, and thence is carried to the Eye.

APERTURE [in *Geometry*] is the Inclination of Lines which meet in a Point, and form an Angle.

APERTURES [in *Architecture*] are the Openings in any Building, ſuch as Doors, Windows, Stair-Caſes, *&c.*

APET'ALOUS [of *A* and *Petalum*, L. of πέταλον, Gr. a Flower Leaf] without Flower-Leaves.

APETALOUS *Flowers* or *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as want the fine-coloured Leaves called the *Petala*.

A'PEX [in *Geometry*] is uſed to ſignify the Angular Point of a Cone or any ſuch like Figure.

APHÆ'RESIS [ἀφαίρεσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word, as *ruit* for *eruit*.

APHE'LION } [of ἀπὸ and ἥλιος, Gr.
APHE'LIUM } the Sun] that Point of the Earth, or any Planet, in which it is the fartheſt diſtant from the Sun that it can ever be. *Aſtron.*

APHETA [in *Aſtrology*] a Planet taken to be the Giver of Life in a Nativity.

APHET'ICAL, belonging to *Apheta*.

APHILANTHROPI'A [of ἀ and φιλανθρωπία, the Love or Delight in Mankind, or their Converſation, *Gr.*] the firſt Approaches of Melancholy, when Perſons begin to diſlike Company and Converſation.

A'PHONY [*Aphonia*, L. of ἀφωνία, of ἀ privative, and φωνὴ a Voice, *Gr.*] a Want of Voice.

APHORIS'TICAL, belonging to an

A'PHORISM [*Aphoriſme*, F. of *Aphoriſmus*, L. of ἀφορισμὸς, Gr.] a ſhort ſelect Sentence, briefly expreſſing the Properties of a thing, and experienced for a certain Truth; a general Maxim or Rule in any Art or Science.

APHRODIS'IA [of Ἀφροδίτη, Gr. *Venus*] Venereal Intercourſes of both Sexes.

APHRODIS'IA *Phrenitis*, a mad and violent Love-Paſſion in Maids.

APHRODIS'IACKS [of ἀφροδισιακὸς, Gr.] Things which incite Luſt or Venery.

AHRODISI'ACAL, of *Venus*, or Love.

APH'THÆ, Wheals or Pimples about the internal Parts of the Mouth; as alſo about the Ventricle and Guts in Infants, *&c.* the Thruſh. *L.*

A'PIARY [*Apiarium*, L.] a Place where Bees are kept, or Bee-hives.

AP'ICES *of a Flower* [in *Botany*] Knobs growing on the Top of the *Stamina*, in the Middle of the Flower. *L.*

A'PLANES [ἀπλανὴς, Gr. *i. e.* not wandering] the fixed Stars ſo called, in oppoſition to the Planets: Alſo the Spheres themſelves in which they are placed.

APNOE'A [ἀπνοία, of ἀ privative, and πνέω, to breathe; *Gr.*] want of Breath, an entire Suppreſſion of breathing, or at leaſt as to Senſe, as it happens to Perſons in a Swoon. *L.*

APOC'ALYPSE [*Apocalypſis*, L. ἀποκάλυψις, Gr.] a Revelation or Viſion; particularly, the Revelation of St. *John*. Gr.

APOCALYP'TICAL [ἀποκαλυπτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Viſion or Revelation.

APOCATHAR'SIS [among *Phyſicians*] a purging and thickning of any Juice with Sugar and Honey, into a kind of a hard Conſiſtence.

APOCLAS'M [in *Surgery*] the breaking off any Part of the Body. *Gr.*

APO'COPE [ἀποκοπὴ, of ἀπὸ and κόπτω to cut off, *Gr.*] a cutting off; a Figure in Grammar, wherein the laſt Letter or Syllable is cut off.

APOCRI'ARY [*Apocriſiarius*, L. of ἀποκριτιάριος, of ἀποκρίνομαι, to anſwer, *Gr.*] the Pope's Nuncio to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; a Surrogate, Commiſſary, or Chancellor to a Biſhop.

APO'CRISIS } [ἀπόκρισις, Gr.] an Ejec-
APOCRIS'IA } tion or voiding Superfluities out of the Body. *P. T.*

APOCRUST'ICKS, Medicines that help by binding and repelling. *Gr.*

APO'CRYPHA [*Apocryphe*, L. of ἀπὸ and κρύπτω to hide, *Gr.*] certain Books of doubtful Authority, which are not received into the Canon of the Holy Writ.

APO'CRYPHAL, hidden, unknown, doubtful. *Gr.*

APO'CALISM [in *Phyſick*] the inſpiſſated Juice of Vegetables. *Gr.*

APODACRIT'ICKS, Medicines that provoke Tears. *Gr.*

APODIC'TICAL } *Arguments* or *Syllo-*
APODIC'TICK } *giſms*, ſuch as are eaſy to be ſhewn or made appear. *Gr.*

APODIOX'IS [ἀποδιόξις, Gr.] an expelling or driving.

APODIOXIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby an Argument is, with Indignation, rejected as abſurd. *Gr.*

APODIXIS [ἀποδείξις, of ἀποδείκνυμι to demonſtrate, *Gr.*] a plain Proof, or evident Demonſtration.

APO'DOSIS [ἀπόδοσις, of ἀπὸ and δίδωμι to reſtore, *Gr.*] a recompenſing or giving again.

APO'DOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] is called *Reddition*, which is the Application or latter Part of a Similitude.

APOGE'E [ἀπογαῖον, of ἀπὸ from, and γῆ, Gr. the Earth] is that Point of the

the Orbit, either of the Sun, or any of the Planets, which is fartheſt from the Earth. *Aſtron.*

The mean APOGE'E *of the Epicycle* [in *Aſtronomy*] a Point where the Epicycle is cut above by a right Line, drawn from its Centre to the Centre of the Equant.

APOGE'E *of the Equant* [in *Aſtronomy*] the fartheſt Diſtance from the Earth.

APO'GRAPHON [ἀπογράφον, of ἀπὸ and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Copy drawn or written after another; a Draught, a Pattern.

APOLEP'SIA [*Apolepſis*, L. ἀπόληψις, Gr.] a receiving or recovering; an intercepting or preventing.

APOLEP'SY [with *Phyſicians*] the intercepting of Blood or animal Spirits.

APOLINA'RIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who aſſerted, That our Saviour, at his Incarnation, aſſumed a human Body without a Soul, and that the Word ſupplied the Place of a human Spirit.

APOL'LO, a famous God among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to whom they attributed the Invention of many excellent Arts, and erected many Temples and Statues.

APOL'LYON [ἀπολλύων, of ἀπο and ὀλλὺω to deſtroy, *i. e.* the Deſtroyer, *Gr.*] a Name in Scripture given to the Devil.

APOLOGET'ICAL } [*Apologetique*, F.
APOLOGE'TICK } *Apologeticus*, L. of ἀπολογετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Apology or Excuſe.

APOL'OGIST } [*Apologiſte*, F.] one that
APOL'OGER } makes an Apology.

To APOL'OGIZE [*Apologizare*, L. of ἀπολογεόμαι, Gr.] to make one's Defence, to excuſe.

APOL'OGUE [*Apologus*, L. of ἀπόλογος, of ἀπολέγω, to utter, *Gr.*] a moral Tale or inſtructive Fable, ſuch as Æſop's.

AP'OLOGY [*Apologie*, F. *Apologia*, L. of ἀπολογία, of ἀπολογέω to reject, or not admit, *Gr.*] a Defenſe or Excuſe; a juſtifying Anſwer.

APOLU'SIS [among *Phyſicians*] the Excluſion of any thing; as of the Birth, the Fæces, or the like; a Relaxation by which any Part of the Whole is weakened. *Gr.*

APOMECO'METRY [of ἀπὸ and μετρέω, to meaſure, *Gr.*] the meaſuring of Things at a Diſtance.

APONEU'ROSIS [in *Anatomy*] is the ſpreading or extending of a Nerve or Tendon out in Breadth. *Gr.*

APO'PHASIS [ἀπόφασις, of ἀποφαίνω, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby an Orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate.

APOPHO'RETA [ἀποφόρητον, of ἀποφορεῖν to bear away, *Gr.*] Gifts or Preſents made anciently at certain Feſtivals, to be carried away by the Gueſts.

APOPHLEG'MATISMS [*Apophlegmatiſmus*, L. of ἀποφλεγματισμὸς, of ἀποφλεγματίζω, to purge Phlegm out of the Head, *Gr.*] Medicines which, by the Mouth or Noſe, purge the Head of cold phlegmatick Humours.

APOPH'THEGM [*Apophthegme*, F. *Apophthegma*, L. of ἀποφθέγμα, of ἀπὸ and φθέγομαι, to pronounce, *Gr.*] a ſhort, pretty, and inſtructive Sentence, chiefly of a grave and eminent Perſon.

APOPH'THORA [ἀποφθορὰ, Gr.] the bringing forth a Child putrified in the Womb, and Abortion or untimely Birth.

APO'PHYSIS [ἀπόφυσις, of ἀπο and φύσις Nature, *Gr.*] a Protuberance, moſt commonly at the End of the Bone, made by the Fibres of that Bone jutting out above its Surface. *Anat.*

APOPLECT'ICAL } [*apoplectique*, F. of
APOPLEC'TICK } *apoplecticus*, L.] belonging to, or ſubject to an Apoplexy; or good againſt the Apoplexy.

AP'OPLEXY [*Apoplexie*, F. *Apoplexia*, L. of ἀποπληξία, of ἀπὸ and πλήσσω to ſmite or ſtrike, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe that ſuddenly ſurprizes the Brain, and takes away all manner of Senſe and Motion.

A'PORE } [ἄπορον, Gr.] Doubting,
APO'RIME } Perplexity: A Figure in Rhetorick, when one is at a ſtand what to do.

APORRHE'A'S [among *Philoſophers*] are Vapours and ſulphurous Effluviums, which exhale through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHO'E } [of ἀποῤῥέω, Gr. to flow
APORRHO'EA } down] a flowing down, or iſſuing from.

APORRHO'EA [in *Phyſick*] a ſteaming out of Vapours through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHO'EA [in *Aſtrology*] is when the Moon ſeparates from one Planet, and applies to another.

APOSCEPARNIS'MUS [in *Surgery*] is a Fracture, or breaking of the Skull, when ſome Part of it is plainly raiſed. *L.*

APOSIO'PESIS [ἀποσιώπησις, of ἀπὸ and σιώπη Silence, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Perſon in a Paſſion breaks off a Diſcourſe, yet ſo that it may be underſtood what he means.

APOSPAS'MATA [ἀποσπάσματα, of ἀπὸ and σπάω to pluck, *Gr.*] Avulſions; a drawing of one Part from another, which naturally ſtuck to it. *Surg.*

APOS'TA, a Creature in *America*, ſo great a Lover of Men, that it follows them, and delights to gaze on them.

APOS'TASY [*Apoſtaſie*, F. *Apoſtaſia*, L. of ἀποστασία of ἀφίσταμαι to depart, *Gr.*] a revolting, or falling away from the True Religion.

APOS'TASIS [among *Anatomiſts*] an Abſceſs; it is alſo uſed by *Hippocrates* for ſuch

such Fracture of the Bones where some Parts break off.

APOSTA'RE *Leges*, or APOSTATA'RE *Leges* } wilfully to transgress or break the Law. *O. L.*

APOSTA'TA *capiendo*, a Writ for the taking up one who having entered into, and professed some Order of Religion, forsakes it, leaves his House, and wanders about the Country.

APOSTA'TE [*Apostat*, F. *Apostata*, L. Ἀποστάτης, Gr.] one that renounces the True Religion; a Backslider, a Renegado.

To APOS'TATIZE [*apostasier*, F. *apostatare*, L. of ἀποστατέω, Gr.] to renounce the True Religion. *Gr.*

APOSTE'MA, APOSTE'ME } [ἀπόστημα, of ἀφίσταμαι, to depart, *Gr.*] a preternatural Swelling, caused by corrupt Humours gathered from any Part of the Body, commonly called an Impostume or Abscess.

APOS'TLE [*Apostre*, F. *Apostolus*, L. of ἀπόστολος, of ἀποστέλλω, to send on a Message, *&c.* Gr.] in general signifies a Messenger, a Person sent upon some special Errand, for the Discharge of some peculiar Affair of him that sent him; but is more particularly applied to the Disciples whom our Saviour sent to preach the Gospel to all Nations.

APOS'TOLATE, APOS'TLESHIP } [*Apostolat*, F. *Apostolatus*, L.] the Dignity, Ministry, or Office of an Apostle.

APOSTO'LIANS, *Apostolicks*, or *Apostolici*, Heretics of the second Century, who taught that it is sinful to possess any Goods but in common, and pretended to other Apostolick Gifts; also a Sect in the twelfth Century, who condemned Marriage, rejected Baptism, *&c.*

APOSTOL'ICK, APOSTOL'ICAL } [*Apostolique*, F. of *apostolicus*, L. ἀποστολικός, Gr.] belonging to, or deriving Authority from the Apostles.

APOSTOLO'RUM *Unguentum*, an Ointment so named, because composed of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of the Apostles.

APOS'TROPHE [Ἀποστροφή, of ἀποστρέφω, to turn away from, *Gr.*] a Digression; a Figure in Oratory or Poetry, in which Things animate or inanimate, Persons present or absent, are addressed or appealed to, as if they were sensible and present. *F.*

APOS'TROPHE [in *Grammar*] is an Accent or Mark, shewing that there is a Vowel cut off, expressed thus (') and set at the Head of the Letter; as *Ain'* for *Aisne*.

APO'THECARY [*Apothecaire*, F. *Apothecarius*, L. of Ἀποθήκη, of ἀπὸ and τίθημι, Gr. to mix with or add to, because of their compounding Things together for Medicine] one that keeps a Physical Shop, prepares and sells all manner of Medicines, *&c.*

APOTHEGM. See *Apophthegm.*

APOTHE'OSIS [*Apotheose*, F. of Ἀποθέωσις, of ἀποθέω, to reckon or place among the Number of the Gods, *Gr.*] a Consecration, or solemn enrolling of great Men deceased, in the Number of the Gods; anciently practised by the *Romans*, first begun by *Augustus* for *Julius Cæsar*. After the Ceremony was finish'd, the deified Emperor was worshipped as a God, and with as much Veneration as any of the rest of their Gods; so that *Minutius Felix* says, that a Person might more safely swear falsly by *Jupiter* himself than by the *Genius* of the deified Emperor; and was continued in Christian *Rome* by the Pope, by the Name of a Canonization.

APO'TOME [*Apotomia*, L. of ἀποτομία, of ἀποτέμνω, to cut off, *Gr.*] a cutting away.

APO'TOME [in *Musick*] the Difference between the greater and lesser *Semitone*.

APO'TOME [in *Mathematicks*] is an irrational Remainder or Residual, when from a Rational Line, a Part is cut off, which is only commensurable in Power to the whole Line.

APOZE'M [*Apozeme*, F. *Apozema*, L. of ἀπόζημα, of ἀποζέω, to decoct, *Gr.*] a Medicinal Decoction of Herbs, Flowers, Roots, Barks, *&c.*

To APPALL' [*appalir*] to daunt, astonish, discourage. *Spenc.*

APPA'LID, grown pale. *Chauc.*

APPARA'TUS *Major* and *Minor* [among *Lithotomists*] the greater and lesser Preparation, being two particular Methods used in cutting for the Stone.

APPARA'TUS [in *Mechanicks*, or *Experimental Philosophy*] the Fitness of the Instruments to perform certain Things with.

APPAR'EL [*Appareil*, F.] Cloathing, Habit, Raiment.

APPAR'EL [in *Sea Affairs*] the Tackle, Sails, and Rigging of a Ship.

APPAR'EL [in *Surgery*] Furniture for dressing a Wound.

To APPAREL [*appareiller*, F.] to dress, to clothe, *&c.*

APPAR'ELMENT, APPAR'LEMENT } Resemblance; as Apparlement of War. *F. L. T.*

APPA'RENT [*apparens*, L.] that plainly appears, certain, evident, manifest, plain, visible. *F.*

APPA'RENT *Place of an Object* [in *Opticks*] is that in which it appears through one or more Glasses.

APPA'RENT *Place of a Planet or Star* [in *Astronomy*] is a Point determined by a Line drawn from the Eye through the Center of the Star, *&c.*

APPARI'TION, the appearing of a Spirit; a Ghost or Vision. *F.* of *L.*

APPAR'ITOR, APPAR'ITOUR } [*Appariteur*, F.] one that summoneth Offenders, and serves the Process, in a Spiritual Court; also an Officer in the Universities. *L.*

APPART'MENT [*Appartement*, F.] Lodgings, and other Rooms.

APPARU'RA, Furniture. *O. L.*

To APPAY' [*appagare*, Ital. or of *ad* and **pay**] to pay to.

APPEAL' [*Appel*, F. of *Appellatio*, L.] a removing of a Cause, from one, or an inferior Judge or Court, to another, or superior one.

APPEAL *of Mayhem* [*Law Term*] an accusing one who has maimed another.

APPEAL *of wrong Imprisonment*, is an Action of wrong Imprisonment.

To APPEAL' [*appeller*, F. *appellare*, L.] to make an Appeal.

To APPEAR' [*apparier*, F. *apparere*, L.] to be in Sight, to shew one's self; to make a Figure or Shew; to seem or look.

APPEAR'ANCE, the external Aspect, or Surface of a Thing, or that which strikes the Sense of Sight, *&c.* or the Imagination; which nevertheless, according to the Distance, Situation, or other Accident, may convey to the Conception something very much differing from what it in reality is.

APPEAR'ANCE [in *Law*] the Defendant's engaging to answer an Action entered against him.

To APPEASE' [*appaiser*, F.] to allay, asswage, pacify, to suppress, to claim.

APPEL'LANT [*Appellant*, L.] he that makes or brings an Appeal, *L. T.*

APPELLA'TION, a calling or naming any thing by a particular Name; also a Name, a Term or Title. *L.*

APPEL'LATIVE, or *Noun Appellative*, [*Appellativum*, L.] a Name common to many, and opposed to Proper, as *Man*, *Artificer*, *Engineer*, *&c.* *F.*

APPELLE'E [*Law Term*] one that is appealed against, or accused.

APPEL'LANT } [in *Law*] one who having confessed a Crime,
APPELLOU'R } appeals, *i. e.* accuses others that were his Accomplices.

To APPEND' [*Appendere*, L.] to hang up, to, or upon a Thing.

APPEN'DAGE [of *Appendere*, L.] any thing that being considered as less principal, is added together.

APPEND'ANT [*Appendens*, L.] a Thing that by Prescription depends on, or belongs to another that is principal.

APPENDIC'ULA *Vermiformis* [in *Anatomy*] the *Intestinum Cæcum*, or blind Gut, because in some Creatures it hangs down like a Worm.

APPENDI'TIA, the Appendages or Appurtenances to an Estate. *O. L.*

APPENDIX [*Appendice*, F.] a Supplement to a Treatise, by way of Addition or Illustration; any thing that is added by itself to another. *L.*

APPENDIX [in *Anatomy*] the same with *Epiphysis*.

APPEN'NAGE } [*Appendage*, F.] the
APPAN'AGE } Portion which a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Children.

APPEN'SA [with *Physicians*] *Amulets* or Things hanging about the Necks of diseased Persons, to free them from some particular Distemper, as a dried Toad to stop Bleeding, *&c.* L.

To APPERTA'IN [*appartenir*, F.] to belong to, to have a Dependance upon. *L.*

APPER'TINANCES } [q. d. *Pertinentia*
APPUR'TINANCES } *ad*, L.] Things belonging to another Thing that is more principal; as Courts, Yards, Drains, *&c.* to a House. *L. T.*

AP'PETENCY [*Appetentia*, L.] earnest Desire, great Inclination.

AP'PETIBLE [*Appetibilis*, L.] desirable, worthy to be desired.

APPETI'TE [*Appetit*, F. *Appetitus*, L.] any natural Inclination; the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any thing; inordinate Desire, Lust; the Desire of Nourishment, Stomach to Victuals.

AP'PETITIVE, belonging to the Appetite or Desire. *F.*

APPETI'TUS *Caninus*, a Dog-like or ravenous Appetite. *L.*

To APPLAUD' [*Applaudir*, F. of *applaudere*, L.] to commend highly, to approve well of what is done.

APPLAU'SE [*Applaudissement*, F. of *Applausus*, L.] a clapping of Hands, in token of Joy or Congratulation; great Commendation, publick Praise.

AP'PLE [*Æpple*, *Sax.*] all sorts of round Fruit, both of Trees and Herbs.

AP'PLEBY [called by the *Romans*, *Aballaba*] a Town in *Westmoreland*.

AP'PLE *of Love*, a Plant, a kind of Nightshade.

APPLI'ABLE } [*applicabilis*, L.] that
AP'PLICABLE } may be applied; has relation to, or is conformable to. *F.*

APPLI'ANCE, Application. *Shakesp.*

AP'PLICATE [*Applicare*, L.] a Right Line, otherwise called the *Ordinate*, or *Semi-ordinate*, in a Conic Section.

AP'PLICATE *Ordinate* [in *Geometry*] a Right Line at Right Angles apply'd to the Axis of any Conic Section, and bounded by the Curve.

APPLICA'TION, the Art of applying or addressing a Person; also Care, Diligence, Attention of the Mind. *F.* of *L.*

APPLICA'TION [in *Astrology*] the approaching of two Planets to each other.

To APPLY' [*appliquer*, F. *applicare*, L.] to put, set, or lay one Thing to another, to have recourse to a Thing or Person; to betake, to give up one's self to.

APPODIA'RE, to lean or prop up. *O. R.*

To APPOINT' [*appointer*. F.] to constitute or ordain, to design or determine; to set a Task.

APPOINT'ED, resolved. *Chauc.*

AP-

APPOINTEE', a Foot Soldier in *France*, who for long Service and Bravery receives Pay above private Centinels. *F.*

APPOINT'MENT [*Appointement*, F.] the Act of appointing, an Order; also a Pension allowed by Persons of Quality for the retaining of Persons of Credit.

To APPOR'TION [of *ad* and *portio*, L.] to divide into convenient Portions or Parts, to proportion. *L. T.*

APPOR'TIONMENT [in *Law*] is a dividing into Parts; a Rent which is dividable, and not entire and whole.

APPOR'TUM [*Old Law*] is a Revenue, Gain or Profit, accruing from any thing to the Owner.

APPO'SAL [of *Sheriffs*] is the charging them with Money received upon their Account in the *Exchequer*.

To APPOS'E [*apposer*, F.] to put to.

APPOSIN, to oppose. *Chauc.*

AP'POSITE [*appositus*, L.] added, that is said or done to the Purpose, fit, pat, *à propos*.

APPOSI'TION, is a putting or laying one Thing by the Side of another. *F.* of *L.*

APPOSI'TION [in *Grammar*] the putting two or more Substantives in the same Case. *L.*

To APPRAIS'E [*apprecier*, F.] to rate or set a Price on Goods, to value.

APPRAISE'MENT, the Rate or Value set upon any thing or Commodity by an Appraiser.

An APPRAIS'ER, one who sets the Value on Goods, *&c.*

To APPREHEND [*apprehender*, F. *apprehendere*, L.] to lay hold of, or seize on; to understand; to fear or suspect.

APPREHEN'SION, a catching hold of, Conception, Understanding; Fear, Jealousy. *F.* of *L.*

APPREHEN'SION [in *Logick*] a simple Contemplation of Things, which present themselves to the Mind, without pronouncing any thing about them. *L.*

APPREHEN'SIVE, quick of Apprehension, sensible, fearful. *F.*

APPREHEN'DRE [in *Law*] is a Fee or Profit to be taken or received. *F.*

APPREN'TICE [*Apprentisse*, F. of *apprehendere*, L. to learn] a Learner, one bound by Law to learn an Art or Mystery.

To APPRE'TIATE [*apprecier*, F. *appreciare*, L.] to set an high Price, Value, or Esteem upon any thing.

APPRI'SE, an Enterprize, a Trial. *Chaucer.*

To APPROACH' [*approcher* F.] to draw nigh, to come near.

APPROACH'ABLE, that may be approached.

APPROACH'ES [in *Fortification*] are all the Works whereby the Besiegers approach to the Besieged.

APPROBA'TION, a liking or approving of. *F.* of *L.*

To APPROPIN'QUATE [*appropinquare*, L.] to draw nigh unto.

APPROPRIA'RE *communam* [*Law Term*] to discommon, *i. e.* to separate and enclose any Parcel of Land which was before an open Common.

APPROPRIA'RE *ad Honorem* [*Law Term*] to bring a Manor within the Extent and Liberty of such an Honour.

To APPRO'PRIATE [*approprier*, F.] to set aside any thing for the Use of any one: To usurp the Property of a Thing, to claim or take to one's self.

APPROPRIA'TION [in *Law*] is when the Profits of a Church-Living are made over to a Layman, or a Body Corporate, he or they only maintaining a Vicar; as the Parish of St. *Stephen, Coleman-street, London.*

To APPROV'E [*approuver*, F. of *approbare*, L.] to like or allow of; to render one's self commendable.

To APPRO'VE [in *Law*] to improve or increase; to examine to the utmost.

APPROVE'MENT *of Land* [in *Law*] is the making the best Advantage of it by improving and increasing the Rent.

APPROVE'MENT [in *Law*] is where a Man hath Common within the Lord's Waste for himself, having nevertheless sufficient Common with *Egress* and *Regress* for the Commoners. This Enclosing is called *Approvement*.

APPRO'VER [*Approbateur*, F. *Approbator*, L.] one that allows or approves of.

APPRO'VER [in *Law*] is one who being guilty of Felony, to save himself, accuses his Accomplices.

APPROV'ERS [*of the King*] such as had the Letting of the King's Demesnes, in small Manors, to the best Advantage.

APPROVERS, certain Persons sent into several Countries, to increase the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

APPROVERS *in the Marshes of* Wales, were such as had Licence to buy and sell Cattle into those Parts.

APPROXIMA'TION [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] is a continual approaching still nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity sought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPULS'E [*Appulsus*, L.] an arriving at, an approaching.

APPULS'E [in *Astronomy*] is the Approach of any Planet to a Conjunction.

APPUR'TENANCE [*Appartenance*, F.] that which appertains or belongs to.

A'PRICOCK [*Abricot*, F.] a Wall-Fruit.

A'PRIL [*Aprilis*, q. *Apertilis, ab Aperiendo*, L. opening; because in this Month all things are as it were opened and budded] the fourth Month of the Year, beginning with *January*.

APRICA'TION, a basking in the Sun. *L.*

APRI'CITY [*Apricitas* L.] Warmth in the Sun, Sun-shine. *L.*

A'PRIZE, adventure. *O.*

A'PRON [of Apopan, *Sax.* before] a Garment which Women wear before them; also a Piece of Lead which covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

AP'SIDES [in *Astronomy*] are those two Points in the Orbit of a Planet, one of which is the farthest from, and the other the nearest to the Sun.

APSY'CHY [of ἀ privative and ψυχὴ, the Soul, *Gr.*] a swooning or fainting away.

APT [*aptus*, L.] fit, convenient, meet, proper, ready or propense to.

To APTA'TE *a Planet* [in *Astrology*] to strenthen it in Position of a House and Dignities to the greatest Advantage.

AP'THANES, the higher Nobility of *Scotland.*

APT'ITUDE } [*Aptitudo*, L.] Fitness, a
APT'NESS } natural Disposition to do a thing. *F.*

APTO'TON [in *Grammar*] a Noun that is not declined with Cases.

APY'REXY ['Απυρεξία, Gr.] the abating or slackening of a Fever.

A'QUA *Cœlestis* [among *Chymists*] rectified Wine. *L.*

A'QUA *Omnium Florum* [among *Chymists*] the distilled Water of Cow-Dung, when the Cows go to Grass. *L.*

A'QUA *Fortis* a Liquor made of a Mixture of equal Quantities of *Salt-Petre*, *Vitriol*, and *Potters Earth*, distilled in a close reverberating Furnace. *L.*

A'QUA *Regalis* [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made by the Dissolution of *Sal Armoniac* in the Spirit of *Nitre.* L.

A'QUA *Secunda*, a Liquor made of Water and the Precipitate of Silver. *L.*

A'QUA *Tetrachymagogon*, Water purging the four Humours of the Body. *L.*

A'QUA VITÆ [*i. e.* Water of Life] a sort of Cordial Water, made of Beer strongly hopp'd and well fermented. *L.*

AQUAGIUM, a Water-course. *O. L.*

AQUAPO'ISE [of *Aqua*, L. and *Poids*, F. Weight, of *peser*, F. to weigh] an Instrument to examine the Gravity of Liquors.

A'QUÆPOTES [of *Aqua* and *Potor*, L.] Water-drinkers.

AQUA'RIANS, Hereticks so called, because they used only Water at the Lord's Supper. *L.*

AQUA'RIUS, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*, which the Sun enters in *January.* L.

AQUAT'ICK }
AQUAT'ICAL } growing, living, or breeding in or about the Water. *L.*
AQUATILE'

AQUATICK *Flowers*, such as grow in Water, or in wet and moorish Ground.

AQUAT'ICKS, Trees that grow on the Banks of Rivers, in Marshes and watery Places.

A'QUEDUCTS [*Aqueduc*, F. of *Aquæductus*, L.] a Conduit or Pipe to convey Water from one Place to another.

A'QUEDUCT [in *Anatomy*] the bony Passage of the Drum that reaches from the Ear to the Palate.

AQUEINT'ABLE, easy to be acquainted with. *Chauc.*

A'QUEOUS [*aqueux*, F. of *aqueus*, L.] like Water, watersh.

A'QUEOUS *Humour* [among *Oculists*] one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmost, being transparent, and of no Colour.

A'QUILA, an Eagle; also a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere. *L.*

A'QUILA *Alba*, or the *White Eagle* [among *Chymists*] the same with *Mercurius Dulcis.* L.

A'QUILA *Philosophorum*, is a Term used by Alchymists, to signify the reducing of Metals to their first Matter. *L.*

A'QUIL'IFER, a Standard-bearer of the *Roman* Army, the Picture of an Eagle being in his Colours; a Cornet or Ensign. *L.*

AQUILI'NE [*aquilin*, F. *aquilinus*, L.] of or belonging to an Eagle.

AQUILI'NE *Nose*, a hooked Nose like the Beak of an Eagle; a Hawk's Nose.

To AQUITE, to match. *O.*

AQUITER, a Needle-case. *O.*

AQUOS'E [*aquosus*, L.] watery, or like Water.

AQUOS'ITY [*Aquositas*, L.] Watersh-ness.

A'RA, an Altar or Sanctuary; also a Southern Constellation. *L.*

ARABEL'LA [of *Ara* and *Bella*, *i. e.* a fair Altar, *L.*] a proper Name of Women.

ARABES'QUE [in *Painting* or *Tapestry*] curious flourished or branched Work, after the *Arabian* Manner.

ARA'BIA, a large Country in *Asia.*

AR'ABICK, the Language of *Arabia.*

ARA'BIAN *Heresy*, the Belief that the Soul died or slept till the Day of Judgment, and then had its Resurrection without the Body.

AR'ABLE [*arabilis*, L.] plowable, as Arable Land, *i. e.* Land fit to be ploughed.

To ARAC'E, to deface, to pluck up.

ARACHNO'IDES [with *Anatomists*] the crystalline Tunicle of the Eye, so called from its Resemblance to a Spider's Web.

A'RACK, a spirituous Liquor distilled from a Vegetable Juice, called *Toddy*, which flows from the Incisions made in Cocoa-Trees, in *India.* There are two Sorts of it, the *Batavian* and *Goa Arrack*; the former is the strongest, being drawn off in Copper Stills, which is said to make it the more fiery; but the *Goa* is accounted the best, being drawn off in Earthen Vessels.

A'RAGE,

A'RAGE, Average.

ARAIGNE'E [of *araigne*, F. *Araneus*, L.] a Spider.

ARAIGNE'E [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARAINE, a Spider. *Nottingham.*

ARAIS'ED, raised. *Chauc.*

ARA'LIA, arable or plough'd Ground, in *Domesday-Book.*

A'RAM [ארם, *H. i. e.* Highness or Deceiving] the Son of *Shem.*

A'RAMITES, *Syrians*, Sons of *Aram.*

ARA'NEA *Tunica*, or *Crystallina* [among *Oculists*] that Tunicle of the Eye that surrounds the Chrystalline Humour. *L.*

ARA'NEOUS [*araneosus*, L.] full of Spiders.

ARA'NETS, a low Pulse, according to *Galen*; also a flaky Urine, having Films like Cobwebs in it. *Hippocrates.*

To ARA'Y, to prepare. *Chauc.*

A'RBITRABLE, that may be put to Arbitration, or decided thereby.

ARBITRAG'E, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator or Umpire.

ARBITRA'RY [*arbitraire*, F. *arbitratum*, L.] that which is voluntary, or that depends wholly on one's Will or Choice, being absolutely free.

AR'BITRARINESS, the acting or doing any thing according to a Person's own Will, without Control, Uncontrolableness.

To AR'BITRATE [*arbitrer*, F. of *arbitrare*, L.] to adjudge or act as an Arbitrator, to award, to give Sentence.

ARBITRA'TION, the Act of arbitrating, the deciding and putting an End to a Difference by Arbitrators. *F.* of *L.*

ARBITRA'TOR [*Arbitre*, F.] an extraordinary Judge, chosen indifferently, by the mutual Consent of two different Parties, to decide a Controversy between them; a Day's Man, a Referee.

ARBI'TREMENT, a Power granted by the contending Parties to Arbitrators to determine the Matter in dispute between them, which they are bound to stand to under a certain Penalty.

ARBLAS'TER, a Cross-bow. *Chauc.*

AR'BOR [in *Mechanicks*] is the Spindle or Axis in which the Instrument or Machine turns.

A'RBOR *Dianæ* [among *Chymists*] a particular Crystallization from the Solution of Mercury in Acids. *L.*

AR'BOR *Hermetis*, *i. e.* the Tree of *Hermes* [among *Chymists*] a Process of the Revivification of Mercury. *L.*

ARBOR *Judæ*, *Judas*'s Tree [with *Botanists*] being supposed to be the same Tree in kind *Judas* hanged himself upon.

ARBOR *Martis*, *i. e.* the Tree of *Mars* [among *Chymists*] Coral, because it grows like a Plant or Tree under the Water in the Sea. *L.*

ARBOR *Vitæ*, a Tree, often planted for the Pleasantness of its green Leaf. *L.*

ARBOR *Vitæ* [*i. e.* the Tree of Life, according to *Helmont*] a Medicine by the Help of which Life would again shoot like a Tree. *L.*

ARBO'REOUS [*arboreus*, L.] a Term used by Herbalists of Mushrooms or Mosses growing on Trees, to distinguish them from such as grow on the Ground.

AR'BORIST, a Person well skilled in the several Kinds and Natures of Trees.

AR'BOUR [*Arboretum*, L. But *Skinner* derives it of Herebergha, *Sax.* Herberge, *Teut.* a Mansion] a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art, to sit and take Pleasure in.

ARBUS'TINE [*arbustinus*, L.] shrubby, belonging to, or like Shrubs.

ARCA'NUM [a Secret, *L.*] a Name given to particular Chymical Preparations, at first kept secret by their Authors.

ARCA'NUM *Corallinum* [among *Chymists*] the red Precipitate of Mercury or Quicksilver, on which well-rectified Spirit of Wine has been six times burnt.

ARCA'NUM *Duplum*, *i. e.* a double Secret [among *Chymists*] a Sort of Salt, made by washing the gross Matter which remains after the Distillation of double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water.

ARCA'NUM *Jovis*, i. e. *Jupiter*'s Secret, [among *Chymists*] is an Amalgama, made of equal Quantities of *Tin* and *Quicksilver* pulverised and digested with Spirit of *Nitre*, &c. *C. T.*

ARCH [Ἄρχος, Gr.] arrant or notorious; an Arch-Rogue, an Arch-Traitor, &c.

ARCH of Ἄρχων, Gr.] prefixed to any Word, adds Prince or Chief to its Signification; as Arch-Angel, Arch-Duke, Arch-Bishop, Arch-Fiend. *Milton.*

An ARCH [of *Arc*, F. of *Arcus*, L. a Bow] a bending in the Form of a bent Bow.

An ARCH [in *Architecture*] a hollow Building raised with a Mould in the Form of a Semi-circle, as the Arch of a Bridge, &c. F.

An ARCH } [in *Geometry*] is any Part of
An ARK } a Circumference of a Circle, or crooked Line, lying from one Point to another.

ARCH *of Direction* [in *Astrology*] is a Portion of the Equator lying between two Points in the Heavens, one of which is the Place of the *Significator*, and the other of the *Promissor*.

ARCHA'ISM [*Archaismus*, L. of Ἀρχαϊσμος, Gr.] the retaining an old obsolete Word.

ARCHAN'GEL [*Archange*, F. *Archangelus*, L. Ἀρχάγγελος, of ἄρχων, Chief, and ἄγγελος, Angel, *Gr.*] the Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is said to be; also the Name of a Plant, called *Dead Nettle.*

ARCH-

ARCHBISH'OP [Ertz Bischoff, *Teut.* *Archevéque*, F. *Archiepiscopus*, L. of Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, of ἄρχων, Chief, and ἐπίσκοπος, a Bishop, of ἐπισκοπέω to take care of, *Gr.*] a Chief Bishop, who has Power over a certain Number of other Bishops.

ARCHBISH'OPRICK [Ertz-Bischoffthum, *Teut.* *Archevéque*, F. *Archiepiscopatus*, L.] the Extent of the Jurisdiction, or the Benefice and Dignity of an Archbishop.

ARCHDA'PIFER, the Chief Sewer; one of the Principal Officers of the Empire of *Germany*, which belongs to the *Count Palatine* of the *Rhine*. L.

ARCHDEA'CON [*Archdiacone*, F. *Archdiaconus*, L. of Ἀρχιδιάκονος, of ἄρχων, the Chief, and διακονέω, to minister to, to serve, *Gr.*] a dignified Clergyman, whose Office is two Years in three to visit the Churches within his District, in order to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to lay the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese.

ARCDEA'CONRY [*Archidiaconé*, F.] the Extent of an Archdeacon's spiritual Jurisdiction.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP [*Archidiaconat*, of *Arch* and *diaconatus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of an Arch-Deacon.

ARCHDIA'CRE } an Arch-Deacon. *C.*
ARCHIDE'KIN }

ARCHDUK'E [*Archiduc*, F. of *Archidux*, L.] a Duke that hath some Preference above other Dukes; as the Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

ARCHDUK'EDOM [*Archduche*, F.] the Jurisdiction and Territory of an Arch-Duke.

ARCHDU'CHESS [*Archiduchesse*, F.] the Wife of an Arch-Duke, or the Daughter of the Emperor of *Germany*.

ARCH'EBALD [of *arch*, eminent, and bald, quick, *i. e.* eminently or exceedingly swift; or if you will stretch so far, as to turn bald into bold, it will signify extremely bold] a proper Name among the *Scots*.

ARCH *Flamins*, the Chief Priests among the *Romans*.

ARCH *Heretick*, a Ring-leader of Hereticks, a notorious Heretick.

ARCH *Pirate*, the Chief or Head of Pirates; a principal Rover.

ARCH-*Presbyter* } a Chief Priest, or a Ru-
ARCH-*Priest* } ral Dean.

ARCH'E [ἀρχὴ, Gr.] a Beginning, an Entrance.

AR'CHE [among *Physicians*] the Beginning of a Disease.

AR'CHED *Legs*, an Imperfection in a Horse.

AR'CHER [*Archer*, F.] one skilled in Archery.

AR'CHERY, the Art of shooting with a long Bow.

AR'CHES } is the Chief and
Court of ARCHES } most ancient Consistory, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the debating of Ecclesiastical Causes.

Dean of the ARCHES } is the Chief
Official of the ARCHES } Judge of that Court, who has a peculiar Jurisdiction, called a Deanry, over thirteen Parishes in the City of *London*.

AR'CHETYPE [*Archetypum*, L. of ἀρχέτυπος, of ἀρχὴ, the Beginning or Principal, and τύπος, an Example or Pattern, *Gr.*] the first Example or Pattern; the Original of a Picture, Writing, *&c.* *F.*

ARCHETY'PAL [*Archetypus*, L. of ἀρχέτυπος, Gr.] of or belonging to the great Original.

ARCHE'US [ἀρχαῖος, *Gr.* ancient] applied to Medicines, denotes the ancient Practice, concerning which *Hippocrates* wrote a Treatise.

ARCHEUS [ἀρχὴ, Gr.] among the *Paracelsians*, is the Principle of Life and Vigour in any living Creature.

ARCHEUS [among *Chymists*] the highest and most exalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies.

ARCHIA'TER } [ἀρχίατρος, of ἀρχὸς,
ARCHIA'TRUS } Chief, and ἰατρὸς, a Physician, *Gr.*] the Chief or Principal Physician; a Physician to a Prince. *L.*

ARCHI'GRAPHER [*Archigraphus*, L. of ἀρχιγράφος, of ἀρχὸς, Chief, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] a Chief Secretary.

ARCHIHERE'TICAL, false in the highest and most dangerous Degree.

ARCHIM'EDES [Ἀρχιμήδης, Gr. *i. e.* the Prince of Counsel] an excellent Mathematician of *Sicily*, who lived *Anno* 209 before Christ; he first invented Globes and Spheres. When *Marcellus* took *Syracuse*, he gave strict Charge to save *Archimedes*; but he not minding the taking of the City, was busily intent in making Geometrical Figures on the Ground, and so was killed by a Soldier, to the great Grief of *Marcellus*.

ARCHIPEL'AGO [of ἀρχὸς, Chief, and πέλαγος, the Sea, *Gr.*] a Part of the Sea, containing a Cluster of small Islands in the *Hellespont*, and consequently several little Seas that take Name from those Islands.

ARCHISTRATE'GUS [ἀρχιστράτηγος, of ἀρχὸς, a Chief, and στρατηγῶν, of the Leaders of the Army, *Gr.*] the Generalissimo, or Captain-General of an Army.

AR'CHITECT [*Architecte*, F. *Architectus*, L. or ἀρχιτεκτῶν, of ἀρχὸς, the Principal, and τέκτων, Artificer, *Gr.*] a Master-Builder, a Surveyor of the Building.

ARCHITECTON'ICE [ἀρχιτεκτονικὴ, Gr.] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Masonry.

ARCHITECTON'ICK Nature [among *Philosophers*] that builds a Thing up regularly, accord-

according to its Nature and Property; the same with *Plastic Nature.*

AR'CHITECTURE [*Architectura*, L. of ἀρχιτεκτωνική, or ἀρχιτεκτόνημα, Gr.] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for designing and raising all Sorts of Structures, according to Geometry and Proportion. *F.*

ARCHITECTURE *Civil*, is the Art of building Houses, Churches, Palaces, *&c.*

ARCHITECTURE *Military*, is the Art of building Fortifications about Cities, Sea-Ports, *&c.* See *Fortification.*

AR'CHITRAVE, is the Moulding next above the Capital of a Column; also the principal Beam in a Building. *F.*

ARCH'IVES [*Archiva*, L. of ἀρκεῖον, Gr.] a Place where ancient Records, Charters, and Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Rolls, *&c.* *F.*

ARCHON'TICKS, Hereticks so called, either from *Archon* their Ring-leader, or because they held that Arch-angels created the World; they denied the Resurrection, and said, That the God of Sabbaoth exercised a cruel Tyranny in the seventh Heaven; that he engendered the Devil, who begat *Abel* and *Cain* upon *Eve.*

ARCH'TELIN, a Corn-measure at *Rotterdam*, being three Pecks, five Quarts, and near a Pint.

ARCILEU'TO [in *Musick Books*] is an Arch-Lute, or a very long and large Lute, differing but a little from the Theorbo Lute, and is what the *Italians* use for playing a Thorough-Bass.

ARCI'TENENT [*Arcitenens*, L.] Bow-bearing, carrying a Bow.

AR'CO [in *Musick Books*] a Bow or Fiddle-stick.

ARCTA'TION, straitening, or crowding. *L.*

ARCTICK' [*Artique*, F. *Arcticus*, L. of ἀρκτικὸς, Gr.] Northern, Northward.

ARC'TICK *Circle* [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle of the Earth or Heaven, twenty-three Degrees, thirty Minutes distant from the Arctick Pole.

ARCTICK *Pole*, the Northern Pole of the Earth or Heavens, so called from *Arctos*, a Constellation very near it.

ARCTOP'HYLAX [ἄρκτος, a Bear, and φυλάξ, a Keeper, *Gr.*] a Constellation so called.

ARCTU'RUS [ἄρκτουρος, Gr.] a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Skirt of *Arctophylax* or *Bootes.*

To AR'CUATE [*arcuare*, L.] to make or bend like an Arch.

ARCUA'TION, a shaping or fashioning like an Arch or Bow.

ARCUA'TION [in *Surgery*] the Bending of the Bones.

ARD [Art, *Teut.* Nature, Disposition] a Termination added to *English* Words, signifying Quality, as *Drunkard, Dotard, Dullard,* &c.

AR'DENCY } [*Ardens*, L.] Heat or
AR'DENTNESS } Passion, *Zeal, &c.*

AR'DENT [*ardens*, L.] very hot, vehement, eager, zealous. *F.*

ARDENT *Spirits* [among *Chymists*] distilled Spirits, which will take Fire, and burn; as Spirits of Wine, *&c.*

AR'DERS, the Fallowings and Ploughings of Ground. *C.*

ARDOR [in a *Physical Sense*] a very great Heat raised in a Human Body.

AR'DOUR [*Ardeur*, F. of *Ardir*, L.] Heat, Vehemency, ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerness.

AR'DUOUS [*ardu*, F. of *arduus*, L.] hard to perform, difficult.

A-RE', or } the Name of one of the
A-LA-MI-RE' } eight Notes in the Scale of Musick.

To ARE [a Contraction of *arare*, L.] to plough. *C.*

A'REA [*Area*, L.] a Barn-floor; also the Ground-plot of a Building.

AREA [among *Physicians*] an Ulcer or Sore of the Head that causes Baldness.

AREA [in *Geometry*] is the superficial Content of any Figure, measured in Inches, Feet, Yards, *&c.*

To AREE'D, to judge, pronounce. *Spenc.*

AREFAC'TION, a drying. *L.*

ARE'GON, an old officinal Unguent.

ARE'NA [*Arene*, F.] Sand, Gravel, Grit; also Gravel bred in a human Body. *L.*

ARENA'TION [among *Physicians*] a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand. *L.*

AREN'ULOUS [of *Arenula*. L.] gritty, sandy, like or full of Sand. *L.*

ARE'OLA *Papillaris* [in *Anatomy*] the Circle of the Pap or Teat.

AREOM'ETER, an Instrument to measure the Gravity or Density of any Liquor or Fluid, *Gr.* This is usually made of Glass with a round hollow Body, ending in a long slender Neck, sealed hermetically at the Top, into which there is first put as much running Mercury as is sufficient to keep it swimming in an exact Position; its Neck being divided into Degrees, the Quality and Lightness of the Liquor is judged of by the Depth of the Vessel's sinking.

AREOPA'GITES [Ἀρειοπαγῖται, Gr.] Judges of the Court of *Athens*, where Malefactors were tried, and so called from a Place near that City, where they sat, called *Areepagus*, or *Mars's Hill.*

AREOTECTON'ICKS [in *Fortification*] that Part of it which teaches to attack an Enemy safely, and fight advantageously.

AREOT'ICK *Medicines*, such as open the Pores of the Skin, and make them wide enough for evacuating by Sweat the Matter which causes the Disease.

ARE'REISEMENT, Affright, Surprize. *L. T.*

To

To ARE'T, to impute unto, to accuse. *Chauc.*

ARF, afraid. *Chauc.*

AR'GAL, hard Lees sticking to the Sides of Wine-Vessels; also called *Tartar.*

ARGENT' [*Argentum*, L.] Silver or Coin. *F.*

ARGENT [in *Heraldry*] signifies the white Colour in Coats of Arms.

ARGENTAN'GINA, the Silver Quinsey; when a Pleader at the Bar, being brib'd, feigns himself sick. *L.*

ARGEN'TUM *Album* [in *Domesday-Book*] Silver-Coin.

ARGENTUM *Dei*, Money given as Earnest at the making of a Bargain. *O. L.*

ARGENTUM *Vivum*, Quicksilver or Mercury. *L.*

AR'GIL [*Argilla*, L.] a white Earth like Chalk, but more brittle.

ARGOI'L, Clay. *Chauc.*

ARGO *Navis*, a Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, consisting of forty-two Stars. *L.*

AR'GOL, Tartar or Lees of Wine. *C. T.*

ARGOLETI'ERS, light-armed Horsemen.

ARGONAUT'ICKS, the Title of several Poems on the Expedition of *Jason* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece in the Ship *Argo.*

ARGO'SIES [probably of *Jason*'s Ship *Argo*] Ships, Vessels, *&c.*

To AR'GUE [*argumenter*, F. *arguere*, L.] to discourse or reason; to debate or dispute; to shew or make appear.

AR'GUMENT [*Argumentum*, L.] a Reason or Proof; the Substance of a Treatise or Discourse: A Subject to speak or write upon or about. *F.*

AR'GUMENT [in *Logick*] a Probability invented to create Belief.

ARGUMENT [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch by which the Artist seeks another Arch unknown, which is proportionate to the first.

ARGUMENT *of Inclination* [in *Astronomy*] is the Arch of the Orb of a Planet, which is comprehended between the ascending Node, and the Place of that Planet with respect to the Sun.

ARGUMENT *of the Moon's Latitude*, is her Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes.

ARGUMENTA'TION, a reasoning or proving by Arguments; a disputing for or against.

ARGUMENTAT'IVE, convincing in the Way of arguing.

ARGUT'E [*argutus*, L.] subtle, witty; also shrill.

ARGYROD'AMAS [of Ἀργύριον, Silver, and ἄδαμας, a Diamond, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a Silver Colour.

A'RIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air, Song, or Tune.

A'RIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinion of that noted Heretick *Arius*, who denied that the Son of God was of the same Substance with the Father.

A'RIANS, the Disciples and Followers of *Arius*; such as hold his Doctrines.

AR'ID [*aride*, F. of *aridus*, L.] dry.

AR'ID, ploughed. *Chauc.*

To A'RIDATE [*aridare*, L.] to make dry.

ARID'ITY [*Aridité*, F. of *Ariditas*, L.] Dryness.

ARIE'REBAN [of Here, an Army, and Ban, an Edict, *Teut.*] the King's Proclamation to summon to the War all that hold of him. *F.*

ARIES [in *Astronomy*] the first Sign of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in the Beginning of *March*, denoted by this Character (♈).

ARIETA'TION, a butting, pushing, or battering, *&c.* L.

ARIET'TA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little short Air, Song, or Tune.

ARIETUM *Levatio*, a sportive Exercise; a sort of Tilting, or Running at the Quintain. *O. L.*

ARIG'HT [of A and riht, *Sax.*] well, truly, as it ought to be.

ARIOLA'TION, Soothsaying. *L.*

ARIO'SE } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the
ARIO'SO } Movement or Time of a common Air, Song, or Tune.

To ARI'SE [Arisan, *Sax.*] to rise up, to take rise, proceed from.

ARIS'TA [in *Botany*] a long slender Beard growing out of the Husk of Corn or Grass. *L.*

ARISTOB'ULUS [Ἀριστόβουλος, of ἄριστος, and βουλὴ, Counsel, *Gr. i. e.* best Counsel] the Names of two Kings of *Judæa.*

ARISTOC'RACY [*Aristocratie*, F. *Aristocratia*, L. of Ἀριστοκρατεία, of ἄριστος, the best; and κράτος, Power, *Gr.*] a Form of Government where the supreme Power is lodged in the Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOCRAT'ICAL } [*Aristocratique*,
ARISTOCRAT'ICK } F. *Aristocraticus*, L. of Ἀριστοκρατικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Aristocracy, or the Form of that Government by Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOT'LE [so called of Ἀριστοτέλος, Gr. *Summum Bonum*, the Chief Good, of which he wrote a Book] a famous Philosopher, Son to *Nichomachus*, Physician to *Amyntas*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, Scholar to *Plato*, and Tutor to *Alexander*, Chief of the Sect of the *Peripateticks.*

ARITH'MANCY [of ἀριθμὸς, Number, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by Numbers.

ARITHMET'ICAL [*Arithmetique*, F. *Arithmeticus*, L. of Ἀριθμητικὸς, of ἀριθμὸς, Number,

Number, *Gr.*] of or belonging to Arithmetick.

ARITHMET'ICAL *Complement of a Logarithm*, is what that Logarithm wants of 10,000000, *&c.*

ARITHMET'ICAL *Progression*. See *Progression*.

ARITHMETICAL *Proportion*. See *Proportion*.

ARITHMETI'CIAN [*Arithmeticien*, F. *Arithmeticus*, L. of Ἀριθμητικὸς, Gr.] one skilled in Arithmetick.

ARITH'METICK [*Arithmetique*, F. of *Arithmetica*, L. of Ἀριθμητικὴ, of ἀριθμὸς, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Art of Accompting, and all the Powers and Properties of Numbers.

ARK [*Arc*, F. *Arca*, L.] a large Chest to put Fruit or Corn in; a kind of Ship or Boat, as *Noah*'s Ark, *Moses*'s Ark, *&c.*

ARK *of the Covenant*, the Chest in which the Tables of the Levitical Laws, *&c.* were kept.

ARC } [in *Geometry*] some Part of the
ARCH } Circumference of a Circle.

ARK *of Direction* } [in *Astronomy*] is that
ARK *of Progression* } Ark of the Zodiack which a Planet appears to describe, when its Motion is forward, according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK *of the first and second Station* [in *Astronomy*] an Ark which a Planet describes in the former or latter Semi-Circumference of its Epicycle, when it appears stationary.

ARK *of Retrogradation* [in *Astronomy*] is that which a Planet describes when it is Retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

AR'LES *Penny*, Earnest-Money given to Servants when they are first hired. *C.*

ARM [Ϩarm, *Sax.* Arm, *Teut.* of *Armus*, L.] a Shoulder or Arm; also the Pinion of a Bird.

To ARM [*armer*, F. of *armare*, L.] to furnish with, or put in Arms.

ARM *of an Anchor*, is that Part of it to which the Flook is set.

To ARM *a Shot* [among *Gunners*] is to roll Okam, Rope-yarn, or old Clouts, about the End of the Iron Bar which passes thro' the Shot.

ARMA *dare* [*i. e.* to give Arms, *L.*] to dub or make a Knight. *O. L.*

ARMA *deponere* [to lay down Arms, *L.*] a Punishment enjoined when a Man had committed an Offence against the King. *L. T.*

ARMA *libera* [Free Arms, *L.*] a Sword and Lance, usually given to a Servant when he was made Free. *L. T.*

ARMA *moluta* [in *Law*] sharp Weapons that cut, not such as bruise.

ARMA'DA, a great Navy; a Navy well armed or manned. *Span.*

ARMADIL'LIO, a Creature in the *West-Indies*, whom Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour.

AR'MAMENT [*Armement*, F. of *Armamenta*, L.] a Storehouse for Arms; also the Arms and Provisions of a Navy.

AR'MAN, a Confection to prevent or cure a Loss of Appetite in Horses.

ARMA'RIUM *Unguentum*, a sympathetick Ointment, or Weapon-Salve, by which Wounds are said to be cured at a Distance, by only dressing the Weapon. See *Digby*.

AR'MATURE [*Armatura*. L.] Armour; also Skill in Arms.

AR'MED [in *Heraldry*] the blazoning the Feet and Beaks of Cocks, and all Birds of Prey, which are always painted of a different Colour from the Birds themselves.

ARMED [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said so to be, when it is fitted out and provided in all respects for a Man of War.

ARMED [of a *Loadstone*] is when it is Capped or Cased, *i. e.* set in Iron, in order to make it up the greater Weight; and also to distinguish readily the Poles.

ARMGRETE, as thick as one's Arm.

AR'MIGER [i. e. *Armour-bearer*, of *arma* and *gero*] a Title of Dignity, one that bears Arms to a Knight; an Esquire; a Squire of the Body. *L.*

ARMIF'EROUS [*armifer*, L. of *arma* and *fero*] bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMIL'LA [*Armilla*, L.] a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist; one of the Coronation Garments.

ARMILLA *Membranosa* [among *Anatomists*] a circular Ligament, comprehending the manifold Ligaments of the whole Hand in a kind of Circle.

ARMIL'LARY *Sphere* [among *Astronomers*] is the greater and lesser Circles of the Sphere, made of Brass, Wood, or Paste-board, *&c.* put together in their natural Order, and placed in a Frame, so as to represent the true Position and Motion of those Circles.

ARMIL'LATED [*armillam gerens*] wearing Bracelets.

ARM'INGS [in a *Ship*] are the same with *Waste Cloaths*.

ARMINI'ANISM, is the Doctrine of the *Arminians*, so called from *Jacobus Arminius*, who held free Will and universal Redemption.

ARMI'POTENT [*armipotens*, L.] powerful in Arms.

ARMIS'ONOUS [*armisonus*, L.] sounding or rustling with Arms.

ARM'ISTICE [*Armistitium*, L.] a Cessation of Arms for a short Time.

ARM'LET, a Piece of Armour for the Arm; also a Bracelet of Pearl.

ARMO'NIACK } [the *Native*, de-
SAL ARMO'NIACK } scribed by the Ancients, was to be found among the *Lybian* Sands, near the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; but the *Artificial* is only known to us, which is nothing but a bitter Salt made of Urin, Soot, Sal Gem, *&c.*

ARMO'RIAL, belonging to an Armory. *F.*

AR'MORY [in *Heraldry*] the Art of displaying or marshalling all sorts of Coats of Arms, and appointing to them their proper Bearings.

AR'MOUR [*Armure*, F. of *Armatura*, L.] defensive Armour that covers the Body, warlike Harness.

AR'MOURER [*Armurier*, F. of *Armamentarius*, L.] a Maker and Seller of Armour.

AR'MOURY [*Armoirie*, F. of *Armarium*, L.] a Store-house of Armour, a Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

ARMS [*Armes*, F. of *Arma*, L.] all manner of Weapons for fighting.

ARMS [in *Falconry*] the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thighs to the Feet.

AR'MY [*Armée*, F. *Arma*, L.] a great Number of armed Men or Soldiers, collected into one Body, and under the Command of a General.

ARNAL'DIA } a Disease that makes the
ARNOL'DIA } Hair fall off. *O. L.*

AR'NOLD of Arne, Honour, and Ꝑolꝺ, *Sax.* Faithful, *q. d.* Faithful to his Honour] a Name of Men.

AROB'E, a *Portuguese* Measure for Sugar, containing twenty-five Bushels.

AROI'NT, avant, stand off, be gone, *&c. Shakesp.*

ARO'MA [Ἀρώμα, Gr.] sweet-smelling Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, or Roots; or Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, *&c.*

AROMAT'ICK } [*aromatique*, F. *aromaticus*, L. of Ἀρωματικός, Gr.] odoriferous, of a sweet or spicy Smell, sweet-scented, perfumed.
AROMAT'ICAL }

AROMATIZA'TION } is a mingling
AROMATIZ'ING } of any Medicine with a due Proportion of Aromatick Spices, Drugs, *&c.*

AR'ONDEL [of *Hirondelle*, F. a Swallow, because this Family bears a Swallow in its Coat of Arms] the Name of a Town and Earldom of *Cornwall.*

AROUND' [Runꝺherum, *Teut.*] in a Round, round about.

ARPEG'GIO [in *Musick Books*] is to cause the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard, not together, but one after another, beginning always with the lowest. *Ital.*

AR'PEN } [*Arpent*, F.] an Acre or Furlong of Ground. *O. R.*
AR'PENT }

ARPHAX'AD [ארפכשד, of ארפ he healed and שדד he made desolate, *H. i. e.* a Healer of Desolation] a Man's Name.

ARQUA'TUS *Morbus* [of *Arquus*, or *Arcus Cœlestis*, L.] the Jaundice, a Disease so called from its resembling the Colours of the Rainbow. *L.*

ARQUEBU'SE } [*Arquebuse*, F.] a large
HARQUEBU'SS } Hand-Gun, somewhat bigger than our Musket.

ARQUEBUSI'ER, a Soldier that bears an Arquebuse. *F.*

ARQUEBUSAD'E, a Shot of an Arquebuse. *F.*

ARR, a Scar.

ARRACH } is one of the Herbs with a pe-
ORRACH } talous Flower, in *Latin* called *Attriplex*; of this there are several Sorts: As the common, stinking, and Sea-Orrach, *&c.*

ARRAIA'TIO *Peditum*, the Arraying of Foot-Soldiers. *O. L.*

To ARRAI'GN [*arranger*, F. to set in Order] to put a Thing in Order, or in its due Place. *L. T.*

To ARRAI'GN *the Assize* [*Law Term*] is to cause the Tenant to be called to make the Plaint, and to set the Cause in such Order, as the Tenant may be forced to answer thereunto.

To ARRAIGN *a Prisoner* [*in a Court of Justice*] is when he is indicted, and brought forth in order to his Trial, to read the Indictment to him, and put the Question to him whether he is Guilty, or not.

ARRAIGN'MENT [*Arrangement*, F. a setting in Order] the Arraigning a Prisoner.

AR'RANT [of Arne, *Sax.* Ehr. *Teut.* Honour, *q. d.* one famous among others of the same Stamp] meer, downright, as an arrant Dunce, Fool, Knave, *&c.*

AR'RAS *Hangings*, Tapestry made at *Arras* in the County of *Artois* in *Flanders.*

ARRA'Y [*Arraye*, O. F.] Order.

ARRAY [in *Law*] a ranking, ordering, or setting forth a Jury impannelled upon a Cause.

ARRAY [*Art of War*] the drawing up or ranking of Soldiers in Order of Battle.

To ARRAY [*arrayer*, F.] to draw up and dispose an Army in Order of Battle.

ARRAY'ERS [*Arrayeurs*, F.] Commissioners of Array, certain Officers, whose Business was to take care of the Soldiers Armour, and to see them duly accoutred.

ARREARAGE } [*arriere*, F. behind,
ARREARS } backward] Debts remaining on an old Account.

ARRECTA'TUS, suspected, accused of, or charged with a Crime. *L. T.*

To ARREED, to award. *Milton.*

ARRENA'TUS, arraigned, or brought forth to a Trial. *L. T.*

ARRENTA'TION [in *Law*] is the licensing an Owner of Lands in the Forest, to enclose them with a Hedge and a little Ditch, under a yearly Rent.

ARREPTI'TIOUS [*arreptitius*, L.] snatch'd away; also crept in privily.

To ARREST [*arrester*, F.] to stop or stay; to seize the Person of a Debtor.

ARREST [in *Law*] a legal taking of a Person, and restraining him from Liberty.

To *plead in* ARREST *of Judgment*, to shew Cause why Judgment should be stayed, notwithstanding the Verdict given.

ARRESTAN'DIS *Bonis, ne dissipentur*, a Writ from him whose Cattle or Goods being taken,

taken, during a Controversy, are like to be wasted and consumed.

ARRESTANDO *ipsum qui pecuniam recepit ad proficiscendum, &c.* a Writ for the Apprehension of him who has taken Prest-Money towards the King's Wars, and hides himself when he should go.

ARRESTO *facto super bonis mercatorum alienigenorum*, a Writ for a Denizen against the Goods of other Country-men, found within the Kingdom, in Recompence of Goods taken from him in that foreign Country, after a Denial of Restitution.

ARREST'S [*Arêtes*, F.] the small Bones of a Fish.

ARRET'TED [*arrectatus*, L.] he who is summoned before any Judge, and charged with a Crime; also imputed or laid unto.

To ARRID'E [*arridere*, L. i. e. *ridere ad*] to smile or look pleasantly upon; to consent by smiling.

ARRIE'RE-BAN. See *Ariere-ban.*

ARRIE'RE *Guard*, the Rear of an Army, or that Part of it which marches after the main Body. *F.*

ARRI'SION, smiling upon. *L.*

To ARRIV'E [*arriver*, F. q. d. *ad rivum venire*] to come to a Shore; also to come to a Place; to attain to, to compass a Thing.

ARRI'VAL [*Arrivée*, F.] arriving or coming to.

To ARROD'E [*arrodere*, L. q. d. *rodere ad*, i. e. *circum*] to gnaw round about.

AR'ROGANCE } [*Arrogantia*, L.]
ARROGANCY } Haughtiness, Presumption, Pride, Self-Conceit. *F.*

AR'ROGANT [*arrogans*, L.] that arrogates or assumes too much, proud, *&c.* F.

To AR'ROGATE [*arroger*, F. *arrogare*, L. of *ad* and *rogo*, q. d. *rogare aliud, post aliud*] to claim or challenge, or take upon one's self; to assume too much to one's self, to boast.

ARRO'SION, a gnawing round about.

AR'ROW [Arpe, *Sax.*] a Dart.

ARSE [Ærse, *Sax.* Ärs, *Teut.*] the Breech or Fundament.

ARSE [among *Sailors*] the Arse of a Block or Pully, through which any Rope runs, is the lower End of it.

AR'SE-SMART, the Herb called also Water Pepper. *Persicaria.*

ARSE-VERSY } [Aerstick, *Teut.*] Heels
ARSY VER'SY } over Head, topsy-turvey, preposterously, perversly, without Order.

ARSE-VERSE, a Spell written on an House to prevent it from burning.

AR'SENAL [*Arcenal*, F. of *Arsenale*, Ital.] a Royal or Publick Store-house of Arms, or Warlike Ammunition.

AR'SENICK, a Mineral consisting of much Sulphur, and some caustick Salts.

Regulus of ARSENICK [*Chymistry*] a Composition or Substance like Butter, made of *Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment*, Scales of *Steel*, and corrosive *Sublimate.*

Ruby of ARSENICK [*Chymistry*] a Preparation of *Arsenick* with Sulphur, by means of several repeated Sublimations which give it the Tincture of a Ruby.

AR'SIS *and Thesis* [in *Musick*] a Point being turned, is said to move *per Arsin and Thesin, i. e.* when a Point falls in one Part and rises in another, or the contrary.

ARSEMETRICKE, Arithmetick. *Cha.*

ARSU'RA, the Trial of Money by Fire, after the Coining of it. *O. L.*

ART [*Art*, F. or *Ars*, L.] all that which is performed by the Wit and Industry of a Man.

ART [Eart, *Sax.*] thou art.

Liberal ARTS *and Sciences*, such as are Noble and Genteel, *viz. Grammar, Rhetorick, Musick, Physick, Mathematicks*, &c.

Mechanic ARTS, are such as require more the Labour of the Hand and Body than of the Mind; as *Carpentry, Carving.*

ART AND PART [*Scotch Law Term*] as to be *Art and Part* in the committing of a Crime, *i. e.* when the same Person was both a Contriver, and acted a Part in it.

ARTEMI'SIA, the Queen of *Caric*, Wife of *Mausolus*, who built so stately a Tomb for her deceased Husband, that it was accounted one of the Seven Wonders of the World; after her is also called the Herb Mugwort.

ARTE'RIA *Bronchialis* [in *Anatomy*] a small Artery, which in the Lungs creeps upon the Branches of the *Trachea.* L.

ARTE'RIA *Aorta* } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTE'RIA *magna* } Great Artery; a Vessel consisting of four Coats, and continually beating, which carries the spirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart to all the Parts of the Body.

ARTERIA *trachea* } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTERIA *aspera* } Wind-pipe.

ARTERI'ACE [Ἀρτηριακὴ, Gr.] a Medicine for the Arteries.

ARTE'RIA *venosa* [in *Anatomy*] the Vein of the Lungs. *L.*

ARTE'RIACKS [*Arteriaca*, L. Ἀρτηριακὰ, Gr.] Medicines which help the Voice, and correct the Faults of the Wind-pipe.

ARTE'RIAL } [*Arterialis*, L.] belong-
ARTE'RIOUS } ing to the Arteries.

ARTERIOT'OMY [of Ἀρτηρία, an Artery, and τομὴ, of τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] an artificial Incision, or cutting open of any Artery.

AR'TERY [*Artere*, F. *Arteria*, L. of Ἀρτηρία, Gr.] according to the Ancients, from Ἀὴρ, the Air, and τηρέω, to keep, because they imagined they inclosed a great deal of Air; but Moderns, better acquainted with their Use, derive it ἀπὸ τὸ αἱρεῖν, because it continually rises up with a Pulse-like Motion; a sanguiferous Vessel, generally holding the same Course with a Vein; it conveys Blood and Vital Spirits from the Heart, into all the Parts of the Body, for the Nourishment and Preservation of their vital Heat.

AR'THEL, a Vouching, a Vouchee. *Br.*

ARTHRIT'ICAL } [*arthriticus*, L: of ἀρθριτικὸς, Gr. belonging to the Joints or Gout; gouty, troubled with the Gout.
ARTHRIT'ICK }

ARTHRI'TIS [ἀρθρῖτις, Gr.] the Gout, a Pain in the Joints or Limbs.

ARTHRI'TIS *planctica* } [with *Physicians*]
ARTHRITIS *vaga* } the wandering Gout, that moves about, and causes Pain sometimes in one Limb, and sometimes in another.

ARTHRO'DIA [Ἀρθρωδία, Gr.] is the Articulation of one Bone into the shallow Socket of another.

AR'THRON [Ἄρθρον, Gr.] a Joint or Connection of Bones, proper for the performing of Motion.

ARTHRO'SIS [ἄρθρωσις, of ἀρθρόω, Gr. to articulate] an Articulation, when the round Head of one Bone is received into the round Hollow of another.

AR'THUR [*i. e.* strong Man] a famous warlike King of the *Britains*.

AR'TICHOKE [Artischock, *Teut. Artichoca*, Span.] a Plant well known, of a strengthening Quality.

Jerusalem ARTICHOKE, a Plant much of the same Nature with Potatoes.

AR'TICLE [*Article*, F. of *Articulus*, L.] a Joint; a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Discourse, Account, Writing, *&c.*

AR'TICLE [in *Grammar*] is a small Word distinguishing the Genders.

AR'TICLES *of the Clergy*, certain Statutes made touching Persons and Causes Ecclesiastical.

ARTICLES *of the Church of England*, are Nine and thirty in Number, so called because they not only contain all that is necessary for a good Christian to believe, but point at those spurious Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*, which are to be carefully avoided.

To AR'TICLE [*articuler*, F.] to make or draw up Articles or Conditions.

ARTIC'ULAR [*articulaire*, F. of *articularis*, L.] belonging to Joints or Articles.

ARTICULA'RIS *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] the Gout. *L.*

ARTIC'ULATE [*articulatus*, L.] distinct, is when Sounds are so clearly pronounced, that one may hear every Syllable.

ARTIC'ULATE *Sounds*, such as may be expressed by Letters, and serve to make Words.

ARTIC'ULATELY [*articulate*, L.] distinctly, clearly.

ARTICULA'TION [in *Anatomy*] is the joining together of the Bones of an animal Body, for the due Performance of Motion. *F.* of *L.*

ARTICULATION [in *Grammar*] is that Part which treats first of Sounds and Letters, and then of the Manner of joining them together, for the composing Syllables and Words.

ARTICULATION [among *Herbalists*] signifies the Jointure of Knots that are in Stalks or Roots.

ARTICULUS. See *Article*. Also a Joint in the Body of a living Creature, and a Joint or Knot in Plants. *F.*

AR'TIFICE [*Artifice*, F. *Artificium*, L.] a cunning Trick, Sleight, or Knack; a crafty Device or cunning Fetch.

AR'TIFICER [*Artifex*, L.] a Handicraftsman, or Workman; an Artist; one that professes some Art or Trade.

ARTIFICIAL [*artificiel*, F. *artificialis*, L.] artful, done according to the Rules of Art.

ARTIFI'CIAL *Day*, is the Time between the Sun's Rising and Setting, in any Position of the Hemisphere.

ARTIFICIAL *Lines* [on a Sector, or *Scale*] are Lines placed thereon, divided from the *Logarithms*, and the *Logarithms* of the *Sines*, *Tangents*, and *Secants*, which will solve all Questions in *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, &c.

ARTIFICIAL *Numbers*, are Logarithms, and Logarithmetick Signs, Tangents, and Secants.

ARTIL'LERY [*Artillerie*, F.] all Sorts of great Fire-Arms, with their Appurtenances.

ARTIL'LERY *Company*, a Company of Citizens in *London*, intended to be trained up and practised in military Discipline.

AR'TISAN, an Artificer. *F.*

AR'TIST [*Artiste*, F.] a Master of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

ARTOTY'RISTS, a Sect of Hereticks in the second Century, so called because they offered Bread and Cheese at the Communion.

AR'VAL } a Burial, Funeral Solemnity, *&c.* F.
AR'VIL }

ARVIL-BREAD, Loaves distributed to the Poor, at Funerals. *C.*

ARVIL-SUPPER, an Entertainment or Feast given at Funerals.

AR'UNDEL [*q. d.* a Dale by the River *Arun*] a Town in the County of *Sussex*.

ARUNDIF'EROUS [*arundifer*, F.] bearing Reeds.

ARUNDINE'OUS [*arundineus*, L.] of or belonging to Reeds.

ARUNDINO'SE [*arundinosus*, L.] abounding with Reeds.

ARU'RA, ploughing. *Una arura*, O. L. one Day's Work at Plough.

A'RUSPICE [*Aruspice*, F. *Aruspicium*, L.] a Divination by looking into the Entrails of Animals.

ARYTÆNO'IDES [of ἀρύω, to drink, and εἶδος, Shape, *Gr.* in *Anatomy*] are two Cartilages, which with others make up the Top of the Larynx, serving to render the Voice more shrill or deep.

ARTÆNOIDE'US [*Anatomy*] the smaller Muscle belonging to the Larynx.

ARYTH'MUS

ARYTH'MUS [of ἀ privative, and ῥυθμὸς, the Pulse, *Gr.*] a Pulse which is so far lost, that it cannot be any longer felt, or an Irregularity of it. *P. T.*

AS, the *Roman* Pound Weight, containing twelve Ounces; also one of their square Measures, containing two *English* Rods of nineteen Poles; also one of their Coins, worth three Farthings of our Money.

ASA [אָסָא, *H. i. e.* a Healer of Sickness] a King of *Judah*.

A'SA *dulcis*, the Gum *Benzoin*.

A'SA *fœtida*, a sort of stinking Gum, pressed out of a Plant brought from *Persia*, good against Fits in Women.

ASA'HEL [עשהאל, of עשה he hath wrought, and אל God, *H. i. e.* God has wrought] *Joab*'s Brother.

A'SAPH [אָסָף, *H. i. e.* Gathering] a famous Musician among the *Jews*.

St. A'SAPH, a Bishop's See in the County of *Flint*, so called from St. *Asaph*, a *Briton*, an Abbot of it.

A'SAPHY [*Asaphia*, L. Ἀσαφία, Gr.] Hoarseness; a Lowness of the Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution.

A'SAR, a Gold Coin at *Ormus* in the *Persian* Gulph, worth 6 *s.* 8 *d. Sterling*.

ASARABAC'CA } an Herb growing with
A'SARUM } round shining Leaves, like those of a Violet, but larger.

ASBES'TINE *Paper* or *Cloth* [of ἀσβέστινον, Gr.] such as will burn in the Fire, be purified by it, and yet will not consume.

ASBES'TOS [ἀσβέστος, of ἀ privative, and σβεννύω, to extinguish, *Gr.* that cannot be extinguished] the Name of a Stone growing in the Mountains of *Arcadia*, of which Cloth was made, that would not burn nor waste, though thrown into a great Fire.

ASCAR'IDES [ἀσκαρίδες, of ἀσκέω, Gr. to move, so called from their continual troublesome Motion] small Worms that breed in the straight Gut; Arse-Worms; also the Bots in Horses.

To ASCEND' [*ascendere*, L.] to go, get, or climb up, to rise upward.

ASCEND'ENT [in *Astrology*] is that Degree of the Ecliptic which rises at one's Nativity; also a Power or Influence over one. *F.* of *L.*

ASCEN'SION, an ascending, arising, getting, or going up. *F.* of *L.*

ASCENSION *Day*, a Festival kept ten Days before *Whitsuntide*, in Commemoration of our Saviour's Ascension into Heaven.

ASCENSIONS *and Declensions of Signs* [in *Astronomy*] are Arches of the *Equator*, which rise and set with such a Sign of the *Zodiack*, or with any Star or Planet happening to be therein.

Right ASCENSION [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the *Equator*, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Beginning of *Aries*, and the Point of the *Equator*, which rises at the same Time with the Sun or Star in a right Sphere.

Oblique ASCENSION [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the *Equator*, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Degree of *Aries*, and that Point in the *Equator* which rises with the given Star, *&c.* in the oblique Sphere.

ASCEN'SIONAL *Difference* [in *Astronomy*] the Difference between the right Ascension of the Sun or Star, and its oblique Ascension, in any given Position of the Sphere.

ASCENT' [*Ascensus*, L.] Steepness accounted upwards; the Steepness of a Hill or rising Ground; also the Act of ascending, or Motion upwards of any Body.

ASCENT [with *Logicians*] a sort of Reasoning, in which they ascend from Particulars to Universals.

To ASCER'TAIN [*acertener*, O. F.] to make certain, to assert or assure; to fix, or set a Price, *&c.*

ASCET'ICK [of ἀσκήτης, Gr.] belonging to religious Exercises, Monastick, Monkish.

AS'CII [ἄσκιοι, of ἀ privative, and σκιὰ, a Shadow, *Gr.*] such Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadow at 12 o'Clock; as are all under the Torrid Zone; for twice every Year the Sun is in their Zenith at 12 o'Clock, and consequently at that time they have no Shadows.

ASCI'TES [ἀσκίτης, of ἀσκὸς, a Bottle, *Gr.*] a Dropsy, or Swelling of the Abdomen or lower Belly, and contiguous Parts, from an Extravasation and Collection of Water broke out of its proper Vessels, by means of an Obstruction or Weakness of the Glands and *Viscera*.

ASCIT'ICK [with *Physicians*] troubled with a Dropsy. *Gr.*

ASCLE'PIAD, a sort of Verse consisting of four Syllables; a Spondee, Choryambus, and two Dactyls.

ASCODRI'GILES, Hereticks, *A. C.* 173. who pretended they were inspired by *Montanus*'s Paraclete; introduced the Bachanals into Churches, where they had a Buck-skin full of Wine, going in Procession round it, saying, *This is the Vessel of new Wine spoken of in the Gospel.*

To ASCRI'BE [*ascribere*, of *ad* and *scribere*, L.] properly to write to, also to attribute, to impute.

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS [*Ascriptitius*, L.] registered, enrolled.

To be ASHAMED [of A and ȝeamian, *Sax.* Beschamen, *Teut.*] to be put to Shame.

ASH'DOWN [called *Assandum*, q. an Hill for Asses] a Place in *Essex*, famous for the great Overthrow given there to *Edmund Ironside*, by *Canutus* the *Dane*.

ASH [Æsc, *Sax.* Esche, *Teut.* Aske, *Dan.* Esch, *Belg.*] a kind of quick thriving Tree.

ASH'ER [אָשֵׁר, *H. i. e.* Blessedness] a Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

ASH'ES

ASH'ES [*Aſhan, Sax.* Aſche, *Teut.*] the Remainder of Fuel after it has been burnt.

ASH-FIRE } [among *Chymiſts*] is when
SAND-FIRE } the Veſſel, containing the Matter to be heated, is covered with Aſhes or Sand.

ASHOR'E, on the Shore or dry Land.

ASH'LAR Free-Stone, as it comes out of the Quarry.

ASH'TAROTH [אשתרות, *H. i. e.* Flocks or Riches] a Goddeſs of the *Zidonians*, Siſter to *Dagon*, and worſhipped by the *Philiſtines*.

ASH'UR [אשור, *H. i. e.* bleſſed] the Son of *Shem*; alſo the Land of *Aſſyria*.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the firſt Day of *Lent*, ſo called from a Cuſtom of the ancient Church of faſting in Sackcloth with Aſhes on their Heads, in token of Humiliation.

A'SIA, one of the four Parts of the World.

ASIAT'ICKS, the Inhabitants of *Aſia*.

ASI'DE [in a *Play*] is that which is ſpoken aſide on the Stage, as if it were not heard by the other Actors.

To go ASI'DE [a Term in *Commerce*] to abſcond or hide, for fear of Arreſts, to break, or be a Bankrupt.

ASINE'SIA [in ſome *Phyſical Writers*] an Immoveableneſs of the whole Body, or any Part of it, as in an *Apoplexy, Palſy*, &c.

ASINI'NE [*Aſininus*, L.] belonging to an Aſs.

To ASK [Aſcian, *Sax.*] to enquire, to ſeek or demand.

ASKAU'NCE, if by Chance. *O.*

ASKAUNT, ſideways: as *to look aſkaunt, i, e.* to look ſideways.

ASKER, an Eft or Newt.

ASKEW' [of A and Scew, *Teut.* Diſdain] on one Side, diſdainfully.

ASLEE'P [of A and ſlæpan, *Sax.*] [*naturally*] is being in a State of Reſt and Inſenſibility for the Refreſhment and Invigoration of the Powers and Faculties of both Body and Mind, which have been tired either by Labour, Study, or Drinking.

To be ASLEE'P [in a *moral* Senſe] ſignifies to be heedleſs and unattentive in any Matter of Concern and Moment; alſo to be careleſs, negligent and indolent as to the Management of one's Trade or Calling.

ASLO'PE [of A and ſlap, *Du.* looſe] away, on one Side, ſlanting.

ASMATOGRAPHER, [Ἀσματόγραφος, of ἄσμα, a Song, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] a Compoſer of Songs.

ASP or *Aſpen-tree* [Aſpe, *Teut.*] a kind of Poplar, called the trembling Poplar.

ASP' } [*Aſpis*, L. of ἀσπὶς, Gr.] a kind
ASP'IC } of venomous Serpent, whoſe Poiſon is ſo ſubtile and quick in its Operation, that it kills in a very ſhort time after the Bite, rarely allowing Time for applying a Remedy.

ASPARA'GUS [*Aſperge*, F. *Aſparagus*, L. of ἀσπαράγος, of ἀ privative, and σπείρειν, to ſow, becauſe it grows many Years without ſowing, *Gr.*] the Plant Sperage, called Sparrow-graſs; among *Herbaliſts*, it ſignifies the firſt Shoot or Sprout of a Plant, coming before the unfolding of the Leaves.

AS'PECT [*Aſpectus*, L.] the Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

AS'PECT [in *Aſtronomy*] the Situation of the Stars and Planets, in reſpect one to another.

AS'PECT *double* [in *Painting*] ſignifies a ſingle Figure, repreſenting two or more different objects.

AS'PER, a *Turkiſh* Coin, in Value about three Farthings.

ASPER'ATION, a making rough. *L.*

ASPERIFO'LIÆ *Plantæ* [among *Herbaliſts*] rough-leaved Plants, ſuch as have their Leaves placed alternately in no certain Order, on the Stalk.

ASPERI'TY [*Aſperité*, F. *aſperitas*, L.] Roughneſs, Harſhneſs, Sharpneſs.

To ASPERS'E [*aſperger*, F. *aſpergere*, L.] to ſprinkle, to ſlander, to ſpeak evil of.

ASPER'SION, a ſprinkling, beſpattering; Slander, falſe Imputation. *F.* of *L.*

ASPHAL'TITES, the dead Sea, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* ſtood. *Gr.*

ASPHAL'TOS [ἄσφαλτος, Gr.] a ſort of *Bitumen*, or Pitch gathered in the Lake *Aſphaltites*.

ASPHYXI'A [among *Phyſicians*] a Deficiency or Privation of the Pulſe in ſome Caſes, where it ſtops for a Time. *Gr.*

To AS'PIRATE [*aſpier*, F. *aſpirare*, L.] to pronounce with an Aſpiration.

ASPIRA'TION, Breathing; alſo a Note over a *Greek* Letter, which hath the Force of an *h*, as ὁ, ἡ, ἁ. *F.* of *L.*

To ASPI'RE [*aſpier*, F. *aſpirare*, L.] to breathe; to pretend to, to ſeek ambitiouſly, to aim at Dignity or Honour.

ASPORTATION, carrying away. *L.*

ASS'ACH } a kind of Purgation among the
ASS'ATH } *Welſh*, where the Perſon accuſed of a Crime cleareth himſelf by the Oath of three hundred Men.

ASSAY [in *Muſick Books*] is a Word which is always joined with ſome other Word to leſſen or weaken the Strength or Signification of the Words it is joined with: As for Example, when it is joined to either of the Words *Adagio, Grave*, or *Largo*, all which denote a ſlow Movement, it ſignifies, that the Muſick muſt be performed ſo ſlow as each of thoſe Words would require if alone; but if it be joined with either of theſe Words that follow, *Vivace, Allegro*, or *Preſto*, all which three denote a quick Movement, then it denotes that the Muſick muſt not be performed quite ſo briſk or quick as each of thoſe Words, if alone, does require.

To ASSAI'L [*aſſailer*, F.] to aſſault, to ſet upon, to attack.

ASSAIL'ANT [*aſſaillant*, F.] one that aſſaults or ſets upon another.

AS-

ASSARABAC'CA, an Herb. *Asarum.*

ASSAR'T [*Law Term*] an Offence committed in a Forest, by plucking up those Trees or Woods by the Roots that are Thickets or Covers to the Forest.

To ASSAR'T, to grub up Bushes, Shrubs, Trees, *&c.* by the Roots; also to make plain.

To ASSAS'SINATE [*assassiner*, F. *assassinare*, Ital.] to murder a Person privately, treacherously, and cowardly, to murder barbarously.

ASSASSINA'TION, an assassinating.

ASSAS'SINE [*Assassin*, F.] a private or treacherous Murderer.

ASSASSIN'ES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who, being commanded by their chief Master, refuse no Pain or Peril, and would stab any Prince he would have destroyed.

ASSAULT' [*Assaut*, F.] Attack, Onset.

ASSAU'LT [in *Law*] is a violent kind of Injury offered to a Man's Person.

ASSAUL'T [in *War*] an Effort or Attack made upon a Place, to gain it by main Force.

To ASSAUL'T [*faire Assaut*, F.] to attack, to set upon.

ASSAY' [*Essai*, F.] Proof, Trial.

To ASSAY' [*essayer*, F.] to prove or try.

To ASSAY' *Gold or Silver*, is to melt a small Part of an Ingot or Bullion in a very strong Fire, having first weighed it with great Exactness before it was put into the Coppel, and also after it is poured out; and is accordingly said to be more or less fine as it loses more or less in Weight in the Assaying.

ASSAY' *of Weights and Measures*, an Examination of them by the Quest-men in *London*, or the Clerk of the Market.

ASSAY-*Master*, an Officer of the Mint, who weighs the Bullion, and takes care that it be according to the national Standard.

ASSAY'ER *of the King*, an Officer of the Mint for the due Trial of Silver.

ASSAY'ING [among *Musicians*] is a Flourishing before they begin to play.

ASSAY'SIARE, to take Assessors, or Fellow-Judges. *O. L.*

ASSECTA'TION, a following. *L.*

ASSECU'TION, an obtaining.

ASSEDA'TION, a Taxing of the King's Farms. *L. T.*

ASSEM'BLAGE, a joining or uniting Things together. *F.*

To ASSEM'BLE [*assembler*, F.] to call, gather, meet, or get together.

ASSEM'BLY [*Assemblée*, F.] a Concourse or Meeting of People.

ASSEMBLY [*Military Term*] is the second Beat of a Drum before the March.

ASSENT' [*Assensus*, L.] Approbation, agreeing with, Consent.

To ASSENT' [*assentire*, L.] to agree to, to consent.

ASSEN'TAMEN, a *Virginian* Pink.

ASSENTA'TION, a Flattery, a flattering Compliance; a Cogging and Soothing. *L.*

ASSEN'TATORY, pertaining to Flattery.

To ASSERT' [*assertere*, L.] to affirm, or maintain.

ASSER'TION, an Affirmation, or Maintaining. *F.* of *L.*

ASSER'TORY, affirmative, positive.

To ASSES'S [*assessare*, Ital.] to rate or tax, to appoint what every one shall pay.

ASSESS'MENT, Assessing or Rating.

ASSES'SOR [*Assesseur*, F.] one joined in Authority to another. *L.*

ASSES'SOR, one who appoints what Proportion every one shall pay of the Publick Taxes.

AS'SETS [*Asses*, F. i. e. *Satis*, L.] Goods sufficient for an Heir or Executor to discharge the Debts and Legacies of an Ancestor or Testator. *L. T.*

ASSEVERA'TION, an earnest Affirmation or Avouching. *L.*

ASSEWIA'RE, to drain Water from Marshy Grounds. *O. L.*

ASSID'EANS, a strict Sect of *Jews.*

ASSIDEN'TIA *Signa* [in *Galen*] such Symptoms as sometimes are present to a Disease, but not always so. *L.*

ASSIDU'ITY [*Assiduité*, F. of *Assiduitas*, L.] great Diligence, continual Attendance, constant Application.

ASSID'UOUS [*assidu*, F. of *assiduus*, L.] diligent, continual, close in the Pursuit of a Thing.

ASSIGN' [*Assigné*, F. of *Assignatus*, L.] one that is appointed by another to perform any Business. *L. T.*

To ASSIGN' [*assigner*, F. *assignare*, L.] to appoint, allow; to shew or set forth.

To ASSIGN' [in *Law*] to appoint a Deputy; to make over a Right to another.

To ASSIGN' *false Judgment* [*Law Term*] is to shew where and how the Judgment is unjust.

ASSIGNA'TION, a making over a Thing to another; also an Appointment of a Meeting. *F.* of *L.*

ASSIGNE'E [*assignatus*, L.] he to whom any thing is assigned or appointed. *F.*

ASSIGNE'E *by a Deed* [*Law Term*] is one that is appointed; as when the Lessee of a Term assigns the same to another, he is his Assignee by Deed.

ASSIGNE'E [in *Law*] is one whom the Law makes so, without any Appointment in the Person: So that an Executor is an Assignee in the Law to the Testator.

ASSIGN'MENT [*Assignation*, F. *Assignatio*, L.] the Act of Assigning, a setting over to another; also an Instrument or Deed in Writing.

ASSIGN'MENT *of a Dower*, the setting out a Woman's Marriage Portion by the Heir.

ASSIMILA'TION, the making one thing like another. *L.*

AS-

ASSIMILA'TION [in *Physick*] signifies either the Change made of the Chyle into Blood, or of the nutritious Juice into the Substance of an animal Body. *F.* of *L.*

To ASSIM'ULATE [*assimulare*, L.] to feign or counterfeit.

ASSI'SA, originally a Court, where the Judges or Assessors heard and determined Causes. We now apply it to another Court of Judicature, besides the County Courts, held by itinerant Judges, which Courts are called the Assizes. *O. L.*

ASSI'SA *cadere*, to be nonsuited. *L. T.*

ASSI'SA *Nocumenti* [*Law Term*] an Assize of Nuisance.

ASSI'SA *Continuanda*, a Writ for the Continuance of a Cause, when certain Records alledged, cannot be procured in Time by the Party that would use them.

ASSI'SA *Panis & Cerevisiæ*, a Power of assigning or adjusting the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer.

ASSI'SA *Propaganda*, a Writ for the Stay of a Proceeding, when the Party is employed in the King's Business.

ASSI'SÆ *Judicium* [*Law Term*] is the Judgment of the Court given against the Plaintiff or Defendant, for Default.

General ASSI'ZES, are when Judges go their Circuits.

Special ASSI'ZES, are such when a Judge or Judges receive a Commission for the Trial of one or more particular Causes.

ASSI'SORS, are the same in *Scotland* as Jurors are in *England*.

To ASSIS'T [*assister*, F. *assistere*, L.] to stand by, aid, help, or succour; to be present at.

ASSIST'ANCE, Aid, Help, Succour. *F.*

ASSIST'ANT, assisting, aiding, helping, succouring.

An ASSIST'ANT, a Stander by, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Business. *F.*

ASSIST'ANTS [in Trading or Publick *Companies*] Members of it, who ordinarily have the whole Power of managing the Affairs relating to the common Concern of the Company, and are commonly called the *Court of Assistants*.

ASSI'SUS, demised, or formed out of a certain Assessed Rent in Money or Provisions. *O. L.*

ASSI'ZE [*Assizes*, F.] a Sitting of Justices to hear and determine Causes: Also a Jury summoned upon such Writs; also a Statute concerning the Price, Weight, Measure, *&c.* of several Commodities.

ASSI'ZE *of darreign Presentment*, is a Writ which lies where a Man and his Ancestors have presented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it becoming void by his Death, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church.

ASSI'ZE *of the Forest*, is a Statute concerning Orders to be observed in the King's Forest.

ASSI'ZE *of Mort d'Ancestor*, is a Writ which lies where one's Father, Mother, Brother, *&c.* died possessed of Lands or Tenements, and after the Death of him or her, a Stranger gets Possession of them.

ASSI'ZE *of Novel Disseisin*, is a Writ, where a Tenant is lately disseized, or dispossessed of Lands or Tenements.

ASSI'ZE *de Utrum*, is a Writ which lies for a Parson against a Layman, or a Layman against a Parson, for Land or Tenement, for which it is doubtful whether it be Lay-fee or Free-alms.

Clerk of ASSI'ZE, an Officer who sets down all Things judiciarily done by the Justices of Assize in their Circuits.

ASSI'ZER *of Weights and Measures*, an Officer who has the Care and Oversight of those Matters.

An ASSO'CIATE [*un Associé*, F. of *Socius*, L.] a Companion or Partner.

To ASSO'CIATE [*associer*, F. *associare*, L.] to bring into Society or Fellowship; to join or keep Company with.

ASSOCIA'TION, an entering into Society with others. *F.* of *L.*

ASSOCIA'TION [in *Law*] a Patent from the King to Justices of Assize, to admit others as Colleagues in that Affair.

ASSO'DES, a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are but moderately warm, but with a great Heat within, *&c.*

To ASSOY'L [in *Law*] signifies to set free from Excommunication.

To ASSUBJUDICATE, to subdue. *Shakespear.*

ASSUEFAC'TION, an accustoming one's self to any thing. *L.*

To ASSUME [*assumere*, L.] to take to or upon one's self.

ASSUMP'SIT [*Law Term*] a voluntary Promise made by Word of Mouth, whereby a Man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing for and to another.

ASSUMP'TION, an assuming or taking; an Inference upon. *L.*

ASSUMP'TION [in *Logick*] is the Minor, or Second Proposition of a Categorical Syllogism.

ASSUMP'TIVE, that is or may be taken. *L.*

ASSU'RANCE [*Asseurance*, F.] Certainty, Confidence.

To ASSUR'E [*asseurer*, F.] to affirm or assert, to warrant, to undertake or promise a Thing.

To ASSWA'GE [probably of *ad* and *suadeo*, L. to persuade or bring to] to allay or appease, to abate, or grow calm.

ASSOT'TE, to assotte a Woman, *i. e.* to be mad after her. *O.*

ASTEISMUS [ἀστεισμὸς, Gr.] Civility, Courtesy, Pleasantness.

ASTEISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein some pleasant Jest is expressed; a kind of Irony.

AS'TERISK [*Asterisque*, F. *Asteriscus*, L. of ἀστερίσκος, Gr.] a little Mark like a Star (*) set over a Word or Sentence, denoting some Defect, or something to be noted.

AS'TERISM [*Asterisme*, F. *Asterismus*, L. of ἀστερισμός, Gr.] a Constellation of fixed Stars.

AS'TER'T, to startle. *Spenc.* To escape, to let go.

ASTH'MA [*Asthme*, F. *Asthma*, L. of ἄσθμα, of ἄω, to breathe, or ἄζω to blow, *Gr.*] a Difficulty in Breathing, proceeding from an ill Affection of the Lungs.

ASTHMAT'ICK [*Asthmatique*, F. *Asthmaticus*, L. of ἀσθματικός, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with an Asthma.

To ASTIP'ULATE [*astipulare ad rem faciendam*] to agree, to covenant.

ASTIPULA'TION, a mutual Agreement, Assent, or Consent between Parties.

To ASTON'ISH [*estonner*, O. F. of *estre tonné*, q. d. to be Thunder-struck] to put into an extraordinary Surprize, Admiration, or Amazement.

ASTON'ISHMENT [*Estonnement*, O. F.] extreme Surprize, Admiration.

ASTOUND'ED [Erstaunet, *Teut.*] astonished. *Milt.*

ASTRÆ'A, the Goddess of Justice.

AS'TRAGAL [in *Gunnery*] is the Cornice Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

AS'TRAGAL [in *Architecture*] a round Moulding like a Ring, which encircles the Bases, Cornices, and Architraves of Pillars.

ASTRAG'ALUS [Ἀστράγαλος, Gr.] the Huckle-Bone; also the principal Bone of the Foot.

ASTRAL'ISH [among *Miners*] is that Ore of Gold which lies as yet in its first State or Condition.

ASTRA'Y, out of the way.

To go ASTRAY' [*astraviare*, Ital.] to wander out of the Way, to take ill Courses.

ASTRIC'TION [of *ad* and *stringo*] a binding to. *L.*

ASTRICTO'RIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines that have a binding Quality. See *Astringents*.

ASTRIF'EROUS [*astrifer*, L.] Star-bearing.

ASTRI'GEROUS [*astriger*, L.] bearing or carrying Stars.

ASTRIHIL'THET } a Forfeiture of dou-
ATRIHIL'THET } ble the Damage *Sax. L. T.*

To ASTRIN'GE [*astringere*, L.] to bind fast, to stop the Flux of Blood, &c. by Medicines.

ASTRIN'GENT } [*astringens*, L.] binding
ASTRIC'TIVE } or making costive.

ASTRIN'GENTS, Medicines, which, by the Thickness and Figure of their Particles, bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTROB'OLISM [of ἀστὴρ, a Star, and βάλλω, to cast, *Gr.*] a Blasting, or Planet-striking.

ASTROLA'BE [*Astrolabium*, L. of Ἀστρολάβιον, of ἄστρον, a Star, and λαμβάνω, to take, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

ASTROL'OGER [*Astrologue*, F. *Astrologus*, L. of Ἀστρολόγος, of ἄστρον, a Star, and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] one that professes Astrology; a Fortune-teller.

ASTROLO'GICAL [*Astrologique*, F. *astrologicus*, L. of Ἀστρολογικός, Gr.] belonging to Astrology.

ASTROL'OGY [*Astrologie*, F. *Astrologia*, L. of Ἀστρολογία, of ἄστρον and λόγος, Speech, *Gr.*] an Art that pretends to judge of the Influence of the Stars, and foretel Things to come from the Motion of them, and their Aspects one to another.

ASTRON'OMER [*Astronome*, F. *Astronomus*, L. of Ἀστρονόμος, of ἄστρον, a Star, and νόμος, a Law, *Gr.*] a Person skilled in the Science of Astronomy.

ASTRONOM'ICAL [*Astronomique*, F. *Astronomicus*, L. of Ἀστρονομικός, G.] belonging to that Science.

ASTRONOM'ICAL *Calendar*, an Instrument that shews upon Sight the Sun's Meridian Altitude, Right Ascension, &c. to a greater Nicety than the largest Globes now made.

ASTRONOM'ICAL *Houses*, are such as are accounted from the Noon or Midnight of one natural Day, to the Noon or Midnight of another.

ASTRONOMICAL *Place of a Planet, or Star*, is the Longitude or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, according to the natural Order of the Signs.

ASTRONOMICAL *Quadrant*, is an Instrument curiously framed and fitted with Telescopes, &c. to take Observation of the Moon, or Stars.

ASTRONOM'ICALS, are sexagesimal Fractions, so called because anciently they were wholly used in Astronomical Calculations.

ASTRON'OMY [*Astronomie*, F. *Astronomia*, L. of Ἀστρονομία, of ἄστρον, a Star, and νόμος, the Law, Rule, &c. Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of the heavenly Bodies, shewing their Magnitudes, Distances, Order, and Motion.

AS'TRUM [Ἄστρον, Gr.] a Constellation, or Celestial Sign, consisting of several Stars: In *Old Records*, it was used to signify an House or Habitation.

ASUN'DER [Ἀπὸ τοῦ, *Sax.*] in two Parts.

ASY'LUM [*Asyle*, F. of Ἄσυλον, of ἀ priv. and σύλη, a Prey, *Gr.*] a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Offenders to fly to. *L.*

ASYM'BOLICK [of Ἄσυμβολος, of ἀ privative, and σύμβολον, a Shot, *Gr.*] Shot-free.

ASYM'METRAL [in *Mathematicks*] the same with incommensurable. So Qualities are

said to be *asymmetral*, when there is no common Measure betwixt them.

ASYM'METRY [Ἀσυμμετρία, of ἀ privative, and συμμετρία, Commensurableness, *Gr.*] Incommensurableness.

ASYM'PHONY [Ἀσυμφονία, of ἀ privative, and συμφωνία, Harmony, *Gr.*] a Disorder, in Descant, a Disagreement.

ASYMP'TOTES, are certain Lines which continually approach nearer to each other; but though continued infinitely, can never meet.

ASYM'TOTICK, belonging to an Asymptote.

ASYN'DETON [Ἀσύνδετον, of ἀ privative, σύν, with, and δεσμός, a Band; or ἀ, without, and συμδετος, bound together, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, implying the Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure when Comma's are put instead of Conjunctions Copulative; as, *veni, vidi, vici, i. e.* I came, I saw, I conquered; the Conjunction & being omitted.

AT [Æt, *Sax.*] as at a Place.

ATAX'Y [*Ataxia*, L. of Ἀταξία, Gr.] Irregularity; Want of Order.

ATAXY [in *Physick*] the confounding of critical Days.

To ATCHIE'VE [*achever*, F.] in speaking of some noble Enterprize, signifies to execute, perform, or compass.

ATCHIEVE'MENT [*Achievement*, F.] the Performance of some noble Exploit.

ATCHIEVEMEN'T [in *Heraldry*] the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, set out fully with all that belongs to it.

ATEMPER, moderate. *Chaucer.*

ATHALI'AH [עתליה, of עת the Time, and יה of the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Hour or Time of the Lord] the Daughter of *Omri*, King of *Israel*.

ATHAN'ASY [*Athanasia*, L.] of ἀθανασία, of ἀ privative, and θάνατος, Death, *Gr.*] Immortality.

A'THANOR [among *Chymists*] a large digesting Furnace, made with a Tower, and so contrived as to keep a constant Heat for a long Time.

ATHA'RER [in *Astrology*] a Term used when the Moon is in the same Degree and Minute with the Sun.

A'THEISM [*Atheisme*, F. ἀθεότης, Gr.] a denying or disbelieving the Being of God.

A'THEIST [*Athée*, F. ἄθεος, of ἀ privative, and Θεός, God, *Gr.*] a Person which denies or disbelieves the Being of God.

ATHEIST'ICAL, of or belonging to an Atheist.

A'THELIN [perhaps of Aðe, an Oath, and helm, *Sax. i. e.* a Keeper of his Oath] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

A'THELING [Æðeling, *Sax. i. e.* Noble] a Title given in the *Saxon* Times to the King's eldest Son.

ATHELSTAN'FORD [*i. e.* Athelstan's *Ford*] a Place in *Scotland*, where *Athelstan* King of the *East Saxons*, ferry'd over his Army against the *Scots*.

ATHENATO'RIUM [in *Chymistry*] a thick Glass Cover, fix'd to the Cucurbite in some kind of Sublimations.

ATHE'NIAN, belonging to the City of *Athens* in *Greece*; also curious of Novelties.

ATHE'ROMA [Ἀθηρωμα, Gr.] a Swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Humour, like Pap of sodden Barley.

ATHLET'ICK [*Athleticus*, L. of ἀθλητικός, Gr.] belonging to the Art of Wrestling, Champion-like, lusty, strong.

ATHYMI'A [Ἀθυμία, Gr.] Dejection of the Spirits, Despondency.

ATLAN'TES [in *Architecture*] Images of Men bearing Pillars, or supporting the Pile of Building. *L.*

ATLAN'TICK *Ocean*, that Sea which lies between *Europe* and *Asia* on the West, and *America* on the East.

AT'LAS [in *Anatomy*] the first *Vertebræ* of the Neck, under the Head, so called, because it seems to uphold the Head.

ATLAS, a King of *Mauritania*, who for his great skill in Astronomy, was feigned by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders; whence a Book of universal Geography, containing Maps of the whole World, is called *Atlas*.

AT'MOSPHERE [*Atmosphera*, L. of Ἀτμος, a Vapour, and Σφαῖρα, a Sphere, *Gr.*] is the lower Part of the Region of the Air or Æther, with which our Earth is encompassed all round, and up into which the Vapours are carried, either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced up by the subterraneous Fire. *F.*

ATOM [*Atome*, F. *Atomus*, L. of Ἄτομος, of ἀ privative, and τέμνω, to cut or divide, *Gr.*] is such a small Particle of Matter that cannot be physically cut or divided into any lesser Parts.

To ATON'E [*q. d.* at one, *i. e.* Friends again] to appease the divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for a Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

A'TONE'MENT, Reconcilement, or appeasing of Anger.

A'TONY [ἀτονία, Gr.] a loosening of the Nerves and Sinews; Faintness, Infirmity, or Want of Strength.

A'TRA *Bilis*, black Choler, Melancholy. *L.*

ATRAMEN'TOUS, Inky, like Ink. *L.*

ATRE'TUS [ἀτρέτος, Gr.] one whose Fundament, or Privy Parts, are not perforated.

ATRO'CIOUS [*Atrox*, L.] outrageous, hainous.

ATRO'CITY [*Atrocité*, F. *Atrocitas*, L.] Cruelty, Outrageousness, Hainousness.

ATRO'PHUS [ἄτροφος, Gr.] one that receives no Nourishment by his Food, that is in a Consumption, a Starving.

A'TROPHY [*Atrophia*, L. ἀτροφία, of ἀ without, and τροφή, Food, *Gr.*] a Consumption

tion of the Body, caused by Meat not turning into Nourishment, when either the whole Body, or any particular Limb, decays and wastes away.

A'TROPOS [ἄτροπος, Gr. unchangeable, inexorable] one of the three Destinies that cuts the Thread of Man's Life, according to the Poets.

ATTACH' [*attaché*, F.] Tie, Obligation, Respect, Inclination.

To ATTACH' [*attacher*, F.] to lay hold on, apprehend, or take by Force of a Precept or Writ. *L. T.*

ATTACH'ED to, sticking close to, or adhering to the Person or Interest of another.

ATTACHIAMEN'TA *Bonorum*, [*Old Law*] a Distress taken upon the Goods or Chattels of any Person sued for personal Estate or Debt, by the legal Attachiators or Bailiffs, as a Security to answer the Action.

ATTACHIAMEN'TA *de Spinis & Bosco*, [*Old Law*] a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Forest, to take for their own Use, Thorns, Brush and Windfall, within their own Precincts or Liberties.

ATTACH'MENT [*Attachement*, F.] a laying Hands on, a seizing upon, a Distress of Goods, or an Arrest of a Person.

ATTACH'MENT *Foreign*, the Process which is used to attach a Foreigner's Goods, found within the Liberty of a City, *&c.*

ATTACHMENT *of the Forest*, is a Court held there every forty Days throughout the Year, the lowest of three Courts, the Mean being called *Swainmote*, the Highest, *The Justice in Eyre's Seat.*

ATTACK' [*Attaque*, F.] an Assault, Attempt, Charge, Onset, Brunt.

ATTACK *of a Siege*, the Works which are carried on by the Besiegers, in order to their becoming Masters of the Place by storming one of its sides.

False ATTACK, is an Effort to the same End, but managed with less Resolution; being intended only to give a Diversion to the Besieged, and so to divide the Garrison.

ATTACK *Regular*, *Right*, or *Droit*, an Attack made according to the Rules of Art.

To ATTACK [*attaquer*, F.] to assault, to charge, or encounter, to fall or set upon, to endeavour to carry a Place by Force, to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To ATTACK [in *Flank*] is to attack both Sides of the Bastion in a Siege.

To ATTAIN' [*attaindre*, F. *attingere*, L. of *ad* and *tenco*] properly to hold to; to obtain, get, or compass a Thing; to come to.

ATTAIN'ABLE, that may be attained.

ATTAIN'DER [*Attaindre*, F.] a Law Word, used when a Man hath committed Felony or Treason, and Judgment hath passed upon him; for then his Blood is said to be *attainted*, *i. e.* corrupted.

A Bill of ATTAINDER, is a Bill brought into the House of Parliament, for the Attainting, Condemning and Executing a Person for High-Treason, *&c.*

ATTAIN'DER *by Process*, is where a Person flieth after he hath been four Times publickly called into the Country, and at last is outlawed by Default.

ATTAIN'MENTS, Things attained, Acquirements.

ATTAINT' [*Attincta*, L.] a Writ lying against a Jury that has given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damage amount to above 40 s. The Punishment of such Offenders is, That their Meadows shall be ploughed, their Houses pulled down, all their Lands forfeited to the King, and their Persons imprisoned.

ATTAINT } [among *Farriers*] is a Knock
ATTEINT } or Hurt in a Horse's Leg.

To ATTAINT' [*attaindre*, F. *attingere*, L.] to taint, to corrupt, to stain the Blood, as High-Treason does.

ATTAINT'ED [*atteint*, F.] corrupted, as Flesh.

ATTAINT'ED [in *Law*] is said of such Persons, who are found guilty of Felony, Treason, *&c.*

ATTAINT'URE, an Attainting; a Corruption of Blood, *&c.*

To ATTEM'PER [*attemperare*, L. *q. d. ad temperamentum redigere*] to temper, allay, qualify, moderate, or mix in a just Proportion.

ATTEM'PERATE, temperate. *Chauc.*

ATTEM'PERAUNCE, Temperance.

ATTEM'PRE, tempered. *Chauc.*

To ATTEMPT' [*attenter*, F. *attentare*, L.] to endeavour, to undertake, to try, to make an Effort.

To ATTEND' [*attendre*, F. of *attendere*, L.] to bend the Mind to, to listen or give Ear to, also to wait on.

ATTEND'ANCE, Waiting, Service; a Retinue or Train of Servants.

ATTEND'ANT [*Attendens*, L.] a Follower, a Servant; [in *Law*] one that oweth Duty or Service to another.

ATTENES, at once. *O.*

ATTEN'TION, an Application of the Ears and Mind to a Discourse; of the Eyes and Mind to a Piece of Work. *F.* of *L.*

ATTENT'IVE [*attentivus*, L.] diligent hearkening to, heedful. *F.*

ATTENT'IVENESS, the being attentive.

To ATTEN'UATE [*attenuer*, F. *attenuare*, L. of *ad* and *tenco*] to make thin, to weaken, to lessen.

ATTENU'ATING *Medicines*, are such as opening the Pores with their sharp Particles, cut the thick and viscous Humours in the Body, so that they may easily be circulated through the Vessels.

ATTENUA'TION [in *Physick*] is a lessening the Power or Quantity of the morbifick Matter. *F.* of *L.*

AT'TER [Eyter, *Teut.*] corrupt Matter, Core, Snot.

AT'TERCOB, a Spider's Web. *Cumberland.*

AT'TERLY, extremely. *O.*

To ATTEST' [*attester*, F. *attestare*, L.] to certify, witness, assure, or vouch.

ATTESTA'TION, a Witnessing or Affirming, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing. *F.* of *L.*

AT'TICISM [*Atticismus*, L. Ἀττικιστὸς, Gr.] a Phrase or Manner of Speech used by the *Atherians.*

AT'TICK [*Attique*, F. *Atticus*, L. of Ἀττικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Country of *Attica* in *Greece:* Neat, elegant.

ATTICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] an Order of Building after the Manner of the City of *Athens:* In our Buildings, a small Order placed upon another much greater.

ATTIG'UOUS [*attiguus*, L.] joining or touching; lying by, or near to.

To ATTIN'GE [*attingere*, L. of *ad* and *tango*] to touch lightly or softly.

ATTILA'TUS *Equus* [from the *French Cheval attelé*] a Horse dress'd in his Geers or Harness, for the Work of the Plough or Cart. *O. L.*

ATTI'RE [*attour*, F.] Apparel, Dress, and Furniture.

ATTI'RE [in *Heraldry*] the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

ATTI'RE [in *Botany*] the third Part of the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the *Empalement* and *Foliation.*

ATTI'RING [among *Hunters*] the branching Horns of a Buck.

AT'TITUDES [in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] are the proper Postures that the Figure should be placed in. *F.*

ATTOL'LENS *Auriculam* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws up the Ear. *L.*

ATTOL'LENS *Naræ*, a Muscle of the Nose, serving to draw up the Nostrils. *L.*

ATTOL'LENS *Oculum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which lifts the Eye upwards. *L.*

ATTOLLEN'TES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles that, acting both together, draw the whole upper Lip directly upward and outward.

ATTON'ITUS *Stupor* } [with *Physicians*]
ATTON'ITUS *Morbus* } an Apoplexy; also a being Planet-struck, or blasted.

ATTORNA'RE *Rem*, to turn over Money, or Goods, *i. e.* to appoint them to some particular Use and Service. *O. L.*

ATTORNA'TO *faciendo* vel *recipiendo*, a Writ which a Man who owes Suit to a County, Hundred, or other Court, obtains to command the Bailiff or Sheriff to admit him to appear in his Behalf.

ATTORNEY } [*Attornatus*, L. or of *ad*
ATTURNEY } and *Tour*, F. a Turn, *q. d.* every Man in his Turn] is such a Person, as by Consent, Command, or Request, takes care of another Man's Business in his Absence, especially such as are employed for the Management of Law-Suits.

ATTORNEY *General*, is one appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs or Suits of the Crown; as *the King's Attorney-General*, &c.

ATTORNEY *Special* or *Particular*, is one employed in one or more Causes, particularly specified.

ATTOU'R, towards. *O.*

ATTOURN'MENT } [*Law Term*] a
ATTURN'MENT } yielding of the Tenant to the new Lord, or acknowledging him to be his Lord.

To ATTRACT' [*attraire*, F. *attractare*, L. of *ad* and *traho*, to draw to] to draw to one's self, to allure or entice.

ATTRACT'ING [*attrahens*, L.] drawing unto.

ATTRAC'TION [*Natural Philosophy*] that universal Tendency which all Bodies have towards one another; from which a great many of the surprising Phænomena of Nature may be easily accounted for. *F.* of *L.*

ATTRACT'IVE, drawing to, &c. F.

ATTRACT'IVENESS, the being attractive.

ATTRAP'PED, adorned. *O.*

ATTREBA'TI, the Name of the People, who formerly inhabited that Part of *Great-Britain*, now called *Berkshire. Camden.*

ATTRECTA'TION [of *ad* and *tractio*] a handling, feeling, &c. L.

AT'TRIBUTE [*Attribut*, F. of *Attributum*, L.]

ATTRIBUTE [in *Logick*] is a Property belonging to any Substance or Being.

ATTRIBUTE [in *Metaphysicks*] is a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject.

To AT'TRIBUTE [*attribuer*, P. *attribuere*, L. of *ad* and *tribuo*, to give to] to impute a Thing to one, to father it upon him.

AT'TRIBUTES [among *Divines*] are certain Properties, or glorious Excellencies, attributed to God; as that he is *Almighty, Eternal, Omniscient*, &c.

ATTRIBU'TION, Assignment, Delivery, Applying. *F.* of *L.*

ATTRI'TE [*attritus*, L. of *ad* and *tero*, L. to wear] worn, fretted, galled.

ATTRI'TION, a rubbing, wearing or fretting. *L.*

ATTRI'TION [in *Divinity*] is an imperfect Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from a Fear of future Punishment for the same, and therefore called the lowest Degree of Repentance, in Distinction to *Contrition*, which is a serious, deep and hearty Sorrow for our Sins purely for the Love of God.

AVA'GE } a Duty or Rent, that the
AVI'SAGE } Tenants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex* paid for the Liberty of feeding Hogs in the Lord's Woods. *O. L.*

To AVAI'L [*valoir*, F. of *ad* and *valere*, L.] to be advantageous, profitable, or serviceable to.

AVAIL,

AVAIL, to bring down. *Spenc.* To descend. *Chauc.*

AVAIL'ABLE, that may avail, be profitable, or turn to a good Account.

AVAIL'MENT, Advantage, Profit, Usefulness.

AVANT' [*avant*, F.] before, toward; also a Term of Disdain, as much as to say, Away, out of my Sight.

AVANT-*Fos* [in *Fortification*] a Moat or Ditch, encompassing the Counterscarp on the Outside. *F.*

AVANT-*Mure*, an outward Wall. *F.*

AVANT-*Peach*, a Peach early ripe.

AVANT-*Ward*, the Avant-Guard, or Front of an Army.

AV'ARICE [*Avaritia*, L. of *avco*, to covet] Covetousness, Niggardliness. *F.*

AVARI'CIOUS [*avaricieux*, F. *avarus*, L.] covetous, niggardly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, Covetousness.

AVAST' [of A and Hæften, *Du.*] hold, stop, or stay. *S. T.*

AVAUNT, be gone, away. *Milt.*

AVAUN'CERS [among *Hunters*] the second Branch of a Hart's Horn.

AVAUN'TER [*Vanteur*, F.] a great Boaster. *Chauc.*

AU'BURN } [Ælun, *L. S.* Dark, Brown,
AB'BURN } or Chesnut Colour.

AUC'TION [of *augeo*] properly an Increasing; also an open or publick Sale of Goods, where he that bids most is the Buyer.

AUC'TION [in *Physical Writers*] the Nourishment of any Animal Body, whereby more was restored than was lost or decayed.

AUCTIONA'RII } [*Old Law*] Regraters
AUXIONA'RII } or Retailers of Commodities; from whence comes

AUCTIONE'ER, one that sells, or he that manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCUPA'TION, Fowling. *L.*

AUC'TIVE [of *auctus*, L.] augmenting.

AUD, old. *C.*

AUDA'CIOUS [*audacieux*, F. of *audax*, L.] confident, over-bold, daring.

AUDAC'ITY } [*Audace*, F. of *Au-*
AUDA'CIOUSNESS } *dacitas*, L.] Confidence, Rashness, Saucineis.

AUD *Farand*, Children are said to be so, when grave and witty beyond what is usual in such as are of that Age. *North-Country.*

AU'DIBLE, that may be heard. *L.*

AU'DIENCE [*Audientia*, L.] hearing; also an Assembly of People hearkening to something spoken. *F.*

AUDIENCE *Court*, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of equal Authority with the *Court of Arches*, though inferior in Antiquity and Dignity.

AUDIENDO *& Determinando*, a Commission directed to certain Persons for trying and punishing Persons concerned in a Riot, or some hainous Misdemeanor.

An AU'DIT, the hearing and examinin an Account. *L.*

To AUDIT, to examine.

AUDI'TA *Querelâ* [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies for one against whom Judgment is given for a Debt, *&c.* upon his Complaint, shewing some Cause why Execution should not be granted.

AU'DITOR [*Auditeur*, F.] a Hearer. *L.*

AU'DITOR [in *Law*] an Officer of the King, or other great Person, appointed annually to examine the Accompts of all Under-Officers.

AU'DITORS *Conventual*, *&c.* Officers formerly appointed among the Religious, to examine and pass all the Accompts of the House.

AU'DITORS *of the Exchequer*, Officers which take and settle the Accounts of the Receivers, Sheriffs, Escheators, Customers, *&c.*

AU'DITORS *of the Mint*, such as take the Accompts there, and make them up.

AU'DITORS *of the Prests and Imprests*, Officers in the Exchequer, who make up the Accompts of *Ireland*, *Berwick*, the *Mint*, and of any Money imprested to any Man.

AU'DITOR *of the Receipts*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who fileth the Bills of the Tellers, and enters them, *&c.*

AU'DITORY [*Auditoire*, F. of *Auditorium*, L.] the Place where Lectures, Orations, Sermons, *&c.* are heard; also the Assembly of those that hear.

AU'DITORY *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] is the seventh Pair of Nerves that come from the *Medulla Oblongata.*

AU'DITRESS [*Auditrix*, L.] a Female Auditor.

AUD'LEY [of Ald, old, and Leag, *Sax.* a Field, *i. e.* the old Field] a Name.

AUDLEY-END, a sumptuous Palace in the County of *Essex*, belonging to the Dukes of *Suffolk*; built by *Thomas Audley*, Lord High Chancellor of *England.*

AU'DLEY [contracted of *Ethelreda*, of Æðel, Noble, and þreaþ, Fear, *Sax.*] an Abbess of the Royal *English Saxon* Blood, Wife to *Elgfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, canonized after her Death.

AVELLA'NE [in *Heraldry*, of *Aveline*, F. a Filberd] a Form of a Cross, resembling four Filberds in their Husks, joined together at their great Ends.

AVE MARY [*i. e.* Hail *Mary*] a Prayer used by *Papists* to the Virgin *Mary*. L.

AV'ENAGE [of *Avena*] Oats paid to a Landlord instead of other Duties. *L. T.*

AVE'NANT, agreeable, beautiful. *Chauc.*

AV'ENOR, an Officer of the King's Stables, who provides Oats for his Horses.

AVEN'TURE, Adventures, voluntary Feats, or Trials of Skill at Arms. *O. R.*

AVEN'TURE, by Chance, *C.* a mortal or deadly Mischance; as when a Man is drowned

or

or burned by falling accidentally into the Water or Fire; the causing of the Death of a Man without Felony. *F. L. T.*

AVEN'UE [*Avenue*, F. *quo licet venire ad*] a Passage or Way lying open to a Place. *F.*

AVENUE [among *Gardeners*] a Walk or Row of Trees, *&c.*

AV'ER, Wealth; also Bribery. *O.*

AV'ER, a labouring Beast.

AV'ER *Corn*, Rent formerly paid in Corn to Religious Houses, by their Farmers and Tenants.

AVER-*Penny*, is Money contributed towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be freed from that Charge.

AVE'RA [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Ploughman's Day's Work or Wages.

AV'ERAGE, the Breaking of Corn-Fields; Eddish, Roughings. *C.*

AV'ERAGE [in *Traffick*] a certain Allowance out of the Freight to a Master of a Ship, when he suffers Damage: A Contribution by Insurers, to make Satisfaction for insured Goods cast over-board.

AVE'RIA, Cattle, Oxen, or Horses used for the Plough. *O. L.*

AVERIIS *captis in Withernam*, a Writ for the seizing of Cattle to his Use, whose Cattle are wrongfully taken away by another, and driven out of the County, that they cannot be replevied.

AVER'MENT [in *Law*] is when the Defendant offers to justify an Exception, pleaded in bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

To AVER'R [*averer*, F.] to assert the Truth, to avouch, to prove.

AVERRUNCA'TION, a scraping, cutting off, a lopping off the superfluous Branches of Trees. *L.*

AVERS'E [*aversus*, L.] that dislikes or cannot endure a Thing.

AVERS'ION, a turning or driving away or from. *L.*

A'VERY, a Place where the Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horses.

AUFF } [probably of Alver, *Teut*, silly] a
ELF } Fool, or silly Fellow.

AU'GAR } [Navegar, *Sax.* Angree,
AU'GER } *Belg.*] a Wimble, or Carpenter's Tool for boring.

AU'GE [in *Astronomy*]. See *Apogæum.*

AUGE'A, a Cistern for Water. *O. L.*

AUGHT, any thing. *Milt.*

To AUGMENT' [*augmenter*, F. *augmentare*, L.] to increase, to enlarge, or improve any thing.

AUGMENTA'TION, an Increase, Enlargement, Improvement. *F. of L.*

AUGMENTA'TION *Court*, a Court erected by King *Henry* VIII. for the Increase of the Revenues of his Crown, by the Suppressing of Monasteries, *&c.*

AUGMEN'TUM [in *Grammar*] an Addition made in certain Tenses of *Greek* Verbs, by increasing the Number of Syllables.

AUGMENTUM *Febricum* [among *Physicians*] is a Computation from what Time the Heat of a continual Fever has seized upon the whole Mass of Blood, till it hath arrived at the Height.

AU'GUR, a Soothsayer or Diviner, who foretels Things to come, by observing the Chirping of Birds, *&c.*

To AU'GURATE [*augurer*, F. *augurare*, L.] to conjure or guess; to suppose or surmise.

To AU'GURIZE, to use or practise Divination by Birds.

AU'GURY [*Augure*, F. *Augurium*, L. q. d. *Avigarium*] Divination by the Singing, Flight, or Feeding of Birds.

AUGUST' [*Auguste*, F. *Augustus*, L.] Royal, Imperial, Majestick, Sacred.

AU'GUST, the eighth Month in the Year, so called from *Augustus Cæsar.*

AUGUS'TAN *Confession*, a Confession of Christian Faith, made by the Protestants of *Augusta* or *Augsburgh*, in *Germany.*

AUGUS'TIN [*Augustinus*, L. Majestical, Royal] a proper Name of Men.

AUGUS'TINS, or } the Black Friars of
AUS'TIN *Friars* } the Order of St. *Austin.*

AUGUSTIN'IANS, Hereticks, called also *Sacramentarians*, holding that the Gates of Heaven are shut till the Resurrection at the Day of Judgment.

A'VIARY [*Aviarium*, L.] a great Cage or Place where Birds are kept.

AVID'ITY [*Avidité*, F. *Aviditas*, L.] Greediness, eager Desire, Appetite.

AVID'ULOUS [*avidulus*, L.] somewhat greedy.

To AVI'SE, to consider. *Chauc.*

AUK } [Æpeno, *Sax.*] unhandy,
AUK'WARD } untoward.

AUK'WARDLY, ungainly.

AUK'WARDNESS, the being aukward.

AUL'CASTER [of the River *Aln*, Aolencearten, *Sax. i.e.* a perfect City] a Town in *Warwickshire.*

AUL'ICK [*aulicus*, L. of *Aula*, a Court] of, or belonging to a Prince's Court.

AULM [Almen, *Teut.*] Elm. *O.*

AULN, of *Rouen* [*Aulne*, F. of *ulna*, L.] a Measure equal to an *English* Ell; at *Lyons* is 1.016; at *Calais* to 1.052; and at *Paris* to 1.095 of ours.

AULN *of Rhenish Wine*, a Vessel that contains forty Gallons.

AUMERE, Welt, Skirt, or Border. *O.*

AUMONE, Alms. *L. T. F.*

Tenure in AU'MONE, is when Lands have been given to a Religious House or Church, that some Service be said for the Good of the Donor's Soul.

AU'MONIER. See *Almoner.* F.

AUC, ordained. *C.*

AUN'CEL *Weight* [*q. d.* Handsale Weight] a kind of ancient Instrument with Hooks fastened

fastened to each End of a Beam, which being raised upon the Fore-finger, shewed the Difference between the Weight and the Thing weighed.

AUN'CESTERS, Ancestors. *Chauc.*

AUN'CESTRY, Ancestry *O.*

AUN'DER } the Afternoon. *Chess.*
ONED'HER }

AUNT [*Une Tante*, F. *Amita*, Ital. of *Amita*, L.] a Father's or Mother's Sister.

AUN'TLERS, peradventure, or if. *Chaucer.*

AUN'TROUS, adventurous. *O.*

AVOCA'TION [of *a* and *voco*] a calling away from; a Let or Hinderance of Business. *L.*

AVOCATO'RIA, a Mandate of the Emperor of *Germany*, to a Prince or Subject of the Empire, to stop his unlawful Proceedings. *L.*

AVO'CATORY [*avocatoire*, F.] calling away, or from. *L.*

To AVOID' [of *eviter*, F.] to shun, to escape.

To AVOID [in a *Physical Sense*] to discharge, or cast forth by Stool, Urine, *&c.*

AVOID'ANCE, is when a Benefice becomes void of an Incumbent. *L. T.*

AVOIR-DU-POIS [*i. e.* to have Weight, *F.*] a Weight of Sixteen Ounces in the Pound, by which all Things which have a Refuse or Waste, are weighed.

AVOLA'TION [in *Chymistry*] a flying away, an evaporating.

To AVOUCH' [*avouer*, F.] to maintain or justify, to affirm resolutely, or boldly to assert.

AVOUCH'ABLE, that may be avouched.

To AVOW' [in *Law*] to justify a Thing already done.

AVOW'ABLE, justifiable.

AVOWEE' } one that has the Right of
ADVOWEE' } Advowson, or presenting to a Benefice in his own Name. *L. T.*

AVOW'RY [*Avouerie*, F.] when a Distress has been made for Rent, *&c.* and the Party distrained on sues a Repievin; the Maker of the Distress shall make *Avowry*, or justify his Plea, for what Cause he took it.

AVOW'TRY, Adultery.

AU'RIATE, Golden. *Chauc.*

AU'RA, an airy Exhalation, Spirit, or Vapour. *L.*

AURIC'ULA *Ursi* [with *Florists*] the Name of a Flower commonly called a *Riccolus.*

AURIC'ULÆ *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the two Ears of the Heart.

AURIC'ULAR [*auriculaire*, F. *auriculares*, L.] of, or spoken in the Ear; as, *Auricular Confession of Sins*, is such as *Roman Catholicks* whisper in the Ears of their Priests.

AURIF'EROUS [*aurifer*, L. i. e. *aurum ferens*] bearing or producing Gold.

AU'RIFLAMB } St. *Dennis*'s Purple
AURIFLAM'BE } Standard, borne against Infidels, lost in *Flanders.*

AURI'GA, a Carter, Waggoner, or Charioteer; also a Northern Constellation. *L.*

AURIGA'TION, driving or guiding of any Carriage. *L.*

AURI'GRAPHY [of *Aurum*, L. and γράφω, Gr. to write] Writing with Gold.

AURISCAL'PIUM, an Instrument to pick and cleanse the Ear from Wax. *L.*

AURO'RA [*Aurora*, L. q. d. *aurea hora*] the Morning Twilight, the Dawn, or Break of Day. *L.*

AURO'RA *Borealis*, is a white Pyramidal Glade of Light, appearing like the Tail of a Comet in the Northern Hemisphere of the fixed Stars. *L.*

AURUM *Fulminans*, *i. e.* thundering Gold, or *Saffron of Gold* [among *Chymists*] a Powder, made of Gold dissolved in *Aqua Regalis*; and is so called, because being put into a Spoon, and heated over the Fire, it makes a Noise like Thunder. *L.*

AURUM *Mosaicum*, or *Musivum*, i. e. *Mosaick* Gold, a Composition made use of by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper. *L.*

AURUM *Potabile*, *i. e.* drinkable Gold [among *Chymists*] Gold made liquid, so as to be drinkable; or rather a rich Cordial Liquor with Pieces of Leaf Gold in it. *L.*

AUSCULTA'TION, a hearkening or listening to. *L.*

AUSPI'CIOUS [*auspicialis*, L.] lucky, happy, fortunate, favourable, prosperous.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS, the being happy, Prosperity.

AUSPICE [*Auspicium*, L.] a kind of Soothsaying among the *Romans*, by observing the Flight, Chirping, *&c.* of Birds.

AUSTE'RE [*austerus*, L.] sour, harsh, severe, crabbed, stern. *F.*

AUSTER'ITY } [*Austerité*, F. *Austeritas*, L.] Severity,
AUSTE'RENESS } Strictness, Rigour.

AU'STRAL [*Australis*, L.] Southern, belonging to South. *F.*

AU'STRAL *Signs* [among *Astronomers*] the six Southern Signs of the *Zodiack.*

An AUTAN'GELIST [of Αὐτάγγελος, of αὐτὸς, himself, and Ἄγγελος, a Messenger, *Gr.*] one who is his own Messenger.

AUTAR and AULTER, an Altar. *O.*

AUTHEN'TICAL } [*authentique*, F. *authenticus*, L. of Αὐθεντικὸς, of Αὐθεντία, Authority, *Gr.*] that is of just or good Authority, generally approved or allowed of; also Original.
AUTHEN'TICK }

AUTHEN'TICKS, the Title of the third Volume of the Civil Law.

AUTHEN'TICALNESS, Genuineness, the having good Authority.

AUTHOR [*Auteur*, F. *Auctor*, L. i. e. *qui auget*] the first Cause of a Thing; the Inven-

Inventor, Contriver, or Maker of it; the Writer of a Book; the Head of a Party or Faction. *L.*

AUTHOR'ITATIVE, maintained, having, or done by Authority.

AUTHOR'ITY [*Authorité*, F. of *Authoritas*, L.] Power, Rule, Credit, Intereſt; alſo a Paſſage of a Book quoted.

To AU'THORIZE [*Authoriſer*, F.] to give Power or Authority, to impower; alſo to allow by Authority.

AUTOCH'THONES [Αὐτόχθονες, of αὐτὸς, itſelf, and χθὼν, the Earth, *Gr.*] Home-born, the original Inhabitants of any Country. *L.*

AUTO'CRASY of Αὐτοκρατία, of αὐτὸς, ſelf, and κράτος, Power, *Gr.*] Self-ſubſiſtence, Supremacy, *&c.*

AUTOCRATOR'ICAL [Αὐτοκρατορικὸς, Gr.] All-powerful, Supreme, Imperial.

AUTOGE'NEAL [of Αὐτογενὴς, of αὐτὸς, ſelf, and γεννάω, to beget, of γίνομαι, to be begotten, *Gr.*] Self-begotten.

AUTOGRAPH'ICAL, of or belonging to an Author's own Writing. *F.*

AUTOG'RAPHUM } [*Autographe*, F.
AUTOG'RAPHY } Αὐτόγραφον, of αὐτὸς, ſelf, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] the own Hand-writing or Stile of any Perſon; alſo the Original of a Treatiſe.

AUTOL'OGY [of αὐτὸς, and λέγω, to ſpeak, *Gr.*] ſpeaking of, or to one's ſelf.

AUTOMA'TON [*Automaté*, F. of Αὐτόμαλον, Gr. of its own Accord] a Self-moving Inſtrument; as a Clock, Watch, *&c.*

AUTOM'ATOUS } ſelf-moving, or that
AUTOMAT'ICAL } which ſeems to have a Motion within itſelf.

AUTON'OMY [*Autonomia*, L. of Αὐτονομία, of αὐτὸς, itſelf, and νόμος, Law, *Gr.*] living after one's own Law.

AUTOP'SY [*Autopſia*, L. of Αὐτοψία, of αὐτὸς, and ὄπτομαι, to ſee, *Gr.*] an ocular Inſpection, or ſeeing a Thing with a Man's own Eyes.

AUTOP'TICALLY, with one's own Eyes.

AUTOTHE'ISM [of αὐτὸς, himſelf, and Θεὸς, God, *Gr.*] God's Self-Exiſtence or being of himſelf.

AUTO'PHOROS [of αὐτὸς, himſelf, and φέρω, to bear, *Gr.*] a Thief taken in the very Fact, or with the Thing he ſtole upon him. *C. L.*

AU'TREMITE, another Attire. *Chaucer.*

AU'TUMN [*Automne*, F. *Autumnus*, L. q. d. *Auchimnus*] the third Seaſon of the Year, which begins quickly after Harveſt, when Grapes and other Fruits are gathered.

AUTUMN *Calvile*, a ſort of Apple.

AUTUM'NAL [*Automnale*, F. *Autumnalis*, L.] of or belonging to Autumn.

AVI'SIONS, Viſions. *O.*

AVUL'SION [of *a* and *vello*] a plucking away from. *L.*

AUX, the ſame as *Auge* and *Apogæum.*

AU'XESIS [αὔξησις, Gr. Increaſe] a Rhetorical Figure when any thing is magnified too much.

AUXILIARY [*auxiliaire*, F. *auxiliaris*, L.] helpful; that comes to aid or aſſiſt.

AUXILIARY *Verbs* [in *Grammar*] are ſuch as help to conjugate others.

AUXIL'IARIES } Regiments that are
AUXILIARY *Forces* } raiſed in the City of *London* upon extraordinary Occaſions, to aſſiſt the Trained-Bands, *&c.*

AUXILIUM *Curiæ*, an Order of Court for the Summoning of one Party at the Suit of another. *O. L.*

AUXILIUM *ad filium militem faciendum et maritandum*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, to levy a reaſonable Aid towards Knighting the King's Son, and marrying his eldeſt Daughter.

AWE [Ꝑcheꝑ, *Teut.*] Dread, Fear, Obſervance, Reſpect.

To AWAI'T, to wait for.

AWAIT, Way-laying, or lying in wait to do Miſchief. *O. S.*

AWARD' [of A and Ꝑeeꝑꝑ, *Sax.*] the Judgment of one choſen by the Perſons at Variance to make up a Difference; a Judgment or Sentence upon Arbitration.

To AWARD', to adjudge, or give away by Judgment.

AWA'Y [Apeꝑ, *Sax.*] abſent from, *&c.*

To bear AWA'Y [Apeꝑ bæꝑan, *Sax.*] to carry away.

To drive AWA'Y [Apeꝑꝑpiꝑan, *Sax.* weꝑ treiben, *Teut.*] to drive off.

An AWE-BAND, a Check upon.

AWEI'WARD, aſide. *Chauc.*

AWEINED, weaned. *Chauc.*

AW'FUL, cauſing an Awe, terrible, apt to ſtrike a Terror into; to be feared, or revered.

AWA'PED, amazed, aſtoniſhed, daunted. *Chauc.*

AWK'WARD [Æpeꝑꝑ, *Sax.*] untoward, unhandy.

AWL [Æleꝑ, *Sax.* Ꝑal, *Teut.*] a ſharp-pointed Tool.

An AWN *of Wine*, 360 Pounds.

AWM'BRY, a Cupboard for Victuals.

AWN } a Scale or Huſk of any thing; the
ANE } Spire or Beard of Barley, or any bearded Grain. *C.*

AWN'ING [*Sea Term*] a Sail or Torpawling, hung over any Part of a Ship; or a Canopy over a Wherry.

AWN'SEL *Weight*, a poiſing of a Joint of Meat, *&c.* in the Hand only, without putting it into the Scales. See *Aunſel.*

AWREA'KED [Appeçan, *Sax.*] wreaked, revenged. *Chauc.*

AX-

AX } [Acre, *Sax.* Æxt, *Teut.* Ἀξίνη, *Gr.*] a Carpenter's Tool; also the same with *Axis*.
AXE }

AX'HOLM [Ѳaxanholm, *S.* from the Town *Axel*, and Ꝑolm, an Isle having many Rivers in it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

AXIL'LAR } [*axillaire*, F. of *axillaris*, L.] belonging to the Arm-pit.
AXIL'LARY }

AXIL'LARY *Artery* [among *Anatomists*] is that which passes from the Trunk of the *Aorta* into the Arm-pits.

AXILLARY *Veins*, two Branches of the Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, which go up the Arm-pits.

AXIN'OMANCY [of Ἀξίνη and μαντεία, Gr.] Divination by Hatchets. *Gr.*

AXI'OM [*Axiomé*, F. *Axioma*, L. of Ἀξίωμα and ἀξιῶμαι, I account worthy, or ἀξιόω, Gr.] is a common self-evident Principle, which is so clear in itself, that it is not capable of being made clearer by any kind of Proof, but what all will easily admit of as soon as they understand the Terms of such Principles, or Propositions.

AXIOM [in *Logick*] is the disposing of one Argument with another, whereby a Thing is said to be, or not to be.

AX'IS, an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach, *&c.*

AX'IS [in *Anatomy*] the third Vertebra from the Skull; also that quiescent Right Line of a Vessel, which is always equidistant from the Sides.

AXIS [in *Geometry*] is a straight Line conceived to proceed from the *Vertex* or Top of the Figure to the Base.

AXIS [of a *Circle* or *Sphere*] is a straight Line, passing through the Center, from one Side to another; the same as *Diameter*.

AXIS [of a *Conick Section*] a Line that goes through the Middle of the Figure, and is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

AXIS [of a *Cylinder*] is that quiescent Right-Line, about which the Parallelogram is turned, which, by its Revolution, forms the *Cylinder*.

AXIS *Determinate* [in an *Hyperbola*] is a Right Line, which divides it into two equal Parts, and at Right-Angles, an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel one to another within the Hyperbola.

AXIS *in Peritrochio* [in *Mechanicks*] is a Machine for the raising of Weights, consisting of a Cylindrical Beam, which is the Axis, lying horizontally, and a Wheel, called the *Peritrochium*.

AXIS *of Rotation*, or } [in *Geometry*]
AXIS *of Circumvolution*, } is an imaginary Line, about which any plain Figure is conceived to be turned for the making a Solid.

AXIS, *&c.* [in *Opticks*] the Ray which of all that are sent to the Eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which, by Consequence, passes through the Center of the Eye.

AXIS *Common* } [in *Opticks*] a Right Line
AXIS *Mean* } drawn from the Point of Concourse from the two Optick Nerves, through the Middle of the Right Line, which joins the Extremity of the same Optick Nerves.

AXIS [of a *Glass*] a Right Line drawn perpendicularly through the Center of the Sphere, which the Glass Figure is the Segment of.

AXIS *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a Right Line drawn through the Point of Incidence, and perpendicular to the Refracting Surface.

AXIS *of Refraction*, is that which is made by the *Ray of Incidence*, directly prolonged on the Inside of the second Medium by the Ray of Refraction.

AXIS *of the World* [in *Astronomy*] is an imaginary Line, conceived to pass through the Center of the Earth, from one Pole to the other, about which the whole Frame of the Universe moves.

AXIS [of the *Zodiack*] is a Line conceived to pass through the Earth, and to be terminated in the Poles of the *Zodiack*.

AX'LE-*Tree*, a Piece of Wood under a Cart, Waggon, Coach, *&c.* on which the Wheels turn.

AXLE-*Tree Pins*, two long Irons with round Heads, that hold the Axle-tree to the Cart's Body.

AX'MINSTER [of the River *Ax*, and a *Minster*, for which it was accounted famous] a Town in *Devonshire*.

An AYL [Aȣel, *Sax.*] an Illness, Sickness, *&c.*

AYL'ING [Aȣlige, *Sax.*] sickly.

To AYL [Aȣlian, *Sax.*] to be sick, in Pain.

AYE } [Apa, *Sax.*] for ever, always,
AY'EL } again. *Spen. Chauc.*

AY'ENWARD, back again. *O.*

AYMS [*Abisme*, Ital. οἴμοι, Gr.] alas.

AY'EL, is a Writ lying where the Grandfather was seized in his Demesne the same Day he died, and a Stranger enters the same Day, and dispossesses the Heir. *F.*

AYEN } against, instead of. *Chauc.*
AYENST }

An AY'RY *of Hawks* [of Ꝑyra, *Teut.* Eggs; because at that time hatched of Eggs] a Nest or Company of Hawks.

AYZAMENTA [*Law Term*] Easements in Grants of Conveyance includes any Liberty of Passage, High-way, Water-course, *&c.* for the Ease of the Tenant.

AZAL'DUS, a poor sorry Horse, or Jade. *O. L.*

AZAMO'GLANS, young Men among the *Turks*, trained up to be Janizaries.

AZARI'AH [עזריה, of עזר, the Help, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Help of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

A'ZEMECH, the Virgin's Spike, the Name of a Star. *Arab.*

AZERA'DACH, the Bead-tree.

A'ZIMEN *Degrees* [among *Astrologers*] are certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, so called, because Persons born when any of them ascend, are commonly afflicted with Lameness or some other natural Imperfection.

AZIMUTH, is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Meridian of the Place, and any other Azimuth-Circle.

AZIMUTH-*Compass*, an Instrument used to take the Sun's Amplitude or Azimuth, to find the Variation of the Compass.

AZIMUTHS [in *Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the Zenith and Nadir, and consequently are at Right-Angles to the Horizon.

AZO'RES, certain Islands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, in 40 Degrees South Latitude, where some Geographers place the first Meridian for counting the Latitude.

AZO'RIUM, the Azure, or Blue Colour. *O. L.*

A'ZOTH [in *Chymistry*] the Mercury of any Metallick Body; an universal Medicine.

AZU'RAL, of, or pertaining to Azure or a Blue Colour like to the Sky. *Shakesp.*

A'ZURE [*Azur*, F. of *Lazulus Lapis*, L.] the Sky Colour, or light Blue.

A'ZURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies a blue Colour in the Coats of Arms of all Persons under the Degree of Barons.

The AZURE, the Sky or Firmament.

A'ZYGOS [Ἄζυγος, Gr.] a Vein about the Heart, which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, and reaches to the Vertebras of the Back.

A'ZUMA } [Ἄζυμος, of ἀ without, and
A'ZYMES } ζύμη, Leaven, *Gr*] the Feast of Unleavened Bread among the *Jews*.

B A

B, An Abbreviation; as B. A. *Baccalaureus Artium, i. e.* Bachelor of Arts.

B [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Bass* or *Basso*.

B. C. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Basso Continuo*.

B. V. *Beata Virgo, i. e.* the Blessed Virgin.

B. MI, the third Note in the Gam-ut, or Scale of Musick.

BA'AL [בעל, *H. i. e.* a Lord or Possessor, *Syr.*] the Name of an Idol.

BA'AL-ZE'BUB } [בעל זבוב, *H.*
BEL-ZEBUB } *i. e.* the Lord of Flies, or Devils] a certain Idol.

BA'ALIM [בעלים Lords, *Syr.*] the Plural Number of *Baal* or *Bel*, a God of the *Phœnicians* and *Samaritans*.

BA'ANITES, Heretics, Followers of one *Baanes*, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees*, in the Ninth Century.

BA'ARD, a sort of Sea-Vessel, or Transport-Ship. *O. R.*

BAA'SHA [בעשא, *H. i. e.* making or pressing together] a King of *Israel*.

To BAB'BLE [*babiller*, F.] to talk impertinently, to prate.

BAB'BLE [*Babil*, F.] idle Talk.

BAB'BLER [*Babillard*, F.] one who talketh too much, or impertinently.

BA'BE } [of *Babolo*, Ital. as some imagine;
BA'BY } others of *Bab*, being a Word of an easy Pronunciation, and one of the first used by Infants; others from *Puppus* or *Puppa*, thence Bube, *Teut.* tho' Bube signifies a young Boy, and not an Infant; it seems more likely to be a Contraction of the *Italian* Word *Bambino*] an Infant; also the wooden Image of a Child.

BA'BEL } [בבל, *H. i. e.* Confusion]
BAB'YLON } a Tower built by the Descendants of *Noah*, after the Flood; also the chief City of the *Assyrian* Monarchy.

BA'BEWRIES } strange Antick Works.
BA'BEURIES } *O.*

BABOO'N [*Babion* or *Babouin*, F. Some derive it of *Babe*, with the Termination *on*, *q. d.* a great Babe, from its Resemblance to Mankind] a large kind of Monkey.

BACCALAUREA'TUS, a Bachelor's Degree. *L.*

BACCALAU'REUS [of *Bacca laurea*, L. a Bayberry, because anciently they used to have their Heads adorned with a Garland of Bayberries] a Bachelor in the University.

BAC'CHANALS, the drunken Feasts or Revels of *Bacchus* the God of Wine.

BACCHANA'LIAN, a riotous Person.

To BACCHANALI'ZE, to imitate the *Bacchanals*.

BACHARACH-*Wine* } a sort of Rhenish
BA'CRAG } Wine that is very excellent.

BACCHA'TION, Rioting, Revelling. *L.*

BAC'CHICK [*Bacchicus*, L. of *Bacchus* the God of Wine] mad, frantick.

BAC'CHIUS, is a Foot in *Latin* Verse, consisting of three Syllables, the first short, and the two last long, *as*, hŏnēstās. *Gr.*

BACCIFE'ROUS *Plants*, such Herbs, Shrubs, *&c.* as bear Berries.

BACCIF'EROUS *Animals*, living Creatures which feed upon Berries.

BAC'CULI [of *Baculi*, L. Sticks] with *Physicians*, a particular kind of Lozenge, shaped into short Rolls. *L.*

BACH'ELER } [*Bachelier*, F. *Baccalaureus*, L.] a single
BACH'ELOR } or unmarried Man.
BATCH'ELOUR } It was anciently an inferiour Knight. *Chauc.*

BACH'ELOR *of Arts*, one that takes the first Degree in the Profession of an Art or Science in an University.

BACHELOR *of a Company*, a young Member growing towards the Estate of those who sit in the Court of Assistants.

BACHELORS *Buttons*, a Flower.

BACHEL'RIE, a Company of Bachelors. *Chauc.*

BACHILE'RIA [*Old Law*] the Commonalty, as distinguished from Nobility.

BACHIL'LI, Medicines, which are of a round Figure, like a Stick, *&c. L.*

BACK [Bac. *Sax.*] the hinder Part of the Body.

To BACK, to mount or get upon a Horse; also to abet, countenance, or support.

BACK-BEAR } [*i. e.* bearing upon the
BACKBEREN'D } Back] it is used as a
BACKBERON'D } Circumstance of manifest Theft; and is one of the four Cases, wherein a Forester may arrest an Offender against Vert or Venison, where he is found bearing it upon his Back. *L. T.*

BACK-*Board* [*Sea Term*] *to leave the Land on Back-board*, is to leave it behind the Ship.

BACK-*Staff* } a Sea Instrument to
BACK-*Quadrant* } take the Sun's Altitude with one's Back towards it.

BACK-*Stays* [of a *Ship*] Stays or Ropes belonging to the Main and Fore-mast, which serve to keep the Mast from pitching forward or over-board.

To BACKBI'TE [of Back and bite] to speak ill of one behind one's Back, to slander or reproach.

To BACKSLI'DE [of Bach and ſlidan, *Sax.*] to turn back or revolt from.

BACK'STER, a Baker. *C.*

BACK'WARD, toward the Back; unwilling.

BACK'WARDNESS, Unwillingness, a being behind-hand.

BA'CON, Hog's Flesh salted and dried. [*Menagius* derives it from *Bake*, because it is dried by Smoke; but Dr. *T. H.* derives it from Beten, *Sax.* a Beech-Tree, because Hogs are fatted with the Mast of Beech.]

BACO, a fat Hog, or Bacon Hog. *O. L.*

BA'CULE } [in *Fortification*] is a kind of
BAS'CULE } Port-cullis or Gate, made like a Pit-fall. *F.*

BACULOM'ETRY [of *Baculus*, L. or Βάκτρον, a Staff, and μετρέω to measure, *Gr.*] the Art of measuring accessible or inaccessible Distances or Lines, by one or more Staves. *L.*

BACULUS *divinatorius*, a Branch of Hazel, used for the Discovery of Mines, Springs, *&c. L.*

BAD [Bad or Bæd, *Sax.*] evil, naught, hurtful, incommodious.

BAD'BURY [Badban Byrig, of Bad a Pledge, and Byrig a City, *q. d.* the Town of Hostage, perhaps because the *Vice-Saxon* Kings had the Hostages of subdued Countries there in Custody] a Town in the County of *Dorset*, once the Court of the *Vice-Saxon* Kings.

BADGE [perhaps of Bagge, *Du.* a Jewel] a Cognizance or Coat of Arms, worn by Servants of Noblemen, *&c.* or by Pensioners to a Parish or College, *&c.*

A BADG'ER [Backe, *Teut.* and *L. S.* the Cheek] an amphibious Creature, living by Land or Water.

BADG'ER [*Bagagier*, F.] a Carrier of Luggage.

BADG'ER [in *Law*] one that buys Corn or other Provisions in one Place, in order to sell them at another; a Huckster.

BAD'INAGE, Foolery, Buffoonery. *F.*

To BAF'FLE [either of *bafler*, to mock, or of *buffoner*, to affront or laugh at, *F.*] to confound by Reasons, or put to a Nonplus.

BAG [Belge, *Sax. Bulga*, L.] a Sack or Pouch.

BAG or BIG, a Cow's Udder. *C.*

BAGATE'L, a Toy or Trifle. *F.*

BAG'GAGE, Furniture and Necessaries of Soldiers, Provisions for an Army; also a Camp-Whore, a Soldier's Trull, a Punk. *F.*

To BAGGE, to swell, to disdain. *Chauc.*

BAGGENLY, swellingly, proudly. *O.*

BAGGETH, disdaineth. *O.*

BAG'NIO, a Hot-house, a Place to bathe and sweat in. *Ital.*

BAGNOLEN'SES, Hereticks, who followed the Errors of the *Manichees*, rejected the Old Testament and Part of the New; maintained that God foresaw nothing of himself, and that the World had no Beginning.

BA'HAR, at *Mocha* in the *East-Indies*, 385 *lb.* Averdupois; at *Moluccа* the lesser *Bahar* is 625 *lb.* and the greater 6250 *lb.* Weight Averdupois, by which Spice is sold.

BAJARDOUR [*Old Records*] a Carrier or Bearer of Burdens.

BAIL [*Bail*, F.] is the freeing or setting at Liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon an Action, under Surety taken for his Appearance at a Day and Place assigned; also a Limit or Bound within a Forest.

To BAIL [*bailer*, F.] to be Surety for a Person arrested, apprehended or imprisoned.

BAIL'ABLE, that may be bailed, or set free upon Bail.

BAILS [*Sea Term*] Hoops set over a Boat to bear up the Tilt.

To BAILE or *Bale* [*Sea Term*] to lade Water by Hand out of a Boat.

BAI'LIFF } a Magistrate appointed with-
BAI'LY } in a particular Province or Precinct, to maintain the Peace, to administer Justice, *&c.* also an Officer appointed to arrest Persons for Debt.

BAI'LIFF, an Officer that belongs to a Manour to order Husbandry, hath Authority to gather the Profits for the Lord's Use, pay Quit-Rents issuing out of the Manour, fell Trees, dispose of the Under-Servants, *&c.*

BAI'LIFF *Errant*, is an Officer appointed by the Sheriffs to go about the Country to serve Writs, to summon the County Sessions, Assize, *&c.*

BAILIFF *of Franchises*, is one appointed by every Lord within his Liberty, to do such

Offices

Offices within his Precinct, as the Bailiff-Errant doth abroad in the Country.

BAI'LIWICK, was the whole District within which the Trust of a Bailiwick was to be executed: And thence a whole County was formerly so called, in respect of the Sheriff; a whole Barony, in respect of the Lord Baron; a Hundred, in respect of the Chief Constable; a Manour, in respect of the Steward, &c.

BAIL'MENT, the Delivery or Writings, Goods, &c. to another Person. *L. T.*

BAIN [*Bain*, F.] a Bath or Hot-house.

BAIN, willing, forward. *C.*

BAIN, lithe, limber jointed, that can bend easily. *Suffolk.*

BAI'NARD's-*Castle* in *Thames-street*, in *London*, so called from *William Bainard*, Baron of *Dunmow*, the Builder of it.

BAIR'MAN, a poor insolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in Court, that he was not worth more than five Shillings and five Pence. *O. L. T.*

To BAIT [bitan, *Sax.* Baetzen, *Teut.*] to allure or entice by Bait.

To BAIT [batan, *Sax.*] to set Beasts a fighting together.

To BAIT [batan, *Sax.*] to take some Refreshment on a Journey.

To BAIT [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said *to bait*, when she claps her Wings, or stoops to her Prey.

BAIZE [Bay, *Teut.* or perhaps of *base*, *q. d.* coarse Cloth, or *bayatte*, the same] Freeze of *Baia*, a City of *Naples*, or *Colchester* in *England*, &c.

To BAKE [bacian, *Sax.* Backen, *Teut.*] *i. e.* to seethe, dress, or roast in an Oven.

As you brew, so you shall bake.

This Proverb is applicable to such as act Hand over Head, in Matters of Moment, without the Precaution of good Counsel and Advice; and all the Slips, Mismanagements and Afflictions of both Old or Young, through Rashness of Oversight, are exposed to this bitter Taunt; *As she has brew'd, e'en so let her bake:* So the Father says to a Daughter that has married, to her Misfortune, without his Consent.

BAKER LEG'D, straddling with the Legs bowing outward.

BA'LAAM } [בלעם of בלו without
BIL'EAM } and עם People, or בלע the Swallowing up or Destruction, and עם of the People, *H.*] a Prophet among the *Israelites*.

BAL'AD [*Balade*, F.] a Song. See *Ballad.*

BA'LAK [בלק, *H. i. e.* he emptied or destroyed] a King of the *Moabites*.

BAL'ANCE [*Balance*, F. of *Bilanx*, L.] a Pair of Scales, an even Weight.

BAL'ANCE [in *Merchants Accompts*] is when the Debtor and Creditor Sides are made even.

The BAL'ANCE, one of the Mechanical Principles or simple Powers, which serves to find out the Equality or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

BAL'ANCE [of *Trade*] the Difference between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and that of our own Products exported into other Nations.

BAL'ANCE [of a *Watch* or *Clock*] is that Part of it which by its Motion regulates and determines the Beats.

To BAL'ANCE [*balancer*, F.] to make even Weights; to make even an Accompt.

BALA'NI [among *Naturalists*] Excrescences which commonly stick to the Shells of larger Sorts of Sea Shell fish.

BALBU'TIES, stammering Speech. *L.*

BAL'AST. See *Ballast.*

BALCONY [*Balco*, Ital. *Balcon*, F.] a Frame before the Window of an House.

BALD [Bal, *C. Br. Minshew* derives it of Bald, *Teut.* quick, because old Men are prompt to Anger and Baldness. This is pretty far fetched, and might sooner be derived of Bahl, *Teut.* bearing the same Signification. Besides Baldness is not peculiar to old Age only] without Hair.

BAL'DACHIN, is a Building in Form of a Canopy or Crown, supported by Pillars for the Covering of an Altar: A Canopy carried over the Host, in Popish Countries, in Procession.

BAL'DERDASH [perhaps of Bald, *Sax.* and *dash* to mingle, *q. d.* any thing mixed without Discretion] a Mingle-mangle, a confused Discourse.

BALD'MONY, an Herb so called. *Meum.* L.

BALD'READ [of Bald, bold, *Sax.* and rede Counsel, *S. q. d.* that is bold in Counsel] the last King of *Kent*.

BALD'WIN [of Bald, bold, *Sax.* and Winnen, to overcome, *Teut. i. e.* Bold Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

BALE [of Bæl, *S.*] Grief, Misery. *Spencer.* Trouble, Sorrow. *Chauc.*

BALE [Bale, *Du.* Ball, *Teut.* *Balle* or *Balot*, F.] a Pack of any sort of Goods.

To BALE } [*Balayer*, F. to brush] to lade
To BAIL } Water out of a Boat or Ship's Hold with Buckets. *S. T.*

BALE'FUL [Bæl Grief, and full, *Sax.*] sorrowful, woeful. *O.*

BALEU'GA, a Territory or Precinct. *O.*

BA'LIOL *College*, in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Baliol*, Father of the King of *Scots* of that Name.

BALI'VO *amovendo*, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for not residing in his Bailiwick.

A BALK [of *valicare*, Ital. to pass by] a Furrow or Ridge of Land between two Furrows.

A BALK, a Baffle or Disappointment; also Damage, or Prejudice.

A BALK [Balcke, *Teut.*] a great Beam. *Chauc.*

To BALK [*valicare*, Ital.] to frustrate, disappoint, discourage, neglect.

BALK-STAFF, a Quarter-staff. *C.*

BALK'-

BALK'ERS, Persons who from a high Place on the Shore shew the Passage of Shoals of Herrings to Fishermen.

BALL [Bal, Du. Ball, Ger.] any round Thing.

A BALL [Bal, F.] a publick Dancing-Meeting.

BALL *and Socket*, a Device made of Brass, to hold any Mathematical Instrument on a Staff, as Quadrant, Telescope, &c.

BAL'LAD, a Song commonly sung up and down the Streets.

BAL'LAST [Ballast, Teut.] Sand, Gravel, or Stones, laid in the Ship's Hold, to make her sail upright.

To BAL'LAST [bæhlestan, S.] to load with Ballast.

BAL'LAST *Shot* [with *Sailors*] a Ship is said so to be, when the Ballast has run from one Side to the other.

To trench the BALLAST [*Sea Term*] is to divide or separate it.

BAL'LISTER } [*Balustre*, F.] the lateral
BAL'LUSTER } Part or side. Part of a Scroll in the Capital of the *Ionick* Column; a little Pillar or Rail, such as are on the Outside of Cloisters, Galleries, &c.

BALLI'VA, a Bailiwick. *O. L.*

BAL'LOCKS [Bellucar, S. or of Ball, *Eng.* from their Roundness] the Cods of a Man or Beast.

BAL'LON } [*Ballon*, F.] a Foot-ball;
BALLO'ON } also a great Ball with which Noblemen and Princes use to play.

BAL'LON } [in *Chymistry*] a large Receiver
BA'LON } or Vessel, to receive what is distilled or drawn off by the Fire.

BAL'LON [in *Architecture*] is a round Globe or Top of a Pillar. *F.*

BAL'LOT [*Balote*, F.] a little Ball, &c. used in giving of Votes.

To BAL'LOT [*balloter*, F.] to vote by Balloting.

BALLOTA'TION } a Manner of chusing
BAL'LOTING } Officers by Balls of different Colours, according to the Diversity of Candidates which stand for the Office.

A BAL'LOW, a Pole, a long Stick, a Quarter-Staff, &c. *Shakesp.*

BALLUSTRA'DE [in *Architecture*] a Row of Ballusters.

BALM, the same as Balsam; also the Juice of a Tree growing in *Palestine* and *Egypt*.

BALM } [*Baulm*, F. *Balsamum*, L.
BALM-*Mint* } of Βάλσαμον, Gr.] a sweet smelling Herb.

BALM-*Apple*, a sort of Plant.

BAL'NEARY [*Balnearium*, L.] a Bathing-Place, a Bagnio.

BAL'NEUM *Arenæ* } [among *Chymists*]
BAL'NEUM *Arenosum* } is a Sand-bath, when Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, &c. are infused with Water in a *Cucurbite*, and, being close stopp'd, are set in hot Sand. *L.*

BALNEUM *Mariæ* [among *Chymists*] is when a *Cucurbite* is close stopped, and placed in a Vessel of hot Water; so that the Water being gently and gradually heated, may always keep the *Cucurbite* in even Temperature of Heat.

BALNEUM *Vaporis* } [among *Chymists*]
BALNEUM *Vaporosum* } is when a Vessel is set in another, half full of Water, and is heated from Vapours that arise from hot boiling Water. *L.*

BALOTA'DE [in *Horsemanship*] a Leap in which a manag'd Horse offers to strike out with his Hind-legs, but does it not, only making an Offer, and shewing the Shoes of his Hind-feet.

BAL'SAM [Balsam, Teut. *Baum*, F. *Balsamum*, L. of Βάλσαμον, Gr.] the Juice of the Balsam or Balm-tree; also some other natural Balsams, as that of *Tolu*, *Peru*, &c. also several Medicinal and Chymical Compositions, as *Apoplectick Balsam*, &c.

BALSAM *of Saturn* [in *Chymistry*] a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, with Spirit or Oil of Turpentine, digested till the Matter has gained a red Tincture.

BALSAM *of Sulphur* [among *Chymists*] is the Oily Parts of Sulphur, dissolved in Oil of Turpentine, &c.

BALSAMEL'LA, the Juice of an *Arabian* Tree, called *Opobalsamum*.

BALSAM'ICK [*Balsamique*, F. *Balsamicus*, L.] having the Quality of Balsam, or belonging to Balsam.

BALSTAFF, a Quarter-staff. *Chauc.*

BALTHA'ZAR [בלתצר of בלי without, and אוצר Treasure. *H. i. e.* without Treasure] a proper Name of Men.

BAL'TICK, the Sea belonging to *Baltia*, an Island in the *German* Ocean.

BAMBO'E, a sort of Cane; also an *East-Indian* Measure about five Pints *English*.

BAM'BOROUGH [of Bebbanburgh, S. from Queen *Bebba*, who erected it, says *Bede*] a Town in *Northumberland*, once the Court of the Kings of it.

BAN [*Ban*, F.] a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, for the observing of Martial Discipline, &c.

BAN } a Proclamation, by which all
Arier BAN } that hold Lands of the Crown of *France*, are summoned to serve the King in his Wars, some privileged Persons excepted, *F.*

BAN'BURY [of Bana, Manslaughter, and Byrigh, S. a City, perhaps so called from some great Slaughter there] a Town in the County of *Oxford*.

BAN'CAL, an *East-Indian* Weight, containing 16 9 10ths Drams Avoirdupois.

BANCA'LIA, Cushions or Coverings for Seats and Benches. *O. L.*

BAN'CUS [*Bancus*, L.] a Bench, Table, or Stall, on which Goods are exposed to Sale: Also a Place of Judicature; a Tribunal.

BAND [Band, S. *Bande*, F.] any Sort of

of Stuff to bind with; a Company of Four Soldiers.

BAND [in *Architecture*] one of the Divisions of the Architrave.

The BAND *of Pensioners*, a Company of Gentlemen bearing Halbards, attending the Person of the King on solemn Occasions.

TRAIN-BANDS } Regiments made up
TRAINED-BANDS } of the Inhabitants of a City, *&c.* trained up to Arms.

BAND-*Dog*, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Mastiff.

BANDAGE [*Bandage*, F.] a binding or tying up.

BANDAGE [among *Surgeons*] Linen-cloth fitted for binding up Wounds, Sores, *&c.* a Fillet, Roller, *&c.*

BAND'ED, confederated.

BAND'ELET [*Bandelette*, F.] a little Band, Fillet or String.

BAND'ELET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament encompassing a Pillar quite round about like a Ring.

BANDIT'TI [*Bandit*, F. *Bando*, Ital. an Edict of *bandire* to out-law] out-lawed Persons in *Italy*. Of these there are two Sorts; the first are such as have made their Escape, or are exiled, having committed some Crime; the second are Persons who have been forced to quit their Habitations, and go into another Territory, for fear of Imprisonment for Debt; the former are Robbers, the latter are quiet harmless People, who keep Shops or Publick-Houses. They are known by wearing a long Pistol by their Side.

BAN'DLE, a *Irish* Measure of two Feet in Length.

BANDOLEE'RS } [*Bandouliers*, F.] little
BANDELI'ERS } wooden Cases covered with Leather; each of them containing a Charge of Powder for a Musket, of which every Musketeer usually wore twelve, hanging on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BAN'DON, a Company, a Retinue. *C.*

BANDO'RE [*Pandura*, L. of Πάνδουρα, Gr.] a Musical Instrument.

BAND-ROL [*Banderole*, F.] a little Flag or Streamer; also the fringed Silk-Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

BAN'DY, a sort of crooked Club or Stick, to play at Ball with.

To BANDY [*bander*, F.] to make a Party at Tennis-play; to toss about; to debate or canvass; to gather into a Faction.

BANE [Bana, *Sax.* a Murderer, a Slayer or Killer of Men] Destruction, Ruin.

BANES. See *Banns*.

BA'NE-WORT, Nightshade, *Solanum. L.*

To BANG [of Bengel, a Stick, *Teut.*] beat with a Stick.

BAN'GLE *Eared* [of Bendan, *Sax.* to hang down] flag-ear'd.

BANG'OR [once Banchor, q. Benchor, *i. e.* a Capital Choir] a Bishop's See in the County of *Caernarvon*.

BA'NIANS, a certain Sect among the *Indians*.

To BAN'ISH [*bannier*, F. Abbannan, *Sax.*] to turn or send out of his native, into some foreign Country.

BAN'ISHMENT [*Banissement*, F.] the being banished.

BAN'ISTERS. See *Balluster*.

BANK [Banc, *Sax.* Bandbanck, *Teut.*] a little Hill or rising Ground, or Shelf in the Sea.

BANC [*Bank*, F. *Bancus*, L.] the Bench or Seat of Judgment.

A BANK [*Banque*, F. *Bancus*, L.] a Place where there is a great Sum of Money taken in, and let out to Use, returned by Exchange, or otherwise disposed of for Profit.

BANK, a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Fir-wood unsplit, from four to ten Inches square, and of any Length.

BANK'ER [*Banquier*, F.] a Trader in Money, or one that keeps a Bank, or gives Bills to receive Money from Place to Place, a Money Goldsmith.

BANKERS *Browded*, Cushions embroidered. *O.*

BANKRUP'CY } [*Banqueroute*, F.] the
BANKRUPT'CY } Act of turning Bankrupt.

BANK'RUPT [*Bonqueroute*, F. *q.* of *Bancus* and *rumpere*, L.] one who by the Laws of the Land is obliged by his Creditors to yield up his Goods, Chattels, Estate and Debts, *&c.* for their Use, till they are discharged of their respective Debts as far as the said Estate, *&c.* will allow; also a Trader that breaks and steps aside with Design to defraud his Creditors.

BANN } [Ban, *C. Br.* a Cry] a publick
BANNS } Proclamation, by which any thing is commanded or forbidden. *C. L.*

BANNS } of *Matrimony*, the Publication
BANES } of Marriage Contracts in the Church.

To BANN [of Bannen, *Du.*] to exclaim against, to curse.

A BAN'NER [*Banniere*, F. Bannor, *C. Br.*] a Standard or Ensign.

BAN'NERET, anciently a Knight made in the Field, with a Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner.

BANNIA'NS of *India*, a crafty, but fair-spoken People, who sell the rare Commodities of those Parts.

BAN'NIMUS, the Form of expelling a Member out of the University of *Oxford*.

BAN'NITUS, an Out-law, or banished Person.

BAN'NOCK, an Oat-Cake, tempered in Water, and baked under the Embers. *C.*

BAN'NUM } the utmost Bounds of a
BANLEU'GA } Town or Manor. *O. L.*

BAN'OCKSBOURN [*i. e.* the River of Banock] in *Scotland*, famous for the Slaughter of *Edward* II. King of *England*.

To

To BAN'QUET [*banqueter*, F.] to feast.

BAN'QUET [Banket, *Teut.*] a Feast or Entertainment, *F.*

BAN'QUET, a Part of a Branch of a Horse-bit.

BANQUET'TE, a little Bank, a raised Way. *F.*

BANQUET'TE [in *Fortification*] a small Foot-banquette, form of a Step, at the Bottom of a Parapet.

BAN'TICLE, a Stickle-back, a Fish.

To BAN'TER, to amuse, to play upon, to jest, to jeer.

A BAN'LING, a young Child.

BAP'TIS'M [*Baptême*, F. *Baptismus*, L. Βαπτισμα, Gr. *i. e.* Washing or Purifying] the first Sacrament in the Christian Church, by which we are admitted to all the Privileges thereof.

BAPTIS'MAL, belonging to Baptism.

BAP'TIST [Βαπτιστης, Gr. *i. e.* a Baptizer] a Title of St. *John*, the Fore-runner of our Saviour.

BAPTIS'TERY [Βαπτιστηριον, G.] a Bason or Font to baptize in.

BAPTISTS, a Sect in the Christian Church, that refuse Baptism to Infants.

To BAPTIZE [Βαπτιζειν, Gr.] to administer the Sacrament of Baptism; to christen.

BAR [*Barreau*, F. *Barra*, Ital.] a Piece of Iron or Wood for several Uses.

BAR, the Place where Lawyers stand to plead Causes in Courts of Judicature; or a Place where Criminals stand to be tried.

BAR [in *Law*] is a peremptory Exception against a Demand or Plaint.

BAR [in *Musick*] is a Line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines.

BAR [in *Heraldry*] a smaller Fesse.

BAR, a Rock that makes a Harbour. *S. T.*

BAR-FEE, a Fee of Twenty-pence, which Prisoners acquitted of Felony paid to the Goaler.

BAR [to *Common Interdment*] is a general Bar, that usually disables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.

Special BAR [in *Law*] is that which falls out in the Case in hand, upon special Circumstances of the Fact.

BAR *of the Port* [*Sea Term*] a Billet thrust through the Rings that serve to shut up the Port-holes in a Ship.

To BAR [*barrer*, F.] to shut or fasten with a Bar, to stop, to hinder.

BAR-JESUS [בר ישוע *Syr.* the Son of Jesus] a Name of a Man.

BAR'ABBAS [בר of בר a Son, and אבא a Father, *Syr.* the Father's Son] a notorious Malefactor, whom the *Jews* prayed might be released, when they demanded *Christ* to be crucified.

BARA-PICKLET [*Welsh*] Cakes made of fine Flour, kneaded with Yeast.

BA'RAK [ברק, *H. i. e.* Lightning] a proper Name of Men.

BARA'CTA, a *West-Indian* Balsam.

BARALIP'TON [in *Logick*] an imperfect Syllogism, of two Universals and a particular Affirmative.

BAR'ATRY, is when a Master of a Ship cheats the Owners or Insurers, either by imbezzling their Goods, or running away with the Ship. *L. T.*

To BARB [of *Barba*, L. a Beard] to shave or trim the Beard.

A BARB, a *Barbary* Horse.

To BARB *a Lobster*, is to cut it up.

BARBACAN, a Watch-Tower. *F.*

BAR'BARA [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, each of whose Syllables prefixed before the Propositions of a Syllogism in the first Mood and first Figure, denote the Universal Affirmation of the said Propositions.

BAR'BARA [foreign or strange, *L.*] a proper Name of Women.

BARBA'RIANS, a barbarous, rude, or wild People. *Latins* and *Grecians* were accustomed to call other Nations not subject to them, *Barbarians*.

BAR'BARISM [*Barbarisme*, F. *Barbarismus*, L. of Βαρβαρισμος, Gr.] a Fault in Pronunciation, an Impropriety of Speech, a Rudeness of Language or Behaviour.

BARBAR'ITY [*Barbarité*, F. *Barbaries*, L. of Βαρβαρότης, Gr.] Cruelty, Inhumanity; also Impropriety of Speech.

BAR'BAROUS [Barbarisch, Teut. *barbare*, F. *barbarus*, L. of Βαρβαρος, Gr.] cruel, fierce, rude, wild; improper, or broken, as to Speech.

BAR'BAROUSNESS, Cruelty, Outrageousness, Clownishness, Unpoliteness.

BAR'BARY, a Country in *Africa*.

BARBARY *Falcons*, a kind of Hawks, so called, because they make their Passage through that Country.

BARBE, a Mask, a Vizard. *Chaucer.*

BARBE [*Barbe*, F. *i. e.* a Beard] whence to discharge a Cannon over a Breast-work, instead of putting it through the Loop-holes, is *to fire en Barbe*.

BARBE *Robert* [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Hogs-Ears.

BAR'BED, bearded like a Fish-hook, set with Barbs, also shaved or trimmed.

BAR'BLE [Barbel, *Teut.*] a Fish. *F.*

BAR'BER [*Barbier*, F. of *Barba*, L.] a Beard a Shaver of Beards, *&c.*

BAR'BERRY-*Tree* [of *Berberis*, L.] a prickly Shrub, bearing Berries of a tart Taste.

BAR'BES } [*Barbes*, F.] a Disease in Black
BARBLES } Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under their Tongue.

BAR'BICAN [*q. d.* a Burg Kenning, *Sax.* *Barbacanne*, F.] any Outwork belonging to a great Building; properly the Suburbs of a City, a large Street without *Cripplegate*, *London*. O L.

BARBI'GEROUS [*Barbam gerens*, L.] having a Beard, bearded.

BARBS,

BARBS [*Barbs*, F.] a sort of Armour for Horses, formerly in use.

BARCA'RIA a Barkary or Tan-house. *O. L.*

BAR'CARY [*Bergerie*, F.] Berghery, a Sheep-cote; also a Sheep-walk.

BAR'CO *Longo* [*Barcalonga*, Span.] a small, low, long, sharp-built Vessel, without a Deck, like a *West-Country* Barge, going with Oars and Sails.

To BARD, *or* BEARD *Wool* } to cut off the Head and Neck from the rest of the Fleece.

BARDS [of Bard, C. Br. *Bardes*, F.] certain Poets among the ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*, who described, in Verse, the brave Actions of great Men of their Nation; so called from *Bardus*, the Son of *Druis*, who reigned over the *Gauls*.

BARDA'CH, BARDA'CA } [*Bardache*, F. *Bardascio*, Ital.] a Boy kept for Pleasure, to be abused contrary to Nature.

BARDESA'NISTS, Hereticks, Followers of *Bardesanes*, who followed the Errors of the *Valentinians*, and denied the Resurrection of the Dead.

BARD'NEY [properly from Beerd, *L. S.* an Horse, and Ea, *Sax.* Water] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, memorable for the Tomb of St. *Oswald* the King.

BARE [Bare, *Sax.*] naked, uncovered, plain.

To make BARE [Abaran, *Sax.*] to uncover, to make naked.

A BARE, a Place made smooth to bowl in, a Bowling-Alley without Grass.

BARE *Pump*, a Pump to pump Liquor out of a Cask.

To BAR'GAIN [Bargen, *C. Br.*] a Contract.

BAR'GAIN *and Sale*, a Contract made of Manours, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* transferring the Property thereof from the Bargainer to the Bargainee.

BARGAINE'E, the Person that accepts of such a Bargain.

BAR'GAINER [*Barguineur*, F.] he that offers a Bargain.

BARGANE'T, BARGARE'T } a Ballad, Song or Dance. *O.*

BARGE [*Barca*, Ital. *Barque*, F.] a Boat commonly used for State: Also a large Vessel for carrying of Goods on a River.

BARGE *Couples* [in *Architecture*] a Beam or Piece of Wood mortaised into another, to strengthen the Building.

BARGE-*Course* [with *Architects*] Part of the Tiling of a House that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Gerkin Head.

BARGH-*Master* [Berg-Meister, *Teut.*] a Surveyor of Mines.

A BARGH-*Mote*, a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.

BAR-JONAS [ברונה, of בר a Son, and יונה a Dove, *H.*] a Name given by our Saviour to *Peter* the Apostle.

BARK [of Bark, *Dan.*] the Rind or outermost Coat of a Tree.

To BARK, to pull off the Bark of Trees.

To BARK [Beorcan, *Sax.*] like a Dog, Foxes are also said to *Bark*, when they make a Noise at Rutting-time.

BARK *Binding*, a Distemper in Trees, cured by slitting the Bark.

BARK, a small Ship with but one Deck.

BARK'ARY, a Heath-house, or Tan-house. *L. T.*

A BAR'KEN, the Yard of a Horse.

BARK *Fat*, a Tanner's Tub.

BARK *Galling*, is when Trees are galled by being bound to Stakes.

BARK'LEY [Beorceman, probably of Beorce a Beech-Tree, and Lan for Leag, a Field, *Sax.* by reason of the Plenty of Beech-Trees growing there] a Town in *Gloucestershire*.

BARK'SHIRE [of Berroc, a Wood, and Scire, *Sax.*] so called because of the abundance of Box growing there.

BAR'LEY-*Corn*, the least of our long *English* Measures, three of which in Length make an Inch.

BARM [Beorm, *Sax.*] the Head, or Workings-out of Ale or Beer, Yeast.

BAR'MOTE, a Court held within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, for regulating the Miners Trade.

BARN [Bern, *Sax.*] a Repository for any Sort of Grain, Hay, *&c.*

BARN or BEARN } a Child. *Scotch*, or *North-Country*.

BARNS or *Bearn-Teams*, Broods of Children. *C.*

BAR'NABAS, BAR'NABY } [ברנבא, of בר a Son, and according to *Jerome*, נבוא a Prophet, the Office of a Prophet being put for Consolation, *Syr. i. e.* Son of Consolation] a proper Name of Men.

BAR'NACLES [perhaps of *Bear* and *Neck*, from Bearan to carry, and Necca the Neck, *Sax.*] Irons put to the Noses of Horses to make them stand quietly.

BAR'NACLE [*Barnaque*, F. perhaps of *Bearn* a Child or Offspring, and Aac, *Sax.* an Oak] a *Soland* Goose, a Fowl in the *Bass*, an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, supposed by some to grow of Trees, or by others to be bred out of rotten Planks of Ships.

BAROM'ETER, BAROSCOPE } [*Barometre*, F. of βάρος, heavy, and μέτρον, Measure, *Gr.*] an Instrument for finding out the Variations of the Air; a Weather-Glass.

Marine BAROM'ETER, a Sea Instrument for the same Use.

Wheel BAROM'ETER, a Contrivance for the applying of an *Index* to any Baroscope.

BAR'ON [*Baron*, F. perhaps of Beorn, a Noble, *Sax.*] a Degree of Nobility next to a Viscount: Of Barons there are three Sorts; *Barons* of the Cinque Ports, *Barons* of the Exchequer-Court, and *Barons* that are Peers of the Realm.

BARON *and Femme* [*Law Term*] a Man and his Wife. *F.*

BARON *and Femme* [*Heraldry*] is when the Coat of Arms of a Man and his Wife are borne *per Pale* in the same Escutcheon.

BAR'ONAGE, the Title and Dignity of a Baron; also a Tax to be raised for the King's Use, out of the Bounds or Precincts of Baronies.

BAR'ONESS [*Baronesse*, F.] the Wife of a Baron.

BAR'ONET, the lowest Degree of Honour hereditary, founded by King *James* I. *A. D.* 1611.

BAR'ONY, the Honour or Lordship which gives Title to a Baron, comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but also of Bishops or Lords Spiritual.

BA'ROSCOPE [of Βάρος, heavy, and σκοπέω, to spy out, or observe, *&c.* Gr.] See *Barometer*.

BARR [Barr, C. Br. Baerr, *Belg.* *Barre*, F.] a Piece of Wood, Iron, *&c.* to fasten a Door, Window, *&c.* or stop up a Way.

BAR'RACAN, a sort of coarse Camlet.

BAR'RACK [*Barraque*, F.] a Hut for Soldiers to lodge in, to shelter themselves from the Weather.

BARO'CHO } a Technical Word, expres-
BARO'CO } sing a Syllogistick Mood in Logick, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative, and the other two particular Negatives.

BAR'REL [*Barril*, F. Barril, C. Br.] a Measure of Wine, Oil, *&c.* containing 2 Kilderkins, or 31 Gallons and a half; of Ale 32 Gallons, and of Beer 36.

BAR'REL *of Essex* Butter, contains 106 *lb.* of *Suffolk* Butter 256 *lb.*

BARREL *of the Ear* [in *Anatomy*] a large Cavity or Hollow behind the Drum.

BAR'REN [Bebarende, *Belg.* Unbeperend, *Sax.*] unfruitful, empty, dry, sorry.

BARREN *Ivy*, creeping Ivy.

BARREN *Signs* [in *Astronomy*] *Gemini*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

BAR'RETER } [of *Barratter*, O. F.] a
BAR'RETOR } Wrangler, Stirrer up, a Maintainer of Quarrels. *L. T.*

BAR'RETRY [in *Policies of Insurances for Ships*] signifies Dissensions and Quarrels, among Officers and Seamen.

To BARRICA'DE [*barricader*, F.] to shut up with Bars, *&c.*

BARRICA'DOE [*Barricade*, F.] a Defence made in haste, with Barrels of Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down, *&c.*

BAR'RIERS [*Barrieres*, F.] a Boundary or Defence.

BARRIERS, a Martial Exercise of Men fighting with Swords within Bars.

BARRIERS [in *Fortification*] great Stakes planted ten Foot from one another.

BAR'RISTER, a Pleader at the Bar, a Lawyer.

Outer BARRISTER, a Lawyer admitted to plead without the Bar.

Inner BARRISTER, a Serjeant or Counsellor admitted to plead within the Bar.

Vocation BAR'RISTERS, such as are newly called to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exercise of the House for the six following long Vacations.

BAR'ROW [Benepe, *Sax.*] a Wheelbarrow.

BAR'ROW *Hog* [of Beorg, *Sax.* a Boar, and Hog. *Engl.*] a Male Swine gelt.

BAR'ROW [Beorr, *Sax.*] a little Hill or Mount of Earth.

BAR'RY [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided *Bar-ways* into an even Number of Partitions.

BAR'RY-*Bendy* [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided evenly both *Bar* and *Bend-ways*.

BARRY *Islands* in *Glamorganshire*, so called from *Baruch*, a devout Man, who was interred there.

BARRY *Pily* [in *Heraldry*] a Way of dividing a Coat of Arms, by obliquely transverse Lines, into six, or a greater even Number of Pieces.

BAR'SABAS [ברשבא, of בר a Son, שבא Rest, *Syr.* *i. e.* the Son of Rest; or of בר a Son, and שוב to return, *i. e.* the Son of Conversion, *Syr.* and *Heb.*] the Name of one of the Seventy Disciples.

To BAR'TER [*barater*, F. to circumvent, *barratare*, Ital.] to truck, to change one Commodity for another.

BARTH, a warm Pasture for Calves, Lambs, *&c.*

BARTHOL'OMEW [of ברתולמו of בר a Son, תלה hanging or elevating, and מים Waters, *H. i. e.* the Son of him who makes the Waters to mount] a proper Name of Men.

St. BARTHOLOMEW's *Hospital*, in *London*, endowed for the Use of sick and lame Persons, by King *Edward* VI.

BAR'TLEMIES, *i. e.* *Bartholomew* Days, so called from Massacres or Cruelties committed on them.

BART'LET, a Diminutive of *Bartholomew*, a Sirname.

BAR'TON, a Coop to keep Poultry in; a Back-side, Fold-yard, or Out-house. *Chauc.*

BAR'TULPH [of Beorht and Ulph, *i. e.* Help in Counsel, or famous Helper] a proper Name of Men.

BA'RUK [ברוך, *H. i. e.* Blessed] a proper Name of Men.

BAR'ULES, Hereticks, who said the Son of God had only a Phantom of a Body.

BAR'ULET [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Quarter of a Bar, or Half of the Closet.

BARZIL'LAI [ברזלי, *H.* of ברזל Iron, *i. e.* as hard as Iron] a Nobleman of the *Jews*.

BAS *Chevaliers*, inferior Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee, as distinguished from Bannerets and Baronets, who were the chief or superior Knights,

BASE [*Bas*, F.] low, mean, vile; cowardly, dishonest; close-fisted, stingy.

BASE *Coin*, Money of less Value than it ought to be.

BASE *Court*, any inferior Court, which is not a Court of Record; as the *Court-Baron*, *Court-Leet*, &c. *L. T.*

BASE *Estate* } [*Law Term*] Lands or
BASE *Fee* } Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

BASE *Tenants* [*Law Term*] holding in Villenage, &c.

BASE, the smallest Piece of Ordnance; also a Fish, otherwise called a Sea-wolf.

BASE [*Basis*, L. of Βάσις, Gr.] the Bottom of any Figure.

BASE [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, arising from the common Intersection of the Secant Plane, and the Base of the Cone. *Geom.*

BASE [in *Fortification*] is the exterior Side of the *Polygon*, *viz.* the imaginary Line, drawn from the *Flank'd Angle of the Bastion* to that which is opposite thereto.

BASE [in *Heraldry*] is the lowest Part of an Escutcheon.

BASE [of a *Solid Figure*] its lowermost Side, or that on which it stands. *Geom.*

BASE [of a *Triangle*] any Side of it may be called the Base; but usually and most properly that Side which lies parallel to the Horizon, is taken for the Base. *Trig.*

BASELA'RD } a Dagger or Wood-knife.
BASE'LERD } *Chaue.*

To BA'SIATE [*Basiatum*, L.] to kiss.

BAS'IL [Βασιλεύς, *Gr.* Regal or Kingly] a proper Name of Men.

BAS'IL [among *Joiners*, &c.] is the sloping Edge of a Chissel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BA'SIL, the Herb Sweet-Basil. *Basilicon*, L.

BASILA'RE *Os* [among *Anatomists*] the same with *Sphenoides*, so called, because it forms in some measure the Base of the Skull.

BASIL'ICA } [in *Anatomy*] the inner
BASIL'ICK *Vein* } Vein of the Arm, or Liver-Vein.

BASIL'ICA [*Architecture*] a great Hall, having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Isles or Wings, with Galleries over them.

BASIL'ICAL [*Basilique*, F. *Basilica*, L. of Βασιλικὴς, Gr.] Royal, King-like

BASIL'ICK [*Basilique*, F. *Basilica*, L. of Βασιλικὴ, Gr.] a magnificent Church.

BASILICK *Constitutions*, an Abridgement and Reform of the Laws of the Emperor *Justinian*, made under *Basilius*, &c.

BASIL'ICON, an Ointment made of Pitch, Rosin, Wax, Oil, &c. Gr.

BASIL'ICUS, a fixed Star in the Constellation *Leo*, called *Cor Leonis*. L.

BAS'ILISK [Βασιλίσκος, Gr.] a Serpent called a *Cockatrice*.

BASILID'IANS, Hereticks in the second Age, who held the Errors of *Simon Magus*.

BAS'INETS, an Herb.

BA'SING [of Basing, *Sax.*] a Coat of Mail, because of the Resemblance it has thereto; a town and Castle of *Hampshire*.

BASING *Hall*, or } [once called *Ba-*
BAS'SISHAW *Street* } *singis-hawe*, from Basing a Cloak, and Ape an Hall, *Sax. q. d.* a Place for Cloth, of which Cloaks, &c. are made] a Hall and Street near the *Guild-hall* of *London*.

BASIOGLOS'SUM [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Root of the Bone *Hyoides*.

BA'SIS [Βάσις, Gr.] a Base, Foundation, or Bottom.

BA'SIS [in *Architecture*] the Foot that supports a Pillar. *L.*

To BASK [Backere, *Belg.*] to lie in a Place exposed to the Heat of the Sun.

BAS'KET [Bagaud, C. Br.] a well-known Utensil.

BASNE'TUM, a Helmet, *O. L.*

BA'SON [*Basin*, F.] a Vessel to wash Hands, &c. a Reservatory of Water.

BASS [*Bas* and *Basse*, F.] low, mean.

BASS [in *Musick*] the lowest of all its Parts.

BASS VIOL, a Musical Instrument.

The BASS, an Island on the Coast of *Scotland*, noted for the Resort of great Flocks of *Barnacles* or *Soland* Geese.

BASS, *i. e.* } a Cushion made of Straw, to
BAS'SOCK } kneel on in Churches.

BASSA' } an Officer of great Authority
BASSAW' } among the *Turks*; either a Governor of a Place, or a Commander of a Body of Soldiers.

BAS'SE, a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of Rushes, Sedge, Straw, &c.

BASSE' [of *basir*, F. to kiss, or *Basium*, L.] a Kiss. *Chaue.*

BAS'SE *Enceinte* } [in *Fortification.*] See
BAS'SE *Inclosure* } Bray.

BAS'SET, a sort of Game at Cards.

BASSET'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Bass-Viol or Bass-Violin of the smallest Size, and is called so to distinguish it from Bass-Viols or Violins of a larger Size. *Ital.*

BASTAR'DA *Viola* [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Bastard Viol. *Ital.*

BASSOO'N [*Basson*, F.] a Musical Instrument, the Bass-Hautboy.

BAS'SO [in *Musick Books*] generally signifies

fies the Bass; but sometimes in Pieces of Musick, for several Voices, the singing Bass is more particularly called so.

BAS'SO *Concertante* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Basis of the little Chorus, or the Bass that plays throughout the whole Piece.

BAS'SO *Continuo* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the thorough Bass or continual Bass, and is commonly distinguished from the other Basses by Figures over the Notes; which Figures are proper only for the Organ, Harpsicord, and Theorbo-Lute.

BAS'SO *Recitante* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Basso Concertante*. Ital.

BAS'SO *Repieno* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass that plays now and then, in some particular Places. *Ital.*

BAS'SO *Viola* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass-Viol. *Ital.*

BAS'SO *Violino* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass for the Bass-Violin. *Ital.*

BAST, Lime-tree Bark made into Ropes and Mats.

BAS'TARD [*Bâtard*, F. or of *Bas* and tardon, *C. Br. q. d.* basely descended] born out of Wedlock; false, counterfeit. *F.*

To BAS'TARDIZE, to make Bastards; also to adulterate, corrupt, marr, spoil.

BAS'TARDY [*Bâtardise*, F.] the being a Bastard; the Defect of Birth, objected to one born out of Wedlock.

To BAS'TE [*baster*, or *bastonner*, F.] to beat or bang soundly.

To BAS'TE [*bâter*, F.] to sew slightly with long Stitches.

To BAS'TE, to moisten Meat with Butter or Dripping while roasting.

BAS'TILE, a Prison at *Paris* in *France*.

BASTINA'DO [*Bastonnade*, F.] cudgelling, banging, or beating with a Cudgel. *Span.*

BAS'TION [in *Fortification*] is a Mass of Earth raised on the Angles of the Polygon, and consists of two Faces, two Flanks, and and a Gorge. *F.*

BASTION *Composed*, is when the two Sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal.

BASTION *Cut* } is one whose
BASTION *with a Tenail* } Point is cut off, and makes an Angle inwards, and two Points outwards.

BASTION *Deformed*, that which wants one of its Demi-Gorges, because one Side of the inner Polygon is so very short.

Demi BASTION, hath but one Face and Flank, and is usually raised before a Horn-Work or Bastion.

BASTION *Detach'd*, is one which is separated from the Body of the Works.

Double BASTION, is that which on the Plain of the Great Bastion, hath another Bastion built higher, leaving twelve or eighteen Feet between the Parapet of the lower, and the Foot of the higher.

Flat BASTION } is one which is placed
Plat BASTION } upon the Curtain, between two other Bastions, to shorten it when it is too long.

Regular BASTION, is that which hath its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges.

Solid BASTION, is that which hath its Earth equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space toward the Centre.

BAS'TION [of *Bâton*, F. a Staff] an Officer belonging to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the King's Court with a red Staff, for the taking such to Prison as are committed by the Court.

A BAT [Batt, *Sax.*] a Club to strike a Ball with at the Play called Cricket; also a small Bird resembling a Mouse, call'd a Rear-Mouse or Flitter-Mouse.

BAT *Fowling*, a Way of catching Birds in the Night, while they are Roosting on Trees and Perches.

BA'TABLE *Ground*, Ground in Debate whether it belong to *England* or *Scotland*, lying between both Kingdoms.

BATARDI'ER, a Place in a Garden prepared for Fruit-Trees.

BATA'VIA, *Holland*.

BATA'VIANS, People of *Holland*.

BATAI'LOUS, ready for the Battle. *Ch.*

BATCH *of Bread*, Bread of the same baking.

To BA'TE, to abate or take off from a Reckoning.

BA'TE, the Texture of Wood.

To BA'TE [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said *to bate*, when she flutters with her Wings, either from Fist or Perch, as it were striving to get away.

BA'TERSEA [once call'd *Patrick's Ea*, i.e. *Patrick's* Isle] a Town in *Surry* on the River *Thames*.

BATH, both. *Chauc.*

BATH [Bat, Baðian, *Sax.* called by *Antonius* the Waters of the Sun; and from the great Concourse of diseased People, Acmanceaster, *Sax. i. e.* the Sick Folks Town] a Town in the County of *Somerset*, famous for the hot Baths there.

A BATH [Pað, *Sax.* Bad, *Teut.*] a Place to bathe or wash in.

To BA'THE [Baðian, *Sax.* Baden, *Teut.*] to wash, to soak.

BA'THING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk is made to wash herself.

BATH'MIS [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity or Hollow in the Bone of the Arm. *Gr.*

BA'THRUM [in *Surgery*] an Instrument contrived for the Ease and Security of luxated Joints, after their Reduction. *Gr.*

BATH'MUS [among *Surgeons*] such Cavities of the Bones as receive the Prominences of others into them.

BAT'MA [at *Smyrna*] a Weight containing six Oaks, or four hundred Drams.

BATTAI'L, an ancient Trial by Combat. *F.* of *L.*

BAT'TLED, embattled; alſo having Battlements. *O.*

BATTA'LIA [*Military Term*] Battle Array, Order of Battle.

BATTA'LION [*Battallon*, F.] a Body of Foot Soldiers conſiſting of ſix, ſeven, or eight hundred Men.

To draw up BAT'TALIONS, to range a Body of Foot in the moſt advantageous manner for engaging the Enemy.

BAT'TEL } [*Battaile*, F.] an Engagement,
BAT'TLE } or General Fight between two Armies.

BAT'TEL-ARRAY, the Order of Battel, the Form of drawing up an Army for Fight.

BAT'TEL *Royal* [among *Cock-fighters*] a Fight between 3, 5, or 7 Cocks, engaged all together, ſo that the Cock, which ſtands the longeſt, gets the Day.

Main BAT'TEL, the Main Body of an Army, the ſecond of the three Lines, the firſt being the *Van*, and the other the *Rear* or *Reſerve*.

To BAT'TEL, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

A BAT'TELER, a Student in the Univerſity, that Battles or Scores for his Diet.

A BAT'TEN [among *Carpenters*] a Scantling of wooden Stuff, from two to four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

To BAT'TEN [either corrupted of *Fatten*, or of Batten, *Teut.* to benefit, or Baðian, *Sax.* to bathe] to fatten or get Fleſh; alſo to welter, roll about in. *C.*

BAT'TER [of the *French battre*, to beat, becauſe it is always well beaten together] a Mixture of Water, Flour, Eggs, *&c.* to make Pancakes, *&c.*

To BAT'TER [*battre*, F. of *batuere*, L.] to beat down, to demoliſh.

BAT'TERING *Rams* [*Military Engines*] long Beams of Timber with Iron Heads or Horns ſlung to a certain Height and daſhed againſt Walls, in order to batter them down.

BAT'TERY [*Baterie*, F.] a violent beating or ſtriking any Perſon.

BAT'TERY [in *Fortification*] is a Place raiſed on purpoſe to plant Cannon upon, thence to fire upon the Enemy.

BAT'TERY *of a Camp*, a Place where Cannon are planted, which is uſually ſurrounded with a Trench and Palliſadoes at the Bottom; and a Parapet at the Top, having as many Loop-holes as there are Pieces of Artillery.

BATTERY *d'Enfilade*, is one which ſcours or ſweeps the whole Length of a ſtraight Line. *F.*

BATTERY *d'Echarp*, is that which plays on a Work obliquely. *F.*

BATTERY *de Revers* } is one that beats
Murdering BATTERY } upon the Back of any Place.

BATTERY *Joint* } when ſeveral
BATTERY *per Encamerade* } Guns play at the ſame time upon one Place.

BATTERY *ſunk or buried*, is when its Platform is ſunk or let down into the Ground, ſo that there muſt be Trenches cut in the Earth, againſt the Muzzles of the Guns, for them to fire out at, and to ſerve as Loop-holes.

Croſs BATTERIES, two Batteries which play a-thwart one another, ſo as to beat with great Violence and Deſtruction.

BATTEU'RS *d'Eſtrade*, are Scouts of Horſemen ſent out before to make Diſcoveries, and give an Account to the General. *F.*

BAT'TING *Staff*, a Tool uſed by Laundreſſes to beat waſh'd Linen.

BATTITU'RA, thoſe Scales or Flakes which fly off from hot Iron when firſt taken out of the Fire, or beaten on the Anvil.

To BAT'TLE [in the Univerſity of *Oxford*] is to take up Proviſion in the College-Book.

BAT'TLEMENTS [ſo called of *Battle*] the Turrets of Houſes built flat, and a Piece of Maſonry on the Top of a Building or Wall like a Dent.

BAT'TLE *Abbey*, a Place in the County of *Suſſex*, ſo called by *William the Conqueror*, in Token of a ſignal Victory obtained over *Harold*, the laſt *Daniſh* King; which was the firſt Step to his reducing the whole Kingdom to Obedience.

BATTLE *Bridge*, a Place in the County of *York*. Alſo a Name of a Place in the County of *Middleſex*.

BAT'TLE [of *Batelet*, F.] a kind of ſmall Boat. *O.*

BATTOL'OGY [*Battologie*, F. *Battologia*, L. of Βατολογία, *Gr.* either of *Battus*, a Prince of the *Cyrenians*, who had a very ſhrill, or ſqueaking Voice, or *Battus* a very ſilly Poet, and λόγος, Speech] a vain fooliſh Repetition of the ſame Words over and over again in the ſame Diſcourſe; a vain babbling.

BATTOON [*Bâton*, F.] a ſhort thick Club or Stick, a Truncheon or Marſhal's Staff; alſo the Earl Marſhal's Staff.

BATTOO'N [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a fourth Part of a Bend ſiniſter; an uſual Mark of Illegitimacy.

BATTU'TA [among *Muſick Maſters*] ſignifies the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot in keeping or beating Time. *Ital.*

BA'TUS [בת, *H.*] an *Hebrew* liquid Meaſure, containing ſeventy-two Sextaries.

BA'TUS, a Boat. *O. R.*

BA'TZE, a Piece of *German* Coin, wanting one Tenth of a Penny of being 3 *d. Sterl.*

BAU'BLES, Jewels cut. *O.*

BAUBEE', a Halfpeny.

BAUD, bold. *Chauc.*

BAU'DEKIN,

BAU'DEKIN, Tiſſue or Cloth of Gold, with Figures embroidered in Silk. *O. S.*

A BAUD } [*Baude*, F. impudent] a Pro-
A BAWD } cureſs, a leud Woman, that makes it her Buſineſs to debauch others for Gain.

BAU'FREY, a Beam or Joiſt. *O.*

BAV'INS, Bruſh-faggots.

BAULK [both *Balk* and *Baulk* ſeem to take their Original of Balcke, *Teut.* ſignifying a Beam or Sommer-tree, which, being placed in the Way, is big enough to prove an Hindrance] *Figuratively*, to croſs, to diſappoint.

BAU'DRICK, Furniture. *Chauc.*

BAW'ATY, Linſey, Woolſey.

BAW'DRICK, a Cord or Thong for the Clapper of a Bell; a Sword-belt, a Jewel, *&c.*

BAW'DRY, the Employment of a Bawd or Procureſs.

BAW'DY, filthy, leud, ſmutty; alſo leud or filthy Diſcourſe or Words.

To BAWL [*balare*, L. to bleat as a Sheep] to make a Noiſe.

BAW'REL, a Hawk like a Lanner.

To BAWSE, to cry out.

BAW'SIN, big, groſs; alſo a Badger.

A BAXTER, a Baker. *O.*

BAY [Byge *Sax.* Baeye, Du.] An Arm of the Sea, coming up into the Land, and ending in a Nook.

BAY [among *Fowlers*] when a Dog detains a Partridge by barking till ſhe be ſhot, he is ſaid *to keep her at Bay*.

BAY [in *Architecture*] is a Space left in a Wall for a Door, Gate, or Window.

BAYS [*Fortification*] Holes in a Parapet, to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. *F.*

BAY, or *Pen*, is a Pond-head, to keep in good Store of Water for driving the Wheels of an Iron Mill.

BAY *Colour* [φαιὸς, *Gr.* aſh-coloured] light brown, reddiſh Colour in Horſes, *&c.*

BAY *Tree* [Βάιον, Gr.] the female Laurel.

BAY *Window*, is a round Window, or one made Arch-ways.

To Bay [*abbayer*, F.] to bark as a Dog, to bleat like a Lamb.

To BAY [*with Hunters*] Deer are ſaid *to bay*, when after they have been hard run they turn Head againſt the Hounds.

BAY'ARD, a Bay-horſe.

A BAY, a Bay-tree.

A BAY'ONET [*Bayonete*, F.] a broad Dagger to fix on the Muzzle of a Muſket.

BAYS, a kind of woollen Cloth with a long Nap.

To *play or run at* BAYS, an Exerciſe uſed at *Boſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, &c.

BAZAR, a Market-place in *Perſia* and the *Eaſt-Indies*.

BDEL'LIUM [בדלח, *H.*] the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the Bigneſs of an Olive-tree.

BE, a Prepoſition common to the *Teutonic*, *German*, *Saxon*, *Engliſh*, &c.

To BE [Beon, *Sax.*] to exiſt.

BEA'CON [Beacen, of By, a Habitation, and Ken, to diſcover, or of Beacon, or Beaconan, *Sax.* to ſhew by a Sign] a long Pole ſet upon a riſing Ground, near the Sea-coaſt, on which Pitch-barrels are faſtened ready to be fired, to give notice of Invaſions, prevent Shipwrecks, *&c.*

BEAC'ONAGE, Money paid for maintaining of Beacons.

BEAD [Beaɒ, *S.* not unlikely of Betall, *Teut.* to pray] a Prayer.

A BEADS-*Man* [Bebeɒman, of Biɒɒen, *S.* to pray] one who ſays Prayers for his Patron, *&c.*

BEAD *Roll* } a Liſt of ſuch who uſed to be
BED *Roll* } pray'd for in the Church; any long tedious Liſt, or confuſed Reckoning up of many Thoughts together.

BEA'DLE [Byɒel, *S.* of *Bedellus*, L.] a Meſſenger or Apparitor to a Court: Alſo an Officer that belongs to an Univerſity, to a Hall or Company of Citizens, to a Ward or Pariſh; alſo a Foreſt Officer, that makes Garniſhments for the Courts of the Foreſt, *&c.*

BEADS, ſmall round Balls, uſually worn for Bracelets and Necklaces.

BEADS [in *Architecture*] are Mouldings which in the *Corinthian* and *Roman* Orders are cut and carved into ſhort Imboſſments, like Beads in a Necklace.

Bidding of BEADS. See *Bidding*.

BEA'GLE [*Bigle*, of *Bugler*, F. to low or make a Noiſe, as theſe Dogs do in Purſuit of their Game] a ſort of Hunting-dog.

BEAK [Beek, *Belg.*] the Bill or Nib of a Bird.

BEAK [in *Falconry*] the crooked upper Part of a Hawk's Bill.

BEAK } [of a *Ship*] the outward Part
BEAK *Head* } of it, before the Forecaſtle, which is faſtened by the Stern, and ſupported by the main Knee.

BEAK'ER [Beker, *L. S.*] a ſort of Drinking-cup.

BEAK'ING [in *Cock-fighting*] is the fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their holding with their Bills and ſtriking with their Spurs.

A BEAL, a Whelk, Pimple, or Puſh.

To BEAL, to gather Matter as a Sore.

BEAM [Beam, *S.*] a Piece of great Timber uſed in Building; alſo a Ray of Light proceeding from the Sun, or ſome other luminous Body.

BEAM [on the Head of a Deer] that Part which bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

BEAMS [of a *Ship*] are the great main croſs Timbers which hold the Sides of the Ship together, and which alſo ſupport the Deck and Orlops.

BEAM } a Sea Monſter like a Pike,
BEAM *Fiſh* } a dreadful Enemy to Mankind, ſeizing like a Blood-hound, and never letting go, if he gets faſt hold. The Teeth of this Fiſh are ſo venomous, that unleſs an Antidote

Antidote be presently applied, the least Touch of them is mortal.

BEAM [of an *Anchor*] the longest Part of it.

BEAM *Antler* [among *Hunters*] the second Start on a Stag's Head.

BEAM *Compasses*, an Instrument made of Wood or Brass, with sliding Sockets, to carry several Points, in order to draw Circles with very long *Radii*.

BEAM [*Feathers* in *Falconry*] the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

BEAN [Bohne, *Teut.*] a well known Pulse. *Sax.*

BEAR [Bera, *S.* Bahr, *Teut.*] a certain wild Beast; also two Constellations of Stars, called the *Greater and the Lesser Bear*.

To sell a BEAR [among *Stock-jobbers*] to sell what one hath not.

To BEAR's *Skin* [Baran, *S.*] to carry, to hold up, to bring forth, to yield.

To BEAR [in *Heraldry*] a Person who hath a Coat of Arms is said *to bear* in it the several Charges or Ordinaries which are in his Escutcheon.

To BEAR [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said *to come to bear*, when it lies right with the Mark.

To BEAR [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said *to bear a good Sail*, when she sails upright in the Water; also *to bear Ordnance*, when she carries Great Guns.

To BEAR *in with the Harbour*, is when a Ship sails into the Harbour with the Wind large, or before the Wind.

To BEAR *in with Land*, is when a Ship that was to Windward comes under another Ship's Stern, and so gives her the Wind.

TO BEAR *off from Land*, is when a Ship keeps off from the Land; and when a Seaman would express how one Place lies from another, he says, *It bears off so and so*.

BEARD [Beard, *S.* Bart, *Teut.* of *Barba*, L.] Hair growing on the Chin, *&c.*

BEARD'ED *Husk* [among *Florists*] is a Rose-husk, or other such like Husks that are hairy on the Edges.

BEAR'ERS, Persons that carry any thing.

BEAR'ERS [in *Law*] such Persons who bear down or oppress others.

BEARERS [in *Architecture*] are Posts or Brick-walls, which are trimmed up between the two Ends of a Piece of Timber, to shorten its Bearing.

BEARERS (in *Heraldry*] are such as have Coats of Arms distinguished from others by Colour, or other Differences.

BEAR'ING [in *Heraldry*] is that which fills an Escutcheon; the same as *Charge*.

BEAR'ING [in *Navigation*] is the Point of the Compass that one Place bears or stands off from another.

BEAR'ING *Claws* [among *Cock fighters*] are the foremost Toes of a Cock, on which he goes.

BEARN [Bearn, *S.*] a Child. *O.*

BEAST [Best, *L.S.* Este, F. *Bestia*, L.] a Creature void of Reason; a lewd Person, Man or Woman; a Game at Cards like *Loo*.

BEASTS *of Chace*, are in Number five, the *Buck*, *Doe*, *Roe*, *Fox*, and *Marten*.

BEASTS *of the Forest* } are five in Num-
BEASTS *of Venery* } ber, the *Hart*, *Hind*, *Hare*, *Boar and Wolf*.

BEASTS *of Warren*, the *Hare* and *Coney*.

BEASTLY, acting like a Beast, nasty.

To BEAT [Beatan, *S. Battre*, F. *Batuere*, L.] to strike, knock, or back; also to get the better of, or overcome.

To BEAT [among *Hunters*] Hares or Conies are said *to beat, or tap*, when they make a Noise in Rutting-time.

To BEAT [*Hunting Term*] a Stag that runs first one way and then another, is said *to beat up and down*.

To BEAT *an Alarm* [*Military Term*] is to give Notice by beat of Drum of some sudden Danger, that all may be in Readiness.

To BEAT *a Charge*, is, by Beat of Drum, to give a Signal to fall upon the Enemy.

To BEAT *the General*, is to give Notice, by Beat of Drum, to the Forces, that they are to march.

To BEAT *the Reveille*, is by Beat of Drum to give Leave, at Break of Day, to come out of Quarters.

To BEAT *the Tat too*, is by Beat of Drum to order every one to retire to their Quarters.

To BEAT *the Troop*, is by Beat of Drum to give Notice to all to repair to their Colours.

BEATIF'ICAL } [*beatifique*, F. *beatificus*,
BEATIF'ICK } L.] making happy or blessed; belonging to the Blessed and Happy.

BEATIFICA'TION, the Act by which the Pope declares a Person to be blessed after his Death. *F. of L.*

To BEAT'IFY [*beatifier*, F. of *beatificare*, L.] to make blessed, to inrol among the Blessed.

BEATIL'LES [in *Cookery*] Tid-bits, as *Cock-combs*, *Livers*, *Gizzards*, &c. *F.*

BEAT'ING *with Child*, Breeding. *York.*

BEAT'ING *in the Flanks*, a Distemper in Black Cattle.

BEAT'ITUDE [*Beatitudo*, L.] Blessedness, Bliss, Happiness. *F.*

BEA'TRIX [*i. e.* one that makes happy] a proper Name of Women.

BEATS [in a *Watch* or *Clock*] are the Strokes made by the Fangs or Pallets of the Spindle of the Balance, or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum.

BEAU [*Beau*, F.] a Fop, a Spark, a Spruce Gentleman.

BEAU'CHAMP [*Beauchamp*, F. *i. e.* a good and fair Field] a Sirname.

BEAU'CHIEF [*Beau chef*, *i. e.* a good Head] an Abbey in *Derbyshire*, so called, probably because a great many learned Men lived there.

BEAU'DESERT [*q. d.* a pleasant Desart.] a Place in the County of *Stafford*. F.

BEAU'FORT [*Beau* and *Fort*,] *i. e.* a sumptuous and commodious Fort. *F.*

BEAU'LY [*Beau lieu*, a pleasant Place] a Tract of Land in *Hampshire*.

BEAUMA'RIS [*Beaumaris*, F. a fair Fen or March] in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

BEAU'MONT [*Beau-mont*, F. a pretty Mount] a proper Name. *F.*

BEAU'PERES, Companions, Equals, *Spen.*

BEAU'PLEADER, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, for not pleading fair; where the Sheriff or Bailiff takes a Fine of a Party, that he may plead fairly, or aptly to the Purpose.

BEAU SEMBLANT, Fair Appearance. *Chauc.* F.

BEAU'TEOUS } comely, handsome, fine,
BEAUTIFUL } fair.

BEAU'TIFULNESS, Handsomeness.

To BEU'TIFY, to make beautiful, to set off, to set out, to grace.

A BEAU'TY, a beautiful, very fair, handsome, or charming Person.

A BEAU'TY [*Architecture*] the agreeable Form, and pleasing Appearance that the Building represents to the Eye of the Beholder.

BEA'VY, a Company. *Chauc.*

BEAWD'LEY [*Beau-lieu*. F. *i. e.* a brave pleasant Place for its Situation] in the County of *Worcester*.

BEBLED'DEY, bloody. *Chauc.*

To BECAL'M [of be and kalm, *Belg.*] to make calm, to appease.

BECAL'MED [*Sea-Term*] is when the Water is so very smooth, that the Ship has scarce any Motion, or a very slow one.

BECCAFI'CO, a Fig-eater, a little Bird like a Wheat-ear, a kind of Ortolan. *Ital.* These little Birds are met with in great Plenty in Vineyards, in the Grape Season, where they grow so fat, that they lose all their Feathers, and lie so thick on the Ground, that one has enough to do to avoid treading upon them.

BE'CHICKS [*Bechica Medicamenta*, L. of Βῆχα, Gr. to cough] Medicines good for asswaging and curing a Cough.

BECK [Bach, *Teut.*] a little River or Brook.

BECK [Becn, *Sax.*] a Nod or Sign with the Head.

To BEC'KEN [Beacnian or Beccennan, *Sax.*] to make a Sign with one's Finger, *&c.*

BECLAP'PE, to bind, to entrap. *Chauc.*

BECLIP'PING, encompassing, embracing, surrounding.

To BECO'ME [Bequemen, *Ger.* of Be and Cpemen, *Sax.* to please] to fit, to adorn; also to be made or done.

BECOM'INGNESS, Decency, Suitableness.

BED [Bed, *Sax.* Bette, *Teut.*] to lie or rest on.

BED *of Snakes*, a Knot of young ones.

To BED [beten, *Teut.*] to pray. *Spenc.*

BED [in *Gunnery*] is a thick Plank which lies under a Piece of Ordnance on the Carriage.

To BED *with one*, is to lie together in the same Bed; most usually spoken of new married Persons on the first Night.

To BED [*Hunting Term*] a Roe is said *to bed*, when she lodges in a particular Place.

BED'RIDDEN, obliged to keep his Bed, through Age or Sickness.

BED *Ale* } a friendly Meeting of Neighbours or Acquaintance, at the House of new married Persons, *&c.*
BID *Ale* }

To BEDAGG'LE [of Be and Deagan, *Sax.* to dip] to dirty the Skirts or Bottom of one's Cloaths.

To BEDAS'H, to dash, or wet.

BEDDE, bad. *Chauc.*

BED'DER } the nether Stone of an
BEDET'TER } Oil-Mill.

To BEDE, to bid, *Chauc.*

BEDE [Beade, *Sax.* a Prayer] a learned *English*-Monk, called Venerable *Bede*, perhaps from his Earnestness in Prayer.

BEDE *House*, an Alms-house or Hospital.

BEDES *Men*, Alms men, who prayed for their Benefactors and Founders.

BE'DEL [Bydel, of Bidden, to publish, *&c.* *S.*] a Beedle, a Crier, one that publishes any thing. See *Beadle*.

BE'DELARY, the Precinct or Jurisdiction of a Beadle.

BED *Mouldings* [in *Architecture*] those Members in a Cornish which are placed below the Coronet or Crown.

BED'EREPE } Service which inferior Te-
BED'RIP } nants did for their Landlords in cutting down their Corn, *&c.*

To BEDEW' [Betauen, *Teut.*] to wet with Dew.

BED'FORD [Bedanford, *S. q.* Beds and publick Inns by a Ford] the Name of the Capital Town of *Bedfordshire*.

BEDI'GHT, dressed, adorned. *Spenc.*

BED'LAM [*i. e. Bethlehem*] a stately Hospital in *Moorfields* for mad Folks.

A BED'LAM } a Person that is mad
A BEDLAMITE } or distracted.

BECOL'VIN, dug in, buried. *Chauc.*

To BEDO'TE, to cause to doat, to bewitch. *Chauc.*

BEDRAD'DE, dread. *Chauc.*

BEDRE'INTE, drenched. *Chauc.*

BEDRAWL'ED, bedrabbled, bedriveled. *Chauc.*

To BEDUN'G, to dawb with Dung.

A BEE [Beo, *S.* Bi, *Dan.* Bie, *Belg.* Bien, *Teut.* Bædu, *C. Br.*] a laborious Fly which makes Honey.

BEECH [Bece, Bach, *Teut.* Buchen, *L. S.*] a kind of Tree.

BEEF [*Beauf*, F. of *Caro Bubula*, L.] the Flesh of an Ox, *&c.*

BEELD, Shelter. *C.*

BEEN [beon, *S.*] the perfect Tense of *be*.

BEE'NSHIP, Worship, Goodness. *C.*

BEER [Bepe, *S.* Ber, *Teut.*] a known Drink.

BEER } Force or Might; as *with all my*
BIRRE } *Beer, i. e.* with all my Might, *Chesh.*

BEER [among *Weavers*] is nineteen Ends of Yarn running all together out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

BEER'SHEBA [באר שבע, of באר a Well, and שבע he ſware, שבועת an Oath, *Heb.* the Well of an Oath] the Name of a Place in *Canaan.*

St. BEES, a Town in *Cumberland*, ſo called from St. *Bega*, an *Iriſh* Virgin, who lived a ſolitary Life there.

BEE'SOM [Beſm, *S.* Beſen, *Teut.* Beſem, *L. S.*] a Broom to ſweep with.

BEEST'INGS } [Byſtinz. *Sax.* Beeſt,
BEAST'INGS } *L. S.*] the firſt Milk of a Cow after Calving.

BEET [*Beta*, L.] a Garden Herb.

BEE'TLE [Bitel, *S.*] an Inſect.

BEE'TLE } [Bytel, *S.*] a wooden Inſtru-
BOYTLE } ment or Hammer for driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, *&c.*

To BEFAL' [Beoſalan, *S.* Befallen, *Teut.*] to happen.

To BEFOOL' [of *Be*, End, and *Fol.* F. or Fool, *Eng.*] to make a Fool of, to call Fool.

BEFOR'E [Beforan, *S.*] on the Fore-part, *&c.*

BEFORN [Forn, *Teut.*] before. *Chauc.*

To BEFOUL [befulan, *S.* Befaulen, *Teut.*] to make foul, to daub, to dirt, *&c.*

To BEG [Begheren, *Teut.*] to aſk, to crave with Entreaty.

To BEGET' [begettan, *S.*] to produce, to generate.

BEG'GAR [either of Begheren, *Teut.* to beg, or elſe *q. d.* Beggar, of Bag, becauſe they carry their Proviſion about in Bags] one who begs for Alms.

BEGI'LED, impriſoned. *Chauc.*

To BEGIN' [Beginnen, *L. S.* and *Teut.* Aginnan, *S.*] to make a Beginning.

To BEGIRT [Begurted] to girt about.

BEG'LERBEG [*i. e.* Lord of Lords] a chief Governor of a *Turkiſh* Province.

BEGIRT' [of Be and Girdan, *S.*] girt about.

To BEGUI'LE [of *Be* and *Guiller*, O. F. or Begalian, *S.* to bewitch] to cozen or deceive.

BEGUI'NES [Bugine, *Belg.*] an Order of Nuns of St. *Bega.*

BEHALF' [of Be and Palf, S. Behalb, *Teut.*] Part, Intereſt, Side, *&c.*

BEHA'TED [Berhatt, *Teut.*] hated. *Ch.*

To BEHAVE [of Be and Pappan, *S.*] to carry, to demean one's ſelf.

To BEHEAD' [Beheofdian, *S.* Buchaunten, *Teut.*] to cut of the Head.

BE'HEMOTH [בהמות, *H.*] a wonderful Creature; ſome take it to be the River-Horſe.

BE'HEN } there is the white and red; the
BEHN } firſt is likewiſe called *Papaver Spumeum*, Bladder Champion; the other is alſo called *Limonium*, Sea Lavender.

BEHES'TS [of Be and Pere, *Sax.* a Command] Orders, Meſſages, Commands, Requirements; alſo a Promiſe. *Chauc.*

To BEHE'TE, to promiſe. *Chauc.*

BEHIND [of Be and Pindan, of Pynan. *Sax.*] Hinden, *Teut.* backwards.

BEHIGHT, called. *Spenc.* promiſed. *O.*

BEHI'THER, on this ſide. *O.*

To BEHOLD' [Behealdan, *Sax.*] to look upon.

BEHONGIT [Gehange, *Teut.*] hanged. *Chauc.*

To BEHOV'E [Behoran *Sax.*] to become, to be the Duty of.

BEHOVE'FUL, uſeful, profitable. *O.*

BEHOUN'CED, tricked up, made fine.

BEJAP'ED, tricked, impoſed upon, deceived. *Chauc.*

To BEIE, to buy. *Chauc.*

To BEKNOW'IN, to acknowledge, to confeſs. *Chauc.*

BEL [בעל, *i. e.* Lord, *Heb.* or *Chald.*] the Sun worſhipped by the *Chaldeans* and *Aſſyrians.*

To BELA'BOUR, to beat ſoundly.

BELACCOI'LE [*Bell Accoil*, F.] a friendly Salutation.

BELAG'GED, left behind.

To BELA'GE } [*q. d.* belegen, *Teut.*]
To BELAY } *Sea Term*, to faſten any running Rope when it is haled, that it cannot run furth again.

BEL'AMOUR, a Lover. *Spenc.* F.

BEL'AMY [*Bel ami*, F. a fair Friend] a proper Name.

BELA'TED [of laat *L. S.*] lated in Time.

To BELAY' [of Belapan, *Sax.* to betray, or of *Be* and *Lay*] to way-lay, or lay wait for.

To BELCH [Balcettan, *Sax.* Bolcken, *L. S.*] to break Wind upwards.

BELCHI'R, good Cheer. *Chauc.*

BEL'DAM [of *Belle* and *Dame*, F.] a fine Lady; but ironically, a decripid or ugly old Woman.

To BELEA'GUER [Belagern, *Teut.*] to beſiege, to lay Siege to a Town.

BELEAGU'ERED [Belegert, *Teut.*] beſieged; alſo afflicted or oppreſſed.

BELENOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the ſhooting forth of the Bone called *Aliformis*, which is the ſixth in the Baſis of the Skull.

BELE'VED, left. *Chauc.*

BEL'FRY [of Bell, *Sax.* and *Ferre* to bear, *L.*] that Part of the Steeple where the Bells hang.

BEL'GÆ, the Inhabitants of that Part of the Low Countries called *Belgium*, L. alſo a People who formerly inhabited *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire.*

BELGAR'DS [of *Belles Regardes*, F.] beautiful Looks. *Spenc.*

BEL'GIAN } of or belonging to the Low
BEL'GICK } Countries.

BELIE'F [Geleafan. *Sax.*] Credit.

To BELIEV'E [Geleafan, *S.*] to give Credit to.

BE'LIAL [בליעל, of בלי without, and יעל he profited, *H. i. e.* of no Profit] wicked, unprofitable; also the Devil.

BE'LINSGATE } [either of King *Belin*, or
BILINGSGATE } *Belinus*, the first Founder of it; or of Beffan, *Teut.* to roar, from the Noise of many Waves beating against the Shore; or Belze, *Sax.* a Purse, or Wallet, because they that go there to buy, carry ready Money] a Wharf for Ships, near *London-Bridge*; the grand Fish-port or Market of the City.

BELI'VE, anon, by and by, or towards Night.

BELL [בעל, *Chald.*] the Sun, worshipped by the *Chaldeans* and *Assyrians*.

A BELL [Bell, of bellan, *Sax.* to make a great Noise, or roar] a loud-sounding Instrument or Vessel of Metal.

BELLASSI'SE [*Belle-assize*, F.] a pleasant Situation.

BELLECHOSE, a pretty Thing. *Chauc.* F.

BELLEW' [*Bell-eau*, F. a pleasant Water or River] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

BELIBO'NE } [of *Bell & Bonne*, F.] a
BONNIBEL' } fair Maid. *Spenc.*

BELLA'CITY [*Bellacitas*, L.] Warlikeness.

BELLICOS'E [*Belliqueux*, F. *Bellicosus*, L.] Warlike, valiant in Arms.

BELL-*Metal*, a Mixture of Tin and Copper.

BELLI'POTENT [*bellipotens*, L.] mighty or powerful in War.

BELL'ING [with *Hunters*] *the Roe belleth, i. e.* makes a Noise in Rutting-time.

To BELLI'GERATE, to make War. *L.*

BELLE'YSAUD, well said. *Chauc.*

BELLO'NA, a Deity of the Pagans, reputed to be the Goddess of War.

To BEL'LOW [bellan, *Sax.*] to cry as Bulls, Oxen, or Cows do; *Forestus* also applies the Word to the Hart.

BEL'LOWS [Blæst-belg, *Sax. i. e.* Blast-bag] an Utensil for blowing the Fire.

BELLUI'NE [*belluinus*, L.] of or belonging to Beasts.

BEL'LUM [in *Law*] an ancient Way of Trial by Arms or Combat.

BEL'LY [Bælg, *Sax.* Balg, *Teut.*] the Part of the Body inclosing the Guts, Bladder, *&c.*

The Belly has no Ears.

From *Venter non habet aures*, L. The *French* say, *Ventre affame n'a point d'Oreilles.*

This Proverb intimates, that there is no arguing the Matter with Hunger, the Mother of Impatience and Anger. It is a prudent Caution not to contend with hungry Persons, or contradict their quarrelsome Tempers by ill-timed Apologies or Persuasions to Patience. It is a Lecture of Civility and Discretion, not to disturb a Gentleman at his Repast, or trouble him with unseasonable Addresses at Meal-time.

BELL'Y *Fretting* [in a *Horse*] the galling the Belly with the Fore-girt; also a great Pain in the Belly.

BELLY-*Bound*, a Disease in Cattle.

To BEL'LY } to grow fat, to jut forth
To BEL'LY *out* } to strut.

BEL'LY *Cheat*, an Apron. *C.*

BELLSWAG'GER, a swaggering Fellow, a hectoring Blade, a Bully.

To BELONG' [Belange, *Belg.*] to appertain to.

BELOV'ED [of be and lopan, *Sax.* to love, believe, *Teut.*] loved by.

BELT [Belt, *Sax. Balteum*, L.] a Girt to hang a Sword by; also a Disease in Sheep.

BELVIDE'RE [pleasant to behold, *Ital.*] the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in *Rome*; also the Herb *Broom-Tead Flax.*

BE'LZEBUB } [בעל-זבוב of בעל
BEELZEBUB } a Lord, and זבוב a Fly, *H. i. e.* the Lord of Flies] the Prince of Devils.

To BEL'Y [Beleegan, *Sax.* Beliegen, *Teut.*] to speak falsly of.

BEMENT, lamented, bemoaned. *O. Belg.*

BEM'ES, Trumpets. *O.*

To BEMI'RE, to dawb or foul with Mire.

To BEMOA'N [bæmœnan, *Sax.*] to make moan, lament.

BEN } the Fruit of a Tree like Tamarisk,
BEHN } of which Perfumers get an Oil proper to receive any Sort of Scent.

BENAI'AH [בניה of בנה a Building, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Lord's Building] the Son of *Jehoiada*.

A BENCH [Bænce, *Sax.*] a Seat to sit on.

BENCH'ER, a Lawyer of the first Rank in the Inns of Court.

BEND, a Muffler, Caul, or Kercher. *Chauc.*

BEND [in *Heraldry*] one of the ten honourable Ordinaries made by two Lines drawn cross-ways from the Dexter Chief to the Sinister Base Point.

BEND *Sinister*, is drawn from the Sinister Chief Point to the Dexter Base.

BEND *Voided*, is when two straight Lines, drawn within the Bend, run very near parallel to the outward Edges of it.

To BEND [benban, *Sax.*] to bow or crook, to yield or stoop, to stretch out.

To BEND *the Cable* [*Sea Term*] is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To BEND *the Main-Sail* [*Sea Term*] is to make it fast to the Yard in its proper Place.

BEND'ABLE, capable of being bended.

BEN'DES, Bonds. *Chauc.*

BENDS, Bars placed cross-ways. *Spenc.*

BEND'LET [in *Heraldry*] a little Bend, which takes up the sixth Part of a Shield.

BEND'WITH, an Herb.

BEN'DY [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided Bend-ways into an even Number of Partitions; but when they are odd, the Field must be first named, and then the Number of the Bends.

BENDS, the utmost Timber of a Ship's Side, to set the Feet on in climbing.

BENEAP'ED [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said *to be beneaped*, when the Water does not flow

high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

BENEA'TH [Beneop, *Sax.* Benede, *Belg.*] under, below.

BEN'EBREDE [Bohnen Brodt, *Teut.*] Bread made of Beans. *Chaucer.*

BENEDIC'TINES, an Order of Monks founded by St. *Benedict.*

BENEDIC'TION, Blessing, especially that given by Parents to Children. *L.*

BENEFAC'TIONS, Gifts or Kindnesses.

BENEFAC'TOR, a Doer of good Offices, a Patron. *F.* of *L.*

BENEFAC'TRESS, a Female Benefactor.

BEN'EFICE [*Benefice*, F. *Beneficium*, L.] originally signified Funds given to Soldiers as a Reward for Services; but it passed afterward into the Church, where Funds were given for the Subsistence of the Clergy; an Ecclesiastical Living.

BENE'FICENCE [*Beneficentia*, L.] a Delight to do good to others; the doing of good Offices, Kindness, Liberality.

BENEFI'CIAL [*Beneficialis*, L.] that yields Benefit, profitable, advantageous. *F.*

BENEFI'CIARY [*Beneficier*, F. *Beneficiarius*, L.] a Person obliged, or benefited by one; a Pensioner.

BENEFI'CO *primo Ecclesiastico habendo*, a Writ directed to the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* by the King, to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall, in the King's Gift, upon this or that Man.

BENE'FIT [*Beneficium*, L.] Kindness, Favour, Advantage.

BENE'FIT *of the Clergy*, a Privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a Man convicted of Felony or Manslaughter was put to read in a *Latin* Book, of a *Gothic* black Character; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate* said, *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. He reads like a Clerk, he was only burnt in the Hand, and set free; otherwise he suffered Death for his Crime.

BENEM'PT. named, bequeathed. *Spenc.*

BENEPLA'CITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies, If you please; or, If you will. *L.*

BENEPLA'CITY [*Benè placitum*, L.] well-pleasing.

BENER'TH, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

BENES [Beene, *L. S.*] Bones. *Chauc.*

BENEV'OLENCE [*Benevolentia*, L.] Good-will; that sort of Love which disposes one Man to confer a Kindness upon another; also a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subjects to the Sovereign.

BENEV'OLENT [*Benevolens*, L.] bearing Good-will, wishing well, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

BENEVOLEN'TIA *Regis habendo*, a Form in ancient Fines to purchase the King's Favour, in order to be restored to Estate, Title, or Place.

BENEVOLENT *Planets* [among *Astrologers*] such as afford a favourable Influence; which are those of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

BEN'-HA'DAD [בֶּן־הֲדַד, *H. i. e.* the Son of Noise] a King of *Syria*.

BEN'JAMIN [בִּנְיָמִין of בֵּן a Son, and יָמִין the Right Hand, *H. i. e.* the Son of the Right Hand] the youngest of *Jacob*'s twelve Sons.

BEN'JAMIN } [*Benjoin*, F.] a Drug much
BEN'ZOIN } used in Perfumes and sweet Bags.

BENIG'N [*Benigne*, F. *Benignus*, L.] courteous, good-natured, kind.

A BENIG'N *Disease*, is a favourable Disease, that has no irregular or dreadful Symptoms.

BENIG'NITY [*Benignité*, F. *Benignitas*, L.] Goodness, Tenderness, Courtesy, Sweetness of Disposition.

To BENIM [of Benyman, *Sax.* Benehmen, *Teut.*] to take away, to bereave. *Chauc.*

BENI'ZON, a Blessing. *O.*

BEN'NET [of *Benedictus*, L. blessed] a proper Name of a Man.

St. BENNET's *in the Holm* [*i. e.* a Place encompassed with Rivers] in the County of *Norfolk*.

BENO'MEN [Benommen, *Teut.*] taken away. *Chauc.*

To BEN'SIL, to bang or beat. *York.*

BENS'BURY [i. e. *Cneberſbury*, so called from one *Cneben*, a Captain under *Ethelred*, a King of *Kent*, slain there in a Fight against *Ceaulin*, King of the *Vice-Saxons*] a Town in the County of *Surry*.

BEN'SON [*q. d. Ben*'s Son, *i. e. Benjamin*'s Son] a Sirname.

BENT, inclined. *Milt.*

BENT, yielding or complying. *Spenc.*

BENTS, are a kind of Grass. *Spenc.*

BENT, a Precipice or Declivity of a Hill. *Ch.*

To BENUM'B [Benyman, *Sax.*] to make numb.

BENUMB'ED [Benum and Benummen, *Sax.*] deprived of the Sense of Feeling.

BEQUA'TH, bequeathed. *Chauc.*

BEQUE'ATH [of Be and Cquepan, *Sax.* to say] to give one a Legacy by Word of Mouth; also to give or leave by last Will and Testament.

BEQUES'T [in *Law*] a Legacy.

BERAIN'ED [Beregnet, *Teut.*] rained upon.

BERCA'RIA } [*Old Law*] a Sheep-pen,
BERCE'RIA } or Sheep-fold.

BER'COVET } 10 Pound in *Russia*, or 173
BER'QUET } one third Pound Averdupois

BERDE, the Beard. *Chauc.*

BE'RE [Baar, *Teut.*] a Bier; borne or carried. *Chauc.*

To BERE, to bear or carry, to accuse. *Chau.*

BE'RE, Weight, Pressure, Bearing. *Chau.*

To BEREAV'E [Beneran, *Sax.* Berauben, *Teut.*] to deprive or rob one of a thing.

BEREFT [Beraubt, *Teut.*] bereaved, or deprived of.

BERGAMOT', a Pear of a delicious Taste; also a Perfume drawn from a certain Fruit produced

duced by a Lemon-Tree ingraffed on a Bergamot Pear-Tree.

BER'GAMSTED [of Beorg a Fort, þam a House, and ſtedda, *Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Kent*.

BER'GANDER, a Fowl.

BERG'H *Master* [Bergmeiſter, *Teut.*] a Bailiff or chief Officer among the *Derbyſhire* Miners.

BERGH'MOTH } a Court held to deter-
BERGH'MOTE } mine Matters relating to Mines.

BE'RIA [*Old Law*] a flat, wide Heath or Plain.

BE'RIN, to bear, to behave. *Chauc.*

BER'INGER } [of Bahre, *Teut.* Bears,
BERIGARD' } and *Gard*, a Keeper] a proper Name.

BERIS, Bears. *Chauc.*

BER'LIN, a ſort of Chariot, uſed at *Berlin* in *Pruſſia*.

BERM [in *Fortification*] is a Space of Ground left at the Foot of a Rampart, on the Side next the Country, deſigned to receive the Ruins of the Rampart, to prevent its filling up the *Foſs*. F.

BER'MUND [either of Beran, *Sax.* to bear, and Mund, *Teut.* a Month; or of Beran, *Sax.* to bear, and Mund, Peace] a proper Name of a Man.

BER'MUNDSEY [of Bermund'yea, *Sax.* i. e. *Bermund*'s Iſle] a Pariſh in *Southwark*, ſo called, formerly famous for an Abbey erected by *Bermund*, either Lord or Abbot of that Place.

BERN, one of the four Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland*; of which there are thirteen; the other nine being Popiſh.

BER'NARD [either of Barn, *O. E.* a Child, and Ard, Du. Nature; or, as *Verſtegan*, q. d. *Beorn-hart*, one of a ſtout Heart] the Name of a devout Abbot, and other Men.

BER'NARD *College*, an ancient College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, rebuilt by Sir *Thomas White*, and called St. *John Baptiſt*'s.

BERNARD'INES, Monks of the Order of St. *Bernard*.

BERNI'CIA [Beornica Mezde, and Beornica rice, *Sax.* *q. d.* the Province of *Berwick*; perhaps from Beorn, a Man Child, and νικη, *Gr.* Victory; ſo called from the warlike Diſpoſition of the Inhabitants] *Berwick-upon-Tweed*. L.

BERNU'LPH [Bearn Iſſue, and Ulph Help, *Sax. i. e.* one that provideth for his Children] a King of the *Mercians*.

BER'RA, a plain open Heath. *O. L.*

A BERRY [Berien, of Beran, *Sax.* to bear] the Fruit of Shrubs, Bushes, *&c.*

BER'RIES [Beiren, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] are Fruits covered with a thin Skin, which contains a Pulp, that grows ſoft and moiſt when ripe; and the Seed is alſo contained within its Subſtance.

BERRITHA'TCH, Litter for Horſes. *O.*

A BER'RIER, a Threſher. *C.*

BER'RY, the ſame with Burrough.

A BERRYING-*Stead*, a Threſhing-Floor.

BER'SA, *O. L.* a Bound, Limit, or Compaſs.

BERSA'RE [*Old Records*] to ſhoot; hence *Berſare in Foreſta*, *i. e.* to hunt or ſhoot in a Foreſt.

BERSA'TRIX [of *Berceau*, a Cradle, *F.* and the *Latin* Termination *trix*, of a Female Signification] a Rocker of young Children in a Cradle. *O. R.*

BER'SELET, or BERSELET'TA, a Hound or Hunting-Dog. *O. R.*

BERST [of Berſten, *Teut.*] Burſt. *Chauc.*

BERTH } [*Sea Term*] convenient Sea-
BIRTH } Room to moor a Ship.

BER'THA [Beorht, *Sax.* brave, famous] the Name of a Woman.

BER'THINSECK } a *Scotch* Law, by
BER'DINSECK } which a Man is not to be hanged for ſtealing a Sheep or Calf that he can carry away in a Sack upon his Back, but ſcourged only.

BERT'HOLD [Beorht, brave, and Bold, a Ruler, *Sax. q. d.* a good Ruler] the Name of a Man.

BER'THULPH [Beorht, illuſtrious, and Ulph, Help, *Sax. i. e.* a famous Help r] a Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 900.

BER'TON [Barton, *Sax.*] a Farm or Barn for Barley.

BERTONA'RII, Tenants of Bertons or Farmers. *O. L.*

BERTH'WALD [Beorht famous, and ealdan, to rule, *Sax.*] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

BER'WENT *Fells* [of Berwent, the River, and Felz, *Teut.* a Rock or Cliff] Mountains in *Cumberland*, through which the River *Berwent* runs.

BER'WICK [of *Aberwick*, *i. e.* a Town at the Mouth of a River, or Bere-ton, *Sax.* *i. e.* Corn-Town] formerly a famous Stronghold in *Northumberland*.

BER'TYING a *Ship*, *i. e.* the raiſing up of the Ship's Sides.

BERWI'CA [in *Doomſday Book*] a Village.

BERU'LIANS, Hereticks in the twelfth Century, who affirmed that all human Souls were created in the Beginning of the World.

BER'YL [*Beryllus*, L. Βηρυλλος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a faint green Colour.

BE'RYING, Behaviour. *Chauc.*

BESAI'LE [*Byſayeul*, F.] the Father of one's Grandfather; alſo a Writ for an Heir, whoſe Great Grandfather dying poſſeſſed of Lands and Tenements, a Stranger enters upon the Premiſſes, and keeps out the Heir.

BESAN'T } a very ancient Gold
BESAUN'TE } Coin ſtamped at *Byzantium*, now *Conſtantinople*.
BESANTI'NE }

BE'SANTS [in *Heraldry*] a Term for round Plates of Gold without any Stamp.

BES'CA, a Spade or Shovel; whence *una*

Besata terræ, i. e. a Piece of Land turned up with a Spade. *O. L.*

BESCORN'ED, scoffed at, despised. *Chau.*

To BESEECH [*Beseke*, O. Ersuchen, *Teut.* of secan Besecan, *Sax.* to seek] to pray or humbly to intreat.

To BESEEM' [Beziemen, *Teut.* perhaps of Be and seon, *Sax.* to see] because that which is comely, is pleasant to look at.

BESEEN', bearing a good Aspect. *Spenc.*

To BESET' [Besittan, *Sax.* Besetten, *L. S.*] to encompass.

BESET, spent; ordered, placed. *Chauc.*

BESEY, or BESIE, become, seen, beheld. *Well besey*, Chauc. Of good Aspect.

BESHE'T, shut up. *Chauc. R. R.*

To BESHI'TE [of Be and scittan, *Sax.* Bescheissen, *Teut.*] to foul with Ordure.

To BESHREW' [Beschreyen, *Teut.* to inchant] to curse, or rail at, to wish ill to, to use Imprecations. *Chauc.*

BESHYNE [Bescheinen, *Teut.*] to shine upon. *Chauc.*

BESI'DE [of Be and Side, *Sax.*] by the Side of, or near to, hard by. *Chauc.*

BESID'ERY, a sort of good baking Pear.

To BESIE'GE [of *Be* and *assieger*, F.] to lay Siege to a Town with military Forces.

BESIE'GE [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said *to be besieged*, when it is in a Position between the Bodies of two ill-boding Planets, *Mars* and *Saturn*.

To BESIE'N, to trouble, disturb, or busy one's self. *Chauc.*

To BESMEAR' [of Be and Smeran, *Sax.* Beschmieren, *Teut.*] to smear over.

BESMIRCH'D [Beschmieret, *Teut.*] dawb'd, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

BESMIT'ETH, smiteth, murdereth. *C.*

BESMOT'TERED, besmutted. *O.*

To BESMUT' [Besmitan, *S.* Beschmutten, *Teut.*] to dawb or smear over with Smut.

To BESOT' [of Be and sot, *Sax.*] to make stupid.

BESPAT'TER, to dash with Dirt; also to defame or slander.

To BESPAUL', to dawb by spitting.

To BESPEAK' [of Be and Spæcan, *Sax.* Besprechen, *Teut.*] to speak for, or order something to be made; also to inchant.

BESPOKE, spoken for, or appointed before-hand.

BESPRE'N, sprinkled. *Spenc.*

BESPRENG'ED [Besprengt, *Teut.*] besprinkled. *O.*

BESPREN'T } sprinkled. *Spenc.*
BESPRIN'T }

To BESPRIN'KLE [of Be and Sprenckele, *Belg.*] to sprinkle upon.

BES'SE, a Copper Coin at *Ormus* in the *Persian* Gulph, four Cosbegs, in Value one Penny and three Farthings *Sterling*.

BEST' [Betest and contracted Best, *Sax.* Beste or Beites, *Teut.*] the most choice, the Superlative of *Good*.

BEST [Beest, *L. S.*] a Beast, or living Creature. *Chauc.*

BESTA'D, disposed, ordered, *Spenc.* beset, surrounded; distressed, oppressed. *Chauc.*

BESTEA'D, borne hard upon, beset.

BES'TAIL [*Bétail*, F.] all sorts of Beasts or Cattle. *F. L. Term.*

BES'TIAL [*Bestialis*, L.] belonging to a Beast, beastly, brutish. *F.*

BESTIAL *Signs* of the *Zodiac*, are *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Capricornus*.

BESTIAL'ITY [*Bestialité*, F. of *Bestialitas*, L.] a Copulation of a Man or Woman with Beasts.

BESTIAL'LICKE [Bestialich, *Teut.*] beastly. *Chauc.*

To BESTIR' [of Be and stiran, *Sax.*] to move about briskly, to labour strenuously.

To BESTOI'KE, to betray. *O.*

To BESTO'W [of Be and stow, *Sax.* a Place] to give or lay out.

BESTROUGHT', mad, distracted. *O.*

BESY'A, Trouble, Grief. *O.*

To BESWINK', to labour. *Chauc.*

To BET [Bietten, *Teut.*] to lay Wagers when Gamesters are playing against one Side in favour of the other.

BE'TA [Βῆτα, *Gr.*] the second Letter [*β* or B] of the *Greek* Alphabet; also the Herb *Beet*.

To BETA'KE [Betæcan, *Sax.*] to take to, to apply to; also to give up, to deliver, to commit to. *Chauc.*

BETAUGHT', recommended. *Chauc.*

BETE, or BETIN, to make, prepare, make ready [Bætan, *Sax.*] to amend, restore, repair; heal or cure [Bætin, *Sax.*] also to abate; and to boot or help. *Chauc.*

To BETECHE', to recommend. *Chauc.*

To BETEEM, to deliver. *Spenc.*

To BETEEM, to bring forth, or breed. *Shakesp.*

To BE'TEN [of Betan, *Sax.* of Beten, to kindle, *L. S.*] to abate; also to kindle. *O.*

BETH [Beyde, *Teut.*] both; also be, are. *Chauc.*

To BETHINK' [Bedencan, *Sax.* Bedencken, *Teut.*] a calling to mind.

BET'HLEM } [בית לחם, *H. i. e.*
BETHLEHEM } the House of Bread] a City of *Judah*, where *Christ* was born.

BETH'LEHEMITES, Monks who wore the Figure of a red Star on their Breasts, founded in Memory of the Star that guided the *Magi* to *Bethlehem*.

To BETID'E [of Be and tid, *Sax.*] to happen to, to befal.

BETI'GHT, happened. *Spenc.*

BETIMES [of Be and time, *Sax.*] early, in Season.

To BE'TIN [of Bætan, *Sax.*] to make, to prepare.

BE'TLE } an *Indian* Plant called Water
BE'TRE } Pepper.

BET'ONY [*Betoine*, F. *Betonica*, L. Betonien, *Teut.*] the Name of an Herb.

To

To BETOK'EN [Betecken, *L. L.* of be and tacnian, *Sax.*] to shew by Signs.

BETRAP'PID, taken in a Trap. *Chauc.*

BETRAS'SID } deceived, betrayed. *Chauc.*
BETRASH'ID }

To BETRAY' [*trahir*, F.] to be false to, to deliver up treacherously; to discover, or disclose.

BETREI'NT, sprinkled.

To BETRI'M, to adorn, to deck. *Shak.*

To BETROTH' [of Be and Troth, Betrowen, *L. S.*] to give or receive a Promise of Marriage.

BET, or BET'TEE, better. *Chauc.*

BET'TEE, an Instrument made use of by House-breakers to break open Doors, Houses, *&c.*

BET'TER [Beter, *Sax.* Beter, *L. S.*] more good, useful, *&c. compar.* of Good.

BET'TY [from *Beatus*, blessed] a Name.

BETWEE'N [Betpynan, *Sax.*] in the Middle.

BETWIXT [Betpix, *Sax.*] between.

BE'VANS, a Sirname common to the *Welsh*, as much as to say, *ab Evans*, q. d. come of *Evans* or *John*.

BE'VEL, an Instrument made use of by Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, *&c.* for the adjusting of Angles.

BEV'EL, crooked, awry, *Shakesp.*

BE'VER [*à Bevere*, Ital. to drink] a small Collation between Dinner and Supper; also the Visor or Sight of a Head-piece.

BE'VER [*Bevoir*, F. formerly, *q. d.* fair to look at] a Castle in *Leicestershire*, the Grand Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*.

BE'VERAGE [*Beveraggio*, Ital. *Breuage*, *Beauvraige*, O. F.] a mingled drink.

To pay BEV'ERAGE, to give a Treat upon the first wearing of a new Suit of Cloaths, *&c.*

BEV'ERLY [Beverlega, *Bede*'s Abbey in *Deir-Wood*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

BEVILE' [in *Heraldry*] broken, or opening like a Carpenter's Rule.

BE'VY [*Beve*, Ital.] three Partridges.

A BE'VY [of *Roe-Bucks*] a Herd of them.

BE'VY *Grease*, the Fat of a Roe-buck.

A BE'VY [of *Quails*] a Brood or Flock; whence the Word is figuratively taken for a Knot or Company of Persons, as a *Bevy of Gossips*.

To BEWAIL' of Be and pail, of pailan, *Sax.*] to lament.

To BEWA'RE [of Awehren, *Teut.* Bepaman, *Sax.*] to take care of, to avoid.

BEWA'RED, spent, or laid out. *O.*

BEWE'PE, to bewail. *Chauc.*

BEWILDER'ED [Verwildert, *Teut.*] scared or frighted; also that has lost his Way.

BEWITS [in *Falconry*] Pieces of Leather to which the Bells of Hawks are fastened, and buttened to their Legs.

BEWOUND' [Bepyndan, *Sax.*] imposed upon, puzzled, embarrassed. *Chauc.*

To BEWRA'Y [of Beppegan, *Sax.*] to reveal or discover a Secret; also to foul with Ordure.

BEWRE'KE, to revenge. *Chauc.*

TO BEWITCH' [of Be and piece, *Sax.* a Witch] to afflict by Witchcraft, to insinuate.

BEWITCH'MENT, a bewitching or being bewitched. *Shakesp.*

BEWRAI'EN, to declare, to discover. *C.*

BEY, a Governor of a Place near the Sea among the *Turks*.

BEYA'PED cheated. *O.*

BEYOND [Bigeondan, *Sax.*] further.

BEY'ETE, beaten. *Chauc.*

BEZALIEL [בצליל, ב in, צל the Shadow, and אל God, *i. e.* in the Shadow of God] a famous Artificer among the *Jews*.

BEZANT'LER q. d. *Eis-antler*] a second Branch of a Stag's Horn.

BEZ'EL } [*Higginus* derives it of *Bassin*,
BEZ'IL } F.] the upper Part of the Collet of a Ring, that encompasses and fastens the Stone.

BEZOA'R [of *Pazahar* in the *Persian* Language, *i. e.* a Destroyer of Poison] a Stone found in the Dung of an Animal called *Parau*, a kind of Goat.

BEZOA'R *Animal* [among *Physicians*] the Hearts and Livers of Vipers dried in the Sun and powdered.

BEZOA'R *Mineral* [with *Chymists*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony, fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduced to a Powder.

BEZOAR'TICK *Remedies* [among *Physicians*] Cordial Medicines, good against Poison and infectious Diseases.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Joviale*, a Preparation of *Regulus* of Antimony, Block-Tin, and Sublimate Corrosive.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Lunale* [with *Chymists*] a Mixture of rectified Butter of Antimony, with fine Silver, dissolving the Mass in Spirit of Nitre, till the Ebullition cease.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Martiale*, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis* made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then the Spirit of Nitre is poured on it.

To BEZ'ZLE [q. d. to *beastle*] to guzzel, tipple, or drink hard.

BIALACOY'L, Fair Welcoming. *O.*

BI'AS [*Biais*, F.] a Weight fixed on one Side of the Bowl, turning the Course of the Bowl that Way towards which the Bias looks: Inclination, Bent.

To BIAS [*Biaser*, F.] to set a Bias upon one; to incline, to prepossess him.

BIATHAN'ATOI [of Βία Violence, and Θάνατος Death, *Gr.*] Persons taken away by violent Deaths.

To BIB [of *bibere*, L.] to drink or sip often.

BIBID, sucked up, drank. *Chauc.*

BIBERO'T [in *Cookery*] minced Meats made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullets, *&c.*

BIB'I-

BIB'ITORY *Muſcle* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muſcle that draws the Eye down towards the Cup when one drinks.

BI'BLE [*Biblia*, L. of Βίβλος, *Gr.* a Book] the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament, ſo called by way of Excellency.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER [*Bibliographus*, L. Βιβλιόγραφος, of Βίβλος a Book, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Writer of Books.

BIBLIOPO'LIST [*Bibliopola*, L. of Βιβλιοπώλης, of Βίβλος and πωλέω, to ſell, *Gr.*] a Bookſeller or Stationer.

BIBLIOTHE'QUE [*Bibliotheca*, L. of Βιβλιοθήκη of Βίβλος and Θήκη a Repoſitory, *Gr.*] a Library, a Study, a Place where Books are kept; alſo the Books themſelves. *F.*

BIB'ULOUS [*bibulus*, L.] drinking in, ſucking up, as a Sponge doth.

BICE, a Colour uſed by Painters, either Blue or Green.

BICEPS *Muſculus* [among *Anatomiſts*] the firſt Muſcle of the Elbow or Thigh, having two Heads.

BICIP'ITAL } of *Biceps*, L. having two
BICIP'ITOUS } Heads.

BICK'ERING [Bicre, *C. Br.*] a Tilting or Skirmiſhing, Diſpute, Wrangling.

BICK'ERMENT, Strife. *Chauc.*

BICOR'NOUS [*bicornis*, L.] that hath two Horns, forked.

BICOR'PORAL [*bicorpor*, L.] that hath two Bodies.

BICOR'PORAL *Signs* [among *Aſtrologers*] thoſe Signs of the Zodiac that are double-bodied.

To BID [Beoban, *Sax.* Bitten, *Teut.*] to invite; to pray, entreat; alſo, to command.

To BID *for a Commodity* [Biddan, *Sax.* Bieten, *Teut.*] to offer Money.

To BID *a Boon*, to make a Requeſt. *O.*

BID-ALE, an Invitation of Friends to drink at a poor Man's Houſe, to get their charitable Aſſiſtance.

BID'DING [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Pariſh Prieſts gave their Pariſhioners, at certain Times, to ſay ſo many *Pater-noſters* upon their Beads, for a Soul departed.

To BIDE, to abide, or dwell. *Chauc.*

BIEN'NIAL [*Biennis*, L.] that is of two Years continuance, two Years old.

BI'ER } [*Biere*, F. Baar, *Teut.*] a wooden
BE'ER } Frame to lay or carry a dead Body upon.

BIFA'RIOUS [*bifarius*, L.] two-fold, or that may be taken two Ways.

BIFORME'D [*biformis*, L.] double-ſhaped, having two Shapes.

BIFUR'CATED [*bifurcus*, L.] two-forked.

BIG [Bag, *Dan.* Buce, *Sax.* a Belly] large.

BI'GA, a Cart or Chariot drawn by two Horſes coupled: In *Old Records*, a Cart with two Wheels. *L.*

BI'GAMY [*Bigamie*, F. *Bigamia*, L. of *bis*, L. twice, γάμος, Marriage, *Gr.*] a having two Wives or Huſbands at the ſame time; or, a ſecond Marriage: For,

BI'GAMY [in *Canon Law*] is an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, becauſe he hath been twice married.

BIGGE, a Pap or Teat. *Eſſex.*

TO BIGGE [of Byogan, *Sax.*] to build up. *Chauc.*

BIG'GIN or BIGGEN [*Beguin*, F. of St. *Begga*, who firſt inſtituted it for a Diſtinction of ſome Religious Women, thence called *Beguins*] a Coif, or Linen Cap for a young Child.

BIG'GINNING, the up-riſing of Women after Child-birth. *O.*

BI'GHES, Jewels. *O.*

BIGHT } [among *Sailors*] any Turn or
BITE } Part of a Cable or Rope that lies compaſſing or rolled up.

BIGHT } [of a *Horſe*] is the inward
BOUGHT } Bent of the *Chambrel*; alſo the Bent of the Fore-knees.

BIG'OT [in *Religion*] is a ſuperſtitious Perſon, one whoſe Devotion is over-ſtrained; a Zealot. *F.*

BIG'OT [in *Politicks*] one who obſtinately, fondly, and ſtrenuouſly adheres to a Prince or Party, maugre all Oppoſition.

BIG'OTISM } [*Bigoterie*, F.] Superſtition,
BIG'OTRY } Hypocriſy, a fond and obſtinate adhering to a Man's own Opinions and Humours.

BIGOT'TED, grown a Bigot.

BIHE'STS, Promiſes, Commands. *Chauc.*

To BIHE'TE, to promiſe. *Chauc.*

To BIKENNE, Bekennen, *Teut.*] to acknowledge. *O.*

BI'LANDER, a ſmall ſort of Ship.

BILAN'CIIS *deferendis*, a Writ directed to a Corporation to carry Weights to a particular Haven, to weigh Wool that ſuch a Man is licenſed to export.

BIL'BERRIES, the Fruit of a ſmall Buſh, or Bramble-buſh.

BIL'BOES [among *Mariners*] a ſort of Puniſhment at Sea, when the Offender is laid in Irons, or ſet in a kind of Stocks.

To BILDE, to build. *Chauc.*

BILE [Bile, *Sax. Bilis*, L.] a thick, yellow, bitter Liquor, ſeparated in the Liver, collected in the Gall-bladder, and diſcharged into the lower End of the *Duodenum* or Beginning of the *Jejunum* by the common Duct.

BILE'VE, Faith, Belief; alſo to believe. *Chauc.*

BILGE } [of Bilig, a Belly, *Sax.*]
BIL'LAGE } the Bottom, or Floor of a Ship.

BILGE *Water*, [*Sea Term*] Water which cannot come to the Well in a Ship's Hold, by reaſon of the Breadth of the Bilge.

BILGED } a Ship is ſaid *To be bilged*,
BULGED } when ſhe has ſtruck off ſome of her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and thereby leaks.

BILIN'-

BILIN'GUIS [in *Law*] a Jury impannelled on a Foreigner, part of them *Englishmen*, and part of the same Country with the Foreigner.

BIL'IOUS [*bileus*, F. *biliosus*, L.] full of Bile or Choler, cholerick.

BILI'VE, forthwith, immediately. *Spenc.*

To BILK [of Bilck, *Teut.*] to disappoint or deceive; to bubble or gull.

BILL [Bill, *Sax.*] an edged Tool used by Husbandmen in lopping Trees, *&c.*

BILL [at *Law*] is a Declaration in Writing, expressing the Grievance or Wrong the Plaintiff hath suffered by the Defendant.

BILL [of *Debt*] is a Bond or Writing obligatory, drawn up in *English*.

BILL [of *Entry*] a Bill containing an Account of Goods entered at the Custom-house.

A BILL [of *Exchange*] is a Note, ordering the Payment of a Sum of Money in one Place, to a Person appointed, in consideration of the like Value paid to the Drawer in another Place.

BILL [of *Lading*] is a Deed signed by the Master of a Ship, by which he acknowledges the Receipt of the Merchant's Goods, and obliges himself to deliver the same at the Place to which they are consigned.

A BILL [of *Parcels*] is a particular Account given by the Seller to the Buyer, of the Sorts and Prices of Goods bought.

BILL [of *Sale*] is a Deed given by a Person borrowing a Sum of Money, and delivering Goods as a Security to the Lender.

BILL [of *Store*] is a Licence granted at the Custom-house to Merchants, to carry Stores and Provisions necessary for their Voyage, Custom-free.

BILL [of *Sufferance*] a Licence granted to a Merchant to trade from one *English* Port to another, without paying Custom.

BILLA *Vera*, or *true Bill*, is the Indorsement of the Grand Inquest, upon any Indictment which they find to be probably true.

BIL'LAGE, the Breadth of a Floor of a Ship when she lies a-ground.

BIL'LARD, an imperfect or Bastard Capon.

BIL'LEMENTS [*i. e.* Habilements] Ornaments and Cloaths of Women.

BIL'LET [*Billet*, F.] a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fuel: An Ingot of Gold or Silver.

BIL'LET [*Billette*, F.] a Ticket for Quartering of Soldiers; also a Letter or Note folded up.

BILLET [in *Heraldry*] a particular sort of Bearing, in Form of a long Square.

BILLET-*Doux*, a short Love-Letter sent to a Sweet-heart or Mistress.

To BIL'LET *Soldiers*, to quarter them in Houses, by Billet or Ticket.

BIL'LIARD. See *Billiard*.

BIL'LIARDS [of *Billiard*, F.] a Game.

A BILLINGSGATE, a scolding impudent Slut. *Metaphor.*

BILLIONS, Bimillions, or twice Millions, or [in *Numeration*] it is Numbers of Millions; shewing, that the Word Millions is twice mentioned, as 9,999,999,999.

BIL'LITING, the Ordure of a Fox.

BIL'LOW [of Bellen, *Teut.* to roar] a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

BIMAR'ICAL [*Bimaris*, L.] of two Seas.

To BIME'NE, to bemoan. *Chauc.*

BINA'RIOUS [*binarius*, L.] of or belonging to two.

BIN'CHESTER [of *Vinovium*, L. and Ceaster, *Sax.* a City] a small Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

To BIND [Binder, *Dan.* Bindan, *Sax.* Binden, *Teut.*] to tie up, to fasten together.

A BIND, a Stalk of Hops. *C.*

A BIND *of Eels*, Two Hundred and Fifty.

BIND'ING [in *Falconry*] is a Tiring, or when a Hawk seizes.

BIND'ING *Joysts* [in *Architecture*] Joysts in a Floor, into which the Trimmers of Staircases and Chimney-walls are framed.

BIND-WEED, an Herb. *Convolvulus*, L.

BINE'TH [Beneoð, *Sax.*] beneath. *Chau.*

BINE'THEN [Beneoðan, *Sax.*] the same as *Bineth*. *Chauc.*

BINN [Binne, *Sax.*] a large Chest to put Corn or Bread in.

BINNA'RIUM [*Old Records*] a Pond or Stew for keeping or feeding of Fish.

BIN'OCLE [of *Bini-oculi*, L. *i. e.* two Eyes] a double Perspective-glass, to see a distant Object with both Eyes at once. *F.*

BINO'MED [Benommen, *Teut.*] taken away. *Chauc.*

BINO'MIAL [*Algebra*] a Quantity divided into two Parts by a Binomial Quantity or Root that consists of two Names or Parts joined together by the Sign $\times$; as $a \times b$, or 4×6. *Gr.*

BIOG'RAPHER [of Βίος and γράφω] one who writes the Lives of eminent Men.

BIOG'RAPHY [of Βίος, the Life, and γραφὴ, Description, *Gr.*] a writing the Lives of Men.

BIOLYCH'NIUM [with *Physicians*] the vital Flame, natural Heat, or Life of Animals.

BIO'VAC } [*Military Terms*] a Night-
BIHO'VAC } Guard performed by the whole Army, when there is any Apprehension of Danger. *F.*

To raise the BIO'VAC, is to return the Army to their Tents.

BIPAR'TIENT [in *Arithmetick*] dividing into two equal Parts; a Number is so called, when it divides another into two equal Parts, as 4 to 8, 6 to 12.

BIPARTI'TE [*bipartitus*, L.] divided into two Parts.

BIPARTI'TION, the Act of dividing any thing into two Parts. *L.*

BIPA'-

BIPA'TENT [*bipatens*, L.] open or lying open on both Sides.

BIPE'DAL [*bipedalis*, L.] two Foot long, wide or deep.

BIPEDA'NEOUS, two Foot wide, &c.

BIQUA'DRATE [*Algebra*] the fourth Part, arising from the Multiplication of a square Number or Quantity by itself.

BIQUIN'TILE [*Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, consisting of two Fifths of the whole Circle, or one hundred and forty-four Degrees.

BIRAF'T [Beraubt, *Teut.*] bereaved, deprived. *Chauc.*

BIRCH [Bipce, *Sax.* Birckenbaum, *Teut.*] this is well known to School-masters. Where these Trees are in plenty the People tap them, and make a very pleasant Wine of the Liquor.

BIRD [Bipd, perhaps of Bpeban, to breed, *Sax.*] a Fowl small or large.

The BIRD *of the Eye*, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *Suffolk.*

BIR'DE, a Mistress or Wench. *Chauc.*

BIRDS-EYE, a binding Herb.

BIRGAN'DER, a kind of wild Goose.

BIRK, the Birch-tree. *O.*

BIR'LET, a Coif or Hood. *O.*

BIRT or BURT, a certain Fish of the Turbot kind.

BIRTH [Beopde, *Sax.*] a being born, Descent, Extraction.

BIRTH [among *Mariners*] convenient Sea-room for Ships at Anchor; a convenient Place to moor a Ship in; also a Place a-board for the Mess to put their Chests in.

BIRTH'ING, a Term used when the Sides of a Ship are raised.

BIRTH'RIGHT, Honour or Estate belonging to a Person by Birth.

BIS'COT, a Fine of Two-pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on Default of repairing Banks, Ditches, &c. *L. T.*

To BISECT' [of *bis* and *sectum*, L. to cut] to cut in two.

To BISECT' [in *Geometry*] to cut or divide a Line, Angle, or Arch, &c. into two equal Parts.

BISEC'TION } a Division of any thing
BISSEC'TION } into two equal Parts. *L.*

BISEG'MENT } [of *bis* and *segmen*, a
BISSEG'MENT } Segment, *L.*] one of the Parts divided into two equal Halves.

BISET', a sort of Stock-dove or Wood-pigeon. *F.*

BISH'OP [Bipcop, *Sax.* Bischop, *Dan.* Bischoff, *Teut.*] a chief Officer in the Church who has the Charge of a Diocese.

Suffragan BISHOP } one who has the
Titular BISHOP } Stile and Title of a Bishop, but no Diocese.

BISHO'PING [among *Horse-coursers*] signifies those Sophistications they use to make an old Horse appear young, a bad one good, &c.

BISHOPRICK, the Province or Jurisdiction belonging to a Bishop.

BISK } Odds at the Play of Tennis; a
BISQUE } Stroke allowed to the weaker Player. *F.*

BISK } [in *Cookery*] a rich kind of Pot-
BISQUE } tage made of Quails, Capons, fat Pullets, and more especially of Pigeons roasted.

BISMA'RE [Bipmep, *Sax.* a Libel] Abuse, Scandal. *Chauc.*

To BISMA'RE [Bipmepian, *Sax.* or of Beschmieren, to dawb, *Teut. q.d.* to use one dirtily, to throw Dirt at one, to scoff at, to disgrace. *Chauc.*

BIS'MUTH [Wismuth, *Teut.*] a sort of imperfect Metal like Tin, but brittle, like Tin-glass.

BISPREI'NT, besprinkled. *Chauc.*

BIS'SA [of *Biche*, F.] a Hind or Beast of the Forest. *O. L.*

BISSEX'TILE [*Bissextilis*, of *bis* twice, and *sextilis*, L. the sixth] Leap-year, which happens every fourth Year: For once in every four Years, a whole Day is added to make up the odd six Hours, whereby the Course of the Sun yearly exceeds 365 Days, being inserted next after the 28th of *February*. F.

BIS'SON *Rheum*, blind Rheum. *Shakesp.*

BIS'TORT [*Bistorta*, L.] the Herb Snake-weed.

BIT, commanded, bad, bitten. *Chauc.*

BIT [Bitole, *Sax.* Gebiss, *Teut.*] of a Horse's Bridle.

BITAN'DE [Beissent, *Teut.*] biting, sharp. *Chauc.*

BITAU'GHT, recommended. *Chauc.*

A BITCH [Bicce, *Sax.*] a female Dog.

To BITE [Bitan, *Sax.* Beissen, *Teut.* Biten, *L. S.*] to press with the Teeth.

BIT'MOUTH, the Bit or Iron put in a Horse's Mouth.

BITREN'T, plaited or twisted about; encompassed, surrounded. *Chauc.*

BITT', a Piece of Silver, current at *Barbadoes* for Seven-pence Half-penny.

BIT'TACLE [*Sea Term*] a Frame of Timber in the Steerage of a Ship, where the Compass stands.

BIT'TER [Biteр, *Sax.*] unpleasant in Taste; grievous.

BIT'TER [*Sea Term*] a Turn of a Cable about the Timbers called *Bites*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

BIT'TER *Sweet* [*Solanum Lignosum*] Winter Night-shade.

BIT'TERN } [Butoor, *Du. Butor*, F. of
BIT'TOUR } *Buto*, L.] a kind of Hern, a Bird haunting Lakes and Fens.

BIT'TERN [in the *Salt Works*] a Liquor which remains at the Top after the Salt has sunk to the Bottom, having stood twelve Hours after boiling to cool.

BIT'TERNESS, being of a bitter Taste.

BITTS [in a *Ship*] two main Pieces of Timber, to which the Cable is fastened when the Ship rides at Anchor.

BITU-

BIT'UMEN, a kind of fat Clay or Slime, clammy like Pitch, and in Smell somewhat like Brimstone. *L.*

BITU'MINOUS [*Bitumineux*, F. of *Bitumineus*, L.] full of Brimstone, or unctuous Clay, belonging to Bitumen.

BIVAL'VE [*Bivalvis*, L.] a Term used for Shell-fishes which have two Shells.

BIVAL'VE [*Botany*] Seed-pods of such Plants as open all their whole Length to discharge their Seeds; as Beans, *&c.*

BIVAL'VULAR, being bivalved.

BIVEN'TRAL [of *Bis* and *Venter*, L.] that hath two Bellies; as, *A Biventral Muscle.*

BIZEN'D, blinded. *O.*

BIWOPIN, weeping. *Chauc.*

To BLAB [Blapperen, *Teut.*] to tell any thing publickly, that ought to be concealed.

BLACK' [Blac, *Sax.*] is the darkest Colour of all; whence the North-western Inhabitants of *Germany* gave this Name to Ink.

BLACK *Berries* [Blæce-berian, *Sax.*] the Berries of the Briars.

BLACK *Book*, a Book kept in the Exchequer, which contains the Orders of that Court.

BLACK *Mail*, a Link of Mail or small Pieces of Money; also Rents formerly paid in Provisions of Corn or Flesh.

BLACK *Mail* [in the *Northern Countries*] is a Rent either of Money, Corn, or Cattle, *&c.* paid to some Persons in Power, inhabiting upon the Borders, allied with Moss Troopers, or known Robbers, to be protected from those Ravagers.

BLACK-*Monday*, *Easter-Monday*, 1351, when Hail-stones killed both Men and Horses in the Army of our King Edward III. in *France.*

To BLACK'EN, to make or become black.

BLACK'NEY [of Black, *Eng.* and Ea, *Sax.* an Isle, *q. d.* Black Island] a Town in the County of *Norfolk.*

BLACK *Rod*, the Usher of the Order of the Garter, so called from his Black Rod, with a golden Lion at the Top; he attends the King's Chamber, and House of Lords in Parliament.

Every Bean has its Black.

This is an excusatory Proverb for the common Failings of Mankind, and intimates, that there is no Man *perfect* in all Points, wise in all Respects, or awake at all Hours; and is a Satyr against Censoriousness; and accordingly, *Vitiis nemo sine nascitur*, says *Horace*; and the *Greeks* say, Πάσησι κυρυδάλοισι χρῆ λόφον ἐγείσθαι, and the *Italians*, *Ogni grano ha la sua semola.*

BLADA'RIUS, a Corn-Chandler, or Mealman. *O. L.*

BLAD'DER [Blædep, of blapan, *Sax.* to blow] a skinny Bag which receives the Urine of living Creatures. *Dan.*

BLADDER *Nut*, a Plant that bears greenish Bladders, which contain a small Nut.

BLADE [of Blæd, *Sax.* Blat, *Teut.*] a Leaf, the Cutting Part of a Sword.

BLADE [of Blæd, *Sax.* Blad, *Dan.*] the Blade of Corn.

BLA'DIER, an Ingrosser of Corn and Grain. *O. L. T.*

BLAIN [Blegene, *Sax.* Bleyne, *Du.*] a Boil or Ulcer.

BLAKE, naked. *O.*

BLAKE [spoken of *Butter* and *Cheese*] yellow. *Gr.*

BLACKED, blackened. *Chauc.*

BLA'KES, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

To BLAME [*blamer*, F.] to find Fault with.

BLAME, Imputation, Reproach, Scandal. *F.*

BLAME'ABLE [*blameable*, F.] worthy of Blame; or deserving to be blamed.

BLANC *Manger* [in *Cookery*] a kind of Jelly made of Calves Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds, *&c.* F.

BLANCH [*blanche*, F.] white.

To BLANCH [*blancher*, F.] to whiten; to take off the Skins of Almonds, *&c.*

BLANCH'ERS [in the *Mint*] Workmen that anneal, boil, and cleanse the Money.

BLANDILO'QUENCE [*Blandiloquentia*, L.] fair and flattering Speech; courteous Language, Compliment.

BLANDI'SE, to soothe, to flatter. *Chauc.*

To BLAN'DISH [*blandiri*, L.] to flatter, or soothe up with fair Speeches.

BLAND'ISHMENT [*Blandices*, F. *Blanditiæ*, L.] a Compliment, a Cajole, an allurring Caress, a Wheedling.

BLANK [*Blanc*, F.] pale, wan, or out of Countenance.

A BLANK [*Blanque*, F.] a void Space in Writing; an unbenefited Ticket in a Lottery; a Piece of Metal in the Mint ready for Coining: Also a Coin stamp'd in *France* by King *Henry* V. in Value 8 *d.*

BLANK *Verse*, Verses without Rhymes.

BLANKERS, white Garments. *O.*

BLAN'KET [*Blanchet*, F.] a Coverlet for a Bed; also a Woolen Cloth used in a Printing Press, to make a fair Impression of the Letters.

BLAN'QUET, a sort of Pear.

To BLAKE [Blaken, *L. S.*] to sweal, or melt away, as a Candle does.

BLAS, the Motion of the Sars. *Helm.*

BLASE, sprouting forth. *O.*

BLASOURS, Praisers. *O.*

To BLASPHE'ME [*blasphemer*, F. *blasphemare*, L. βλασφημεῖν, Gr.] to curse, revile, speak evil of God or Holy Things.

BLASPHE'MOUS } [*Blasphematoire*,
BLASPHE'MATORY } F. *Blasphemus*, L. Βλάσφημος, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Blasphemy.

BLAS'PHEMY [*Blasphème*, F. *Blasphemia*, L. of Βλασφημία, q. βλάπτειν, to hurt, and φήμη Reputation, *Gr.*] Cursing and Swearing;

ing, vile reproachful Language, tending to the Dishonour of God.

BLAST [Blæst, *Sax.* Blast, *Teut.*] a Puff of Wind; also Damage happening to Corn, Trees, &c.

To BLAST [Blærtan, *Sax.* Blasten, *Teut.*] to spoil the Fruits of the Earth; to marr, to spoil; to disappoint a Design.

BLAST'INGS, Winds and Frosts that immediately follow Rain, and are very destructive to Fruits, &c.

BLA'TANT, barking, bawling; as a Blatant Writing. *O.*

BLATERA'TION; babbling. *L.*

To BLASE [of Blæse, *Sax.* Blazen, *L.S.* Blasen, *Teut.* the Signification of the last is to blow, and also to sound a Wind Instrument] to blaze as a Fire or Torch: To publish or spread abroad.

BLA'SON [*Blason*, F.] the displaying of a Coat of Arms in its proper Colours.

To BLA'SON [*blasonner*, F.] to paint, express or display the Parts of a Coat of Arms in proper Colours and Metals: To set forth the good or ill Qualities of a Person.

A BLAZE [Blæse, *Sax.*] as of a Torch, Fire, &c.

BLAZE [in a *Horse*] a white Face.

To BLAZON. See *Blason.*

BLA'ZONRY, the Art of Heraldry.

BLEAK Bleeck, *Du.*] chill or cold; also pale, wan.

A BLEAK or *Blay*, a little Fish.

BLEAR-EYED, blood-shotten, and redder than ordinary.

To BLEAT [blætan, *Sax.* Bloken, *L.S.*] to cry like a Sheep or Goat.

A BLED, a Blister, Blain; also a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. *C.*

BLE, Sight, Aspect. *O.*

BLEE [Blad, *Sax.* *Ble*, F.] Corn. *O.*

To BLEECH [of Æblæce, *Sax.* pale, or Blechen, *L. S.* Bleichen, *Teut.*] to whiten abroad in the Sun.

To BLEED [blædan, *Sax.* Bluten, *Teut.* to lose Blood; also to let Blood; as, *The Corn bleeds well*; *i. e.* yields well upon Threshing. *C.* To spend. *Cant.*

BLEEDING *Cull* [with *Sharpers*] one that when he is once *stuck*, *i. e.* has lost a little Money, will not give out till he has lost all.

BLEINE, a Blain, a Boil. *Chauc.*

BLEM'ISH [probably of *bleme*, F. pale] a Stain in a Man's Reputation and Honour; a Spot, a Fault, a Disgrace.

BLEM'ISH [in *Hunting*] when the Beagles and Hounds, finding where the Chase has been, only make a Proffer, and return.

To BLEM'ISH [probably of *blemir*, F. to grow pale] to spot or stain; to hurt one's good Name and Reputation.

BLENCH [*Scotch Law*] *to hold Land in Blench*, is to hold by Payment of a Penny, a Rose, a Pair of gilt Spurs, &c.

BLENCHES, Faults. *Shakesp.*

To BLENCH, to sin, to fear. *Shakesp.*

To BLEND [blendan, *Sax.*] to mix or ingle together.

BLEND *Water*, a Distemper incident to black Cattle.

BLENT, ceased, strayed, turned back. *O.*

BLENT, mingled, blinded. *Spenc.*

To BLERE, to dim, darken, to cloud the Eyes. *Chauc.*

BLESIL'OQUENT [*blæsiloquus*, L.] stammering in Speech.

To BLESS [Bletsian, *Sax.*] to bestow or pronounce a Blessing on, to prosper.

BLESS, the waving of a Sword. *Spenc.*

BLETA [*Old Law*] Pete or Earth digged up and dried for Fuel.

BLET'SOE [of Bletsian to bless, and seo, *Sax.* a Sight; to wit, for the Pleasantness of its Prospect] a Town formerly called *Bletnesho* in *Bedfordshire.*

BLEVIN [Bleiben, *Teut.* Biben, *L. S.*] to abide, to tarry. *Chauc.*

BLEW. See *Blue.*

BLEY'ME [in *Horses*] a Disease, an Inflammation arising from bruised Blood, between the Sole and Bone of the Foot, toward the Heel.

BLIGHT, a Hurt done to Corn or Fruit-trees, which makes them look as if they were blasted.

BLIGHT'ED, blasted.

To BLIN, to cease. *Spenc.*

TO BLIND [Blindan, *Sax.* Blinden, *L. S.*] to deprive of Sight.

BLIND [Blend, *S.* Blind, *L. S.*] deprived of Sight.

BLINDS [*Blindes*, F.] Bundles of Osiers bound at both Ends, and set up between Stakes. *Fortification.*

BLINDS for *Windows*, Canvass, &c. painted and framed, to put within Windows, to keep People from gazing in.

BLINK'ARD [of Blinker, *Dan.*] Blinken, *L. S.*] and *Teut.*] one that winks or twinkles with his Eyes.

To BLINK *Beer* [blinnan, *S.*] to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp. *C.*

BLINKS [among *Hunters*] Boughs cast a-thwart the Way, where a Deer is to pass.

BLINNE [blinnan, *S.*] to desist, cease, to give over. *Chauc.*

BLISS [Blisse, of blissan, *S.* to rejoice] Happiness, Gladness.

BLIS'SONING, is the Act of Generation between a Ram and an Ewe.

BLIST } [of *Blessé*, F.] wounded. *Spen-*
BLEST } *cer.*

BLIS'TER [Bluysten, *Belg.*] a Rising.

BLITE or *Blites*, a general Name of Plants; the following of which are introduced into the Kitchen, *viz.* of *Mercury*, *Goosefoot*, and *Fat-hen.*

BLITH } [Blide, *S.*] yielding
BLITH'SOME } Milk; also pleasant, jocund, merry.

BLIVE, or *Beleve* [c. d. *by the Eve*] readily, quickly, immediately.

BLIVE [of be, and lif, *S.*] briſkly.

To BLOBER, to blubber. *Chauc.*

BLOCK [Block, *Teut.*] the Stem or Stump of a Tree.

BLOCKS [in a *Ship*] are wooden Pullies on which the running Ropes go.

BLOCKAD'E [*Military Term*] is the encompaſſing a Town or Place with armed Troops, with an Intention either to ſtarve it, or make it ſurrender. *F.*

BLOGKAD'ING, is when the Beſiegers ſtop all Ways and Paſſages, and all Intelligence that may be ſent into, or out of the Town.

BLODERIT, blubbered. *Chauc.*

BLO'MARY, the firſt Forge in an Iron Mill.

To BLON'DRIN, to toil, to bluſter, to blunder. *Chauc.*

BLONT, dull, heavy, cowardly. *Chauc.*

BLOOD } [Blod, *Sax.* Blod, *Dan.* Blo-
BLOUD } ed, *L. S.* Blut, *Teut.*] the chief Humour of the Body; alſo a Diſeaſe in the Backs of Cattle.

BLOOD-*Hounds*, Hunting-dogs of an exquiſite Scent.

BLOO'D-*red hot*, the laſt Degree of Heat given by Smiths to their Iron in the Forge.

BLOO'D *Running Itch*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

BLOOD-*Spavin*, a ſoft ſwelling which goes through the Hoof of an Horſe.

BLOO'D-*boltered*, ſmeared with dry Blood. *Shakeſp.*

BLOO'D-*Stone*, a Stone very effectual for the Stopping of Blood.

BLOOD-*Wit* [of Blod and pita, *Sax.*] a Fine or Amerciament, anciently paid for ſhedding of Blood. *O. L.*

BLOODI'NESS, the being bloody; bloody-mindedneſs.

BLOOD'ING, a Blood-pudding.

BLOOD'Y [Blutig, *Teut.*] beſmeared or dawbed with Blood; blood-thirſty, cruel.

BLOODY-*Hand*, the Crime of a Treſpaſſer in the Foreſt againſt Veniſon, with his Hands or other Part bloody.

BLOOD'Y-*Flux*, an Exulceration of the Guts, with frequent and bloody Ejections.

A BLOOM [contracted of *Bloſſom*, or Blume, *Teut.* Bloem, *L. S.*] a Bloſſom or Flower of a Tree, *&c.*

A BLOOM [in the *Iron Works*] is a four-ſquare Piece of two Foot long.

To BLOOM, to put forth Bloſſoms, to flouriſh.

BLOSSOM, Bloſſom. *Spenc.*

BLOSME, Bloſſom. *Chauc.*

A BLOS'SOM [blorm, *Sax.*] a Flower of a Tree or Plant.

To BLOS'SOM [blorman, *Sax.*] to break forth into Bloſſoms.

To BLOTE, to ſwell; alſo to ſet a ſmoaking or drying by the Fire.

BLOTEN, fond, as Children of a Nurſe. *Cheſh.*

A BLOW [Blowe, *Belg.*] a Stroke.

To BLOW [blopan, *Sax.* Bluen, *Teut.*] *as a Flower.*

To BLOW [blapan, *Sax.*] as the Wind blows, *&c.*

BLOWN *Milk*, ſkimm'd or floten Milk.

BLOW'ER, a ſort of Whale, that ſpouts out a great deal of Water.

BLOW'ING *Houſes*, Furnaces where Tin-Ore is melted and caſt.

BLOW'ING *Snake*, a ſort of Viper in *Virginia*, which blows and ſwells the Head very much before it gives the Bite.

BLOWZ'E, a fat, red-fac'd, bloted Wench, or one whoſe Head is dreſſed like a Slattern.

BLUB'BER, a ſort of Sea-fiſh; alſo Whale Oil, or fat before it is boiled.

BLUE [Blaw, *Teut.* probably of *L'eau* the Water, becauſe of its repreſenting the Colour of the Sky] Sky-colour.

BLUE *as a Razor*, corruptly for *Blue as Azure.*

BLUE-*Bottle*, the Corn Flower. *Cyanus, L.* Alſo a large blue Fly.

To BLUFF, to blind-fold or hood-wink.

BLUFF-*Headed* [among *Sailors*] a Ship which hath a ſmall Rake forward on, and her Stern too ſtreight up.

A BLUF'FER, an Hoſt or Landlord. *C.*

BLUN'DEL [of *Blond*, O. F. Red, and *El* Dim, *i. e.* Reddiſh] a Sirname.

BLUNT, a Sirname, from the ſame Root.

BLUN'DER, a Fault, Miſtake, or Overſight.

BLUN'DERBUSS [Donderbuſſe, *Belg.*] a ſhort braſs Gun of a large Bore; alſo a careleſs Perſon, or one who commits Blunders.

BLUN'KET, a light blue Colour.

BLUNT, having a dull Point or Edge; alſo clowniſh.

To BLUSH [probably of Bloſen, *Du.*] to redden in the Face, either from Modeſty, Shame, or Surprize.

To BLUSH *another*, *i. e.* to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

To BLUSTER [of Blæſt, *S.* q. d. *Blaſter*] to make a Noiſe as a boiſterous Wind; to keep a great Stir or heavy Noiſe.

To BLYN, to ceaſe, deſiſt, leave off. *O.*

BLYNCH'ED, kept off; alſo looking aſquint. *Chauc.*

BLY'SYNGE, blazing, flaming. *Chaucer.*

BLYVE. See *Blive.*

BOANER'GES [of בני and רגש, *Syr.*] Sons of Thunder, a Title given by our Saviour to the Apoſtles *James* and *John.*

A BOAR [Bap, *Sax.*] a Male Swine.

BOARD [Bord, *Sax.* Bord, *Du.*] a Plank, a Table.

To BOARD, to cover with Boards; to diet or entertain at Table; to be dieted, boarded.

To go ABOARD, to go into a Ship.

To BOARD [*Sea Term*] is to draw nigh to

a Ship during the Night, in order to enter Men on any Part of her.

BOARD *and Board* [*Sea Term*] is when two Ships come so near as to touch one another.

A BOAR'DER, one who dines with another.

To BOAST [boan, *Sax.* Boftio, C. Br.] to brag.

A BOAST [Bounz, *Sax.* Bog, C. Br.] a Brag or Bounce.

BOAST'FUL, bragging much.

BOAT [Bate, *Sax.* Boot, *L. S. Belg.* Bot, *Teut. Bateau,* F.] a Vessel for Sea or River.

To *send the* BOAT [*Sea Term*] is to keep her from beating against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship-sides.

To *free the* BOAT, is to make the Rope fast round about, and to fasten the Boat-rope thereto.

BOAT-*Rope* } a Rope by which the Ship
GIFT-*Rope* } tows her Boat at the Stern.

BOATSWAIN } [Batrpan, *Sax.* Bootman, *L. S.*] an Officer
BO'SON } in a Ship, who takes all the Anchors, Cables, Ropes, Sails, *&c.* into his Charge.

BOB-*Tail* [in *Archery*] is the Steel of a Shaft or Arrow that is small breasted, and is big towards the Head.

To BOB, to strike; also to cheat.

A *dry* BOB, a Taunt or Scoff.

BOBB'd, cheated.

BOB'BINS [*Bobines,* F.] little Tools used in making Bone-lace, in throwing Silk, *&c.*

BOCAR'DO [in *Logick*] the fifth Mood of the third Figure, in which the middlemost Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

BOCCASI'NE, fine Buckram, a sort of Linen-cloth.

BOCHE, an Imposthume, Botch, or Ulcer. *Chauc.*

BOC'KIA [among *Chymists*] a large Vessel with a great Belly like a Cucurbite.

BOCK-*Hord* [Bochord, *Sax.*] a Place where Books, Writings, and Deeds are kept.

BOCK'EREL } one of the kinds of long-
BOCK'ERET } wing'd Hawks.

BOCK'LAND, is a Land held by Book or Charter, which has not been made over to others either by Gift or Sale. *S.*

To BORE [boman, *S.* of Bote a Messenger, *Teut.*] to declare or shew, to foretel.

BOD'KIN, commanded, bid, or bade *Chaucer.*

BOD'KIN, an Utensil Women roll their Hair on, and also for other Uses. *C. Br.*

BODLE'IAN *Library,* a famous Library at *Oxford,* founded by Sir *Thomas Bodley.*

BODMIN [of Bod, a Kite, and Min, *C. Br.* the Bank of a River, by reason of the great Number of Kites that frequent it] a Town in *Cornwall.*

BOD'OAR [from Bod a River, and Carts, a Ferry, *C. Br.*] a Place in *Flintshire.*

BOD'Y [Bodige, *S.* Stature] a Compound of Matter and Form; a Party of Soldiers; a Company of People.

BODY, a Simpleton. *Yorksh.*

BODY [in *Chymistry*] is the Vessel which holds the Matter in distilling the Spirits of Vegetables.

BODY [in *Geometry*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, as *Length, Breadth,* and *Thickness*; and it is opposed to Body, as it is a Term in Natural Philosophy, inasmuch as the first is penetrable, and the second impenetrable.

Regular BODY [among *Geometricians*] is that which has all its Angles and Sides, and also all Planes that compose its Surface, like and equal.

Irregular BODY, a Solid, not bounded with equal and like Surfaces.

Mixed BODIES [in *Chymistry*] are Things which naturally grow and increase, as Animals, Metals, Minerals, and Plants.

BODY'KIN, a little Body. *O.*

B O G [probably of Boogen, *Du.* to bend, because it gives Way, being trod upon] a marshy Ground, muddy, or watery.

BOGGE, bold, forward, saucy.

To BOGGLE [probably from *Bog* a Quagmire] to be uncertain what to do, to waver, to scruple.

BOHE'MIA, a Kingdom now belonging to the Emperor of *Germany.*

BOHE'MIANS, the People of *Bohemia*; also a sort of roving People like Gypsies.

BOI'AR, a great Officer of State among the *Muscovites* and *Persians.*

To BOIL [*bouiller,* F. of *bullire,* L.] to seethe as a Pot.

BOIL } Beule, *Teut. Bilis,* L. Choler] a
BILE } kind of Swelling or Sore.

BOIL'ARY *of Salt* } [of *bouillir* to boil,
BUL'LARY } F.] a Salt-House, or Place where Salt is boiled.

BOISEAU' of Corn, at *Bourdeaux* in *France,* two Bushels and near half a Peck; but at *Rochel,* two Bushels and half a Peck, *English* Measure. *F.*

BOIS'TEROUS [of Birten, *S.* a Tempest, according to *Minsevus*] stormy, tempestuous, fierce, vehement, unruly.

BOIS'TEROUSNESS, Tempestuousness.

BOIS'TOUS, halting, lame, lowly; also rude, ignorant. *O.*

To BOK'E, to point at; also to belch.

BOKET, a Bucket. *O.*

BOKILING, buckling on. *Chauc.*

BOLD [Bald, *S.* Bold, C. Br.] courageous, stout, undaunted.

BOLE *Armenick,* a sort of Earth, or soft crumbling Stone, brought from *Armenia,* and other Parts, very much used in Physick, *&c.*

BOLE, a Bull. *Chauc.*

BOLO'NEAN *Stone,* a grey Stone, which being

being calcined in a Chymical Furnace, ſhines in the Dark like a lighted Coal.

BOLL, a round Stalk or Stem, the Body of a Tree; alſo the Seeds of a Poppy.

BOLLE, a Bowl, a Bottle. *Chauc.*

A BOLL *of Salt*, two Buſhels. *C.*

BOLLEN, ſwolen or ſwelled. *O.*

BOL'LIMONG } Buck-wheat, a ſort of
BULL'MONG } Grain; alſo a Medley of ſeveral ſorts of Grain together.

To BOLNE, to ſwell, to boil up. *Chauc.*

BOL'STER [Bolſter, *S.* Bolſter, *Teut.*] a Cuſhion to lay one's Head on.

BOLT [Bolt, *Sax.*] an Iron faſtening to a Door; a narrow Piece of Stuff. *O. R.*

BOLT *of Canvas*, twenty-eight Ells.

BOLT, a kind of Herb.

BOLT-*Boat* [*Sea-Term*] a ſtrong Boat, that can well endure a rough Sea.

BOLTS [in a *Ship*] Rings to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordnance are faſtened; alſo Iron Pins of ſeveral Sorts which belong to the Rigging of a Ship.

BOLT-*Rope*, is that into which the Sail of a Ship is fixed or faſtened.

BOLT'SPRIT } the Maſt in the Head of
BOW'SPRITE } a Ship that ſtoops forward, of the ſame Length and Thickneſs with the Fore-maſt.

To BOLT, to faſten with a Bolt.

To BOLT, to ſift Meal.

To BOLT [among *Hunters*] a Coney is ſaid *to be bolted*, when ſhe is firſt ſtarted.

BOLT'ING, an Exerciſe in *Gray's-Inn*; an arguing Caſes among the Students.

BOLTING-*Hutch* } a Cheſt or Trough to
BUNTING-*Hutch* } ſift Meal in.

BOLTS, an Herb; alſo Arrows. *Spenc.*

BO'LUS [Βῶλος, *Gr.*] a Morſel or Gobbet. *L.*

BOLUS [in *Phyſick*] a Doſe, as much as may be taken at a Mouthful, of a Conſiſtence ſomewhat thicker than Honey.

BO'LUS [in a *Mineral Senſe*] a kind of Earth, which Dr. *Grew* ſuppoſes to be a Bed, as it were the *Materia prima*, or firſt Matter of Stones and Metals.

BOMBS [*Bombes*, F.] are hollow Balls of Iron, which are charged with Powder, and ſometimes Nails and Pieces of Iron, to be ſhot into beſieged Towns.

A BOMBARD' [*Bombarde*, F. *Bombarda*, L. Barb] a Great Gun.

To BOMBARD' [*bombarder*, F.] to ſhoot Bombs out of Mortars into Towns.

BOMBAR'DO [in *Muſick Books*] is an Inſtrument of Muſick, much the ſame as our Baſſoon, or Baſs to a Hautboy. *Ital.*

BOMB-*Cheſt*, a Cheſt of Wood, filled with Bombs and Gunpowder, put under Ground, in order to be blown up in the Air with thoſe that ſtand upon it.

BOMB-*Ketch*, a Ship or Veſſel built with large Beams for carrying and raiſing of Mortars at Sea, and throwing Bombs into Seaport Towns.

BOMBASI'NE, a ſort of Stuff. *F.*

BOMBAS'T, affected Language; ſwelling, bluſtering Nonſenſe; the Cotton Plant; alſo a Sort of Cotton or Fuſtian.

To BOMBA'ST, to ſtuff with Bombaſt; alſo to beat or bang ſoundly.

BOMBAS'TICK, belonging to Bombaſt. ſwelling, high-flown.

BOMBY'CINOUS [*Bombycinus*, L. or Βομβύκινος, Gr.] made of Silk.

BOMBILA'TION, humming of Bees. *L.*

BON *Chrêtin*, the Name of an excellent large *French* Pear. *F.*

BONA'SIANS, Hereticks who appeared in the fourth Century, and held that *Jeſus Chriſt* was the Son of God only by Adoption.

BONA *Fide* [*i. e.* in good Faith] an Expreſſion uſed when a Thing is done without Fraud or Deceit. *L.*

BONA *Notabilia* [*Law Term*] Goods which a Man dying has in another Dioceſe beſides that in which he dies, which muſt amount at leaſt to the Value of 5 *l.* *L.*

BONA *Patria*, when twelve Men, or more, are choſen out of the County, to paſs upon an Aſſize, which are called *Jurators.* L.

BONA'NA *Tree*, a Tree growing in *America*, 5 or 6 Yards high, which hath Leaves half a Yard broad, and a Yard and a half long.

BONA ROBA, a Whore. *Buena Roba*, Span. *Buona Ropa*, Ital.

BONAVEN'TURE [*i. e.* good Luck] the Name of a famous *Franciſcan* Friar. *F.*

BONAVEN'TURE *Miſſen*, a ſecond Miſſen-maſt, a Maſt added to ſome great Ships, and ſtands next to the Poop.

BOND [of Bond, *Sax.*] an Obligation.

BOND'AGE, Slavery, Servitude.

BOND-*Men*, Perſons who have bound themſelves by Covenant to ſerve their Lord.

BONDY, Simpleton. *Yorkſh.*

BONE [Ban, *Sax.* Been, *Dan.* Been, *Teut.*] a ſimilar Part, hard and void of Senſe, which affords Form and Support to the whole Body. *Anat.*

BONE, a Boon, Gift. *Chauc.*

BONE-*Breaker*, a kind of Eagle.

To carry a BONE *in her Mouth* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to do ſo, when ſhe makes the Water foam before her in ſailing.

BONES, Bobbings, or *Bone-Lace*, i. e. Bobbing-Lace.

BONGO'MILES } Hereticks ſo called of
BOGO'MILES } *Bongomilus* a Monk, who called Churches the Devil's Temples, made no Account of the Holy Sacrament, believed God had a human Form, and that he could conceive and bring forth the Word as well as the bleſſed Virgin.

BONGRA'CE [of *Bonne-grace*, F.] a Shelter which is worn on the Head to keep the Face from tanning.

BON'GRACE [among *Mariners*] is a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, laid at the Bows, Sterns, and Sides of Ships failing in cold Latitudes, to preferve them from Damage by great Flakes of Ice.

BONE-*Spavin*, a great Cruft as hard as a Bone, which grows on the Infide of the Hoof, on the Heels of a Horfe.

BONIFACE [Well-doer] a Man's Name.

BONIS *non amovendis*, a Writ to the Sheriffs of *London*, not to permit One condemned, who brings a Writ of Error, to remove his Goods till the Error be tried.

BONI'TO, is a Fifh in all refpects like a Mackerel, but much larger, common upon the Coaft of *Spain*, and much liked; whence the Name *Bonito*, fignifying good. *Chauc.*

BON'KETS, Liveries, Grey-coats. *Span.*

BON'NET, a fort of Cap. *F.*

BON'NET [in *Fortification*] a Work raifed beyond the Counterfcarp, having two Faces which form a faliant Angle, and, as it were, a fmall Ravelin without a Trench.

BONNETS [*Sea Term*] are fmall Sails fet upon the Courfe of a Main-fail and Fore-fail, when they are too narrow or fhallow to clothe the Maft.

BONNET *à Preftre*, i. e. *The Prieft's Cap* [in *Fortification*] an Outwork which has three faliant Angles at the Head, and two inward. *F.*

BON'NY, genteel, fine, fpruce. *Scot.*

BON'NEY [with *Miners*] a diftinct Bed of Ore, that communicates with no Vein.

A BOO'BY [from *Bobo*, Span. a Fool, or from Bube, *Teut.* or Boeve, *Belg.* a Child, *q. d.* one who will be a Lad ftill] a great ignorant Fellow.

BOOD, abode, tarried. *Chauc.*

BOODETH, fheweth. *O.*

BOOK *of Rates*, a Book fhewing at what Value Goods, that pay Poundage, fhall be reckoned at the Cuftom-Houfe.

BOOK'ISH, given to Books or Reading.

BOOK [Bec, *Sax.* of Bocco, a Beech-tree] any compact Writing, fo called becaufe the ancient *Germans* wrote upon the Bark of a Beech-tree inftead of Paper.

BOOLIE, beloved. *O.*

BOOM [of Beam, *Sax.* a Tree.] Hence

BOOM [among *Mariners*] a long Pole to fpread out the Clew of the Studding-Sail; a Cable ftretched a-thwart the Mouth of a River, or Harbour, with Yards, Top-mafts, Ratlings, Spars of Wood, *&c.* lafhed to it, to prevent an Enemy's entering.

BOOM'ING, flowing in a full or impetuous Stream.

BOOM'ING, a Ship is faid *to come booming*, when fhe makes all the Sail fhe can.

BOO'N [Bene, *Sax. Bon.* F.] a Favour, good Turn or Requeft; alfo a Bone. *Chauc.*

To BOON or *boun*, to do Service to another, as to a Landlord. *C.*

BOO'R [Boer, *Du.* Lebur, *Sax.* Bauer, *Teut.*] a Country Clown.

A BOO'R, a Parlour, a Bed-chamber, or inner Room. *Cumberl.*

BOOR'ISH [Bauerifch, or Boerfch, *Belg.*] clownifh, homely, rude.

BOOSE, an Ox, or Cow-ftall. *C.*

BOOT [Bote, *Sax.* a Compenfation, Baeten, *Du.* to profit, perhaps of βλαβέω, *Gr.* to help.] Aid, Help, Succour. *O.* It is now ufed for Advantage, Over-plus.

BOOT *of Bale*, Eafe of Sorrow. *O.*

To BOOT-*Hale*, to go about plundering, to pillage, to rob. *N. C.*

BOOT-*Haler*, a Free-booter or Robber. *N. C.*

BOO'TES [Βοότης, Gr. the Ox-driver] a Northern Conftellation. *L.*

BOOT-*Tree* } Two Pieces of Wood in
BOOT-*Laft* } fhape of a Leg, driven into Boots to widen them.

BOOT'ING, a fort of Rack ufed in *Scotland*, by putting an Iron Bar on the Leg of an Offender, and driving an Iron Peg upon his Shin-bone.

BOOTING-*Corn*, a Rent of Corn fo called, becaufe it was paid by the Tenants, by way of *Bote*, to the Lord, as a Recompence for his making them Leafes.

BOOT'LESS, unprofitable, vain.

BOOT'S, the Plant Marfhmallows. *C.*

BOOTS [*Bottes*, F.] Leather Coverings for the Legs in Travelling.

BOOT'H [Bote, *Sax.* Boede, *L. S.* Bioth, *C. Br.*] a fmall Cottage.

BOO'TY [or Bute, Beute, *Teut.*] Pillage, Prey, Spoil.

BOO'Z [בעז, *H. i. e.* in Strength] King *David*'s Grandfather.

BORA'CHIO, a fort of Leathern Veffels made of Hogfkins, wherein Wines are brought from the Tops of the Mountains in *Spain*; whence the *Spaniards* figuratively call a Drunkard *Borachio*. Thefe are the Bottles, which in Scripture are faid will burft with new Wine, when put into them old. *Span.* A Drunkard. *Metaphor.*

BOR'AGE [*Borago*, L.] an Herb.

BORAME'TZ, a ftrange Plant in *Scythia*, like a Lamb, which confumes the Grafs round about it.

BO'RAX, a Mineral ufed by Goldfmiths in melting and foldering of Gold. *L.*

BORBORYG'MUS [Βορβορυγμός, Gr.] a rumbling or croaking of the Guts. *L.*

BORD, Jeft. *Spenc.*

To BORD [of *aborder*, F.] to accoft. *Sp.*

BORD, Shilling. *Cant.*

BORD'AGE } a Duty paid in Fairs
BORD *Half-penny* } and Markets, for fetting up of Boards, Stalls, Tables, *&c.* for felling Wares.

BORDA'RIA [Borh, *Sax.*] a Cottage.

BORDA'RII, a fort of meaner Farmers, who had a Bord, *i. e.* a Cottage, allowed them, for which they fupplied the Lord with Poultry and Eggs.

BORDA [Borb, *Sax.*] a Board or Plank. *O. L.*

BORDA'GIUM, Bordage, the Tenure of holding Bord-Lands.

BORD-*Cloth*, Table-cloth. *Chauc.*

BORDE, a Jest. *Chauc.*

BOR'DES, Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

To BOR'DER [*border*, F.] to edge, bind, border, or lace.

BOR'DER [*Bordure*, F. a Fringe] the End or Edge of a Garment, Country, *&c.*

BOR'DERS [among *Florists*] are the Leaves which stand about the middle Thrum of a Flower.

To BOR'DER *a Pasty*, to cut it up.

BOR'DERER, one who lives on the Border, or utmost Bounds of the Country.

BORDILLERS, Haunters of Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

BORD'LAND *Rents*, the same as Table-Rents.

BORD'-*Lands*, Lands which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Board or Table.

BORD'-*Lode*, a Service required of the Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House. *L. T.*

BORDA'GINGS, Incursions, or ravaging the Borders. *Spenc.*

BORDUR'E [in *Heraldry*] a Tract or Compass of Metal, Colour, or Furr, within the Escutcheon all around it.

To BORE [borian, *Sax.* Bohren, *Teut.*] to make an Hole.

BORE [in *Gunnery*] the Hollow in the Inside of a Piece of Ordnance, *&c.*

BOREE', a kind of *French* Dance. *F.*

BO'REAL [*Borealis*, L.] Northern.

BO'REAL *Signs*, the Six Northern Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

BO'REAS [Βορέας, Gr.] the North Wind.

BORN [Gebohrn, *Teut.*] brought into the World as a Child.

BORNE, carried, brought.

To BORNE, to burnish. *O.*

BORNS [*Bornes*, F.] Limits, Bounds, *&c. Shakesp.*

BOR'OW } [Burg of Borhoe, *Sax.*
BOR'OUGH } Burg, *Teut.*] a corporate Town, a large Village.

BOROUGH-*Master* [Burger-Meister, *Teut.*] a Mayor, Bailiff, or Governor of a Town.

BOROUGH-*Head*, anciently signified a Member of Parliament.

BOROW-*English*. [*Law-Term*] a Custom whereby Lands and Tenements descended to the youngest Son, who was presumed to be least able to shift for himself.

BOROW-*Holder* } Borow-head, or Head-
BORS-*Holder* } borough.

BOR'REL, a plain rude Fellow, a Boor. *Spenc.*

BOR'ROW [Burge, *Teut.*] a Surety or Pledge. *O.*

To BOR'ROW [Borgian, *Sax.* Borgen, *Teut.*] to take upon Credit.

BOS'CAGE [*Boscagium*, L. Barb. or *Bocage*, F.] a Grove or Thicket.

BOS'CAGE [in *Law*] Food, Mast, such as Woods and Trees yield to Cattle.

BOS'CAGE [in *Painting*] a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees.

BOS'CASTLE for *Botereaux-Castle*, of the *Norman* Name *Botereau*, a Garter; that Family bearing a Garter in its Coat of Arms] a Town in *Cornwall*.

BOSCUS, all manner of Wood. *O. L.*

BOSE'HAM [either from Bosch, *Teut.* a Bush, and ham, an House, or Bosih, *Sax.* a Fence; or, as *Somner* will have it, of *Bois*, F. a Wood, and ham] called also *Bosenham*, a Town in the County of *Sussex*.

BOS'KY, fat, swelled. *Shakesp.*

BO'SOM [Bosm, *Sax.* Bosem, *L. S.*] the Part of the Body inclosing the Heart.

BOS'PHORUS [Βόσφορος, of Βοῦς and πορεία, *i. e.* a Passage passable by Oxen, Gr.] a strait or narrow Neck of the Sea that separates two Continents.

BOSS [*Bosse*, F.] a Knob or Stud; a Bunch.

BOSS, a Water-Conduit, running out of a Gor-bellied Figure.

BOS'TAL, a Way up a Hill. *Suff.*

BOS'TANCE, boasting. *Chauc.*

BOS'TOCK [Bote, Boot or Overplus, and stocce, *Sax.* a Trunk of a Tree] a Town in *Cheshire*, once called *Botestock*; also a Sir-name.

BOTA, a Boot, such as is worn by Monks. *O. L.*

BOTAN'ICAL } [*Botanique*, F. *Botanica*,
BOTAN'ICK } L. of Βοτάνικος, Gr.] belonging to Herbs and Plants.

BOTAN'ICKS } [*Botanique*, F. *Botanica*,
BO'TANY } L. of Βοτάνη, Gr. an Herb] the Science of Simples, which shews how to distinguish the several kinds of Plants.

BO'TANIST [*Botaniste*, F. *Botanicus*, L.] an Herbalist, or one skilful in Herbs.

BOTANO'LOGY [Βοτανολογία, of Βοτάν and λογία, a Description, *Gr.*] a Description of Herbs and Plants.

BOTAR'GO, a Sausage made of Eggs, and of the Blood of a Sea Mullet.

To BOTCH [Bottsen, *Du.* to mend] to mend by patching; to do Work clumsily and ill-favouredly.

A BOTCH [*Bosse*, F. a Blister] a pocky Ulcer or Sore; also a Sore in the Groin.

A BO'TCH'ER, a clumsy Workman.

BOTE [Bot, *Sax.* probably of Boote, *L. S.* and Buße, *Teut.* Repentance] Amends, Compensation, Recompence; also Help.

BOTE'SCARL [of Boot a Boat, and Karl, a Man, *Teut.*] a Boatswain.

BOTH [from Butu, *Sax.* from be and tu, two] the one and the other.

BOTHA, a Booth or Tent set up in Fairs and Markets. *O. L.*

BOTHA-

BOTHA'GIUM, Duties paid to the Lord of the Manour for pitching Booths.

BOTHUM, a Bud. *Chauc.*

BOTI'LER } [*Boutelier*, F.] of the King,
BU'TLER } an Officer that provides the King's Wines.

St. BOT'OLPH, *Camden* suppoſes it is derived from the Noun Boat, and Ulph, *Sax.* Help, becauſe perhaps he was the Mariners tutelar Saint, and for that Reaſon was ſo much adored at *Boſton.*

BOTONE' [in *Heraldry*] terminated in three Buds, reſembling the three-leav'd Graſs.

BOTONTI'NES [q. d. *Buttings*, i. e. Heaps of Earth] in *Huntingdonſhire.*

BOT'TLE-*Bridge* [either *Botolph*'s Bridge, or from Botel, a Village, *Sax.* a Bridge] a Place in *Huntingdonſhire.*

BOT'TLE [*Bouteille*, F.] a Veſſel to contain Liquids.

BOT'TOM [Botm, *Sax.* Boden, *Teut.*] the Ground of any thing; alſo a Bloſſom or Bud. *O.*

BOT'TOMRY } is when a Maſter of a
BOT'TOMAGE } Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom or Hull of the Ship, *i. e.* to be paid with Intereſt at the Ship's ſafe Return, otherwiſe the Money is all loſt, if the Ship be loſt.

BOTTS [perhaps of bitan, *Sax.* to bite] Worms or Grubs which deſtroy the Graſs in Bowling-Greens, *&c.* little Worms that breed in the ſtrait Gut of a Horſe.

BOVA'TA *Terræ*, as much Land as an Ox can till, or twenty-eight Acres. *O. L.*

BOUCH'E *of Court*, or } a certain Quantity
BOW'GE *of Court* } of Proviſions allowed to a Servant in the Palace of a Prince, or the Houſe of a Nobleman. *F. L. T.*

BOUCH'ED *him* [of *Boucher*, F. to ſtop] ſtopp'd his Mouth. *O.*

BOU'CHET, a large round white Pear, like the Beſidery.

BOU'CONS [in *Cookery*, of *Boccone*, a Morſel, *Ital.*] Veal Stakes rolled up with thin Slices of fat Bacon and Gammon. *Gr.*

BOUDS, Inſects breeding in Malt.

BOVE, above. *Chauc.*

BOVE'RIA } an Ox-ſtall, or Cow-houſe.
BOVE'RIUM } *O. L.*

BO'VERTON [of *Bove*, L. an Ox, and ton, *Sax.*] a Town in *Glamorganſhire.*

BOVET'TUS, a younger Steer, or cut Bullock. *O. L.*

To BOUGE *out* [of *Bouger*, F. *Bulga*, L. a Bag] to ſtick out.

BOU'GERONS [*Buzaroni*, Ital.] Buggerers. *Chauc.*

A BOUGH [Bog, of Bogan, *Sax.* to bend] a Shoot or Branch of a Tree.

BOUGHTS, circular Folds; Windings. *Spenc.*

BOUIL'LANS [in *Cookery*] little Pies, made of the Breaſts of roaſted Capons minced with Udder, *&c.* *F.*

BOUM, ready. *O.*

BOUN, ſwelled. *Norf.*

BOUN *and Unboun*, Dreſs and Undreſs. *O.*

BOUNC'ING *Cheat*, a Bottle. *Cant.*

To BOUND [*bondir*, F.] to leap back, or rebound.

BOUND *Going*, as *Whither are you bound?* [of Abunden, *Sax.* ready, of Verbunden, *Teut.*] to be obliged, conſtrained.

BOUN'DARY, that which ſets out the Limits and Bounds of a Country.

BOUNDS [*Bornes*, F.] Limits.

BOUNTE'OUS } Free, Generous, Libe-
BOUN'TIFUL } ral.

BOUN'TEVOUS, bounteous. *Chauc.*

BOUN'TY [*Bonte*, F. Goodneſs] Generoſity, Liberality.

To BOUND, to jeſt. *N. C.*

BOUR'DON, the Drone of a Bag-pipe. *Chauc.*

BOUR [Bure, *Sax.* a Bed-chamber] an Houſe. *O.*

BOURGEOI'SE [in *Cookery*] as Veal dreſſed *à la Bourgeoiſe*, i. e. after the manner of the Citizens. *F.*

BOURN [a Town hard by a Bourn, *i. e.* a River] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, where King *Edmund* was crowned.

BOUT, without. *Cheſh.*

BOUT'EFEU [*Boute feu*, F.] a wilful Firer of Houſes, an Incendiary, a Sower of Diſſention and Strife.

BOUTON, a Diſh of large Slices of Bacon covered with a Farce and a Ragoo, and baked between two Fires.

BOUTS, as *many Bouts* [of behten, *Sax.* to beat] Times, Trials, Eſſays.

BOW [Boga, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument for ſhooting Arrows: A Mathematical Inſtrument for making the Projections of the Sphere, taking the Height of the Sun, *&c.*

BOW, or } a Yoke of Oxen. *C.*
OX-BOW }

The BOW [of a *Ship*] the broadeſt Part before, beginning at the Loof and compaſſing the Ends of the Stem, and ending at the innermoſt Part of the Forecaſtle.

To BOW [of bugan and bygan, *S.* Beugen, *Teut.*] to bend.

BOW-*Bearer*, an Officer in a Foreſt.

BOW-*Piece*, that Piece of Ordnance which lies in the Bow of a Ship.

BOWELS [from *Boyau*, F. of *Botulus*, L. a Pudding] the Guts; alſo Commiſeration, Compaſſion.

BOW'ERS } Anchors which are
BOW-*Anchors* } carried in the Ship's Bow.

BOW'ER [of Bur or Bure, *S.*] a Parlour, an Arbour made with Trees or Greens interwoven.

BOW'ET } [among *Falconers*] a young
BOW'ESS } Hawk, ſo called, when ſhe draws

draws any thing out of the Neſt, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

BOWGE [*Sea Term*] a Rope faſtened to the Middle of the Sail, to make it ſtand cloſer to the Wind.

BOWGE *of Court*, [of *Bouge*, F. from *Bulga*, L. a Portmanteau] an Allowance of Diet from the King, or ſuperior Lords, to their Knights, Eſquires, *&c.* who attend them in an Expedition.

BOWKE [Bauch, Teut.] a Body, the Belly, or Stomach. *O.* Alſo Bulk. *Chaucer.*

To BOWKE, to vomit. *N. Br.*

A BOWL [*Boule*, F.] a round Ball of Wood for a Bowling-green, *&c.*

To BOWL, to play at Bowls.

A BOWL [of Bolla, *Sax.*] a Veſſel or Cup to drink out of.

BOWL [in a *Ship*] a round Space at the Head of the Maſt for Men to ſtand in.

BOW'LING } [in a *Ship*] a Rope made faſt
BOW *Line* } to the middle Part of the Outſide of a Sail, which is called the Bowling-bridle, the Uſe of which is to make the Sails ſtand ſharp, cloſe, or by the Wind.

Sharp the Main BOWLING } [*Sea Term*]
Hale up the BOWLING } made uſe of when the Bowling is to be pulled up harder.

BOWLING *Knot* [among *Sailors*] a ſort of Knot which will not ſlip, by which the Bowling-bridle is made faſt to the Crengles.

To BOWLT *a Coney* [of *bouter*, F.] *i. e.* to ſtart, or to put up a Coney.

To BOWSE [among *Sailors*] is to hale or pull the Tackle.

To BOWSE [of bayſen, Du. or of φυταω, Gr. to blow up the Skin; or of *buo*, L. Voſſ.] to drink ſtoutly.

BOWSE *away* [*Sea Phraſe*] is a Word of Command for all the Men to pull together.

BOW'SER [*Bouſier*, F.] the Purſer or Treaſurer of a College in an Univerſity.

BOW'SING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk often drinks, and yet continually thirſts for more.

BOW'SPRIGHT. See *Boltſprite.*

BOWT *of the Knee*, the Bent of it. *Linc.*

BOW'YER, a Maker or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

BOX [Boxe, *Sax.* Buchſe, Teut.] a wooden Cheſt or Coffer.

BOX [of Βοτρυ, *Sax.* *Buxus*, L.] the Wood of the Box-tree.

BOX *and Needle*, a Compaſs applied to a *Theodolite*, &c. uſed in Surveying, *&c.*

BOY [of Παῖς, Gr. or Bude, Teut. *Minſevus*] a Lad.

BOYAR', a Lord or Grandee among the *Muſcovites.*

BOYAU' [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch ſeparated from the main Trench, boarded with a Breaſt-work, and drawn from one Trench to another for better Communication.

BOYSTLY, rudely. *Chauc.*

To BRAB'BLE [Brabbelen, L. S.] to wrangle or brawl.

A BRAB'BLER, a Wrangler or Brawler.

BRAC'CO, a large fleet Hound or Hunting-dog. *O. L.*

A BRA'CE [of *embraſſer*, F.] a Couple or Pair; as a Brace of Ducks, Bucks, Hares, Foxes, *&c.*

BRA'CE [in *Architecture*] is a Piece of Timber framed in with Bevil joints, to keep the Buildings from ſwerving either way.

BRA'CE [*Bracchio*, It.] an *Italian* Meaſure, which at *Legborn* is equal to two *Engliſh* Ells.

BRA'CE [in *Printing*] is a particular Mark to join ſeveral Words or Sentences; thus:

To BRA'CE *the Yard* [*Sea Term*] to bring the Yard to either Side.

BRA'CED, joined or faſtened together with a Brace.

BRA'CED [in *Heraldry*] is when three Chevrons are intermingled.

BRA'CES [of a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to all the Yards of a Ship, except the Miſſen, two to each Yard; the Uſe of which is to ſet the Yard ſquare or even a-croſs the Ship.

BRA'CES [of a *Coach*] are thick Leather Thongs upon which it hangs.

BRACE'LET [*Bracelet*, F. of *Brachium*, L. the Arm] an Ornament for the Wriſts of Women; alſo a Piece of Armour, uſed anciently to defend the Arm.

BRACENA'RIUS [*Old Law*] the Huntſman or Maſter of the Hounds.

BRA'CER, a Piece of Leather laced on an Archer's Arm.

A BRACH, a kind of Hound. *Shakeſp.*

BRACE'TUS } a Hound. *O. L.*
BRACHE'TUS }

BRACHE'TA [*Old Law*] a Bitch or Female Dog.

BRA'CHIAL [*Brachialis*, L.] belonging to the Arm.

BRACHIÆ'US *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Elbow, inſerted in the Cavity of the Shoulder-bone. *L.*

BRACHIÆ'US *Internus*, a Muſcle of the Elbow, implanted in the upper and fore-part of the Bone called *Ulna.*

BRACHYCATALEC'TON [Βραχυκατάληκτον, Gr.] a Verſe that has a Syllable wanting at the End.

BRACHY'GRAPHY Βραχυγραφία, Gr.] the Art of writing Short-hand.

BRACHY'LOGY [*Brachylogia*, L. of Βραχυλογία, Gr.] Shortneſs of Speech; a conciſe Expreſſion.

BRACK [of Bnecan, *Sax.* Brechen, Teut. to break] a Flaw or Fault in any Thing.

BRACK'EN, Female Fern. *Linc.*

BRACK'ET [*Bracietto*, Ital.] a cramping Iron, a kind of Stay in Timber-work.

BRACKETS [in a *Ship*] ſmall Knees ſerving to ſupport the Galleries; the Timbers that ſupport the Gratings in the Head.

BRACK'ISH [of Brack, Belg. Salt.] somewhat salt.

BRADE [Bred, L. S.] broad. *Spenc.*

BRAD'FORD [formerly *Brandanford*, i. e. the Broad Ford] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

BRADYPEPSI'A [Βραδυπεψία, of Βραδύς, slow, and Πέψις, Digestion, Gr.] slow Digestion, proceeding from a depraved Disposition of the acid Ferments in the Stomach.

BRAG, proudly. *Spenc.* Also a Game at Cards where the Nines and the Knaves are Principals.

BRAG'GARD } [of Braggaert,
BRAGGADO'CHIO } Belg.] a bragging vain-glorious Fellow, a Coward.

Brag is a good Dog, but Holdfast is a better.

This Proverb is a Taunt upon *Braggadochio's*, who talk big, boast, and rattle: It is also a *Memento* for such who make plentiful Promises to do well for the future, but are suspected to want Constancy and Resolution to make them good.

To BRAG [braggere, Belg. to walk in State] to boast.

BRAG'GET [of Bragod, C. Br.] a Drink made of Honey and Spice.

To BRAID } [of breyden, Du.] to weave
To BREAD } or plait the Hair, to curl.

BRAID, a Lock or Weft of Hair; a small Lace or Edging.

BRAID, or *Braft*, burst. *Chauc.*

BRAID, [*Adjective*] trim, finical; also wove, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

BRAIDE [of Bræban, *Sax.*] pulled out, drawn. *Chauc.*

BRAID'ED, faded, lost its Colour.

BRAILS [in a *Ship*] are small Ropes belonging to the two Courses and the Missen, whose Use is, when the Sail is furled a-cross, to hale up its Bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up, or let fall.

Hale up the BRAILS } [*Sea Phrase*] are
BRAIL *up the Sails* } Terms used when the Sails are to be haled up in order to be furled.

BRAIN [Bregen, *Sax.* Bragen, L. S.] all the soft Substance contained within the Skull: It is the general Organ of Sense, in which the Soul, the governing Part of the Body, perceives and judges of the Sensation of all the sentient Parts, out of which it communicates the animal Spirits, *&c.* In a figurative Sense, Wit, Judgment, *&c.*

To BRAIN *one*, to dash out the Brains.

Shuttle BRAINED, fickle, unconstant.

BRA'IT, a rough Diamond.

BRAK'E [Brachan, *Sax.*] Female Fern.

BRAK'E [Brecke, Belg. Breche, Teut.] an Instrument with Teeth, used in dressing Flax or Hemp; also a Baker's Kneading-trough; also the Handle of a Ship's Pump.

BRA'KE [of Bræcan, *Sax.* to break] a sharp Bit or Snaffle for Horses.

BRAK'LEY [of *Brake*, i. e. Fern, because it was formerly much over-run with Fern] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

BRA'MANS } a Sect of Philosophers in
BRA'MINES } *India*, who live only on Herbs and Fruits; *Indian* Priests, who derive their Mission from *Confucius*, whom the *Chinese* hold in the same Veneration as *Christians* do *Jesus Christ*.

BRAM'BLES [Bræamble, *Sax.*] prickly Shrubs.

BRAM'BLE *Net*, a sort of Net for the catching of Birds.

A BRAMB'LING, a Bird, a sort of Chaffinch.

BRA'N [*Bran*, F. Brann, C. Br.] the Husk of ground Corn.

BRAN'CASTER [anciently *Branodunum*, with Ceaster, a Castle] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*.

BRANCH [*Branche*, F.] a Bough of a Tree; the Stock of a Pedigree; also the Horn of a Stag's Head.

BRAN'CH [among *Fowlers*] a Canary-bird of the first Year, brought up by the old One.

To BRAN'CH *Stand* [in *Falconry*] is to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge.

To BRAN'CH out, is to divide or spread into Branches.

BRANCH'ED [in *Heraldry*] spread into Branches, as a Deer's Horn.

BRANCH'ER [*Branchier*, F.] a young Hawk, or other Bird, that begins to fly from Branch to Branch.

BRANCHILET, a little Branch.

BRAND [Brand, *Sax.* Brander or Feirbrandt, T.] a Piece of burning Wood, a Mark by a Red-hot Iron] [Brandmaht] a Note of Disgrace or Infamy; also a Sword. *Spenc.*

BRAND *Goose* } [Brandgans, Teut. *q. d.*
BRANT *Goose* } Geese of a greyish Colour] a sort of wild Fowl.

To BRAND [Branden, L. S.] to burn or mark with a hot Iron.

BRAND *Iron* [Brandt-Eysen, Teut.] a hot Iron to brand or set a Mark upon a Malefactor: an Iron to set a Vessel upon over the Fire.

To BRAND'ISH [*brandir*, F.] to make shine with shaking, to shake to and fro in the Hand.

BRAND'LING, a small Worm for Fishing, the Dew-worm.

BRAND'RITH, a Fence or Rail about the Mouth of a Well.

BRAN'DON [perhaps from Brant, burnt, and tun, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* Burnt-town; or as *Leland* will have it, either from Bran, a Cow, and Dune, *Sax.* an Hill; or of Bren, C. Br. a King, *q. d.* King's Mount] a Town formerly famous in the County of *Norfolk*.

BRAN'RITH, a Trevet or other Iron to set a Vessel on over the Fire. C.

BRANDY [Brantewein, Teut. to burn, whence the *French* have borrowed their Word *Brandevin*, F.] a sort of strong Water distilled from Wine, *&c.*

To BRAN'GLE [perhaps of abælgen, *Sax.* or balgen, Teut. to be angry] to scold, quarrel, or bicker.

BRANK, a sort of Grain called *Buck-Wheat.*

BRANSELS, Brawls. *Spenc.*

BRANT, steep. *C.*

BRA'SED [in *Heraldry*] as three Chevronels brased, are three Kids passing one another cross-wise.

BRASIA'TOR [of *Brasium*, L. Malt] a Brewer or Maltster. *O. L.*

BRASI'L, a Province of *South America*, possessed by the *Portugueze*, and rich in Gold-mines; also a sort of heavy red Wood brought from thence.

BRASI'NA } [*Old Law*] a Brew-
BRASINA'RIA } house.

BRASS [Bræs, *Sax.*] a sort of factitious Metal of Copper mixed with *Lapis Calaminaris.*

BRAST, burst, broke. *Spenc.*

To BRAST, to break. *O.*

BRAT [of Bræccan, *Sax.* to break] a Rag.

BRAT [Bræt, *Sax.* perhaps of bredan, to educate] a beggarly Child, or a contemptuous Name of a young Infant or Child.

BRAVA'DO [*Bravade*, F.] a vain-glorious Boasting or Vapouring. *Spenc.*

BRAUDRIE, Embroidery. *Chauc. F.*

BRAVE [*brave*, F.] courageous, gallant, excellent, skilful.

A BRAV'E } [*un faux brave*, F.] a Bully,
A BRA'VO } an hectoring Fellow, a Swaggerer.

To BRAVE *it* [*braver*, F.] to act the Bravo, to affront, to dare, to hector.

BRA'VERY [*Braverie*, F.] Courage, Valour, Finery, Gallantry.

BRAUGH'WHAM, a Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap-bread and Butter, boiled together. *Lancashire.*

BRAUNCH [*Branche*, F.] a Branch. *O.*

BRAWD'ERY [*Broderie*, F.] Embroidery. *O.*

To BRAWL [perhaps of braeler, Dan. Brullen, Teut. to bellow, or *brouiller*, F.] to chide, to scold or wrangle.

A BRAWL, a Dispute or Squabble; also a kind of Dance.

BRAWN [perhaps of Bar, a Boar, and nun, concreted, *Sax.* i. e. Barnun, *q. d.* the hardest or firmest Part of a Boar] hard Flesh, sous'd Meat of Boar's Flesh.

BRAWN'Y, full of Brawn or Sinews, fleshy, lusty, strong.

To BRAY [bracan, *Sax. brayer*, F.] to bruise or pound in a Mortar; to temper Ink, as *Printers* do.

To BRAY [*braire*, F. *barriere*, L.] to make a Noise or cry like an Ass.

False BRAY [*Fausse-braye*, F. in *Fortification*] a false Trench made to hide a real one.

To BRAYD, to break out. *O.*

BRAY'ER [with *Printers*] an Instrument to temper Ink with.

BRAYL' [among *Falconers*] a Piece of Leather to bind up a Hawk's Wing.

To BRAZE, to cover or solder with Brass.

BRA'ZEN, of *Brass*; also impudent.

BRA'ZIER, a Maker or Seller of Brass-ware.

BREACH [of Brecan, *Sax.* to break] a breaking of Friendship or Peace, a falling out.

BREACH [*Breche*, F. in a *fortified Place*] is the Ruin of any Part of the Works, beat down with Cannon, *&c.*

BREAD [Bread or Bredan, *Sax.* to nourish, Brodt, Teut.] the Staff of Life.

BREAD, Appearance. *O.*

BREAD *of Trees* [*Old Law*] coarse bolted Bread, Houshold-bread.

BREAD-*Room* [in a *Ship*] is the Place where the Bread or Bisket is kept.

To BREADE [Breeden, L. S.] *i. e.* to make broad, to spread. *C.*

To BREAK [Brecan, *Sax.* Breeken, L. S.] to break in Pieces; also to turn Bankrupt.

A BREAK [Brache, Teut.] a Land ploughed the first Year after it had lain fallow in Sheep-walks. *Norfolk.*

To BREAK *Bulk* [*Sea Term*] to take part of the Ship's Cargo out of the Hold.

To BREAK *Ground* [*Military Term*] is to open the Trenches, or begin the Works for carrying on a Siege.

BREAK *the Deer* [in *Carving*] *i. e.* cut up that Venison at Table.

BREAM [*Brame*, F.] a Fish.

BREAST [Bræst, *Sax.* Brust, Teut.] one of the three Venters in an animal Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs.

BREAST *Caskets* [in a *Ship*] the longest and biggest *Caskets*; a sort of Strings placed in the Middle of her Yard.

BREAST *Fast* [in a *Ship*] is a Rope fastened to some Part of her forward on, to keep her Head fast to a Wharf, *&c.*

BREAST *Hooks* [in a *Ship*] are the compassing Timbers before, which strengthen her Stern and her Fore-part.

BREAST *Pain*, a Disease in Horses.

BREAST *Plough*, a Plough driven with the Breast.

BREAST *Ropes* [in a *Ship*] are those which fasten the Parrels to the Yard.

BREAST'WORK [Brustwehre, Teut. in *Fortification*] the same with *Parapet*, which see.

BREATH [Bræce, *Sax.*] the Air received and discharged by the Dilatation and Compression of the Lungs.

BREC'CA [*Old Law*] a Breach, Decay, or any other want of Repair.

BRECK, a Bruise. *O.*

BRECK or *Brack* [of Brecan, *Sax.* to break] a Gap in a Hedge.

BRECKNOCM'ERE, in *Brecknockshire*, called Leuthaueleu, C. Br. that is, a standing Slough, by *Girald* called *Clamosus*, from the thundering Noise it makes when the Ice is thawed.

BRECK'NOCKSHIRE, called in *Welsh* Brechimen, from *Brechianus*, a Prince that had twenty-four Daughters, who were all canonized in the Choir of Saints.

What is bred in the Bone will never be out of the Flesh.

This Proverb is applied to such as imitate some Vice of their Parents; and intimates, That Persons naturally addicted to any Vice, will scarce ever be reclaimed afterwards by the Art of Rhetorick, or the Power of Persuasion, Authority, or Command: So say the *Latins*, *Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem*; the *Greeks*, Ὅλον ἀγκάλον ἀδέπότ' ἀρθόν; the *Hebrews*, מכלבא בישא גורא טשא לא נפיק

BREDE [Breede, L. S.] Breadth. *O.*

To BREDE, to make broad. *O.*

BREECH [perhaps of Brecce, *Sax.* or of Britsche, a sort of an Instrument of Wood, broad and flat, used to slap on certain Occasions Peoples Back-sides with. This the *French* call *Donner le mirion*] the Back-side, or Fundament.

BREECH [in *Gunnery*] is the hindermost Part of a Piece of Ordnance.

BREECH'ES [Brecce, *Sax.*] a Garment for Men from the Waist to the Knees.

BREECH'INGS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes by which the Guns are lashed fast, or fastened to the Ship's Side.

To BREE, to frighten. *Chauc.*

To BREED [Bredan, *Sax.*] to produce, to nourish, *&c.*

BREEZ'E [*Brezza*, Ital. *Brisé*, F.] a fresh Gale of Wind.

A BREEZE [Briora, *Sax.* a Gad-fly or Horse-fly.

BREG'MA [Βρέγμα, Gr.] is that Part of the Head, which is formed by the two Bones of the Skull that make the sagittal Suture.

BREHO'NE, an *Irish* Judge or Lawyer; the *Irish* Law is called the *Brehone* Law.

To BREID, to be like in Conditions. *O.*

BREM'E, furiously, *O.* chill, bitter, *Sp.*

BREM'ICHAM } [perhaps from Byn-
BIR'MINGHAM } me, famous, and Ham, *Sax.* an Habitation, *i. e.* famous for Workmanship in Metals or Hard-wares] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

To BREN [Brennen, Teut.] to burn. *Sp.*

BREN'NINGLY, warmly, *Chauc.*

BRENT, burnt. *O.*

BRENT'KNOLL [of Knol, *Sax.* the Top of a Mountain, and Brent, burnt, *q. d.* parched with the Heat of the Sun] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENT'FORD } [of Brent, burnt, and
BRAN'FORD } Ford] a Town in the County of *Middlesex*.

BRENT'MASH [*q. d.* Burnt-marsh; or, as the Monks of *Glastonbury* expound it, Frogs Marsh; as if *Brent* had formerly signified a Frog] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENT'WOOD, *i. e. Burntwood*, a Town in *Essex*, fifteen Miles N.E. by E. from *London*.

BRET } [*Bertonneau*, F.] a Fish of the
BRUT } Turbot-kind.

BRET'ENHAM, a Town in the County of *Suffolk*, called by *Antonius*, *Combretonius*, i. e. a Village on both Sides the River *Breton*.

BRETFUL, topful. *O.*

BRETOY'SE } the Law of the Marches,
BRETOI'SE } formerly in use among the *Britons* or *Welshmen*.

BREST [in *Architecture*] is that Column which is called the *Thorus*.

BREST *Sommers* [in *Architecture*] are the Pieces in the outward Part of any Building, and in the middle Floors, into which the Girders are framed.

BRE'VE [*Brevis*, L. short] a Writ directed to the Chancellor or Judges, *&c.* so called from its Shortness.

BREV'E [in *Musick*] a Note containing two Semibreves, four Minims, and eight Crotchets. *L. T.*

BREV'E *perquirere*, to purchase a Writ or Licence of Trial in the King's Court by the Plaintiff. *O. L. P.*

BRE'VE *de Recto*, a Writ of Right for a Person ejected, to sue for the Possession of an Estate detained from him.

BRE'VE *Vas* [in *Anatomy*] the shortest Vessel that passes from the Ventricle to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

BRE'VET [*Brevet*, F.] a Brief, a Pope's Bull. *O.*

BREVI'ARY [*Breviarie*, F. of *Breviarium*, L.] a Book of divine Offices, containing the Matins, Vespers, Lauds, and Compline, which are all distinct Services in the Church of *Rome*, and quite different from the Mass, which is accounted a propitiatory Sacrifice for the Living and the Dead, and only said after Matins or the Morning Prayer, contained in the *Breviary*.

BRE'VIATE, a short Extract or Copy of a Process, Deed or Writing.

BRE'VIBUS & *Rotulis liberandis*, a Writ to the Sheriff, to deliver to the new Sheriff chosen in his room, the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, *&c.*

BREVI'ER, a small Printing-Letter; the same of this Book.

BRE'VIS *Musculus* [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles of the Radius, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to stretch out the Arm forward. *L.*

BREVIL'OQUENCE [*Breviloquentia*, L.] a short Way of Speaking.

BREVIS'SIMUS *Oculi* [among *Anatomists*] the shortest Muscle of the Eye, otherwise called *Obliquus Inferior*.

BREVI'TY [*Brieveté*, F. of *Brevitas*, L.] Shortness, Conciseness.

To BREW [bṗupan, *Sax.* brouwen, L. S.] to boil Ale, *&c.* to make Drink.

BREW'ESS } [of *abbreuver*, F. to soften,
BREW'IS } *&c.*] Crusts or Pieces of Bread soaked in the Fat of Pottage.

To BREYDE, to run away. *Chauc.*

To BRIAN *an Oven*, to keep Fire at the Mouth of it.

BRI'AN [of *Bruiant*, F. clamorous] a proper Name of a Man.

To BRIBE [perhaps from *briber*, F. this from *Bribe*, a Piece of Bread; because such as give Bribes, like importunate Beggars, crave of the Judge to avert the Stroke of Justice; or from Βραβεῖον, Gr. a Reward] to corrupt with Gifts.

BRI'BERY, the Act of Bribing.

BRI'BORS } [*Bribeur*, F. *i. e.* Beggar]
BRI'BOURS } one that filches or pilfers another Man's Goods. *L. T.*

BRICK [Bricke, Belg. *Briques*, F.] Earth moulded into a long square Figure, and burnt.

To BRICK'EN, to bridle, to hold in one's Chin proudly.

BRICO'LE } the Rebound of a Ball after a
BRICO'IL } Side-stroke at Tennis-play.

BRICO'LS, Engines formerly used to batter the Walls of Castles, Towns, *&c.* F.

BRIDAL, of or belonging to a Bride.

BRIDA'LE, a Wedding. *Chauc.*

BRID'CHURCH, *q. d.* the Church of *St. Bridget*, a *Swedish* Saint.

A BRIDE [Bṗiꝺ, *Sax.* Braut, Teut. of Bṗeꝺan, to keep warm or cherish] a new-married Woman.

BRIDEGROOM [Bräutigam, Teut. of Bṗiꝺ, a Bride, and Ꞇṗoom, *Sax.* a Servant, because the Spouse, upon a Wedding-day, used to serve the Bride at Table] a Bride's Spouse.

BRIDE'WELL [*q. d. Bride*'s Well, or *St. Bridget*'s Well] now a House of Correction (formerly a Hall or Royal Palace) in *Fleet-street*, in the City of *London*.

BRIDGE [Bṗiꝛꝛe, *Sax.* Brücke, Teut.] a Passage of Wood or Stone made over a River, *&c.*

BRIDGE *of Boats*, Boats of Copper joined Side to Side, till they reach a-cross a River, being covered with Planks, for Soldiers to march over them.

BRIDGE *of Rushes*, a Bridge made of great Bundles of Rushes joined together, and Planks fastened upon them, to be laid over Marshes or boggy Places.

Draw-BRIDGE, one with Hinges, to be drawn up or let down at pleasure.

Flying-BRIDGE [*Military Term*] is made of two small Bridges, laid one over another.

BRIDG'EWATER [q. d. *Walter*'s Burg or *Burg-Walter*, of one *Walter*, a Soldier or *William the Conqueror*, who received this Town for his Service in the Wars] a Port in the County of *Somerset*.

BRIDGUMA, a Bridegroom. *O.*

To BRIDLE [bṗiꝺelian, *Sax. brider*, F.] to keep in a Horse with the Bridle or Reins; to curb one's Passions.

A BRIDLE [Bṗiꝺle, *Sax. Bride*, F.] a Head-stall, or Reins for a Horse.

BRIEF [*Bref* or *Brief*, from *Brevis*, L.] short; also common or rife.

A BRIEF [of Brief, Teut. a Letter] an Order issuing out of *Chancery*, or some other Court; also any Process of the King, in Writing, under Seal, requiring any thing to be done; especially Letters Patent granted for collecting of charitable Benevolence to poor Sufferers by Fire, or other Casualties.

A BRIEF [in *Musick*] is such a Measure or Quantity, as contains two Strokes down, and as many up in beating Time.

BRIEF'NESS, Brevity.

BRIER [Bṗæꝛ, *Sax.* perhaps of bṗecan, to break, because it teareth the Skin] a prickly sort of Plant.

BRIEZE } [*Bressa*, Ital. *Brise*, F. a chill
BREEZ } Wind] a gentle Gale of Wind.

BRIG, in *Lincolnshire*, *q. d.* a town by a Bridge.

BRI'GA, Contention, Quarrel, Strife, *O. L.*

BRIGA'DE [*Brigade*, F.] a Party or Division of a Body of Soldiers.

BRIGAD'E [of an *Army*] is a Party of either Horse or Foot; a Brigade of Horse is eight or ten Squadrons; a Brigade of Foot four, five, or six Battalions.

BRIGAD'E [of a *Troop of Horse*] is a third Part of it, not exceeding 50 Men.

BRIGADE'ER an Officer who commands a Brigade. *F.*

BRIGANDINE, an ancient kind of Armour, with many Plates and Joints like a Coat of Mail.

BRIGAN'TES, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants of *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Durham*, *Westmoreland*, and *Cumberland*.

BRIGANT'INE [*Brigantin*, F.] a small light Pinnace, that can both row and sail well, proper for giving Chace or Fighting.

BRIG'BOTE } [*Law Term*] Contribution
BRUG'BOTE } made toward the repairing or rebuilding Bridges.

A BRIGHAM, a Horse-collar. *N. C.*

BRIGHT [beoꝛt, *Sax.*] lucid, like shining Light.

BRIGHT'NESS [Byꝛðniꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] Lucidity, Shiningness.

BRIGID'IANS, an Order of religious Women, Nuns, founded by a Princess of *Sweden*, named *Bridget*.

BRIGTHELMSTEAD [Bṗiȝhðealmeꝛtun, *Sax.* so called from *St. Brightheim*] a Town in *Sussex*.

BRIGUE, Dispute, Quarrel. *O. F.*

BRILL [of *Burr-hill*, q. d. many Burrs growing there] a Place in *Buckinghamshire*.

BRIL'LANT of *brilier*, F. to sparkle, to have a Lustre] a Diamond cut artificially by a Lapidary, like a Table.

BRIL-

BRILLAN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play in a brisk lively Manner.

BRILLS, the Hairs on the Eye-lids of a Horse; also a Cant-name for Spectacles.

BRIM [Bryymme, *Sax.*] the utmost Edge of any thing, as of a Glass, a Hat, *&c.*

To BRIM, a Sow is said to *Brim*, or *To go to Brim*; when she is ready to take the Boar.

BRIM'ME, sharp, fierce, violent. *Chauc.*

A BRIM'MER, a Cup or Glass of Liquor filled up to the Brim.

BRIM'MING, the Act of Generation between a Boar and a Sow.

BRIM'STONE [of Bryne, *Sax.* a Burning of Fire, and Stone, *q. d.* Burning-stone] a yellow Mineral.

BRIND'LED, spotted, being of several Colours.

BRINE [Bryne, *Sax.* of Brynd, the Salt-sea] salt Liquor or Pickle; also a poetical Word for the Sea,

BRINE-*Water*, a Salt-water, which being boiled turns into Salt.

BRINE *it hither*, bring it hither. *Suff.*

To BRING [of bringan, *Sax.* Bringen, Teut.] to bear or carry a Thing at a Distance from a Person or Place, to him or it.

BRING'ERS *Up* [in *Military Affairs*] the whole Rank of a Battalion drawn up; the last Man of every File.

BRI'NISH } belonging to, or of the Quality of Brine.
BRI'NY }

To BRINNE, to burn. *Chauc.*

BRISE, Ground which has laid long untilled.

BRISK [Frisch, *Teut.*] lively, nimble, sprightly.

BRISKNESS, Livelinesss, Sprightliness.

BRISK'ET [*Brichet*, F.] that Part of the Breast that lies next the Ribs.

BRISK'ET [of a *Horse*] is the Fore-part of the Neck, at the Shoulder down to the Fore-legs.

A BRIS'TLE [Brystl, *Sax.*] strong Hair standing on the Back of a Boar.

BRIS'TLE-*Tails*, a kind of Flies.

BRIS'TOL } [Brihtop, *Sax.* q. d. a
BRIS'TOW } bright pleasant Place, so called for its pleasant Situation and sumptuous Buildings] a famous and rich Sea-port and City in *Somersetshire*.

BRISTOL *Non-such*, a Flower

BRISTOL *Stones*, a sort of soft Diamonds, found in a Rock near *Bristol*.

BRI'SURE [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from four or five Fathom, which is allowed to the *Courtin* and *Orillon*, to make a hollow Tower, or to cover the concealed Flank. *F.*

A BRITAIN, a Native of *Britain*.

BRITAN'NIA } [*Cambden* derives
GREAT-BRITAIN } it from Breith, C. Br. Painted, and Tania, a Native, *Gr.* others from *Brutus*, a fabulous King of it; but the more probable Derivation is from Bri, Honour, and Tain, a River, Ct. Br. being an Island exceeding all others in *Europe*, for the great and many Rivers with which it abounds; *Thames*, *Severn*, *Tweed*, and *Humber*, are the chief] the Name of this whole Island, containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

BRITANNIA } a Province of *France*, anciently called *Armorica*, from whence our Island is said to have been first peopled.
BRETAGNE }
BRITTANY }

To BRITE } [in *Husbandry*] a Term
To BRIGHT } applied to Barley, Hops, Wheat, *&c.* when they grow over-ripe and shatter.

BRIT'HELM [Beorhg-helm, *Sax.* i. e. bright Helmet] a Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, about the Year 955.

BRITH'WOLD [of brid, famous, and pealden, *Sax.* to bear Rule] a Bishop of *Winchester* in the Year 996.

BRIT'ISH, of or belonging to the Island of *Great-Britain*.

BRIT'TONER, a Boaster or Bragger. *O.*

BRIT'TLE [Bryttend, *Sax.* Bruchlig, Teut.] apt to break, frail, weak.

BRIZE, a sort of Ground that has lain long untilled.

BRIZE *Vents* [with *Gardeners*] Shelters on the North-side of Melon-beds, where Walls are wanting.

BRI'ZES } Wind raised by the Motion
BREE'ZES } of the Air in great Circles, cooling such as live under the equinoctial Line.

A BROACH' [*Broche*, F.] a Spit to roast Meat on; a Start on a young Stag's Head, growing sharp like the End of a Spit.

BROACH, *Adj.* like a Spit. *C.*

To BROACH' [*brocher*, F.] to spit Meat, to tap Beer, *&c.* also to spread abroad; to be the first Publisher of.

BRO'AD [Broade, *Sax.* Breed, L. S. Breit, Teut.] wide, large in Breadth.

BRO'AD *Piece*, a Gold Coin, some of which were worth 23 *s.* others 25 *s.*

BROAD-SIDE [*Sea-Term*] *To give a Broad-side*. i. e. to discharge all the Guns on one Side of the Ship at once.

BROAD-SIDE [in *Printing*] is a Sheet of Paper containing one large Page.

BROCA'DE } [*Brocatto*, Ital.] a sort of
BROCCA'DO } Cloth wrought with Gold and Silver. *Sp.* and *F.*

BROC'CAGE, pimping. *Spenc.*

BROCCA'RII [*Scotch Law Term*] Mediators in any Transaction, Business, or Bargain.

BROCCEL'LA, a Thicket or Covert of Bushes. *O. L.*

BROCH } an old-fashioned peaked Orna-
BROOCH } ment of Gold.

A BROCH, a Buckler, Bracelet, Noose, Spit, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

BROCHA, an Awl, a Packing-needle.

BROCHET'TE, a Skewer to ſtick Meat on. *F.*

BROCHET'TE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing a Fowl.

BRO'CIA, a great Can or Pitcher. *O. L.*

BRO'CHITY, Crookedneſs, eſpecially of the Teeth. *O.*

BROCK [Brocc, *Sax.*] a Badger.

BROCK } [*Brocart*, F.] a Buck or
BROCK'ET } Hart of two Years old, or of the third Year.

BROCKING, throbbing. *O.*

BRO'DEHAL'PENY } a being quit of a
BORD'HALFPENY } certain Toll to the Lord of the Manour, *&c.* for ſetting up Boards, *&c.* in a Market or Fair.

BRO'DERER [of *Brodeur*, F.] Embroiderer. *O.*

To BRO'GOE } [*brouiller*, F. to trouble]
To BROG'GLE } to fiſh for Eels by troubling the Water, becauſe by ſo doing they are the more eaſily taken.

BRO'GUES, a kind of Shoes. *Iriſh.*

To BROIDER [*broder*, F.] See *Embroiderer.*

BROI'DID, braided, twiſted, twined. *Chaucer.*

BROIL [of *brouiller*, F. perhaps from *O. F. Bruel*, from Broel, *Sax.* a Wood, *q. d.* to hinder by Wood cut down] Diſturbance, Trouble; a Falling out, a Quarrel.

To BROIL [perhaps of Bregeln, Teut.] *i. e.* to roaſt Meat on the Coals.

BROK, an old Sword or Dagger.

BRO'KAGE } the Hire or Reward of a
BROKERAGE } Broker; alſo the Buſineſs or Trade of a Broker.

To BROKE, to keep ſafe. *O.*

BRO'KEN *Bridge*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, formerly called *Caerberburg* [perhaps from *Caerdure*, ſome petty King that ſettled himſelf there, and *Burgh* for *Borough*, a Town; or from Carr, a Town, Dur, *C. Br.* Water, *i. e.* a town ſeated by the Water-ſide] the Court of the petty *Saxon* Kings.

BRO'KEN *Radiation* [in *Catoptricks*] is the breaking the Beams of Light, as ſeen through a Glaſs, cut into ſeveral Planes or Faces.

BROKEN *Ray*, or *Ray of Refraction* [in *Dioptricks*] is a right Line, whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Rectitude, or is broken in traverſing the ſecond Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

BRO'KER [perhaps from *Procurator*, L. a Procurer, becauſe they procure Chapmen for Merchants, *&c.* and *contra*; or of the Word *Break*, becauſe in former Times none but Bankrupts were permitted to follow that Employment] a Factor employed by Merchants and others; alſo one that ſells Houſhold-ſtuff, old Cloaths; or that lets out Money upon Pawns.

Exchequer BROKERS, Perſons who make it their Buſineſs to know the Alteration of the *Course of Exchange*, &c.

Stock BROKERS, are ſuch as buy and ſell for others, in the Joint-ſtock of a Company or Corporation.

BROM'FIELD [*q.* Broom-field] a Name.

BRONCHIA [Βρόγχια, Gr.] are certain hollow Pipes diſperſed thro' the Lungs, which are Branches of the Wind-pipe. *L. Anat.*

BRONCHOCE'LE [of Βρόγχος, the Wind-pipe, and κήλη, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Tumour in the Top or Middle of the fiſtulous Part of the Wind-pipe.

BRONCHOT'OMY [Βρογχοτομία, of Βρόγχος and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Wind-pipe, in a membranous Part between two of the Rings.

BRON'CHUS [Βρόγχος, Gr.] the middle fiſtulous Part of the Windpipe, the fore-part of which is made of ſo many little Rings.

BROND [of Brandt, Teut.] a Piece of burning Wood, *figuratively*, Fury, Rage, a Torch. *O.*

BRONDIRON, a Sword. *Spenc.*

BROOCH, a Painting all in one Colour, alſo a Collar of Gold, uſed to be worn by Ladies about their Necks.

To BROOD [bredan, *Sax.* Brüten, T. to cheriſh] to ſit upon, or hatch Eggs, as a Fowl does.

A BROOD, a Company of Chickens, *&c.* hatched by, or going with one Hen.

A BROOK [Broca, *Sax.*] a ſmall Current of Water.

To BROOK [brucan, *Sax.* to diſguſt] as to brook an Affront, *i. e.* to bear it patiently, to put it up.

To BROOK *Up*, ſpoken of Clouds, when they draw together, and threaten Rain, they are ſaid *to brook up.*

BROOM [Brom, *Sax.*] an Utenſil for ſweeping a Houſe, *&c.*

BROOM *Rape*, a Plant growing at the Root of Broom, having a Root like a Turnip, *Rapum Geniſtæ.* L.

BROOM'ING } [a *Ship*] is the burning
BREAMING } off all the Filth ſhe has contracted on her Sides, with Broom, Ruſhes, or Straw.

BROS'SUS, bruiſed or hurt with Blows, Wounds, or other Caſualties.

BRO'TLE, brittle, frail. *O.*

BROTH [Broth, *Sax.* of *Brodium*, L. Barb.] the Liquor in which Fleſh is boiled.

A BROTH'EL, or *Brothel-houſe* [*Bordel*, F. of *Bord*, a Brink, becauſe among the *Roman*, Stews and Bawdy-houſes were erected upon the Banks of Rivers] a Stew or Bawdy-houſe.

BROTH'ELRY, Bawdry, Lewdneſs.

BROTH'ER [Broðer, *Sax.* from Breed, *q.* of the ſame Blood] a Male Deſcendant of the ſame Father and Mother.

BROTH'ERHED, Brotherhood. *Chauc.*

BRO'TILNESS, Brittleneſs, Inconſtancy, Ficklenefs. *Chauc.*

BROUCE. See *Brouſe.*

BROUD'RID,

BROUD'RID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

BROUKIN, to brook, to bear. *Chauc.*

BROW [Brora, *Sax.* Brouwe, Belg. Augen brawen, Teut. the Eye-brow] that Part of the Face above the Eyes.

BROW-*Antler* [among *Hunters*] the first Start that grows on a Stag's Head.

To BROW-*beat*, to look disdainfully or haughtily on; to snub, or keep under.

BROWDED, embroidered. *O.*

To BROWK, to enjoy, to use. *O.*

BROWN [Brun, *Sax.* Bruyn, Belg. Braun, Teut. *bruno*, Ital.] a Colour.

BROWN'ISTS, a Sect of rigid Independents, so called from one *Robert Brown* their Ring-leader.

BROW-*Post* [in *Carpentry*] is an overthwart or cross Beam.

BROWS'E, or *Browse-wood* [*Bresse*, F. a Twig] young Sprouts of Trees, that shoot forth early in the Spring, whereon Cattle usually feed.

To BROWS'E [*brouter*, F. *brúscare*, Ital. Βρώσκω, Gr.] to feed by knapping or nibbling off the Tops of young Sprigs, Herbs, Grass, &c. as Beasts do.

BROWS'TER, a Brewer. *Scot.*

Hat-BRUARTS, Hat-brims. *Chesh.*

BRE'RIA, Brush, Heath, Briars, or Thorns. *O. L.*

BRUCH'BOTE } [of Brugge, a Bridge, and
BRUG'BOTE } Bote, *Sax.*] a Contribution towards the mending of Bridges; also those who are exempted from this Tribute.

To BRUCCLE, to dirty. *C.*

BRUILLE'TUS, a small Copse or Thicket, a little Wood.

To BRU'ISE [of bryse, *Sax.* bruised, or *brisé*, F.] to injure or spoil the Form of a Thing by hard Compression.

BRUIT [*Bruit*, F.] a Rumour, Report, common Talk.

To BRUIT *a Thing abroad*, to report, or spread it abroad.

BRU'MAL [*Brumalis*, L. from *Bruma*, Winter] of or belonging to Winter. *F.*

BRUNT [Brunst, Teut.] Heat, Assault, Onset, Brush.

BRUSH [of *Brousse*, F. or of Burste, T.] an Utensil well known.

To BRUSH [*brousser*, F.] to cleanse with a Brush.

BRUSH [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

BRUSH-*Wood*, small Sticks for Fuel.

BRUSH'MENT, Brush, or small Wood.

BRUSK [in *Heraldry*] the tawny Colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

To BRUSLE [of *Brusler*, to burn, *F.*] to dry, to parch.

BRUSO'LES } [in *Cookery*] Veal-stakes
BURSO'LES } dressed a particular Way between two Fires, &c. F.

To BRUS'TLE [of bruytlian, *Sax.* as Dr. *Hensh.* to *bristle*, as an enraged Boar] to rustle as Armour, Silk, or any stiff Garment; also to vapour.

BRUT'AL } [*Brutalis*, L.] Irrational;
BRUT'ISH } senseless, *F.* Savage.

BRUTAL'ITY [*Brutalité*, F. *Brutalitas*, L. Barb.] Beastliness, Brutishness.

BRUTE [*Brutus*, L.] a Beast which wants the Use of Reason.

BRU'TISH, beast-like, beastly.

To BRUTTE, to brouse. *Suff.*

BRYKE, strait, narrow. *O.*

BRY'ONY [Βρυωνία, Gr.] an Herb, otherwise called White-vine. *Bryonia alba.*

BUBBLE [of Bobble, Du, perhaps of *Bulla*, L.] a Bladder in Water; also a silly Fellow, a Cully.

To BUBBLE, to chouse, to cheat, or put a Trick upon.

An Exchange-Alley BUBBLE, a Scheme projected for the carrying on a Manufacture, Insurance, or other pretended beneficial Project, never designed to be carried on, but only calculated to wipe the Eager and Unwary of their Money, by Stock-jobbing.

BU'BO [Βοῦβων, Gr.] the Groin, or Place from the Bending of the Hip to the Privy-parts; also a Tumour in the Groin.

Pestilential BU'BO, a Plague-sore, or Botch especially in the Throat.

Venereal BU'BO, a Swelling in the Groin, occasioned by the *French* Pox.

BUBONOCE'LE [Βουβονοκήλη, of Βοῦβων, a Bubo, and Κήλη, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture, when the Intestines fall into the Groin, or the uttermost Skin of the Cods; sometimes it is taken for a Bubo, or Swelling.

BUCANI'ERS } Pirates in the *West-*
BUCCANEE'RS } *Indies*; Free-booters, Rovers; the ungoverned Rabble in *Jamaica.*

BUCCELLA'TION, a dividing into little Gobbets. *C. T.*

BUCCINA'TOR [among *Anatomists*] the round Muscle of the Cheek, like a Circle. *L.*

To BUC'CINATE [*buccinare*, L.] to blow a Trumpet.

BUCENTAU'RUS } [Βουκένταυρος, of
BUCENTO'RO } Βοῦς, a Particle augmentative, and κένταυρος, a Centaur, *Gr.*] a great Ship called the *Centaur*; a stately Galley, in which the Doge and Senate of *Venice* go annually in Triumph on *Ascension-day*, to espouse the Sea, by throwing a Ring into it. *Ital.*

BUCE'PHALUS [Βουκέφαλος, of Βοῦς, an Ox, and Κεφαλή, a Head, *Gr.* i. e. Ox-head] the Name of the famous Horse of *Alexander the Great.*

BUCK [Becca, *Sax.*] a Male Deer, and signifies the Male of some other wild Beasts, when prefixed to them; as a Buck-rabbit, a Buck-goat, &c.

BUCK, a Lye made of Ashes, or Lather of Soap, for washing of Linen.

BUCK, a Cuckold. *Cant.*

The BUCK, the Breast. *Suff.*

BUCK *of the first Head* [among *Hunters*] a Buck in the fifth Year of his Age.

A *Great* BUCK, one in the sixth Year.

BUCK'INGHAM [of Bece, Beech, and ham, *Sax.* a Habitation, because of the Abundance of Beech-trees growing there] the County-town of *Buckinghamshire.*

BUCK-*Mast* [Buch-mast, Teut.] the Mast or Fruit of the Beech-tree.

BUCK-*Stall*, a Deer-hay, a Toil or large Net to catch Deer in. *O. S.*

BUCK *Thorn*, a Shrub, the Juice of whose Berries are a strong Purge; also a Whiting-fish dry'd in the Sun.

BUCK-*Weed*, an Herb.

BUCK-*Wheat* } [Buchweitzen, T.]
FRENCH-*Wheat* } a sort of Grain much used in *Surry.*

BUCKS-*Horn*, an Herb, *Coronopus*, L.

BUCKET [from Buc, *Sax.* a Flaggon, or *Bacquet*, F.] a Pail made of Leather or Wood, *&c.* to draw Water in.

BUC'KLE, [*Boucle*, F. probably of Bugan, *Sax.* to bend] a square or round Hoop with a Tongue fastened with Thongs; also a Curl of Hair.

To BUC'KLE [Bugan, *Sax. boucler*, F.] to bow down, to condescend, or submit; also to put into Buckle as Hair.

BUCK'LER [*un Bouclier*] a Piece of defensive Armour; Defence, Protection.

BUCK'LER *of Beef*, a Piece cut off from the Sir-loin.

BUCK'RAM [*Bougran*, F. *Buckrame*, Ital.] a sort of strong, coarse Linen Cloth stiffened.

BUCK'RAMS, the Name of an Herb.

BUCK'SOME. See *Buxom.*

BUCOL'ICKS [*Bucoliques*, F. *Bucolica*, L. of Βουκόλικα, of Βουκόλος a Cow-herd, *Gr.*] Pastoral Songs or Poems, in which Country Swains are represented discoursing together.

To BUD [of *boutonner*, F. to put forth Buds, as Trees do.

A BUD [*Bouton*, F.] a Blossom or young Sprout; also a weaned Calf of the first Year, so called because the Horns are then in the Bud. *Sussex.*

To BUD'DLE [among *Miners*] to wash and cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris.*

BUDGE, *Adj.* brisk, jocund.

To BUDGE [*bouger*, F.] to move or stir.

A BUDGE, one that slips privately into a House, *&c.* to steal. *Cant.*

BUDGE, the dress'd Skin or Fur of Lambs.

BUDGE-*Bachelors*, a Company of Men cloathed in long Gowns, lin'd with Lamb's Fur, who accompany the Lord-Mayor, of *London*, during the Time and Solemnity of his Inauguration.

BUDGE *Barrel* [*Bouge*, F. a Bag, and *Barrel*] a Tin-barrel to hold Gun-powder, containing about 130*lb.* having a Purse, or Case of Leather made fast over the Head, to prevent the Powder from taking Fire; used on board of Ships.

BUD'GET [*Pochette*, F.] a Bag or Pouch.

A BUER, a Gnat. *C.*

BUFF [from the Similitude it has to the Skin of an Ox, which the *French* call *Buffle*] a sort of thick tanned Leather, much used by military Men. *In one's Buff*, naked.

BUFF } [Buffel, Teut.] a certain
BUF'FLE } wild Beast like an Ox, common in *America*, or *Asia.*
BUF'FALO }

BUFF, a Blow. *Spenc.*

BUF'FET [*Buffe*, a Blow or Box on the Ear with the Fist] a Slap on the Face.

BUF'FET-*Stool*, a little portable Seat, without Back or Arms. *Lincolnshire.*

A BUF'FET [*Buffet*, F.] a Cupboard, or Stand for Plate, China-ware, *&c.*

A BUF'FLE-*Head* [Baffelshaupt, Teut.] a dull Sot, an *Ignoramus.*

A BUFFOON' [*Bouffon*, F. *Buffone*, Ital. or as *Salmasius* will have it, from *Bufo*, L. a Toad, because such a Person swells like a Toad] a Jester, or one who lives by making others merry; a Droll, a Merry-Andrew.

BUFFOON'RY [*Buffonerie*, F.] saucy Jesting or Scoffing, merry Tricks.

BUG, a noisome domestic Insect.

BUG, for big. *O.*

BUG } an imaginary Monster to
BUG'BEAR } frighten Children with.

BUG'DEN [either of Bog and Den, *Sax.* a Dale, *q. d.* a watery, squashy Dale; or of Den and Bog, *Sax.* a Valley shaded with Boughs] a Town in *Huntingdonshire.*

BUG'GERY [of *Bougrerie*, F. of *Bulgari*, a People infamous for unnatural Lust, *Menagius*] a Sin against Nature, or Copulation of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with brute Beasts.

BU'GLE [of *Bucula*, L. an Heifer] a sort of wild Ox; also a kind of Glass-beads; also an Herb good for Wounds.

A BU'GLE-*Horn* [of *Bucula* and *Horn*] a sort of Hunting-horn.

BU'GLOSS [*Bugloſſe*, F. *Bugloſſum*, L. of Βύγλωσσον, of Βοῦς, an Ox, and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, *Gr.*] an Herb, whose Flowers are very cordial and restorative.

To BUILD [Bytlian, *Sax.*] to erect Houses, *&c.*

BULB [*Bulbe*, F. *Bulbus*, L. of Βολβὸς, Gr.] is any Root that is round, and wrapped with many Skins and Coats, as Onions, Tulips, *&c.*

BUL'BOUS [*Bulbeux*, F. *Bulboſus*, L. full of *Bulbs*] as *Bulbous Plants*, i. e. such as have Roots with a single round Head, emitting a the Bottom many capillary Fibres.

BULBS [among *Botanists*] sometimes the round spired Beards of Flowers.

BUL'CHIN, a Calf. *C.*

BUL'GA [*Old-Law*] a Budget, Mail, or Portmanteau.

BUL'GED [of a *Ship*] having struck off some of her Timber on a Rock, and therefore leaky.

BULIM'IA } [*Boulimie*, F. Βουλιμία, of
BU'LIMUS } Βοῦς an Ox, and λιμός, Hun-
BU'LIMY } ger, *q.* hungry enough to eat an Ox, *Gr.*] an Ox-like Hunger, or insatiable Appetite; a Disease often accompanied with a Loss of Spirits, which proceeds from a too sharp Ferment or working in the Stomach. *L.*

BULK *and File*, is when one jostles you while the other picks your Pocket. *Cant.*

BULK [Buce, *Sax.* seems to be derived from Balg, *Teut.* applicable to any thing of Bigness and Compass] Bigness, Size.

BULK, a Stall before a Shop.

BULK [*Sea Term*] the whole Content of a Ship in her Hold.

BULK-*Heads*, are Partitions made a-thwart a Ship with Boards, whereby one Part is divided from another.

BUL'KER [Bielcke, Dan.] a Beam or Rafter. *Lincolnshire.*

BULK'ER, one that would lie down on a Bulk to any Body, a common Jilt, a Whore. *Canting Term.*

BULK'Y, big, gross, massy.

BULL [Bul, Du.] a Beast well known.

A BULL, an Impropriety in Speech, or Blunder in Discourse.

A BULL [*Bulla*, L.] properly signifies a golden Ornament for Children, hollow within, made like a Heart, which used to be hung about their Necks, much after which Manner the *Roman* Nobles wore their Seals; and hence the Briefs, Mandates, or Licences of the Pope are called *Bulls*, from the Leaden and sometimes Golden-seals affixed thereto; or of Βουλή, Gr. a Council, because in former Ages they were composed by the mutual Consent of a Council of State.

The Golden BULL, is an Ordinance made by *Charles* V. Emperor of *Germany*, *anno* 1536, concerning the Form of electing the Emperors.

BULL-*Feast*, a Festival in *Spain* and *Portugal*, in which Men on Horseback, armed with Lances, *&c.* encounter wild Bulls.

BULL-*Finch* [Bogfinck, Dan. Blutfinck, *Teut.*] a Bird.

BULL-*Head*, or *Miller's-Thumb*, a River Fish; also a little black Water-vermin.

BULL-*Weed*, a kind of Herb.

BUL'LACE } [perhaps from *Bowel*, or *Bul-*
BUL'LIS } *let*, because of its Round ness: But Dr. *T. H.* rather thinks it so called, *quasi* Bull-eyes, from the Similitude] a wild Plum.

BUL'LEN Hemp-stalks peeled. *C.*

BULD-*Beggar* [*q.* bold Beggar] a Terrifier of Children.

BUL'LENCER, a small Sea-vessel or Boat. *O. S.*

BUL'LET [*Boulet*, perhaps from Βῶλος, Gr. a round Clod of Earth] a Ball of Lead or Iron to be fired out of a Pistol, Musket, or Cannon, *&c.*

BUL'LIMONY } a Mixture of several Sorts
BUL'LIMONG } of Grain together, as Pease, Oats, Vetches. *Essex.*

BUL'LINGBROOK [*q. d.* Bulls Brook] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of *Henry* VI.

BUL'LION [some will have it from Βῶλος, a Lump of Earth, *q. d.* Money having no Stamp upon it; others from Βῶλα, a Signature, because it is to receive the Prince's Effigies; and *Minsevus*, of *Billon*, F. or *Span.* Copper to make Money of] uncoined Gold or Silver in the Mass.

BUL'LION *of Copper*, Copper-plates, set on the Breast-leather and Bridles of Horses, for Ornaments.

BULL'NESS [from Bwich, C. Br. a Separation, and Nere, *Sax.* a Promontory; for *England* is there parted from *Scotland*] a Place in *Cumberland.*

BUL'LOCK [Bulluce, *Sax.*] a young Bull.

BUL'LY } [*q. d.* Burly or Bulky,
BUL'LY *Rock* } or *q. d.* Bull-eyed] a hectoring, boisterous Fellow.

BUL'RUSH *Bridge* [in *Fortification*] a Bridge made of Bundles of Bulrushes, and covered with Planks, to secure a Passage over Bogs, Marshes, and fenny Places.

BUL'TEL, the branny Part of Meal that has been dress'd.

BUL'WARK [Bollwerk, Teut. of Boll, round, and werck, Work, *q. d.* a spherical Fabrick] a Bastion, Rampart, or Fort.

BUM [Bemme, L. S. a Cover for a Vessel, or Boem, Teut. the Bottom] the Fundament, the Breech.

BUMBAS'IN [*Bombasin*, F.] Stuff made of Silk and Cotton.

BUMBAS'T [of *Bombasin*, F.] Linen doubled and interwoven with Flax; hence metaphorically, *Bombast Words or Stile.*

BUMBITH, making a humming Noise.

BUM'BLEKITES, Bramble-berries. *Yorkshire.*

BUM'MED, tasted, or desired. *O.*

BUMP'KIN [Bomken, L. S. a little Tree, a Fool in *Latin* being called *Stipes.* i. e. Blockhead, *q. d.* one that has no more Sense than a Tree; but Dr. *T. H.* had rather deduce it from *Pumpin* or *Pompion*, *q. d.* one who lives upon Pompions, or other coarse Fare, as the poorer Sort of Country-people do] a Country-clown.

BUNCH [*Bubo*, Ital. a Wen or Knot] a Bump or Knob.

A BUNCH [among *Surgeons*] is an outward disjointing of the *Vertebra's*, or turning Joints of the Back.

BUNCHE'D *Cods* [among *Botanists*] those Cods of Flowers which stand out in Knots, and in which the Seed is lodged.

BUNCH'ED *Roots*, all round Roots, having Knobs or Knots in them.

BUNCH'ES, Diseases in Horses.

BUN'DLE [Buntel, Teut.] a Parcel of Things or Commodities bound together, as a Bundle of Hemp, Yarn, &c.

BUND'LES [in *Law*] Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the Rolls; as the Files of Bills and Answers in Chancery, all Writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates.

BUNG [Bung, *Sax.* a Purse, a Pocket, &c.] to knip a Bung, *i. e.* to pick a Pocket. *Cant.*

BUNG, the Mouth of a Barrel.

To BUNGLE [*bougonner*, F.] to do any thing aukwardly; to cobble, to botch.

A BUNG'LER Bungler, C. Br.] an aukward or paltry Workman.

BUN [from *Bunelo*, Span, a Cake; or of *Bon*, F. good, *q. d.* a well-relished Cake] a sort of Cake-bread.

BUNT *of a Sail* [*q. d.* the Bent of a Sail] is the middle Part of it, which is purposely formed into a kind of Bag or Cavity, that the Sail may receive the more Wind: It is mostly used of Top-sails.

BUNT-*Lines* [in a *Ship*] are small Ropes made fast to the Bottom of the Sails, in the middle Part of the Bolt-rope, to hale the Bunt of the Sail, for the better furling it up.

BUN'TER, a Gatherer of Rags in the Streets for the making of Paper.

BUN'TING, a sort of Lark, a Bird.

BUOY, a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the like, ty'd to an Anchor when it is cast into the Sea, so as to float it, and shew where the Anchor lies.

To BUOY *one up*, to support, encourage, or uphold one.

To BUOY *up a Cable* [*Sea Term*] is to make a Piece of Wood fast to it near to the Anchor, so that the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is suspected to be foul or rocky.

To stream the BUOY [*Sea Term*] is to let fall the Anchor while the Ship has Way.

BUR'CHESTER [of Bern, a Barn, and Ceaster,] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

BUR'DEN } [Byrden, *Sax.* Burde,
BUR'THEN } Teut.] a Load or Weight of any thing, as much as a Man, Horse, &c. can well carry.

BUR'DEN of [*Gad Steel*] about 180 *lb.*

BUR'FORD [Beorford, *i. e.* Beerford] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

BURG, in *Westmoreland*, called *Stanmore* Burg, *q. d. Stone-moor* Town.

BUR'GAGE [*Law Term*] a Tenure proper to Towns and Cities, whereby they hold their Lands and Tenements for a certain yearly Rent.

BUR'GANET [*Burguinette*, F.] a sort of Net] a sort of Helmet.

To BUR'GEIN } [*Lourgeon*, F. a tender
To BUR'GEON } Sprig] to grow big about, or gross; also to bud forth.

BUR'GESS [of Burgh, *Sax. Borghese*, It. or Burger, Teut.] an Inhabitant of a Burg or Borough; also one that serves for a Borough in Parliament, Teut.

BURGH [Burg, *Sax. Bourg*, F.] a Borough, a large Village or Commonalty.

BURGH'BOTE } [Burg and Bote,
BURGH'BOOTE } *Sax.*] a Contribution towards repairing Castles; also an Exemption from it. *Teut.*

BURGH'BRECH [Burgbryce, *Sax.*] a Fine imposed on the Community of a Town, for Breach of the Peace, &c.

BURGH-*Castle* in *Suffolk*, called Cobbenrburg, *Sax. i. e.* the Town of one *Cobber*, some petty King that built it.

BURGH'ER [Burger, Teut.] a Townsman, a Citizen.

BURGH'GRAVE } [Burggraff, Teut]
BUR'GRAVE } a Court, or chief Governor of a City or Cattle in *Germany*.

BURGH'MASTER } [Burgemeister,
BUR'GOMASTER } *q. d.* Burgermeister, Teut.] a chief Magistrate of the Towns in the Low-Countries, i. e. *Holland*, *Flanders*, &c.

BURGH'MOTE [Burghemote, *Sax.*] a Court of a Borough or City.

BURGH'WARE, a Citizen or Burgess.

BURG'LAR [of Burg, *Sax.* a Castle, &c. and *Larron*, F. of *Latro*, L. a Thief, *q. d.* a Thief in a Castle; for a Man's House is his Castle] a House-breaker.

BURG'LARY, a breaking into an House in the Night-time, with an Intent to rob it, or to kill some Person, or to do some other felonious Act.

St. BU'RIENS [from *Burien*, an *Irish* Saint, to whom a Church was there consecrated] a Town in *Cornwall*.

To BURL, to dress Cloths as Fullers do.

BUR'LED, armed. *O.*

BURLESK } [*Burlesco*, Ital, a comical,
BURLESQUE } merry way of Writing; Mock-poetry. *F.*

BUR'LEY [*q. d.* Boor-like] big, heavy, gross.

BUR'LY-*Brand*, a huge Sword; also great Fury.

A BURN [among *Surgeons*] is an Impression of Fire made upon a Part, in which there remains a great deal of Heat, with Blisters, and sometimes an Escar.

To BURN [Bærnan, or Byrnan, *Sax.* Brennen, Teut.] to scorch with Heat, to consume with Burning.

BURN *Beating*, a way of manuring Land, by cutting off the Peat or Turf, laying it in Heaps, and burning it into Ashes.

BURNET [so called of Burn, which it is good against] the Herb Pimpernel.

BUR'NET, Woolen Stuff. *Chauc.*

A BURN'ING Bærning, *Sax.*] a scorching or consuming with Heat.

BURN'ING *Well*, a certain Well near *Wigan* in *Lancashire*, into which, if a Candle be put, it will presently take Fire and burn.

A burnt Child dreads the Fire.

This Proverb intimates, That it is natural for all living Creatures, whether rational or irrational, to consult their own Security and Self-preservation; and whether they act by Instinct or Reason, it still tends to some Care of avoiding those Things that have already done them an Injury; and there are a great many old Sayings in several Languages according to the Purport of this Proverb: The *Hebrews* say, מן דנכתיה חוויא חבלא מדחיל ליה: The *Greeks*, Παθων δε τε νηπιος ἔγνω: The *Latins*, *Piscator ictus sapit*; and the *French*, *Chien eschaudé craint l'eau froide.*

To BURNISH [*brunir*, F. and Span.] to polish, to make bright: It is also used of Harts spreading their Horns after they are fray'd, or new rubb'd.

BUR'NISHER [*Brunisseur*, F.] one that burnishes or polishes.

BUR [*Burre*, F. a Lock of Wool] the round Knob or Horn on a Deer's Head.

BURR, or *Burdock*, an Herb. *Bardana.*

BURR *Pump* } [in a *Ship*] a sort of Pump
BILDGE *Pump* } managed by a Staff seven or eight Feet long, with a Burr of Wood at the End.

BUR'RAS *Pipe* [a Corruption of *Borax*, which is what they use] an Instrument made use of by Goldsmiths and Surgeons, to keep corroding Powders in.

BUR'REL *Pear*, the *Red Butter Pear.*

BUR'REL *Fly*, an Insect very troublesome to working Cattle.

BUR'ROCK, a small Wear or Dam, where Wheels are laid in the River for the catching of Fish.

BUR'ROWS [of Bergen, Teut. to hide, or Bune, *Sax.* a Parlour, *q. d.* a Receptacle for a Coney; or from Byngena, *Sax.* a Sepulchre, because of the Similitude to them] Holes in a Warren that serve as a Covert for Rabbits, Hares, *&c.*

BURSA'LIS [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle in the Inside of the Thigh, so called from its Shape resembling a Pouch.

BURSA'RIA, the Treasury of a collegiate or conventual Church. *O. L.*

BURSA'RII, the Butlers of a College, or Monastery.

BURS'E [Bong, *Sax.* Borse, L. S. *Bourse*, F. of Burich, Teut.] an Exchange, a Place for the meeting of Merchants, and where Shops are kept.

BURS'ER [*Boursier*, F.] the Treasurer of a College or Monastery, one that takes care of all the College Accounts.

BUR'STED [i. e. *Burghstead*, from *Borough* and Stada] a Place in *Essex.*

BURST-*Wort*, a sort of Herb. *Herniaria.*

BURST [of Burstan, *Sax.* Geborst.n, of Bersten, Teut.] broken asunder.

A BURR *Tree*, an Elder Tree. *C.*

BURT. See BRET.

A BURTLE, a Sweeting.

BUR'TON [in a *Ship*] a small Tackle, consisting of two single Pulleys, to hoist small Things in and out.

BUR'TON *Lazers* [q. d. *Burton* of *Lazarus*, i. e. an Hospital of Lepers: *Burton*, from *Bur* and *Town*, from the Abundance of Burs growing thereabouts] a Town in *Leicestershire.*

BU'RY } [Burg, *Sax.*] a Termination
BER'RY } added to Names of Towns, the same with Borough.

To BURY [Birian, or Byrigean, *Sax.*] to inter a Corpse.

BUS'CA } Underwood, or Brush-wood.
BUS'CUS } *O. L.*

A BUSH [of Busch, Teut. *Buisson*, F. *Bosco*, Ital. a Wood] a Hedge or Thicket of Shrubs, a Briar, or Thorn-bush, *&c.*

One Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

This Proverb intimates, That Possession is a mighty Matter, and precautions us not to run the Hazard of a *certain Loss* for an *uncertain Gain*, and teaches us that FUTURITIES are liable to *Disappointments*; no depending on *shall* or *will* HEREAFTER, and no commanding *Things out of our Hand*, five Tenses *distant* from *Fruition.* It seems to have been borrowed either of the *Hebrews*, who say, טבא עפורתא בפחא ממאה פורחים or *Greeks*, who say, Νάπυος ὀς τα ἐτ ἱμα λεπτον τ' αἰτιμα διδοκει, *Hesiod*; and the *Romans* peremptorily say, *Spem pretio non emo*; and the *French*, *Mieux vaut un tenez, que deux vous l'aurez.*

BUSH [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

BUSH'EL [*Boisseau*, F.] a dry Measure of 4 Pecks Land, and 5 Water-measure; in *Warwickshire*, &c. 2 Bushels *Winchester* Measure.

BUSH'ES *of a Cart-wheel*, are Irons within the Hole of the Nave, to keep it from wearing.

BUSH'ET, a little Bush. *Spenc.*

BUSK, a Rush, a Bush. *O.*

BUSK' [*Busc*, F.] a Piece of Whalebone, Iron, *&c.* to keep down the Fore-part of Womens Stays or Stomachers.

To BUSK, to shut up. *O.*

BUSKID, adorned. *Chauc.*

BUS'KIN [*Bottine*, F.] a kind of Boot or Hose, worn by the ancient Tragedians.

BUS'KY, fat, swelled; also woody. *Shakesp.*

To

To BUSS [Boese, Belg. *baiser*, F. of *basiare*, L.] to kiss.

A BUSS' [Boesen, Belg.] a small Sea-vessel, used by the *Hollanders*, and now by the *English*, for the Herring-fishery, *&c.*

BUST' [of *Busto*, Ital.] a Statue representing only the Head, Breast, and Shoulders of a human Body.

BUST *Coat*, soft Bread, eaten hot with Butter.

BUS'TARD, a wild Turkey.

To BUSTLE [of Bnyrtlian, *Sax.* to rustle as Armour] to hurry or make a great Stir.

To be BU'SY [Byrgian, *Sax.* perhaps of Bire, a Throng, *q. d.* a Throng of Business] to be fully employed.

BU'SY [Lebyrgod, *Sax.* Besich, Belg.] employ'd, occupy'd in Business.

BUT' [Bute, *Sax.* i. e. none besides, except him] besides, except.

BUT [*Bout*, F. End or extreme Part] as the But-end of a Musket.

BUTCHERS-*Broom*, a Shrub. *Ruscus*, L.

BUTCH'ER [*Boucher*, F.] one that kills or sells Cattle.

BUT'CHERY [*Boucherie*, F.] a great Slaughter.

BUT'LER [*Bouteiller*, of *Bouteille*, F. a Bottle] an Officer in the House of a Prince, Nobleman, *&c.* who keeps the Household-stores, *&c.*

BUT'LERAGE, an Imposition of Wine, which the King's Butler, by virtue of his Office, anciently might take of every Ship carrying forty Tun.

To BUTT [botten, Du. *Bouter*, F. *buttare*, Ital.] to run against, to push with the Horn.

A BUTT [Butte, *Sax.*] a large Vessel for Liquids, one hundred and twenty Gallons of Wine.

A BUTT [*But*, F.] a Mark to shoot at; the End of any Plank which joins to one another, on the outside of a Ship, under Water.

To *Spring a* BUTT [*Sea Term*] is when a Plank of a Ship is loose at one End.

A BUT'TAL, a Bittern.

BUT'TENS } [among *Hunters*] are the
BUT'TONS } Burrs or Knobs of a Deer's Head.

BUT'TER [Butteje, *Sax.* Butter, T. *Butyrum*, L. Βουτυρον, Gr.] a Food made of churned Milk.

BUTTER-*Teeth*, great, broad Fore-teeth.

BUT'TER *of Antimony* [with *Chymists*] is a Mixture of the acid Spirit and Sublimate Corrosive with the Regulus of Antimony.

BUT'TER *of Tin* [among *Chymists*] is made of Tin reduced to Powder, and Sublimate Corrosive.

A BUT'TER *Bump*, the Bittern, a Bird.

BUT'TER-*Fly* [Butteji-fleje, *Sax.* Butter flege, L. S.] an Insect well known.

BUT'TER *Wort*, an Herb, *Pinguicula*.

BUT'TERY, *q. d.* Butlery, a Place where Victuals is set up.

BUT'TES, the Ends of ploughed Lands, which lie in Ridges and Furrows.

BUT'TOCK [Bout, Du. the Bolt of the Bone. Dr. *T. H.* derives it from Bout, and Poh, *Sax.* in *English* Hough] the Breech or Haunch.

The BUT'TOCK [of a *Ship*] is that Part which makes her Breadth right a-stern from the Tuck upwards.

BUT'TON [*Bouton*, F.] a Fastening for Garments.

BUT'TRESS [of *aboutir*, F. to lie out] an Arch, Pillar, or Mass of Stone to bear up a Wall, Building, *&c.*

BUT'TRESS } a Tool made use of by
BUT'TRICE } Farriers.

BUT'WINK, or } a Bird.
BUT'WIN }

BUTY'RUM *Saturni* [*i. e.* Butter of Lead] a chemical Preparation, called sweet Liquor of Lead, *&c.*

BUXI'FEROUS [*Buxifer*, L.] Box-bearing.

To BUXIONEN, to bud. *Chauc.*

BUX'OM [Bocrom, *Sax.* from Bugen, to bend, Beugen, Teut. *q. d.* Beugsam,] flexible; also amorous, wanton; also merry, jolly.

BUX'OMNESS, Amorousness, *&c.*

BUX'OMNESS, Lowliness, Submission. *Chauc.*

BUX'TON [of Bocce, a Beech Tree, and Town, by reason of the Plenty of Beeches growing there, called in *Saxon* Baddecan, *i. e.* hot Baths] a Town in *Derbyshire*.

To BUY [Bycgean, *Sax.*] to purchase.

BU'ZO, the Shaft of an Arrow before it is feathered. *O. L.*

To BUZZ [a Word taken from the Sound] to hum, and make a Noise as Bees, *&c.* to whisper in one's Ear often, to inculcate.

BUZ'ZARD [*Busard*, F. Butzart, Teut. a great sluggish Fowl] a sort of great Hawk or Kite; also a senseless Fellow, an ignorant Fool.

BY [Bi, *Sax.*] beside or nigh.

BY or *Bye* [Bye, of Bian, *Sax.* to dwell, an Habitation or Place of Abode] it is yet retained in the End of Places; as *Danby*, *Appleby*, &c.

BY-*Laws*, Laws made in Courts-Baron, or Courts-Leet; also Laws made by particular Companies or Corporations, for the better regulating of Trade.

BYDING, abiding. *O.*

BYEN'TAL, the Yard or Privy-member of a Horse.

BYFORNE, before. *Chauc.*

To BYHET'E, to promise. *Chauc.*

BY'KER, a Fray, or Scuffle. *O.*

BY'LANDER [of Bey, near, and Land, the Land, Teut.] a small swift-sailing Vessel, so called from its Coasting, as it were by Land.

To

To BYLEVIN, to tarry, to abide. *Chauc.*

BYNEMPT, named. *Spenc.*

BYRA'FT, bereft. *O.*

BYRAM, a solemn Festival among the *Turks*, a sort of Carnival with them.

BYRAM'LICK, a Present made at that Time, as our New-year's Gift.

BYR *Law* } Laws established in *Scotland*,
BUR *Law* } with Consent of Neighbours, chosen unanimously in the Courts called *Burlaw* Courts.

BYCHSHOPE [Bischoff, Teut.] Bishop. *Chauc.*

BYTRENT, catched up. *O.*

BYWOPEN, made senseless. *O.*

BY-BY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of the *Greek* Βαυβᾶν, to sleep] commonly sung by Nurses to cause their Nurslings to fall asleep.

BY-BLOW, a Bastard Child.

BY-*Word* [By-ord, *Sax.* Bey-Wort, Teut. *q. d.* a Saying always ready] a Proverb.

By *Ma Fa*, by my Faith.

C A

C Is a Character for *Centum*, in *Latin* 100, and so it signifies in the Titles of Books, Inscriptions, *&c.*

A. C. is an Abbreviation of *Anno Christi*, the Latin for the Year of *Christ*.

C. C. C. denotes one of *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*.

CAAS, Case, Fortune. *Chauc.*

CAB [קב, *Heb.*] a *Jewish* Measure, containing 2 Pints and 5-6ths, and something more, Corn-measure; and 3 Pints and 10 Inches Liquid-measure.

CABA'L } קבלה, *H. i. e.* a Doctrine
CABA'LA } received] a secret Science which the *Rabbins* of the *Jews* pretend to, by which they unfold all the Mysteries in Divinity, and expound the Scriptures; also a Juncto or private Council; a particular Party; a Set, or Gang.

To CABA'L [*cabaler*, F.] to plot together privately, to make Parties.

A CAB'ALIST [*Cabaliste*, F. *Cabalista*, L.] a Person skilled in the *Jewish* Cabala.

CABALIST'ICAL } [*Cabalistique*, F.] be-
CABALIST'ICK } longing to the *Jewish* Cabala.

A CABAL'LER [*Cabaleur*, F.] a Party-Man.

CABALI'NE, a coarser sort of Aloes, used by Farriers to purge Horses.

CA'BARICK, the Herb Harlewort.

CAB'BAGE [*Caluccio*, Ital.] a Plant well known to House-keepers; also a *Cant* Word for *private Theft*.

CAB'BAGE *of a Deer's Head*, the Burr which parts where the Horns take their rise.

CAB'BAGE-*Worm*, a sort of Insect.

CABBIN [*Cabane*, F.] a Cottage or Hut; a little Lodging-room on Ship-board.

CAB'INET [*Cabinet*, F.] a Closet in a Palace, or Nobleman's House; a Chest of Drawers or Casket to put Things of Value in.

CABINET *Organ*, a small portable Organ.

CA'BLE [Cable, Belg.] is a great Rope, which being fastened to the Anchor, holds the Ship fast when she rides. *F.*

To *Bend the* CABLE [*Sea Term*] is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To *Unbend the* CABLE, is to take it away.

To *Keckel the* CABLE } is to bind it a-
To *Serve the* CABLE } bout with Ropes or Clouts, to keep it from galling in the Hawse.

To *Quoil the* CABLE, is to roll it up round in the Ring.

To *Splice the* CABLE, is to join two Pieces together.

To *Pay cheap the* CABLE, is to put it out a-pace.

CABLE-*Tire*, is the several Rolls of a Cable that are laid one upon another.

CAB'LISH, Brush-wood. *O. L.*

CABOS'ED } [of *Caberea*, Span. of *Ca-*
CABOSH'ED } *boche*, F. from *Caput*, L.] is when the Beast's Head is cut off close just behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular downright Section. *Heraldry*.

CA'BURNS [*Sea Term*] are small Lines of Rope-yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship, *&c.*

CACAFUE'GO [*i. e.* a Shite-fire, *Span.*] a certain *Spanish* Fly that darts Fire from its Tail in a dark Night; proverbially a bragging or vapouring Fellow.

CACA'O, an *Indian* Tree, like to an Orange-tree, bearing Nuts, of which Chocolate is made.

CACATO'RIA *Febris*, a Name given by *Sylvius* to an intermitting Fever, a Diarrhœa. *L.*

CACEM'PHATON } [Κακέμφατον, of
CACE'PHATON } κακῶς, evilly, and φημὶ to say, *Gr.*] an harsh Sound of Words, as when *n* follows a Word ending in *in*, &c.

CACHEC'TUS } [Κάχεκτος, Gr.] one
CACHEC'TICUS } that has an ill Habit of Body.

CACHEX'Y [*Cachexia*, L. Καχεξία, of κακός, bad, and ἕξις, Habit, *Gr.*] an ill Habit of Body, proceeding from a bad Disposition of the Fluids and Humours.

CACK'EREL, a sort of Fish.

To CACK'LE [Kackelen, L. L.] to cry out as a Hen does when she has laid.

CACOCHY'LIA [of κακὸς, bad, and χυλὸς, Chyle, *Gr.*] a bad Digestion in the Stomach.

CACOCHYM'Y [*Cacochymia* L. of Κακοχυμία, of κακὸς, bad, and χυμὸς, Humour, *Gr.*] the abounding of ill Humours in the Blood.

CACODÆ'MON [Κακοδαίμων, of κακὸς, evil, and δαίμων, a Spirit, *Gr.*] an evil Spirit, a Devil. *L.*

CACODÆ'MON [in *Astrology*] the twelfth House of a Figure of the Heavens, so called because of its dreadful Signification.

CACOE'THES [κακοήθης, of κακὸς, bad, and ἦθη Habit, *Gr.*] an ill Custom or Habit; also a malignant Ulcer beyond Cure. *L.*

CACOPA'THY [κακοπαθεία, of κακὸς, bad, and πάθος, Passion, *Gr.*] a suffering of Evil, or lying under a painful Disease.

CACOPHO'NY [*Cacophonia*, L. of κακοφωνία, of κακὸς, bad, and φωνὴ, Voice, *Gr.*] a bad Tone of Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution of its Organs.

CACOSYN'THETON [κακοσυνθεσία, of κακὸς, and σύνθεσις, Gr.] an ill Composition or joining together of Words in a Sentence.

CACOTRO'PHY [*Cacotrophia*, L. of κακοτροφία, of κακὸς and τροφὴ, Nourishment, *Gr.*] an ill Nutriment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

CACOZELI'A [*cacozele*, F. of κακοζηλία, of κακὸς and ζῆλος, Zeal, *Gr.*] perverse Imitation, Affectednes. *L.*

CADA'VEROUS [*cadaverosus*, L.] belonging to a dead Corps or Carcase.

CADBATE *Fly* } an Insect that is a good
CAD *Worm* } Bait for Trout, *&c.*

CAD'DOW, a Jackdaw, or Chough. *Norf.*

CADE [*Cadus*, L.] a Barrel, a Cag, or Cask.

CADE, a Vessel containing five hundred Red-herrings, one thousand Sprats, *&c.*

CADE *Lamb*, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up in a House.

CADEE' } a sort of Justice of Peace among
CADE } the *Turks*, and other eastern Nations.

CADELE'SHER } a chief Magistrate in
CADILE'SHER } *Turkey*, of which there are but two.

CA'DENCE [of *Cadence*, L.] is a just Fall of the Tone of Voice in a Sentence. *F.*

CA'DENCE [in *Musick*] a kind of Conclusion of Tune, made of all the Parts together, in divers Places of any Key.

CA'DENT [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said *to be cadent*, when it is in a Sign opposite to that of its Exaltation.

CADET' } [*Cadet*, F. a younger Brother]
CADEE' } one that serves as a Volunteer in the Wars, upon his own Charges.

CADEW, the Straw-worm; also an *Irish* Mantle.

CADGE, a round Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried to be sold.

To CADGE, to carry, *F.*

A CADG'ER, a Carrier. *C.*

A CAD'MA, the least of the Pigs which a Sow has at one Fare. *C.*

CADMA [Καδμία, Gr.] a Stone, out of which Brass is tried; Brass Ore; also a sort of Stone, called *Lapis Calaminaris.*

CADU'CA *Bona*, Escheats, Goods forfeited to the Treasury of the Prince. *L. T.*

CADU'CE [*Caduceus*, L.] *Mercury*'s snaky Staff; the *Roman* Herald's Staff.

CADUCE'AN [*Caducearius*, L.] belonging to the Caduce or Mace of *Mercury.*

CADUCIF'EROUS [*Caducifer*, L.] bearing the Caduce.

CADU'CUS *Morbus*, the Falling-sickness; a Disease so called, because Persons that are troubled with it fall down suddenly on the Ground. *L.*

CADWAL'LADER [of Cad, a Battle, and Gwalader, C. Br. a Captain of War] the Name of a King of the *Britons.*

CÆ'CITY [*Cæcitas*, L.] Blindness.

CÆ'CUM *Intestinum* [among *Anatomists*] the blind Gut, so called because one End of it is shut up.

CÆL'ING Cælinz, *Sax.* Cooling] a River in *Cornwal.*

To CÆMEN'T [among the *Paracelsians*] to calcine after a particular Manner with corrosive Liquors; but more properly used by *Helmont*, and some others, for Luting.

CAER, a City. *Brit.*

CAER-*Custenith*, i. e. the City of *Constantia* in *Caernarvonshire.* C. Br.

CAERDIFF' [Caerdid, C. Br. perhaps *q. d.* the City of *Didius*] in *Glamorganshire.*

CAER *Guby* [q. d. *Kibiopolis* or the Temple of *St. Kibius*, a Scholar of *St. Hilary*, a Bishop of the *Picts*, that there lived a Monk's Life] in the Isle of *Anglesey.*

CAER *Leon upon Usk*, so called because *Antonius Isca* and *Cæsar*'s second Legion, otherwise called the *Welsh* second Legion, was placed there; formerly an Archbishop's See, but now a poor Village in *Monmouthshire.*

CAERMAR'DEN, called by the *Romans Maridunum*, because it was the Town of *Marius.*

CAERNAR'VON [of Caer, a Town, ar, at, and Mon or Mon, *the Isle of Man*, because it is over-against the Isle of Man] a Town famous for the Birth of King *Edward* III. of *England.*

CÆ'SAR, a Name common to the eleven Emperors of *Rome*, who succeeded *Julius Cæsar*; and now to the Heir-apparent of an Emperor.

CÆSA'RIAN *Operation* [among *Surgeons*] the cutting a Child out of the Womb, by opening the Belly of the Mother; hence *Julius*, the first *Roman* Monarch, was called *Cæsar*, because he was thus brought into the World, i. e. *cæso matris ventre*, and the Operation has been called *Cæsarian* after him.

CÆSU'RA, a Gut, Gash, Notch; also Figure in Poetry. *L.*

CAG or Keg [of *Sturgeon*] a Vessel containing four or five Gallons.

CAGE *Work*, the uppermost carved Work of the Hull of a Ship.

CAGE [*Cage*, F. of *Cavea*, L.] an Inclosure for Birds.

CA'GIA, a Bird-cage, a Coop for Hens. *O. L.*

CAI'APHAS [קיאפ, *H.* i. e. an Encompasser] a High-priest among the *Jews*.

To CAJO'LE [*Cajoler*, F.] to coax, flatter, soothe up; also to beguile.

CAJO'LERY [*Cajolerie*, F.] a Fawning upon, Flattery, vain Praise.

CAI'MACAN, an Officer of great Dignity among the *Turks*.

CAIN'ITES, Christian Hereticks, so called because they taught that *Cain* was formed by a celestial and mighty Power, and *Abel* by a weak One, *&c.*

CAIS'HOW [in *Buckinghamshire*] a certain Tract of Land, so called from the *Cassii*, an antient *British* People, who formerly inhabited it.

CAIS'SON [in *Fortification*] a Chest of Wood holding four or six Bombs, or sometimes only filled with Powder, and buried under Ground by the Besieged, to blow up a Work the Besiegers are like to be the Masters of.

CAI'TIF [*Chetif*, F. *Cattivo*, Ital.] a miserable Wretch, a sorry Fellow.

CAITISNED, chained, or bound with Chains. *Chauc.*

CAKE [Kag, Dan. Kooken, L. S. Cacken, C. Br.] a flat Loaf of Bread, commonly made with Spice, Fruit, *&c.*

CAL'ABER, the Fur of a little Creature in *Germany* of the same Name.

CALA'EN, a Mineral found lately in the *East-Indies*.

CALAMINA'RIS *Lapis*, the Calamine Stone, which being mixed with Copper, turns it into yellow Brass. *L.*

CAL'AMINE, a Fossile used as a great Drier, an Absorbent in outward Applications, as *Cerates* and *Plasters*.

CAL'AMINT [Καλαμίνθη, Gr.] or Mountain-mint, an Herb.

CALAMI'TUS, a Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs, to hinder them from Barking. *O. L.*

CALAMI'TOUS [*Calamiteux*, F. of *Calamitosus*, L.] Miserable, Wretched.

CALAM'ITY [*Calamité*, F. of *Calamitas*, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

CALAMUS *Scriptorius*, a writing Pen. *L.*

CALAMUS *Scriptorius* [in *Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, thus called from its Resemblance of a Pen. *L.*

CALAN'GIA, a Challenge, Claim, or Dispute. *O. L.*

A CALASH' } an open travelling Chariot.
A CALOCH }

CALA'GIUM, a Tax paid in ancient Times, for the making and repairing of common Roads.

CALCA'NEUS, or } [in *Anatomy*] the
Os CALCIS } Heel-bone, or Bone of the *Tarsus*, lying under the *Astragali*, and is united to them by the Jointing called *Ginglymus*. *L.*

CAL'CAR, a calcining Furnace used by Chymists.

CALCA'TION, a treading or stamping on. *L.*

CALCE'A, a Road or High-way made with Stones and Rubbish. *O. L.*

CALCEA'TA } a Causey, or Causeway.
CALCE'TUM } *O. L.*

CALCHOI'DES [among *Anatomists*] three little Bones in the Foot, which, together with others, make up that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ancle.

CALCI'FRAGUS [of *Calx*, Chalk, or the Stone, and *frango*, to break] a Medicament that breaks the Stone in the Bladder, is so called.

CALCINA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the Act of Calcining, or the reducing of Metals, or a mixed Body, into Powder, by means of Fire.

CALCINA'TION [*Philosophical* or *Spagyrical*] is when Bones, Horns, Hoofs, *&c.* having hung over boiling Water, *&c.* till they have lost all their Mucilage, may be easily reduced to Powder.

To CALCI'NE [*calciner*, F. of *Calx*, L.] to burn to a Calx or Cinder.

CALCI'NED, reduced to Powder by Fire and Corrosives.

CALCO'GRAPHY [Καλκογραφία, of καλκὸς, Brass, and γραφὴ, Writing *Gr.*] the writing or engraving on Brass.

To CAL'CULATE [*calculer*, F. *calculare*, L.] to cast Accounts, to reckon.

CALCULA'TION, is casting of Accounts, Reckoning, and is either Algebraic or Numerical. *L.*

CALCULID, calculated. *Chauc.*

CALCULOS'ITY, Fulness of Stones. *L.*

CAL'CULUS, a little Pebble, or Gravel-stone; the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder; a Counter to cast Accounts with; also a Chessman or Table man. *L.*

CAL'CULUS *Differentialis* [among *Mathematicians*] is the Arithmetick of the infinitely small Differences between variable Quantities, which is otherwise called the Arithmetick of Fluxions. *L.*

CAL'CULUS *Integralis* [with *Mathematicians*] is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quantity of any given Fluxion. *L.*

CALDA'RIA, a Cauldron or Copper. *O. L.*

CA'LEB [כלב, *H.* i. e. a Dog] one of *Joshua*'s Companions in discovering the Land of *Canaan*.

CALEFAC'TION, a heating or warming. *L.*

CALE-

CALEFAC'TION [among *Philosophers*] the producing or stirring up a Heat in a mix'd Body.

CALEFAC'TIVE, causing Warmth. *L.*

CALEFAC'TORY, serving to make warm.

CAL'ENDAR [*Calendarium*, of *Calendæ*, L.] a political Distribution of Time, accommodated to Use, and taken from the Motions of the heavenly Bodies; an Almanack.

CAL'ENDER [*Calendrier*, F. to smooth Cloth, a Person whose Trade is to press, smooth, trim, or set a Gloss upon Linen, Stuff, *&c.* also the Engine which is used for that Purpose.

CA'LENDS [*Calendes*, F. of *Calendæ*, L.] the first Days of every Month.

CALENTUR'E [*Calentura*, Span.] a burning Fever, a Distemper peculiar to Sailors, wherein they imagine the Sea to be green Fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

CALE'SH } [*Caleche*, F.] a small open
CALA'SH } Chariot.

CALEVILLE, a sort of sweet red Apple.

CALEWISE. warmly. *O.*

CALF [Calf, *Sax.* Kalb, *Teut.*] the young Offspring of a Cow; also among Hunters, a Male Hart or Hind of the first Year.

Sea-CALF, a large Sea-fish with a velvety, black, spotted Skin.

CAL'ICOE, a sort of Cloth made of Cotton brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

CAL'ID [of *calidus*, L.] hot.

CALIDUM *innatum* [according to the *New Philosophy*] the innate Heat, is the Attrition of the Parts of Blood, which is occasioned by its circular Motion, especially in the Arteries. *L.*

CALIFAC'TORY, a Room in a Monastery, where the religious Persons warm themselves.

CALIGA'TION, Dimness of Sight, Blindness. *L.*

CALI'GINOUS [*Caliginosus*, L.] dim, full of Obscurity.

CA'LIPER } [*Calibre*, F.] the Diameter
CA'LIVER } or Bigness of a Piece of Ordnance, or other Fire-arms, at the Bore.

CAL'IPERS, an Instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace two Heads of any Cask, to find the Length.

CALIPER *Compasses* [among *Gunners*] an Instrument for finding the Diameter of the Ball and Bore of a Gun, *&c.*

CA'LIPH } a King or Emperor. *Per-*
CA'LIFF } *sian.*

CALI'VER, a sort of small Sea-Gun.

To CALK *a Ship* } [*Calfater*, of *Calage*, F.
To CAUK } Tow, or Cæl, *Sax.* a Keel] is to drive Oakham, or spun Yarn, Rends, and wooden Pins, into all the Seams, to keep out the Water.

CALK'ED, cast up, or out. *O.*

To CALL [of kalder, *Dan.* Kalle, *Belg.* of καλέω, Gr.] to call, to name.

A CALL [among *Hunters*] a Lesson blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, *&c.* by imitating their Notes.

CALL, Bravery. *O.*

CALLE, a Cloak. *C.*

A CAL'LET, a Whore. *Shakesp.*

To CAL'LET, to cample or scold. *L.*

CALLID [of *callidus*, L.] crafty, cunning.

CALLIDI'TY, Cunningness, Craftiness.

CAL'LIGRAPHY [*Calligraphia*, L. of Καλλιγραφια, of κάλλος Beauty, and γράφη Writing, *Gr.*] fair or handsome Writing.

CALLIMAN'CO, a strong Woollen Stuff.

CALLI'OPE [of Κάλλος Beauty, and ὤψ Countenance, *Gr.*] one of the nine Muses, which is said to preside over Harmony and Heroick Poetry.

CALLIP'TICK *Period*, a Cycle or Period of 76 Years, which *Callippus* the Astronomer invented to improve that of *Meton*.

CALLOS'ITY [*Callosité*, F. *Callositas*, L.] Hardness or Thickness of the Skin, properly that occasioned by much Labour.

CAL'LOUS [*callosus*, L.] hard, brawny, having a thick Skin.

CAL'LOW, unfledged, or not covered with Feathers.

CAL'LUS [*Calus*, F. of *Callus*, L.] an hard horny Substance, a hardned Skin of Hands and Feet of such as work hard and go barefoot.

CAL'LUS [with *Surgeons*] an hard Substance which grows on the Inside of Ulcers, which renders them fistulous and hinders Consolidation; a kind of Swelling without Pain; also a glutinous Substance, growing about the Fracture of Bones, serving to solder them.

CALM [*Calme*, F.] quiet, still.

A CALM } [at *Sea*] when there is
Stark CALM } not a Breath of Wind stirring.

To CALM [*calmer*, F.] to appease, quiet, pacify, to still.

CA'LOMEL [*Calomelanus*, L. of καλὸς fair, and μέλας black, *Gr.*] *Mercurius Dulcis*. or prepared Quicksilver.

CALORIF'ICK [*calorificus*, L.] heating, making hot.

CALOT [not improbably of *Calotte*, F. a Cap, *q. d.* one who serves for a Cap to all Heads] a lewd Woman, a Drab.

CALOY'ERS, *Grecian* Monks of the Order of St. *Basil*.

CAL'TROPS [Coltræppe, *Sax. Chausse trappers*, of *Cheval attrope*, F.] Irons with four Spikes, so made that which way soever they fall, one Point still lies upwards, generally thrown in Breaches or Bridges, to annoy an Enemy's Horse; also an Instrument with three Iron Spikes used in hunting the Wolf.

CAL'TROPS, an Herb *Caltha palustris*, L.

CAL'VA } [with *Anatomists*] it signi-
CALVA'RIA } fies the whole hairy Scalp, it is also taken for the Skull: The upper Part of the Head, which grows bald first. *L.*

CAL'VARY [of *Calvaria*, L. the Skull] a Mountain without the City of *Jerusalem*, where Christ our Saviour was crucified, so called from the Skulls of dead Men found there.

Cross CALVARY [in *Heraldry*] is a Cross raised on Steps.

CAL'VILLE, a sweet red Apple.

CAL'VINISM, the Doctrines and Principles of *John Calvin*, a noted Reformer of the Church at *Geneva*.

CAL'VINISTS, the Followers of *Calvin* in his Principles.

CALVINIS'TICAL, like or according to the Opinions of the *Calvinists*.

To CALUM'NIATE [*calomnier*, F. *calumniare*, L.] to reproach, slander, detract; to accuse or charge falsly.

CALUMNIA'TOR [*Calomniateur*, F.] a Slanderer or false Accuser. *L.*

CALUM'NIOUS, full of Cavil, *&c.*

CAL'UMNY [*Calomnie*, F. of *Calumnia*, L.] false Imputation, Aspersion, Slander.

CALX, Chalk, Lime, Mortar, Cement, *L.*

CALX [among *Chymists*] is that Powder which any Body is reduced to by Calcination, or burning it in a Crucible.

CALX [in *Anatomy*] is the Heel, or the second Bone in that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ancle.

CA'LYX [Κάλυξ, Gr.] the Cup of the Flower of any Plant, or the small green Leaves on the Top of the Stalk in Herbs, with which, first the Blossom, and afterwards the Seed is covered and inclosed. *L.*

CAMA'ROSIS [in *Architecture*] a Raising with an Arch or Vault.

CAMA'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a Blow upon the Skull, whereby some Part of the Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

CAM'BER-*Beam* [*Architecture*] a Beam cut hollow or arching in the Middle.

CAM'BERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship's Deck is said *to lie Cambering*, when it does not lie even, but higher in the Middle than at the Ends.

CAM'BIUM, the exchanging or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange or Place where Merchants meet. *L.*

CAM'BIUM [in *Physick*] a secondary Humour, whose Use was said to be to nourish the Parts of the Body, the other two being called *Ros* and *Gluten*.

CAM'BREN } a crooked Stick with
CAM'BREL } Notches on it, on which Butchers hang their Meat. *Brit.*

CAM'BRIA, *Wales*, so called from *Cambes* the Son of *Brutus*. L.

CAM'BRICK, a Sort of fine Linen Cloth brought from *Cambray* in *Flanders*.

CAM'BRIDGE [perhaps from the *C. Br.* Camm, full of Windings, and *Bridge*] a Town and famous University in *England*, called by the *Saxons* Grant-bryge, *i. e.* Grant-Bridge, of Grion, *S.* a Fen.

CAM'EL [*Camelus*, L. Κάμηλος, Gr.] a Beast of Burden, common in the Eastern Countries.

CAME'LEON [*Chamæleon*, L. of χαμαιλέων, Gr.] a Creature like a Lizard, frequenting the Rocks, living on the Air or Flies, which, as is said, can turn itself into all Colours but Red and White. *F.*

CAMELI'NE, Camlet. *Chauc.*

CAM'ERA [in *Old Records*] any winding or crooked Plat of Ground.

CAMERA [in the Title of *Musick Books*] denotes such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Concerts, in distinction to such as is designed for Chapels and great Concerts.

CAM'ERADE } [*Camerade*, F. of *Camera*,
COM'RADE } L. a Chamber] a Chamber-Fellow; an intimate Friend, a Fellow-Soldier.

CAMERA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when by a Blow on the Skull, some Part of the Bone is suspended like an Arch.

CAMERA'TION, a Vaulting or Arching. *L.*

CAM'ERY, a Disease in Horses; the Frounce.

CA'MICA, Camlet, or fine Stuff, made of Camels Hair. *O. L.*

CAMISAD'E [*Camisade*, F. *Camisciata*, Ital.] a setting upon, or surprizing an Enemy by Night; or an Attack made by Soldiers with their Shirts over their Apparel and Arms.

CAMISED, flat-nosed. *Chauc.*

CAM'OCK [Cammoc, *S.*] the Herb Restharrow. *Anonis.*

CAM'OMILE [*Camomile*, F. *Camomila*, L. of καμαίμηλον, Gr.] an Herb.

CA'MOYS [*Camu*, F.] bent, or crooked upwards. *O.*

CAMP [Campe, *Sax. Campus*, L. a Field] the Place where any Army lodges in Tents or Huts.

CAMP *Volant*, a Flying Camp, a Body of Horse and Foot always in Motion, commanded commonly by a Lieutenant-General.

CAMPAIGN' } [*Campagne*, F.] a Plain,
CAMPAIN' } a Champion or Open Country.

CAMPAIGN [in *Military Affairs*] the Space of Time every Year that an Army continues in the Field, during a War.

CAMPAN'ULATE *Flower* [among *Herbalists*] any Flower that is shaped like a Bell.

CAMPAN'IFORMIS } [of *Campana*, L. a
CAMPAN'ULOUS } Bell] the same as *Campanulate*.

CAMPAR'TUM, any Part or Portion of a large Field or Ground. *O. L.*

CAMP'DEN } [of Camp, a Fight, and
CAM'DEN } Den, *Sax.*] a Town in *Glou-*

Glouceſterſhire, whence the illuſtrious Antiquary *Camden* had his Name.

CAMPE'CHIO, a ſort of *Indian* Wood, the ſame with Log-wood.

CAMPES'TRA [*Campeſtris* L.] belonging to the Champion or Plain Field.

CAM'PHIRE [*Camphre*, F. of *Camphora*, L.] the Gum of an *Eaſt-Indian* Tree.

CANUS, a thin Gown. *Spenc.*

CANA'AN [כנען, *H. i. e.* a Merchant] the Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its Name.

CANACIN, the Plague. *L.*

CANAL' [*Canalis*, L.] an artificial River, or long Pond, in a Park or Garden. *F.*

CANALIS [in *Anatomy*] Paſſages by which the Juices of the Blood flow. *L.*

CALICU'LUS *Arterioſus* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Veſſel betwixt the Arterious Veins of the Lungs and the great Artery in *Fœtus*'s.

The CANA'RIES, Iſlands anciently called the *Fortunate Iſlands*, lying near the Coaſts of *Barbary*, from whence *Canary* Wines are brought.

CANARY'D *to it*, danc'd to it, or was joyful at it. *Shakeſp.*

To CAN'CEL [*canceller*, F. of *cancellare*, L.] to raſe or blot out, to make void.

CANCELI'ER [in *Falconry*] is when a light-flown Hawk, in her ſtooping, turns two or three times upon the Wind, to recover herſelf before ſhe ſeizes her Prey.

CAN'CER, a Crab-fiſh; alſo a Conſtellation, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*. L.

CAN'CER, a dangerous Sore or Ulcer, as in a Woman's Breaſt, *&c.* a round, livid, and blackiſh Tumour, circumſcribed with turgid Veins, reſembling the Feet of a Crab, from whence it takes its Name.

Degenerate CAN'CER, one which ſucceeds an obſtinate or ill-dreſs'd Impoſthume.

Primitive CAN'CER [among *Surgeons*] is one which comes of itſelf.

CANCRI'NI *Verſus*, *Latin* Verſes, which are the ſame read either forwards or backwards; as, *Roma tibi ſubitò motibus ibit amor.*

CAN'DID [*candidé*, F. of *candidus*, L.] white, innocent; ſincere, upright; kind, courteous.

CAN'DIDATES [*Candidati*, L.] they who ſtand for any Place or Preferment: They were ſo called by the *Romans*, from the white Garments they were obliged to wear during the two Years of their ſolliciting for the Place.

To CAN'DIFY, to whiten, to make white.

CANDISA'TION, the Candying and Cryſtallizing of Sugar, after it has been diſſolved in Water, and purified.

CANDITE'ERS [in *Fortification*] are Frames to lay Faggots and Bruſhwood on to cover the Workmen.

CAN'DLEMASS-*Day* [Candlemæſſe, *S.* of *Candela*, L. a Candle, and *Maſs* the Feſtival of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, *February* the ſecond, ſo called from the conſecrating Candles that Day, which were ſet apart for ſacred Uſe all that Year.

CAN'DOUR [*Candeur*, F. of *Candor*, L. Whiteneſs] Innocency, Sincerity, Plain-dealing, Uprightneſs; alſo Courteſy.

To CAN'DY [*candir*, F.] to make ſome Sorts of Confectionary Wares; alſo to grow mouldy, as ſtale Sweet-meats do.

CANE [*Canne*, F. of *Canna*, L.] an *Indian* Reed.

CANE, a Meaſure in *Spain*, in Length one Yard quarter and half; but at *Marſeilles*, two Yards and half-quarter *Engliſh*.

The CAN'EL-*Bone* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Neck or Throat-bone, ſo named becauſe of its reſembling a Canal.

CANE'LL, Cinnamon. *Chauc. Spenc.*

CAN'IBALS, Man-eaters, a People in the *Weſt-Indies*, who feed on human Fleſh.

CANICI'DIUM, the Diſſection of Dogs.

CANICU'LAR [*caniculaire*, F. *canicularis*, L.] belonging to the Dog-ſtar.

CANINA *Fames*, a Dog's Appetite, a Diſeaſe; an inordinate Hunger, attended with a Looſeneſs and Vomiting. *L.*

CANINE [*caninus*, L.] belonging to, or like a Dog. *F.*

CANI'NI *Dentes* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Dog-teeth, two Teeth in each Jaw, one on each Side of the *Inciſivi*. L.

CANI'NUS [among *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Lip, ſerving to draw it upwards. *L.*

CANIS *Major* [with *Aſtronomers*] the greater Dog, is a Conſtellation drawn on the Globe in that Form. *L.*

CANIS *Minor*, the leſſer Dog, a Conſtellation on the Globe in that Form. *L.*

CAN'ISTER *of Tea* [*Caniſtrum*, L.] a Quantity from 75 to 100 *lb.*

Tea CANISTER, a Veſſel of Silver, Tin, *&c.* to hold Tea.

CA'NITUDE, Hoarineſs. *L.*

CANK, dumb. *C.*

CANKEDORE, a woful Caſe.

CAN'KER [*Cancer*, L.] an eating ſpreading Sore; alſo the Ruſt or Iron, Braſs, *&c.* alſo a Diſeaſe in Trees.

CANKER-*Worm*, an Inſect which deſtroys Corn and Herbs.

CANK'ERED, eaten with Ruſt, or the Canker.

A CANK'ERED *Fellow*, a croſs, ill-conditioned Fellow. *C.*

CANN [Canne, *Sax.* Kanne, *Teut.* *Cantharus*, L.] a wooden Pot to drink out of.

CANN-*Buoy* [*Sea Term*] a large Buoy or Barrel thrown on the Shoals for a Sea-Mark.

CANN-*Hook*, an Iron Hook made faſt to the End of a Rope, whereby heavy Things are taken in and out of a Ship.

CAN'NA *Major* [in *Anatomy*] the great Bone of the Leg, called alſo *Fecile Majus*, and *Tibia*.

CAN'NA *Minor*, the leſſer Bone of the Leg, the ſame with *Focile Minus* and *Fibula*.

CAN'IBALITY, like, or after the manner of Canibals. *Shakeſp.*

CAN'NINGTON, in *Somerſetſhire*, ſo called from the *Cangi*, a People of the *Belgick Britons*, that came and dwelt there.

CAN'NIONS [of *Canon*, F.] Boot-hoſe; an old-faſhioned Garment for the Legs.

CAN'NISTER, an Inſtrument uſed by Coopers in racking off Wines.

CAN'NON [*Canon*, F.] a Piece of Ordnance, or Great Gun, of which there are different Sizes; as Demi-Cannon, *&c.*

CAN'NON-*Royal* } a Great Gun 12
CAN'NON *of Eight* } Foot long, of 8000 Pound Weight.

To CANNONA'DE [*cannoner*, F.] to batter with Cannon.

CANNONA'DE, Cannon-ſhot. *F.*

A CANNONE'ER [*Cannonier*, F.] a Gunner who diſchargeth the Cannon.

CA'NON [Κανὼν, Gr.] a Rule, eſpecially Church-Law, or Decree; alſo a Prebendary who enjoys a Living in a Collegiate Church or Cathedral. *F.* and *L.*

CA'NON [in *Mathematicks*] is an infallible Rule of reſolving all Queſtions of the ſame Nature.

CANON [with *Printere*] a large Sort of Printing Letter.

CANON [in *Muſick*] is a ſhort Compoſition of one or more Parts, in which one Part leads, and the other follows.

CANON [among *Horſemen*] is that Part of the Horſe-bit which is let into the Mouth.

CANON [among *Surgeons*] is an Inſtrument uſed in ſewing up Wounds.

CANON-*Rule*, Ruling. *Spenc.*

CA'NON [of the *Scriptures*] is that Body of Books of the Holy Scripture, which ſerves for the Rule of Faith.

CANON *Law*, a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, Definitions, and Rules, taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Ordinances of the Popes, *&c.*

CANON'ICAL [*Canonique*, F. *Canonicus*, L. of Κανονικὸς, Gr.] according to Rule or Order; authentick.

CANONICAL *Hours*, Times appointed for Divine Service by the Church Canons.

CANON'ICALNESS, Agreeableneſs, or Conformity to the Canons of the Church.

CAN'ONIST [*Canoniſte*, F. *Canonicus*, L.] a Profeſſor or Doctor of the Canon-Law.

CANONIZA'TION, the Act of Canonizing or Sainting. *L.*

To CAN'ONIZE [*canoniſer*, F. of *canonizare*, L.] to examine by Rule; alſo to declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

CAN'ONSHIP [*Canonicatus*, L.] is the Title of a Benefice enjoy'd by a Canon.

CANOO' } [Kahu, *Teut.*] an *Indian*
CANOW' } Boat made of the Trunk of a Tree.

CANOPY [*Canopie*, F. of Κανωπεῖον, from Κάνωψ, Gr.] a Gnat or Fly, *q. d.* a Net ſpread over the Face to keep off Gnats and Flies] a Cloth of State, ſet or carried over the Heads of Sovereign Princes; alſo a Teſter and Curtains for a Bed.

CANO'ROUS [*canorus*, L.] ſhrill, loud ſinging, high ſounding.

CAN'OTWOOD } [perhaps *q. d.* the
CANK'WOOD } Wood of King *Canute*] a Wood in *Staffordſhire*.

CANT, Gibberiſh, Pedlar's *French*.

CANT, ſtrong, luſty. *Cheſh.*

To CANT, talk obſcurely, after the manner of Gipſies, Rogues, *&c.* to uſe an affected manner of Speech.

To CANT, to recover or mend. *Yorkſhire.*

CANTA'BLE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play in a kind of Chanting or Singing Manner. *Ital.*

CANTA'O [of *Wine*] at *Alicant*, &c. three Gallons *Engliſh* Wine-meaſure.

CANTALI'VERS [in *Architecture*] a kind of Modilions, which are carved.

CAN'TAR, at *Tunis* and *Tripoli* about 114 *lb.* at *Acra* in *Turky* 603 *lb.* at *Aleppo* 100 *lb.*

CANTA'TA [in *Muſick*] is a Piece of Vocal Muſick for one, two, three, or more Voices, and ſometimes with one or more muſical Inſtruments, of any ſort or kind; compoſed after the manner of Opera's, conſiſting of grave Parts and Airs, intermixed one with another. *Ital.*

CANTA'TION, a Singing. *L.*

CAN'TEL, a Lump or Heap. *L. T.*

CAN'TERBURY [Cantpapaburg, *Sax.*] a famous City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the Seat of its Kings; now an Archbiſhop's See.

CAN'TERBURY *Bells*, a Flower-plant. *Trachelium.* L.

CANTHA'RIDES [Κανθάριδες, Gr.] *Spaniſh* Flies, green Flies, uſed to raiſe Bliſters.

CAN'THUS [in *Anatomy*] the Angle or Corner of the Eye, which is either the Greater or Internal, or the Leſſer or External.

CAN'TICLES [*i. e.* Spiritual Songs] the Book of *Solomon*'s Songs. *L.*

CANT'ING *Coins* [in a *Ship*] ſmall Pieces of Wood with a ſharp Ridge, ſet between Caſks to prevent their rolling.

CAN'TLE [of *Canton*, F.] a Piece of any Thing, as a Cantle of Bread, Cheeſe, *&c.* alſo an Heap.

To CAN'TLE *out*, to divide into Parcels or Parts.

CAN'TO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof. *Ital.* Alſo a Diviſion in an Heroick Poem, as a Chapter and Section in Proſe.

CAN'TO *Concertante* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the little Chorus, or that Part that sings throughout.

CAN'TO *Ripienno* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the grand Chorus, or that which sings only now and then in some particular Places. *Ital.*

CAN'TON [*Canton*, F.] a Division or Part of a Country in Form of a Province.

CAN'TON [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary consisting of two Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other so from the Side of the Escutcheon, and is always less than the Quarter of the Field.

To CAN'TON [*Se cantoner*, F.] is to retire or dispose into Quarters, to fortify one's self in a Place.

CANTO'NE [in the *Molucca* Islands] a Measure above five half Pints *English* Measure, Eight hundred and nine of which make a *Quoin* of Rice.

To CANTONI'ZE, to divide into Cantons or Quarters.

CANT'RED } [of Cant an Hundred, and
CANT'REF } Tref a Town, *Brit.*] is in *Wales* what we in *England* call an *Hundred*, an Hundred Villages.

CAN'TUS, a Singing, a Song. *L.*

CANTUS [in *Musick*] the Mean or Counter-Tenor.

CAN'VASS [of *Cannabis*, L.] a sort of coarse Linen Cloth.

CAN'VASS *Bags* [in *Fortification*] Bags filled with Earth, used to raise a Parapet in haste, or to repair one that is beaten down.

To CAN'VASS [*cannabasser*, F. by a Metaphor taken from beating Hemp, there being nothing more laborious] to sift, examine, or search diligently into a Business.

CAN'ULA [with *Surgeons*] a small Tube or Pipe left in Wounds or Ulcers, which they chuse not to heal up. *L.*

CAN'ZONE [in *Musick Books*] in general signifies only a Song or Tune. *Ital.*

CANZO'NE, fixed to a Piece of Vocal Musick, signifies much the same as *Cantata*; which see.

CAN'ZONE, fixed to a Piece of Instrumental Musick, signifies much the same as *Sonata* or *Scionata*.

CANZONE, fixed to any Part of a *Sonata*, signifies much the same as *Allegro*, and only denotes, that the Movement of the Part to which it is fixed, ought to be after a gay, brisk, lively Manner.

CANZONET' [*Canzonetta*, Ital.] a little Song or Tune, *Cantata* or *Sonata*; one of the Divisions of the *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every several Stanza answers both as to the Number and Measure of their Verses, though every *Canzonet* varies in both.

CAP [Cæppe, *Sax.* Kappe, *Teut.* from *Caput*, L.] a sort of Covering for the Head.

CAP [in a *Ship*] is a square Piece of Timber over the Head of the Mast, having a Hole to receive the Mast or Flag-staff.

CAP [of a *Gun*] a Piece of Lead put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted.

CAP [of *Maintenance*] one of the *Regalia*, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the Kings, *&c.* of *Great-Britain*, which is borne before them at Coronations, and other great Solemnities, and before some inferior Magistrates.

CAP-*Merchant*, a Purser of a Ship, who has the Charge of all the Cargo.

CAP-*Paper*, a sort of strong brown Paper.

CAP-*Squares* [among *Gunners*] Pieces of Iron on each Side the Carriage of a Great Gun, which covers the Trunnions: These are made fast by a Pin with a Forelock; the Use of them is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when it is shot off, with its Mouth lying very low, or, as it is usually termed, Under-metal.

CA'PABLE [*capable*, F. *capax*, L.] which is in a Condition, or qualified to do a Thing; able, apt, fit.

CAPA'CIOUS [of *capax*, L.] capable to receive; spacious, vast.

To CAPA'CITATE, to make capable, or fit to do any thing. *L.*

CAPA'CITY [*Capacité*, F. *Capacitas*, L.] Ability, Capableness, Skill, Aptness to receive or contain; also Reach of Wit.

CAPA'CITY [in *Geometry*] is the solid Content of any Body; also our hollow Measures are called Measures of Capacity, *viz.* of Beer, Wine, Corn, Salt, *&c.*

CAPABI'LITY } [in *Law*] is when a
CAPA'CITY } Man, or Body Politick, is able, or has a right to give or take Lands, *&c.* or to sue Actions.

CAP-A-PEE, from Head to Foot, *q. d. a capite ad pedem.* L.

CAPAN, in *Sumatra* in the *East-Indies*, about Three-pence *Sterling*.

CAPAR'ISON [*Caparasson*, F.] a kind of Trappings or Furniture.

To CAPAR'ISON [*Caparassoner*, F.] to dress with Trappings or Furniture.

CAPE [*Cap*, F.] is a Mountain or other high Place, which runs out into the Sea farther than the rest of the Continent.

CAPE [Cæpe, *Sax.* a Cloak] the Neck-piece of a Cloak. *F.*

CA'PE, a Writ touching Lands and Tenements.

CA'PE *Parvum*, a Writ lying for the King, when the Tenant summoned in Plea of Land comes at the Summons, but makes Default afterwards at the Day given him. *L.*

CAPE *ad valentiam*, a Writ of Execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and vouches to warrant another, but the Voucher does not come at the Day given; in such case the Demandant recovers against the Tenant, he may have this Writ against the

the Vouchee, and shall recover so much in Value of the Vouchee's Lands, &c. L.

CAPECK', *Muscovy* Money, in Value one Fifth of a Penny *Sterling*, or one Tenth of a *Greven*.

CAPELE' [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Tip of the Neck is moveable, and more swelled than ordinary.

CAPELLI'NE [in *Surgery*] a kind of Bandage used in the cutting off the Leg, or any convex Part of the Body, as the Head, a Stump of an Arm, &c.

CAPE'LL, a Horse. *Chaue.*

CAPEL'LA, a Chapel or Church. *L.* and *Ital.*

CAPEL'LA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Musick, or Musician, belonging to a Chapel or Church. *Ital.* See *Maestro di Capella*, in Letter M.

CAPEL'LA, a little Goat. *L.* A Star of the first Magnitude in the Shoulder of *Auriga*.

CAPEL'LA *de Floribus* [*Old Law*] a Chaplet or Garland of Flowers for the Head. *L.*

CA'PERS [*Capparis*, L. of Κάππαρις, Gr.] the Flower-buds, of a prickly Shrub growing in *Italy*, &c. pickled; also a sort of Privateer, or Pirate Ship.

CAPH [כַּף, *H.*] a *Jewish* Measure for liquid Things, containing five Eighths of a Pint, and fifteen decimal Parts of a solid Inch *English* Wine Measure.

CA'PHAR, a Toll or Duty imposed by the *Turks* on *Christians* who send Merchandises from *Aleppo* to *Jerusalem*.

CAPI *Aga*, the principal Groom of the Bed-chamber to the *Grand Signior*, and Introducer of private Addresses to him.

CA'PIAS, a Writ which is two-fold, *viz.* before Judgment, and called *Capias ad Respondendum*, requiring an Appearance in a Personal Action; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment. *L.*

CA'PIAS *Conductus ad Proficiscendum*, a Writ which lies for the taking such who having received Prest-money to serve the King, slink away, and do not come in at the Time. *L.*

CA'PIAS *pro Fine*, is where a Person being by Judgment fined to the King, upon an Offence committed against a Statute, does not discharge it according to the Judgment. *L.*

CA'PIAS *ad Satisfaciendum*, is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, lying where a Man recovers in Action Personal, as for Debts, Damages, Detinue, &c.

CA'PIAS *Utlegatum*, is a Writ which lies against him who is out-lawed upon any Action Personal or Criminal.

CAPIAS *Utlegatum & inquiras de Bonis & Chatillis*, a Writ, the same with the former, but giving a farther Power to the Sheriff, besides the Apprehension of the Body of the Offender, to enquire also of his Goods and Chattels. *L.*

CAPIAS *Withernamium de Homine*, a Writ which lies for a Servant in *Withernam*. L.

CAPILLA'CIOUS. See *Capillary*.

CAPIL'LAMENTS [*Capillamenta*, L.] Strings or Threads about the Roots of Herbs; or those small Threads or Hairs which grow up in the Middle of a Flower, and are adorned with little Herbs at the Top.

CAPIL'LARIES. See *Capillary Plants*.

CAPIL'LARY [*Capillaire*, F. *Capillaris*, L.] belonging to, or like Hair.

CAPIL'LARY *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as have no main Stalk or Stem, but grow to the Ground as Hair to one's Head; and which bear their Seeds in little Tufts and Protuberances on the Backside of their Leaves.

CAPIL'LARY *Vessels* [in *Anatomy*] are small Arteries and Veins like Hairs or Threads.

CAPILLA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Fracture of the Skull, so small that it can scarce be found, but often occasions Death.

CAPIL'LATURE [*Capillatura*, L.] a Bush of Hair, a frizzling of the Hair.

A CAPIROTA'DE, minced Meat.

To CAPIS'TRATE, to muzzle. *L.*

CAPIS'TRUM [among *Surgeons*] a Bandage for the Head. *L.*

CAP'ITAL [*Capitalis*, L.] chief, great, principal; also hainous, worthy Death. *F.*

CAP'ITAL *Lees*, are the strong Lees made by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes; which are used in Surgery as a Caustick, and to make the *Lapis Infernalis*.

CAP'ITAL *Medicines* [among *Physicians*] *Venice* Treacle, Mithridate, &c.

A CAP'ITAL [*Capitello*, Ital.] See *Infra*.

CAP'ITAL [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament at the Top of a Column; the same with a *Chapiter*.

A CAP'ITAL *of a Bastion* [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Polygon to the Point of the Bastion, or from the Point of the Bastion to the Middle of the Gorge.

CAPITA'TION, a Tax or Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-tax. *F.* of *L.*

CAP'ITE [of *Caput*, L. the Head] as a Tenure *in Capite*, is when Lands were held immediately of the King, whether by Knights Service or Soccage.

CAP'ITOL [*Capitolium*, L.] an ancient Citadel of *Rome*.

CAPITOLA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls, &c.

CAPIT'ULA *Agri*, the Head Lands, such as lie at the upper Ends of the Grounds or Furrows. *O. L.*

CAPIT'ULA *Ruralia*, Assemblies or Chapters held by the Rural Dean and Parish Clergy,

Clergy, within the Bounds of every respective Deanery.

CAPIT'ULARS, Ordinaries or Injunctions of Kings or Bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs.

To CAPIT'ULATE [*capituler*, F. *capitulare*, L.] to treat upon Terms, or to make Articles of Agreement; to treat or parley with a Besieger about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, the Act of Capitulating. *F.* of *L.*

CAPIT'ULUM, an Assembly of the Dean and Prebends belonging to a Cathedral Church.

CAPIT'ULUM [among *Botanists*] is the Head or flowering Top of any Plant. *L.*

CAPIT'ZI, CAPI'GI } Officers among the *Turks*, which guard the Gate of the Grand Signior's Palace.

A CAPLE, a Horse. *O.*

CAP'NOMANCY [of καπνὸς Smoak, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination or Soothsaying by Smoak, arising from an Altar where Incense and Poppey-seed are burnt.

CA'PO, a working Horse. *O.*

CAPO, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom, and the Senate, the Doge or Duke is subject. They are called *Capi de quaranta criminali*; three of which enter into the full College of twenty-five, by whom Business is forwarded to other Magistrates.

CAPO, the Head, *&c. Ital.* See *Da Capo*, in *D.*

CA'PON [*Capo*, L.] a Cock cut to brood, or cover and lead Chickens, Ducklings, *&c.* or else to be fatted for the Spit.

CAPON *Fashion* [in *Archery*] the same as *Bob-tail.*

CAPONIE'RE [in *Fortification*] is a covered Lodgment of about four or five Feet broad, encompassed with a little Parapet about two Feet high, to support Planks laden with Earth. *F.*

To CA'PONIZE, to make a Capon of, to eunuchate, to geld.

CAPO'T, a Term at the Game of Picket, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.

CAPOU'CH, a Friar's Hood.

CAPPADI'NE, a sort of Silk with which the Shag of some Rugs are made.

CAPREOLA'RIA *Vasa* [in *Anatomy*] are the Vessels which twine about like the Tendrils of Vines; as the Blood-vessels in the Testicles.

CAPRE'OLATE *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such Plants which turn, wind, and cling along the Surface of the Ground by means of Tendrils.

CAPRI'CHIO, CAPRICE } [*Caprice*, F.] a foolish Fancy, a fantastical Humour; a Whimsey, Freak, or Maggot, *Ital.* also a peculiar Piece of Musick; also of Painting; also in Poetry.

CAPRICI'OUS [*capricieux*, F.] Humoursome, Fantastical, full of Whimseys, Freakish.

CA'PRICORN [*i. e.* Horned Goat, *L.*] one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, in the Form of a Goat, which the Sun enters in the midst of Winter.

CAPRIO'LE [in *Horsemanship*] the Goat-Leap, is when a Horse at the full Height of his Leap, yerks, or strikes out his hind Legs as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can stretch them.

CA'PRIZANS [by the *Galenists*] is used to express an Inequality in the Pulse when it leaps, and as it were dances in uncertain Strokes and Periods. *L.*

CA'PSTAN, CA'PSTAND, CA'PSTERN } [*Cabestan*, F. or of Cop a Heap, and Stæng, a Bar, *Sax.*] is a great Piece of Timber placed behind the Windlass; its Use is to weigh the Anchors, to hoist up or strike down Top-masts, to heave any weighty Thing, or to strain any Rope that requireth a mighty Force.

CAP'STAN *Bars*, the Bars or Pieces of Wood put in the Capstan-Holes to heave by.

CAP'STAN *Barrel*, is the main Post to it.

CAPS'ULA *Communis* [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrane proceeding from the *Peritonæum*, which includes both the *Porus Biliarius* and *Vena Porta*, or great Vein in the Liver. *L.*

CAP'SULA *Seminalis* [among *Botanists*] is the Case or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant. *L.*

CAP'SULÆ *Atrabiliariæ* [among *Anatomists*] Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the *Lympha* into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood, in its Return from the Reins, being too thick, and destitute of *Serum*, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly. *L.*

CAP'SULÆ *Seminales* [among *Anatomists*] the extreme Cavities of the Vessels which convey the *Semen* in human Bodies. *L.*

CAP'SULATE *Pods* [among *Botanists*] little short Seed-Vessels of Plants.

CAP'SULATED [*capsulatus*, L.] inclosed in any thing, as a Walnut in its green Husk.

CAP'TAIN [*Capitaine*, F. of *Caput*, L.] a Head Officer of a Troop of Horse or a Company of Foot, or of a Ship of War.

CAPTAIN *Reformed*, one, who, upon reducing of Forces, loses his Company; yet is continued Captain, either as a second to another, or without Post.

CAPTAIN-*Lieutenant*, the commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company in every Regiment, who commands as youngest Captain.

CAP'TAIN [in a *Gaming-House*] one who is to fight any Man that is out of Humour,

Humour, or peevish at the Loss of his Money.

CAP'TION [a taking, *L.*] it is, in *Law*, a Certificate, when a Commission is executed, and the Commissioners Names subscribed and returned.

CAP'TIOUS [*Captieux*, F. of *Captiosus*, L.] apt to take Exception, quarrelsome, full of Craft, cunning.

To CAP'TIVATE [*captiver*, F.] to take captive, to enslave; a Word wholly applied to the Affections of the Mind.

A CAP'TIVE, one taken Prisoner by an Enemy.

CAPTIV'ITY [*Captivité*, of *Captivitas*, L.] the Condition of a Captive, Slavery.

CAP'TURE [*Captura*, L.] a Prize, Booty, *&c.* F.

CAP'TURE [in *Law*] a Taking, an Arrest, or Seizure.

CAPUCH'E [*Capuce*, F.] a Friar's Cowl or Hood.

CAPUCH'ED, hooded.

CAPUCH'INS [*Capucins*, F.] Begging Friars of the Order of St. *Francis*, having their Name from the Cowl they wear.

CAPUCH'IN *Capers*, a Plant called Nasturces.

CA'PUT, the Head; a principal Point of a Discourse; an Article or Clause.

CAPUT *Anni* [the Head of the Year] New-year's-day. *O. L.*

CAPUT *Argol* [among *Astrologers*] a malignant Planet of Fortune. *L.*

CAPUT *Baroniæ*, the chief Mansion-house of a Nobleman.

CAPUT *Gallinaginis* [among *Surgeons*] a Carbuncle or fiery Swelling in the urinary Passages, so called from the Resemblance it bears to the Head of a Woodcock or Snipe. *L.*

CAPUT *Mort* } [among *Chymists*]
CAPUT *Mortuum* } *i. e.* Dead-head, the thick dry Matter which remains after Distillation of any thing, but especially of Metals. *L.*

CAPUTPUR'GIA [in *Physick*] Cleansers of the Head. *Lat. Barb.*

CAR, a sort of Cart.

CAR, a Pool. *O.*

CAR } [Carr, a City, *C. Br.*] the
CHAR } Names of Places beginning with them, signifying a City; as *Carlisle*, *&c.*

CARABI'NE } [*Carabine*, F.] a sort of
CARB'INE } short Gun, between a Musket and a Pistol, used by Horsemen.

CARABINEE'RS, Horsemen who carry Carabines, choice Regiments of Horse in *France*, taken out of other Regiments.

CAR'ACK, a large *Portuguese* Ship.

CAR'ACOL [*Caracol*, F.] the Half-turn which a Horseman makes either to the Right or Left; also a a winding Stair-case.

To CAR'ACOL [*Military Term*] to wheel about, to cast into a Ring.

CAR'AGE *of Lime*, 64 Bushels.

A CARAMOU'SEL, a great Ship of Burden.

CAR'AT *of Gold* [*Carat*, F.] is the Weight of one Scruple, or 24 Grains.

CARAT *of Pearls, Diamonds*, &c. is 4 Grains only.

CARAVA'N [*Caravane*, F. of *Kervan*, Turk] properly signifies a Body of Travellers or Merchants, who unite together in order to travel with greater Safety into foreign Countries, attended in *Turky* with a Guard of *Janizaries*; but this Name is chiefly given to the *Mahometan* Pilgrims of *Mecca*; also a Sea Expedition made by the new Knights of *Malta*.

CARAVAN'SERA, or *Caravans-Row*, an Inn, a House of Entertainment among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

CARAVE'L } [*Caravella*, Ital.] a light
CARVE'L } round Ship with a square Poop, rigg'd like a Galley, that sails well, of about 120 Tons Burden.

CAR'AWAYS, an Herb, or its Seed.

CARBERRY, a Goosberry. *G.*

CARBONA'DO [*Carbonade*, F.] a Stake broiled on the Coals.

CAR'BUNCLE [*Carbunculus*, L. of *Carbo*, L. a Coal] a precious Stone, in Colour like a burning Coal, a great Ruby; also a Plague-sore.

CARBUNCULA'TION [with *Gardeners*] the Blasting of new-sprouted Buds of Plants and Trees, either by excessive Heat, or excessive Cold. *L.*

CARCANE'T of *Carcan*, F.] a Chain for the Neck.

CAR'CASE, or } [*Carcase*, F. *q. Caro cassa*
CAR'CASS } *vita*, i. e. Flesh without Life] a dead Body.

CARCASE [in *Architecture*] the Shell of a Building, containing the Partitions, Floor, Rafters, *&c.*

CAR'CASSES [in *Gunnery*] Iron-cases, *&c.* about the Bigness of Bombs, filled with Granadoes, charged with Barrels of Pistolets wrapt in Tow dipped in Oil, and the other Materials for firing Houses, are shot out of Mortar-pieces into besieged Places.

CAR'CELLAGE [of *Carcer*, L.] Prison-Fees.

CARCHE'DONY [*Carchedonius*, L. of καρκηδόνιος, Gr.] a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

CARCINO'DES [of καρκινώδης, of κάρκινος, a Crab-fish, *Gr.*] a Tumour like a Cancer. *L.*

CARCINO'MA [Καρκινώμα, Gr.] the Cancer before it comes to an Ulcer, a Disease in the horny Coat of the Eye. *L.*

CARD [*Charta*, L.] a Sea-chart.

CARDS [*Cardes*] Instruments made of Steel-wire to card Wool.

To CARD *Wool* [*carder*, F.] to work Wool with Cards.

CARDAMI'NE, a kind of Water-cresses called Lady's Smock. *L.*

CARDAMO'MUM [Καρδάμωμον, of καρα δαμᾶ, taming the Head, *Gr.*] Cardamum; a spicey Seed brought from the *East-Indies*. L.

CARDI'A [Καρδία, *Gr.*] the Heart, one of the principal Parts of the Animal Body, appointed for the circulating of the Blood; it was also anciently taken for the Mouth, or Pit of the Stomach. *L.*

CARDI'ACA [with *Physicians*] a Suffocation or Stifling of the Heart by a *Polypus* or clotted Blood.

CARDI'ACA [with *Anatomists*] the Median or Liver Vein.

CARDI'ACA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Mother-wort.

CARDI'ACAL } [*Cardiaque*, F. *cardiacus*, L. of καρδιακός, *Gr.*]
CARDI'ACK } good for, or belonging to the Heart; Cordial.

CARDI'ACK *Line* [in *Chiromancy*] the Line of the Heart, which encircles the Mount of the Thumb; called also the Line of Life.

CARDI'ACLE [of Καρδιαλγία, of καρδία the Heart, and ἄλγος Pain, *Gr.*] a Heart-aching. *Chauc.*

CARDI'ACUS *Dolor*, a Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach; the Heart-burn. *L.*

CARDI'ACUS *Plexus* [in *Anatomy*] is a Branch of the eighth Pair of the Nerves of the *Par Vagum*, which is bestowed upon the Heart. *L.*

CARDIAL'GIA [Καρδιαλγία, Gr.] a Pain at the Heart or Stomach, the Heart-burn, Heart-sickness.

CAR'DIGAN [of Caer and Decan, C. Br. *q. d.* Dean's Town] the County Town of *Cardiganshire*.

CAR'DINAL, Adj. *Cardinalis* [of *Cardo*, *L.* a Hinge] Chief or Principal. *F.*

CAR'DINAL, Subst. a high Dignity in the Church of *Rome*, whereof there are 72 in Number. *F.* of *L.*

CAR'DINAL *Numbers*, are such as express the Number of Things, as *One*, *Two*, *Three*, &c.

CAR'DINAL *Points* [of the *Compass*] are the *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*; also the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points of the *Ecliptick* are called the four *Cardinal Points*.

CAR'DINAL *Points* [in *Astrology*] are the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CAR'DINAL *Points* [of the *Zodiac*] are *Aries*, *Libra*, *Cancer*, and *Capricorn*.

CAR'DINAL *Virtues* [in *Divinity*] are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

CARDIOGNOS'TICK [Καρδιογνωστικός, of καρδία the Heart, and γινώσκω, to know, *Gr.*] knowing the Heart.

CARDOO'N, a *Spanish* Plant, something like an Artichoke.

CARDOO'N *Thistle* [*Cardon*, F.] an Herb or Sallad Plant.

CARDS [*Cartes*, F. of *Chartæ*, L.] thin Pasteboards with Prints on them, to play with.

CAR'DUUS *Benedictus* [*i. e.* blessed Thistle] a Plant bearing small yellow Flowers, surrounded with red Prickles. *L.*

CAR'E [Care, *Sax.* of *Cura*, L.] Heed, Cautiousness.

CARE-*Cloth*, a fine Linen-Cloth, formerly laid over the new married Couple kneeling, till Mass ended.

CAREC'TA } a Cart, or Cart-load.
CARECTA'TA } *O. L.*

CARECTA'TA *Plumbi*, a Pig of Lead weighing two thousand one hundred Pounds.

CARE'KES, Characters. *O.*

To CAREE'N [*carener*, F.] to refit, trim, or mend a Ship upon the Water, which is done by bringing her down on one Side, and supporting her, while she is caulked or mended on the other.

CAREEN'ING, trimming of the Ship (under Water).

CAREE'R [*Carriere*, F.] a Course, a Race, a running full Speed.

CARES'BROOK [or *Whitgar's Burgh*, because built by one *Whitgar*, a *Saxon*] a Castle in the Isle of *Wight*, famous for the Captivity of King *Charles* I.

To CARES'S [*caresser*, F. of *carus*, L. dear] to treat obligingly, to make much of.

CARES'SES [*Caresses*, F.] Cherishings, great Expressions of Endearment, &c.

CA'RET [*i. e.* it is wanting, *L.*] this Mark [ʌ] at the Place in any Writing, denoting where a Word or Sentence, left out, is to be inserted.

CAR'FAX [*Carrefour*, F.] the Market-place in *Oxford*; also any Place where four several Streets or Ways meet together; as the upper End of *Cornhill*, *London*.

CARFE, Ground unbroken, or untilled. *F.*

CARGAISO'N, a Cargo. *F.*

CAR'GO, the Freight or whole Lading of a Ship; also a Bill of Lading, or List of Goods of a Ship.

CARIA'GE [*Carriage*, F.] Burdens, or the Hire for carrying. See *Carriage*.

CARIB'BEE *Islands*, Islands in the *West-Indies*, called also *Canibal Islands*, from the People feeding on human Flesh.

CAR'ICK [*Caraque*, F.] a Sea-Vessel or Ship.

CA'RICOUS *Tumour* [of *Carica*, a Fig, of *Caria*, a Country whence brought] a Swelling resembling the Shape of a Fig.

CA'RIES [among *Surgeons*] a Corruption, or Rottenness of Bones. *L.*

CARI'NA [among *Anatomists*] the first

Rudiments of the entire *Vertebræ*, as they appear in the Chicken's Embryo, while it is in the Shell.

CA'RIOUS [of *cariosus*, L.] foul or inclining to Rottennesſ.

CARK, Care. *Spenc.*

CARK, a Quantity of Wool, thirty whereof make a *Sarplar*.

To CARK [of Carcan, *Sax.*] to be anxiouſly careful.

A CARK'ANET } a Bracelet or Neck-
A CARK'NET } lace.

CARK'ING, diſtracting, perplexing.

CARL [Cerl, C. Br. Ceopl, *Sax.* Kerl, *Teut.*] a Clown, or Churl. *O.*

CARL-*Cat*, a Boar Cat. *North-Country.*

CARLI'SLE [of Caer, a Town, *C. Br.* and Luell; or as others, Car Lualid, of C. Br. Lugh, a Tower, and Dvall, a Trench, *q. d.* a Fort nigh a Trench; for there is a *Roman* Trench to be ſeen juſt by the City to this Day] a Biſhop's See in the County of *Cumberland*.

CARLI'NE *Thiſtle*, a Plant ſo named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whoſe Army was preſerved from the Plague by the Uſe of the Root of it.

CAR'LINGS [in a *Ship*] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another, bearing up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Decks are faſtened.

CAR'LING *Knees*, are thoſe Timbers which go a-thwart the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.

CARL'TON, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by this Tenure, *viz.* That they ſhould preſent 1000 Herrings, baked in 14 Pies, to the King, in what Part of *England* ſoever he ſhould be, when they firſt came in Seaſon.

CAR'MEL, a Military Order of Knighthood, inſtituted by the Emperor *Henry* IV. under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

CAR'MELITE, a large flat Pear.

CAR'MELITES, an Order of Friars, founded by *Almericus*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, *A. D.* 1122, at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*.

To CAR'MINATE [*carminare*, L.] to card Wool.

CARMIN'ATIVES [*Carminativa*, of *Carmen*, L. a Verſe; the ſudden Effect which this kind of Medicines frequently have in aſſwaging Pain by expelling Wind, that it ſeems almoſt done by Enchantment, has procured them this Name] Medicines which diſperſe Wind; as Anniſeeds, *&c.* F.

CARMGU'SAL, a *Turkiſh* Merchant-Ship.

CARN'AGE [of *Caro*, L.] a Maſſacre, or great Slaughter; alſo Fleſh that is given to Dogs after the Chace.

CAR'NAL [*Charnel*, F. of *Carnalis*, L.] belonging to the Fleſh, fleſhly, ſenſual.

CAR'NALIST, one given to Fleſhlineſs.

CARNAL'ITY [*Carnalitas*, L.] Fleſhlineſs, a being given to fleſhly Luſts.

CARNA'RIUM, a Carnel-Houſe, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up. *L. O. R.*

CARNA'TION [of *Caro*, L. Fleſh] a Fleſh-colour; alſo a Flower of that Colour.

CARNA'TION [among *Painters*] are the Parts of a human Body which are drawn naked without Drapery.

CAR'NAVAL } [*q. Carnis intervallum*,
CAR'NIVAL } L.] Shrove-tide, a Time of Mirth and Feaſting among Papiſts, from *Twelfth-Day* till *Lent*. F.

CARNE'L, a little *Spaniſh* Ship, which goes with Miſſen inſtead of Main-Sails.

CAR'NEL-*Work*, the building of Ships firſt with their Timber and Beams, and after bringing on their Planks.

CARNES, Stones. *O.*

CAR'NEY, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, by which their Mouths become ſo furred and clammy, that they cannot feed.

CARNIVO'ROUS [*Carnivorus*, L.] Fleſh-devouring, or feeding upon Fleſh.

CAR'ROGAN, a ſort of wooden Diſh or Piggin. *Brit.*

CARNOS'E [*carnoſus*, L.] full of Fleſh, fleſhy.

CARNOS'ITY [*Carnoſité*, F. of *Carnoſitas*, L. Fleſhineſs;] alſo a Piece of Fleſh growing in and obſtructing any Part of the Body.

CARNOUS'E, the Baſe-Ring about the Breech of a Gun.

CARO, the Fleſh of living Creatures. *L.*

CARO [among *Botaniſts*] the ſoft Subſtance we call *Pulp*.

CA'ROB, a ſmall Weight, being the 24th Part of a Grain.

CA'ROB } a Fruit whoſe Taſte is
CA'ROB *Bean* } ſomewhat like Cheſnuts.

CAR'OL [*Carolle*, F. Carol or Ceopl, *Sax.* Ruſtick, *q. d.* a rural Song; or of Καρὰ, *Gr.* Joy] a Song uſually ſung on one's Birth-day; alſo a Hymn ſung at *Chriſtmas*, in Honour of the Birth of our bleſſed Saviour.

To CA'ROL, to ſing Songs of Joy. *Spenc.*

CAROLA, a little Pew or Cloſet. *O. R.*

CAR'OLI [among *Surgeons*] Venereal Excreſcences in the privy Parts.

CAROLI'NA *Hat*, a ſort of Felt or Cloth Hat.

CAR'OLUS [*i. e. Charles* I.] a broad Piece of Gold of King *Charles* I. made then for 20 Shillings, and ſince current at 23.

CA'ROT [*Carotte*, F.] an edible Root.

CAROTE'EL, a Quantity of ſome Commodities; as Cloves, from 4 to 5 Hundred Weight.

CAROT'ID *Arteries* [Καρωτίδες, Gr.] Arteries belonging to the Brain, ſo named, becauſe when ſtopp'd, they preſently incline the Perſon to ſleep; the *Carotides*.

A CAROUS'E [*Carouſſe*, F.] Hard-drinking, an extraordinary Drinking-bout.

To CAROUS'E [*carouſſer*, F. of Carauſz, *Teut. i. e.* fill it all out] to quaff; to drink Hard to Fiſt.

CARP [*Carpie*, L.] a Freſh-water Fiſh.

To CARP [*carpere*, L.] to blame, to cenſure; to find Fault with.

CAR'PENTER [*Carpentier*, F. of *Carpentum*, L. Carved Wood] an Artificer, or Worker in Wood.

CAR'PENTRY [*Charpenterie*, F.] the Art or Trade of a Carpenter.

CAR'PET [*Carpetta*, Ital.] a Covering for a Table, Paſſage, or Floor.

CARP-*Stone* [Karpen Stein, *Teut.*] a Stone which is found in the Palate of a Carp.

CARP-MEALS, a ſort of coarſe Cloth.

CARPOCRA'TIANS, Hereticks, Followers of *Carpocrates*, *A. C.* 120. who are ſaid to have denied the Divinity of Chriſt, and the Creation of the World by God.

CAR'RACK } [*Caracca*, or *Carrico*, Ital.]
CAR'RICK } a huge Ship; a Ship of Burden.

CARRA'T } a Weight for Gold, or preci-
CARE'T } ous Stones. *F.* See *Carat*.

CAR'RE, woody, moiſt, or boggy Ground; a Wood in a boggy Place. *C.*

A CARRE'ER [*Carriere*, F.] a riding or driving full Speed.

CAR'REL, a Cloſet or Pew in a Monaſtery.

CARRE'TA } a Cart or Waggon Load.
CARECTA } *O. L.*

CAR'RIAGE [*Carriage*, F.] the carrying of Goods or Merchandiſes; alſo a kind of covered Waggon.

CAR'RIAGE, Mien, or Behaviour.

CAR'RIAGE [in *Huſbandry*] a Furrow cut for the Conveyance of Water, to overflow and drown the Ground.

CAR'RIAGES [of *Pieces of Ordnance*] certain Carts made to the Proportion of the Guns they are to carry.

CAR'RIER [*Carriere*, F.] running of Horſes full Speed.

CAR'RION [*Charonge*, F. *Caronna*, Ital. of *Caro*, L. Fleſh] the ſtinking Fleſh or Carcaſe of a dead Beaſt.

CARR-SICK, a Kennel. *O.*

CARROO'N, a Rent received for the Privilege of driving a Car or Cart in the City of *London*.

To CAR'RY [*charier*, F.] to bear, or remove.

CAR'RY [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's flying away with the Quarry.

CAR'RYING [in *Hunting*] when a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or on Froſt, and it ſticks to her Feet, they ſay, *She carries*.

CART [Cart, *S. Charette*, F. of *Carus*, L.] a Cart to carry any thing in.

A CART-*Rake*; a Cart Tract. *Eſſ.*

CAR'TEL [*Cartel*, F. *Chartella*, Ital. of *Chartula*, L. Paper] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance; alſo an Agreement between Perſons at War, for the Exchange and Redemption of Priſoners.

CARTE'SIAN, of, or belonging to *Carteſius*, or one who follows the Opinions of *Carteſius* or *Des Cartes*, the famous *French* Philoſopher.

CARTE'SIUS, a modern famous *French* Philoſopher, who oppoſed *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy.

CARTHU'SIANS, an Order of Monks, founded by *Bruno*, Canon of *Rheims*, in the Year 1100, and ſo called from *Cartuſe*, the firſt Place of their Foundation.

CAR'TILAGE [*Cartilago*, L.] a Griſtle which is of a middle Subſtance between a Ligament and a Bone. *F.*

CARTILA'GINOUS [*Cartilagineux*, F. of *cartilagineus*, L.] griſtly, or full of Griſtles.

CARTILA'GO *enſiformis* [in *Anatomy*] the Tip or Extremity of the *Sternum*. L.

CARTILA'GO *innominata*, the ſecond Cartilage of the *Larynx*. L.

CARTILA'GO *ſcutiformis*, a Cartilage whoſe Prominences are diſcernible externally in the Throat, and ſo called from its Reſemblance to an Helmet. *L.*

CAR'TONS } the moſt perfect ſort of
CARTOONS } Drawings on Paper, afterwards to be drawn in *Freſco* upon a Wall. *F.*

CARTOO'SE } [*Cartouche*, F.] a Charge
CARTOU'CH } of Powder put into a Pa-
CART'RIDGE } per Caſe, exactly fitted to the *Muzzel* of the Gun, *&c.*

CARTOU'SES [in *Architecture*] the ſame with Modillions.

CARU'CA, a Plough. *O. L.*

CARU'E } [of *Charrue*, F. a Plough.]
CARUA'GE } a certain Quantity of Land called one Plough-Land.

CARUCA'GE } [in *Huſbandry*] the Plough-
CARUA'GE } ing of Land; [in *Law*] a Tax laid on the *Carue* of Land; alſo a Freedom from that Tribute.

CARUCA'TE [of *Carue*, F. a Plough] a Plough-Land, or as much Land as may be tilled in a Year by one Plough; alſo a Cart-load.

CARUCATA'RIUS, one who held Lands of Carue, or Plough Tenure. *O. L.*

CAR'VE *Land* } the ſame with *Carucata*.
CARUE } *O. L.*

CARUCA'TA *Boum*, a Team of Oxen for Ploughing or Drawing. *O. L.*

To CARV'E } to grow ſour as Cream does.
To KER'VE } *C.*

To CARVE [Ceoppan, *Sax.* kerven, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to cut, to divide Fowls, Fleſh, *&c.* into Portions.

To CAR'VE, to cut Wood or Stone into Figures of Flowers, Animals, *&c.*

To CAR'VE, to cut. *Spenc.*

CARV'ER, a Cutter in Wood or Stone; alſo of Meat, *&c.*

CARV'IST [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is called ſo in the Beginning of the Year, from its being carried on the Fiſt.

CARUN'CLE [*Caruncula*, L.] is either preternatural, as thoſe little Excreſcences in the urinary Paſſages, in Venereal Caſes eſpecially; or natural, as the

CARUNCULÆ *Lachrymales* } [in *Anatomy*]
CARUNCULÆ *Oculi* } Glandules placed in each Corner of the Eye, which ſeparate a humid Matter for moiſtening of it; the ſame with *Tears*. L.

CARUN'CULÆ *Myrtiformes* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Wrinkling of the Orifice of the Paſſage of the Womb. *L.*

CARUN'CULÆ *Papillares* [among *Anatomiſt*] certain little Bodies that are in the Reins or Kidneys, which receive the *Serum* from the little Ductus's, and convey it into the *Pelvis*. L.

CA'RUS [Κάρος, Gr.] a Sleep wherein the Perſon affected being pulled, pinched, and called, ſcarce ſhews any Sign of either Hearing or Feeling. *L.*

CARYATI'DES [in *Architecture*] an Order of Pillars in the Form of the Bodies of Women, with their Arms cut off, and clothed down to the Feet.

CAS'CABEL, the Pummel, or hindermoſt round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, called the *Caſkabel-Deck*.

CASCAD'E, a Fall of Waters, either natural or artificial; a Water-fall made in Gardens. *F. Caſcata*, Ital.

CAS'CAN [in *Fortification*] is a certain Hole or hollow Place in form of a Well, from whence a Gallery is dug under Ground to give Air to the Enemy's Mine.

CASE [*Caſſe*, F. *Capſa*, L.] a little Box or Covering for any Thing.

CASE [*Cas*, F. of *Cauſa*, L.] a Thing, Matter, Queſtion.

CASE [*Caſa*, an Houſe, *Span.*] a Houſe of Meeting and Entertainment for Whores, Thieves, Pick-pockets, Houſe-breakers, Highway-men, and all the looſe, idle, and furacious Crew.

CASE'MATE [in *Fortification*] a Well with its ſubterraneous Branches, dug in the Paſſage of the Baſtion, till the Miners are heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine; alſo a Loop-hole in a Wall to ſhoot through; alſo a Vault of Maſon's Work in the Flank of a Baſtion next the Curtain, to fire on the Enemy. *F.*

CASE'MENT [*Caſamento*, Ital.] a Part of a Window which opens to let the Air in.

CA'SERN [*Caſern*, F.] a little Lodgment raiſed between the Rampart and the Houſes of a fortified Town, for lodging the Soldiers of the Garriſon.

CAS'ES [in *Grammar*] are the Accidents of a Noun, which ſhew how it is varied in Conſtruction.

CASE-*Shot*, ſmall Bullets, Nails, Pieces of Iron, *&c.* put into Caſes, to be ſhot out of Murdering-pieces.

CASH [*Caiſſe*, F. a Cheſt] Ready Money.

CASHI'ER [*Caſhier*, F.] a Caſh-keeper.

To CASHIRE [*caſhier*, F. of *caſſare*, L.] to diſband or diſcharge Soldiers; to turn out of Place.

CA'SHOO, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

CAS'INGS, Cow-dung dried for Fuel. *C.*

CASK [*Caſque*, F. of *Caſſis*, L.] an Helmet.

CASK [*Caſque*, F. of *Cadus*, L.] a Veſſel for Liquor.

CASK'ET [*Caſette*, F.] a little Cabinet or Cheſt.

CASK'ET [in a *Ship*] ſmall Strings of *Sinnet*, that in furling make faſt the Sails to the Yard.

To CASS [*caſſare*, L.] to abrogate. *L. T.*

CASSA'TA } a Houſe with Land ſuffi-
CASSA'TUM } cient to maintain one Family. *O. L.*

CASSA'TION, a making null, or void. *F.* of *L.*

CASSA'VE, an *American* Root, whoſe Juice is rank Poiſon, but its Subſtance being dried, is the common Bread of the Country.

CASSA'WARE, a very large Bird, with Feathers like Camels Hair.

CASSERO'LE [in *Cookery*] a Loaf ſtuffed with a Farce of Pullets, *&c.* and dreſſed in a Stew-pan. *F.*

CAS'SIA *Fiſtula*, Caſſia in the Cane, a Reed of a purging Quality. *L.*

CAS'SINE, is a Farm-houſe, where a Number of Soldiers have poſted themſelves, to make a Stand againſt the Approaches of an Enemy. *Ital.*

CASSIOPE'A [Κασσιοπεία, Gr.] a Northern Conſtellation of 24 Stars.

CASSI'QUE, a Chief Governor, or Sovereign Lord in ſome Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*.

CAS'SOCK [*Caſaque*, F. from *Caſa*, L. a Houſe, *q. d.* a long Veſtment worn *in Caſa*, *i. e.* within Doors] an under Gown, worn commonly by Clergymen.

To CAST, to fling or throw; alſo to think or contrive.

CAST [of Kaster, *Dan.*] a Throat.

CAST [among *Falconers*] a Couple or Set of Hawks.

To CAST *a Hawk to the Perch* [among *Falconers*] is to put her upon it.

To CAST *a Point or Traverſe* [in *Navigation*] is to prick down upon a Chart what Point of the Compaſs the Land bears from you.

CASTALD'ICK } a Stewardſhip. *O.*
CASTAL'DY }

CAS'TANETS [*Castagnettes*, F.] Snappers which Dancers of Sarabands tie about their Fingers.

CASTELLAI'NE [*Châtellain*, F.] a Constable or Keeper of a Castle.

CASTEL'LANY [*Châtelenie*, F.] the Manour belonging to a Castle; the Extent of its Land and Jurisdiction.

CASTEL'LATED, as a Cistern or Conduit castellated, is one inclosed in a Building of Stone, Brick, *&c.*

CASTELLA'TIO, the Building of a Castle, without the Leave of the King. *L. T.*

CAS'TLE-*Ward* } an Imposition laid upon
CASTLE-*Guard* } such as dwell within a certain Compass of any Castle, toward the Maintenance of such as do Watch and Ward.

CASTEL'LUM *Dennis*, i. e. the *Danes* Castle in *Cornwall*, so called because the ravaging *Danes* pitched their Tents there.

CAS'TER, in *Huntingdonshire*, anciently called Kinneburgceaster, from Kinneburg, the Daughter of *Penda*, an Heathen King of the *Mercii*, the Wife of *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, who there took upon her a Monastick Life, and built a Nunnery.

CAS'TIGABLE [*castigabilis*, L.] worthy to be chastised.

CASTIGA'TION, Chastisement, Punishment. *L.*

CASTIGA'TORY, which serves to chastise. *L.*

CAS'TING [of *Drapery*] a Term among *Painters*, signifying a free, easy, negligent Way of clothing any Figure.

CASTING [in *Falconry*] any thing that is given to a Hawk to cleanse her Maw.

CAS'TLE [*Chateau*, F. *Castellum*, L.] a strong Place in a City or Country, to keep the People in Awe.

To CASTLE, a Term used at Chess Play.

CAS'TLE *Dinas Bren*, in *Derbyshire*, i. e. *Bren*'s Castle, or King's Palace; of Bren, *C. Br.* a King, and Dinas, City.

CASTLEFORD, in *Yorkshire*, *q. d.* a Castle upon the *Ford*.

CASTLE-*Steed*, a Castle or Bulwark. *O.*

CAST'ING, the Young of any Beast brought forth untimely.

CAS'TOR [Κάστωρ, Gr.] the Beaver, a wild Beast; a fine Hat made of its Furr; also a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini*.

CASTOR *and Pollux*, the twin Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. *Poet.*

CASTOR *and Pollux* [*Sea Term*] fiery Meteors, which in great Tempests at Sea appear, sometimes settled on the Mast, *&c.* and sometimes in swift Motion.

CASTO'REUM, a Medicine made of the Liquor contained in the small Bags which are next to the Beaver's Groin, oily, and of a strong Scent.

CASTRAMETA'TION, the Art of encamping an Army. *F.* of *L.*

To CAS'TRATE [*castrare*, L.] to geld or cut out the Stones of an Animal; also to leave out or take away some Part of an Author's Works.

CAS'TRATED [*castratus*, L.] gelt.

CASTRA'TION, castrating or gelding; a taking away the Testicles of any Creature. *L.*

CAS'TREL, a Hawk.

CAS'UAL [*casual*, F. of *Casualis*, L.] happening by chance, accidental.

CAS'UALTY, an unforeseen Accident, that falls out merely by chance.

CAS'UALTY, a strong Matter which, by washing, is separated from Tin Ore.

CA'SU *consimili* [*Law Term*] a Writ of Entry, where the Tenant doth alienate in Fee or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life. *L.*

CA'SU *Matrimonii prælocuti*, is a Writ which lies against a Man for refusing, in reasonable Time, to marry a Woman who hath given him Lands upon that Condition. *L.*

CASU *Proviso*, is a Writ, where a Tenant in Dower alienates in Fee, *&c.* and lies for the Party in Reversion against the Alienee. *L.*

CAS'UIST [*Casuiste*, F.] a Person skilled in resolving Cases of Conscience.

CAT [Katze, Teut. *Chat*, F. of *Catus*, L.] a Domestick Beast which kills Mice and Rats, *&c.*

A *Gib*-CAT, a Boar-Cat.

CAT [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber to raise up the Anchor from the Hawse to the Foreçastle.

A Cat may look upon a King.

This is a saucy Proverb, generally made use of by pragmatical Persons, who must needs be censuring their Superiors, take Things by the worst Handle, and carry them beyond their Bounds; for though Peasants may look at and honour *Great Men*, *Patriots*, and *Potentates*, yet they are not to spit in their Faces.

CAT-*Fish*, a *West-Indian* Fish.

CATS-*Foot*, an Herb. *Gnaphalium.*

CATS-*Tail*, a Substance growing upon Nut-Trees, Pines, *&c.* Also a sort of Reed.

CATABAPT'IST [of κατὰ and Βαπτίσης, Gr.] one averse from, or that abuses Baptism.

CATABI'BAZON [among *Astronomers*] the South Node, or Dragon's Tail.

CATACATHART'ICKS [of κατὰ and καθαρτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which purge downwards.

CATACAUST'ICKS [in *Catoptricks*] Caustick by Reflection, *&c.*

CATACHRE'SIS [Καταχρήσις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Word is abusively put for another; an abusive Expression.

CATA-

CATACARESTI'ICAL [καταχρεστικός, Gr.] abused.

CAT'ICIDE [of *Cat*, F. and *cædo*, L.] a Cat-killer, or the killing of a Cat.

CATAC'LIDA [among *Anatomists*] the Rib called the Subclavian.

CATACLYS'MOS [κατακλυσμὸς, Gr.] a Deluge or Overflowing with Water, an Inundation.

CATACO'MBS [κατακοιμῶμαι, Gr. to cause to sleep] are Grotto's in *Rome*, under the Church of *St. Sebastian*, which extend some Miles under Ground, where the primitive Christians hid themselves in Time of Persecution, and buried the Martyrs; now visited out of a Principle of Devotion.

CATACOUS'TICKS [of κατὰ and ἀκουστικὰ, of ἀκούω to hear, *Gr.*] a Science treating of reflected Sounds, or which explains the Nature and Properties of Echoes.

CATA'DROME [*Catadromus*, L. of καταδρομος, Gr.] a Tilt-yard or Place where Horses ran for Prizes; also an Engine like a Crane, used by Builders to draw up or let down any Weight.

CATADUP'ES [καταδοῦπα, Gr.] Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noise.

CATAGMAT'ICKS [*Catagmatica*, L. of καταγματικὸς, Gr.] Medicines for the knitting of broken Bones.

CAT'AGRAPH [κατογραφὴ, Gr.] the first Draught of a Picture.

CAT'ALANS, the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, a Province in *Spain*.

CATALECT'ICK *Verse*, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse wanting one Syllable.

CATALEI'PSIS [καταλεψις, Gr.] a Disease like an Apoplexy.

CAT'AL'LA [*Law Term*] Chattles.

CATAL'LIS *Captis nomine districtionis*, a Writ which lies for Rent, due in a Borough or House, and warrants a Man in taking the Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Distress. *L. T.*

CATAL'LIS *reddendis*, a Writ which lies where Goods having been delivered to any Person to keep for a Time, are not redelivered upon Demand at the Day appointed.

CAT'ALOGUE [*Catalogus*, L. κατάλογος, Gr.] a List of Names, either of Persons or Things, as of Books, *&c.* *F.*

To CATAL'OGIZE, to put in a List or Catalogue.

CATALOT'ICKS [*Catalotica*, L.] cicatrizing Medicines which bring an Escar upon Ulcers.

CATAME'NIA [of κατὰ according to, and μὴν a Month, *Gr.*] the same as *Menses*, Women's monthly Courses.

CAT'AMITE [*Catamitus*, L. of κατα. μιστὸς, Gr. hired, *sc.* a Boy] an Ingle, or Boy kept for Sodomy.

CATAPHRACT'ICKS [*Cataphracta*, L. of καταφράτλω, Gr.] Ligatures for the Throat or Breast.

CATAPHRYG'IANS, so called, because the Sect sprung up in *Phrygia*, who baptized their Dead, forbid Marriages, and mingled the Wine in the Lord's Supper with the Blood of young Children.

CAT'APLASM [*Cataplasme*, F. *Cataplasma*, L. of κατάπλασμα, Gr.] a Poultice of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, *&c.*

CATAPO'TIUM [καταπότιον, Gr.] a purging Pill, a Medicine to be swallowed without chewing.

CATAP'TOSIS [κατάπτωσις, Gr.] one Symptom of the Falling Sickness, *viz.* when Men fall to the Ground.

CATAPU'CE, a sort of Spurge. *Chaucer.*

CATAPUL'TA [*Catapulte*, F. of καταπέλτης, Gr.] an Engine of War, used by the Ancients, to throw Javelins twelve or thirteen Feet long.

CAT'ARACT [*Cataracte*, F. *Cataracta*, L. of καταρέκτης, of καταῤῥάσσω, to confound, *Gr.*] a steep Place of a River made by Rocks stopping the Course of its Stream, and so causing the Water to fall with great Force and Noise.

CAT'ARACT [with *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, caused by the clotting of Phlegm between the uveous Coat and the crystalline Humour.

CATAR'RE [*Catarre*, F. *Catarrhus*, L. of καταῤῥοος, of καταῤῥέω, to flow down, *Gr.*] a falling down of Humours from the Head towards the lower Parts.

CATAR'RHE *of the Spinal Marrow*, a falling out of the Marrow of the Back-Bone.

CATAS'TASIS, is the third Part of a Comedy, and is the full Height and Vigour of the Plot.

CATAS'TASIS [in a *Physical Sense*] according to *Hippocrates*, is the Constitution or State of any thing: *Galen* applies it to the Seasons of the Year, the Disposition of the Body, or of Time.

CATAS'TROPHE [καταστροφὴ, Gr.] the last Part of the Comedy, and is the unravelling of the Plot; the End or Issue of a Business; a fatal Conclusion of any Action, or of a Man's Life. *F.* of *L.*

CAT *Brant Pear*, a Fruit in Shape and Size like the *Dry Martin*.

CATCH, a Booty, a Prize; also a kind of swift sailing Vessel; also a short and witty Song.

To CAT'CH [of ketse, *Belg.* to pursue closely, or of *captare*, L.] to lay hold of, to snatch, to overtake.

CATCHENDE, catching. *Chauc.*

CATCH-*Fly*, a Flower whose Stalks are so clammy, that they become a Trap for Flies. *Lychnis alba nona Clusii.*

CATCH-

CATCH-*Land*, some Ground in *Norfolk* so called, it not being known to what Parish it belongs, and the Minister that first gets the Tythes of it, enjoys it for a Year.

CATCH-*Poll* [of *Catch* and *Poll*, the Head] a Serjeant or Bailiff.

CATCH *and Hold* [with *Wrestlers*] a running and catching another.

CATECHET'ICAL, that belongs to Catechising, *&c.*

CAT'ECHISM [*Catechisme*, F. *Catechismus*, L. of κατηχισμός, Gr.] a short System of Instructions of what is to be believed and done.

CATE'CHIST [*Catechiste*, F. *Catechista*, L. of κατηχιστὴς, Gr.] one employed in Catechising.

To CAT'ECHISE [*catechiser*, F. of κατηχίζω, of κατὰ and ἠχέω, to sound back; *i. e.* to sound to the Sound of another, *Gr.*] to examine and instruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of the Christian Religion by Question and Answer.

CAT'ECHU, is a Preparation by *Japan* Earth.

CATECHU'MENS [*Catechumenes*, F. *Catechumeni*, L. of κατηχούμενοι, Gr.] (in the primitive Times) were Persons some time instructed before they were admitted to Baptism.

CATEGO'REM [κατηγόρημα, Gr.] the same as *Predicament*.

CATEGOREMAT'ICAL, belonging to logical Predicaments, *Gr.*

CATEGOR'ICAL, affirmative, positive.

CAT'EGORY [*Categorie*, F. *Categoria*, L. of Κατηγορία, Gr.] an Accusation.

CAT'EGORY [in *Logick*] Predicament, Order, Rank.

CATENA'RIA [among *Mathematicians*] is the Curve Line which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suspension, forms itself into.

To CAT'ENATE, to chain. *L.*

To CA'TER, to provide Victuals, *&c.*

CATER-*Point* [in *Dice*, of *quatre*, F.] the Number Four.

CATERER [*Minshew* derives it of Caters, *Goth*, Dainties; or it may be of *Acheter*, F. to buy] a Purveyor or Provider of Victuals, and other Necessaries, in the House of a King or Nobleman.

CAT'ERPILLAR [of *Chatte Peleuse*, F. *q. d.* a Worm hairy as a Cat; of *Chair Peleuse*, F. hairy Flesh] an Insect devouring the Leaves of Trees, Herbs, *&c.*

CATERPILLAR, a Plant, whose Seed-Vessels are like Green Worms or Caterpillars.

CA'TES [Caters, *Goth.* Delicacies] dainty Victuals. *O.*

CATHÆ'RESIS [of καθαίρω, Gr. to purge] a Consumption of the Body, which happens without any manifest Evacuation.

CATHA'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, the Spawn of the *Manichees*, who held themselves altogether free from Sin.

CATHA'RINE [of καθαρὸς, Gr. pure, chaste] a proper Name of Women.

St. CATHARINE's *Flower*, a Plant.

CATHA'RISTS. See *Catharians*.

CATHAR'PINGS, are small Ropes in a Ship, running in little Blocks, from one Side of the Shrowds to the other, near the Deck.

CATHAR'SIS, a Purging, *Gr.*

CATHART'ICK [of καθαίρω, Gr. to purge] purging.

CATHART'ICKS [*Cathartica*, L. of καθαρτικὰ, Gr.] purging Medicines.

CATHE'DRAL [*Church*] the Episcopal Church of any Place, so called from the Bishop's Chair [*Cathedra*] in every such Church.

CATHEDRAT'ICK, the Sum of Two Shillings paid by the inferior beneficed Clergy to the Bishop, in token of Subjection and Respect.

CATHERET'ICKS [of καθαίρω, Gr.] Medicines taking away Superfluities.

CATHE'TER [καθετὴρ, Gr.] a fistulous Instrument, which is thrust up the Yard, to draw off the Urine collected in the Bladder.

CATHE'TERISM, the Operation of injecting any thing into the Bladder by a *Catheter*.

CATHE'TI, in a right-angled Triangle, are the two Legs including the Right Angle.

CATHE'TUS [καθετος, Gr. in *Geometry*] a Perpendicular. *L.*

CATHE'TUS [in *Architecture*] is a Line supposed to pass directly through the Middle of a cylindrical Body, as a Ballister, or Pillar.

CATHE'TUS [in *Catoptricks*] is a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass or polished Body.

CATHE'TUS [of *Incidence*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of the Object, perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHETUS *of Reflection* } is a Right
CATHETUS *of the Eye* } Line drawn from the Eye perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHOL'ICISM [*Catholicismus*, L.] Universalness.

CATHOL'ICK [*Catholique*, F. *Catholicus*, L. of καθολικὸς. of κατὰ through, and ὅλος, the whole, *Gr.*] General, Universal.

CATHOL'ICK *Furnace* [in *Chymistry*] a little Furnace, so disposed as to be fit for all such Operations as are performed with a vehement Fire.

CATHOL'I-

CATHOLI'CON [καθολικὸν, Gr.] an universal Remedy; a purging Electuary, proper for dispelling all ill Humours. *F.*

CATI'NI, a People who lived anciently about *Caithness* in *Scotland*.

CAT'KINS, a Substance growing on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, *&c.* in Winter.

CAT'LING [among *Surgeons*] a dismembering Knife for cutting off any Part of a corrupted Body.

CAT'LINGS, the Down or Moss growing on Walnut-trees, resembling the Hair of a Cat; also the small Strings for Musical Instruments made of a Cat-gut.

CAT-*Mint* [Katzen-Muntze, *Teut.*] an Herb that Cats delight much in, *Nepeta*, L.

CATOCA'THART'ICKS [of κάτω, and καθαρτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which purge by Stool.

CATO'NIAN [of *Cato*] grave.

CATOP'SIS [κάτοπσις, Gr.] a Dimness of Sight; the same with *Myopia*.

CATOP'TRICKS [κατοπτρικὰ, Gr.] is Part of the Science of *Opticks*, which teaches how Objects may be seen by Reflection, and explains the Reason of it.

CATOP'TROMANCY, Divination by Vision, or looking in a Glass.

CATOP'TRON [κάτοπτρον, Gr.] a kind of Optick Glass.

CATOURS, Caterers. *Chauc.*

CATT } [in a *Ship*] is a large Piece
CATT-*Head* } of Timber fastened aloft over the Hawse, one End being put through a Rope with a Pulley, an Iron Hook called the *Cat-hook*.

CATS-*Head*, a large Apple.

CAT-*Pear*, a Pear shaped like an Hen's Egg.

CATT-*Holes*, Holes above the Gun-Room Port, through which a Ship may be heaved a-stern.

CATT-*Rope* [in a *Ship*] the Rope used in hauling up the Cat.

CAT'TELL *Catching*, using all means to procure Wealth. *Chauc.*

To CAT'TER-*Wawl* [Dr. *T. H.* supposes it to come from Gutterwaul, *q. d.* to cry among Gutters] to cry as Cats do when they are proud.

CATTIEUGH'LANI, a People who anciently inhabited *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Herefordshire*.

CAT'TY [in some Parts of *East-India*] a Weight containing two Bancal, or one Pound, five Ounces, and two Drams *English*; also a Quantity of Money in *Sumatra*, eight Tale, or six Pounds eight Shillings, *Sterling*.

CATZU'RUS, a Hunting-Horse, *O. L.*

CA'VA, the largest Vein in the Body.

CAVALCA'DE [*Cavalcade*, F.] a Shew or Troop of Horsemen, a pompous March of Persons of Quality on Horseback upon solemn Occasions.

CAVALI'ER } [*Cavalier*, F. of *Caballus*,
CAVALE'ER } L. a Horse] a Knight, Gentleman, or Soldier, on Horseback.

CAVALI'ER [in *Fortification*] is a Heap of Earth, raised in a Fortress, to lodge the Cannon for scouring a Field, or opposing a commanding Work.

CAVALI'ERS [in the *Civil Wars* under King *Charles* I.] was a Name by which the King's Party was distinguished from the Parliament's.

CAV'ALRY [*Cavalerie*, F.] Soldiers who serve on Horseback, a Body of Horse in an Army.

To CAVATE [*caver*, F. *cavare*, L.] to make hollow.

CAVA'TION, a making hollow.

CAVA'ZION [in *Architecture*] is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building, Cellerage, *&c.*

CAU'DLE [*Chaudeau*, of *Chaud*, F. of *calidus*, L. hot, or perhaps a Corruption of *Cordial*] a Confection made of Ale, or Wine, Sugar, and Spices, to be drunk hot, especially by Women in Childbed.

CAVE [*Cavea*, L.] a Den or dark hollow Place under Ground. *F.*

To CAVE } to separate the large Chaff
To CHAVE } from the Corn, or smaller Chaff. *C.*

CA'VEA [in *Chiromancy*] a Hollow in the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, where three principal Lines, *viz.* the *Cardiack*, *Hepatick*, and *Cephalick*, form a Triangle.

CA'VEAT [i. e. *let him beware*, L.] a Caution, Warning, Admonition; also a Bill entered in the Ecclesiastical Court, to stop the Proceedings of one who would prove a Will to the Prejudice of another Party, *&c.*

CA'VERN [*Caverne*, F. of *Caverna*, L.] a natural Cave, or Hollow in a Mountain or Rock; a Den or Hole under Ground.

CAVERN'OUS [*Caverneux*, F. of *Cavernosus*, L.] full of great Holes, or Caverns.

CA'VERS [among *Miners*] Thieves who steal Ore out of the Mines.

CA'VESON } [*Cavesson*, F.] a kind of
CA'VEZON } Bridle put upon the Nose of an Horse in order to break and manage him.

CAVET'TO [in *Architecture*] is a hollow Moulding of about 1-6th, or 1-4th of a Circle in Compass. *Ital.*

CAUF, a Chest with Holes in the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

CA'VIARY } [*Caviero*, Ital.] the Roes of
CAVE'ER } several Fish, especially the Spawn of Sturgeon, pickled; it comes to us from *Russia*.

CAVIL [*cavilla*, L.] a Quirk, Shift, or captious Argument.

To CAVIL [*cavillari*, L.] to wrangle, to find fault with, to argue captiously.

CAVIL-

CAVILLA'TION, Wrangling, a false sophistical Argument. *F.* of *L.*

CA'VIN, a hollow Way. *F.*

CA'VIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow Place to cover the Soldiery, and favour their Approaches to a Fortress.

CA'VITY [*Cavité*, F. of *Cavitas*, L.] Hollowness.

CA'VITIES [among *Anatomists*] are great hollow Spaces in the Body, containing one or more principal Parts; as the Chest for the Lungs, *&c.* the Head for the Brain.

CAUK'ING [in *Architecture*] signifies Dove-tailing a-cross.

CAUL [perhaps of Caul, C. Br.] the Skin which covers the Bowels; also a Part of the Head-dress of Women.

CAUL'DRON [*Chaudron*, F. perhaps from *Calidus*, L. hot] a sort of great Kettle, Copper, or Boiling-vessel.

CAU'LEDON [among *Surgeons*] the breaking of a Bone a-cross in such a manner that it cannot be set strait.

CAULIF'EROUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] such as have a true Stalk.

CAUL'PES } [in the *Scots Law*] is any
CAL'PES } Gift given by a Man to his Patron, especially to the Head of a Clan, for his Maintenance and Protection.

To CAU'PONATE [*cauponare*, L.] to sell Wine or Victuals.

CAU'SAL [*causalis*, L.] belonging to a Cause.

CAU'SAL *Propositions*, are such as contain two Propositions joined together by a Conjunction of the Cause. *L.*

CAUSAL'ITY, is the Action or Power of a Cause in producing its Effects. *L.*

CAUSAM *nobis significes*, a Writ which lies to a Mayor of a Town, who being enjoined to give Possession of Lands, *&c.* to the King's Grantee, delays to do it.

CAU'SATIVE [of *causativus*, L.] that expresses a Cause or Reason.

CAUSE [*Causa*, L.] a Motive, Principle, Reason, Subject. *F.*

CAUSE [in *Law*] is a Trial or an Action brought before a Judge to be examined and disputed.

CAUSE [in *Logick*] is that which produces an Effect.

To CAUSE [*causer*, F. *causari*, L.] to be the Cause of, to effect.

To CAUSE [*causer*, F.] to argue or debate. *Spenc.*

CAUS'EY } [*Caussie*, O. F. strewed
CAUSE'WAY } with Chalk or Flint] a High-way, a Bank raised in marshy Ground for a Foot-passage.

CAUSID'ICKS [*Causidici*, L.] Lawyers, or Pleaders of Causes. *L.*

CAU'SON } [Καῦσων, Gr.] a burning Fe-
CAU'SUS } ver, attended with a greater Heat than others.

CAUST'ICK [*caustique*, F. *causticus*, L. of καυστικὸς, Gr.] burning or corroding in Quality.

CAUST'ICKS [*Caustiques*, F. *Caustica*, L. of Καυστικὰ, of Καίω, to burn, *Gr.*] Things which burn the Skin and Flesh to an Escar; as a hot Iron, burnt Brass, *&c.*

CAUTELE, Caution, Wariness. *Chauc.*

CAU'TELOUS [*cauteleux*, F. of *cautela*, L.] wary, heedful, cautious.

CAUTERIZA'TION, an artificial Burning made by a Cautery.

To CAU'TERIZE [*cauteriser*, F. of καυτηριάζω, Gr.] to apply a Cautery.

CAU'TERY [*Cautere*, F. *Cauterium*, L. of Καυτήριον, of καίω, to burn, *Gr.*] is twofold, *Actual* or *Potential*.

Actual CAU'TERY, is either by a Fire, or hot Iron, or other Metal.

Potential CAU'TERY, is by burning Medicines; as a Caustick-stone, or a Composition made of Quick-lime, Soap, calcined Tartar, *&c.*

Silver CAU'TERY, is made of Silver dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, *&c.*

CAU'TING *Iron*, a Farrier's Iron to cauterize or sear the Parts of a Horse which require Burning.

CAU'TION [*Cautio*, L.] Heedfulness, Wariness; also Warning. *F.*

CAU'TIONARY, given in Pawn or Pledge; as, a cautionary Town, *&c.* L.

CAU'TIONE *admittenda*, a Writ lying against a Bishop, who holds an excommunicate Person in Prison, notwithstanding he offers sufficient Pledges to obey the Orders of the Church for the future.

To CAU'TION [*cautionner*, F.] to warn, to give notice of, or advise.

CAU'TIOUS [*cautus*, L.] heedful, wary, well advised.

CAUTLESS, uncautious. *Shakesp.*

CAWKING-*Time* [in *Falconry*] the Hawk's Treading-time.

CAWK-*Stone*, a Mineral, a-kin to the white, milky, mineral Juice of Lead Mines.

CAYA [of Cæg, *Sax.*] a Key or Water-Lock. *O. L.*

CAYA'GIUM, a Duty or Toll paid for landing Goods at some Key or Wharf.

CAY'MAN, a sort of Crocodile.

CAZ'IMI [*Astrology*] a Planet is said to be in *Cazimi*, when it is not above 17 Degrees distant from the Sun's Body.

To CEASE [*cesser*, F. of *cessare*, L.] to leave off, give over, or be at an End.

CECU'TIENT [*cæcutiens*, L.] waxing or growing blind.

CE'DAR [*Cedre*, F. of *Cedrus*, L. of Κέδρος, Gr.] a Tree, whose Wood, by reason of its Bitterness, is distasteful to Worms, and therefore almost incorruptible.

CE'GINA, a fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Boötes*.

CE'LANDINE [*Chelidonia*, L.] the Herb, called also Swallow-wort.

CELA'RENT [in *Logick*] a Syllogism whose second Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the other two universal Negatives.

CELAS'TROS, the Straff-tree, a Plant.

CE'LATURE [*Cælatura*, L.] the Art of Engraving, or Cutting in Metals, *&c.*

CEL'EBRATE, illustrious, famous. *Chaucer.*

To CEL'EBRATE [*celebrer*, F. *celebrare*, L.] to honour any Person with Praises, Monuments, Inscriptions, or Trophies; to keep a Festival or Ordinance.

CEL'EBRATED [*celebratus*, L.] highly honoured; famous, renowned; also solemnized.

CELEBRA'TION, the Act of Celebrating, the doing a Thing with Solemnity and Ceremony.

CELE'BRIOUS [*celebré*, F. of *celebris*, L.] eminent, famous, noted.

CELEB'RITY [*Celébrité*, F. of *Celebritas*, L.] Famousness, Magnificence.

CEL'ERER [of Keller and Herr, *Teut.* the Master or Head of the Cellar] a Butler. *O.*

CELER'ITY [*Celerité*, F. of *Celeritas*, L.] Swiftness, Expedition, Speed.

CELER'ITY [among *Mathematicians*] an Affection of Motion by which any Moveable runs through a given Space in a given Time.

CEL'ERY, a Winter Sallet Herb.

CELES'TIAL [*Céleste*, F. of *Cælestis*, L.] Heavenly; like, or of the Nature of Heaven.

CEL'ESTINES, an Order of Monks founded by one *Peter*, a *Samnite*, *A. D.* 1244. who afterwards became Pope by the Name of *Celestine* V.

CEL'IBACY } [*Celibat*, F. of *Cælibatus*,
CÆL'IBACY } L.] a single Life; the State of Persons unmarried.

CELL [*Cellule*, F. *Cella*, L.] the Cave, or Hut of a Hermit; a Monk's or Nun's private Apartment in the Monastery; also, any Room to which a Person retires, or is confined to alone.

CEL'LAR [*Cellier*, F. Keller, *Teut. Cellarium*, L.] the lowest Part of a Building under Ground.

CEL'LARAGE, Cellar-room; also Rent for the Use of a Cellar.

CEL'LARIST [of *Cellarius*, L.] one that keeps a Cellar, or Buttery; the Butler in a religious House, or Monastery.

CELLS [among *Botanists*] are the Partitions, or hollow Places, in the Husks or Pods of Plants, in which the Seed is contained.

CELLS [with *Naturalists*] are little Bags or Bladders, where Fluids, or Matter of different Sorts are lodged; common both in Animals and Plants.

CEL'LULÆ *Intestinæ Coli*, the hollow Spaces in the Gut *Colon*, where the Excrements for some time lodge, that they may cherish the neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digest any Crudities. *Anat.*

CEL'SITUDE [*Celsitudo*, L] Highness, Height, Tallness.

CE'MENT [*Cementum*, L.] a strong cleaving Mortar.

CE'MENT, a Compound of Brick-dust, Plaster of *Paris*, Pitch, *&c.* to make the Work lie firm and solid.

CE'MENT [among *Chymists*] any Lute, or Loam, with which Vessels in Distillation are joined together.

To CE'MENT [*cæmentare*, L.] to fill with Cement, to join or fasten together, to solder.

CEMENTA'TION, a Cementing, or close joining with Cement.

CEMENTA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the Purification of Gold, made up into thin Plates, with Layers of Royal Cement.

CEN'CHRIAS [Κέγχριας, Gr.] a spreading Inflammation, called Wildfire, or Shingles.

CENCHRIS, a green Snake.

CEN'DULÆ, Shengles, or Shingles, small Pieces of Wood used instead of Tiles for covering a House. *O. L.*

CENEANGI'A [Κενεαγγία, Gr.] an Evacuation of the Vessels by opening a Vein, a letting Blood. *O.*

CENEL'LÆ, Acorns. *O. L.*

CE'NOSIS [Κένωσις, Gr.] an emptying or avoiding; in a Physical Sense, a discharging the Body of Humours.

CENOTA'PHIUM [Κενοτάφιον, Gr. of κενὸς empty, imaginary, and τάφος a Sepulchre, *Gr.*] an empty Tomb set up in Honour of the Dead.

CENSA'RIA, a House or Farm let *ad Censum*, *i. e.* at a standing Rent. *O. L.*

CENSA'RII [in *Doomsday Book*] Persons who might be assessed or taxed.

To CENSE [*q. d.* to incense, *incendere*, L. to burn] to perfume with Incense.

CEN'SER [*q. d.* Incenser, of *incendere*, L.] a Vessel to burn Incense in; a Perfuming-pan.

CEN'SOR [*Censeur*, F.] a Master of Discipline, a Judge, or Reformer of Manners. *L.*

CEN'SOR [among the *Romans*] a Magistrate who valued and taxed Mens Estates.

CENSO'RIOUS [*censorius*, L.] belonging to a *Censor*; severe, apt to find Fault with, or reprove others; impertinently critical.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, Aptness to censure other Mens Actions.

CEN'SURABLE, that deserves Censure. *F.*

CEN'SURAL, belonging to Assessments, or Valuation.

CEN'SURE [*Censura*, L.] Correction, Reflection, Reproof, Criticism.

CEN'SURE [in *Law*] a Custom in some Manors in *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, where all the Inhabitants were summoned to swear Fealty to their Lord, pay 2 *d. per* Head, and 1 *d. per Annum*, as *Cense-Money*.

CEN'SURES *Ecclesiastical*, Punishments inflicted on Offenders, according to Church Laws.

To CEN'SURE [*censurer*, F.] to condemn, to criticise upon, to find fault with.

CENT, an Abbreviation of *Centum*, L. an Hundred, as Money lent at 5 *per Cent.* i.e. five Pounds a Year for every Hundred Pounds.

CEN'TAUR [*Centaurus*, L. Κένταυρος, Gr.] a fabulous Monster, half Man and half Horse, *&c.* also a Southern Constellation, *F.*

CEN'TAURY, the Herb *Centory*.

CEN'TENAR } a foreign Weight of 100,
CEN'TAR } 112, 125, 128, 132, and 140 Pounds.

CEN'TENARY [*Centenaire*, F. of *centenarius*, L.] belonging to an Hundred.

CEN'TER [*Centre*, F. *Centrum*, L. of Κέντρον, Gr.] the middle Point of any thing, especially of a Circle or Sphere.

CENTER [in *Masonry*] a wooden Mould to turn an Arch by.

CENTER *of the Body* [in *Anatomy*] is the Heart, from which, as it were from a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the Parts of the Body.

CENTER [*of an Ellypsis* and *Hyperbola*] is a Point in the Middle of a Transverse Axis.

CENTER [*of Magnitude of a Body*] is a Point which is as equally remote as is possible from its Extremities.

CENTER [*of Gravity*] is a Point upon which if a Body were suspended, all its Parts would be in *Æquilibrio*.

CENTER [*of Motion of a Body*] is a Point about which a Body, being fastened to it, may, or does move; as the middle of a Balance is the Center upon which it moves.

CENTER [*of a Dial*] is the Point where the Axis of the World cuts the Plane of the Dial, and from whence all the Hour-Lines are drawn in those Dials which have Centers.

CEN'TER *of the Equant* [in *Astronomy*] is a Point in the Line of the *Aphelion*, being so far distant exactly from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the *Aphelion*, as the Sun is from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the *Perihelion*.

CENTER [*of heavy Bodies*] is the Center of the Earth, whither all heavy Bodies tend.

CENTER *Common* [*of the Gravity of two Bodies*] is a Point in a Right-line connecting their Centers, and so posited in that Line, that their Distances from it shall be reciprocally as the Weight of those Bodies.

CENTER [*of a regular Polygon*] is the same with that of the inscribed Circle or Sphere, drawn within such a Body, so as to touch all its Points.

To CEN'TER, to meet in a Point, to terminate, or end in it.

CEN'TER-*Fish*, a kind of Sea-fish.

CEN'TESM [*Centesimum*, L.] is the hundredth Part of an Integer, or Thing.

CEN'TRAL [*centralis*, L.] belonging to, or placed in the Center or Middle.

CEN'TRAL *Rule*, a Rule invented to find out the Center of a Circle, designed to cut the *Parabola* in as many Points as an Equation to be construed has real Roots.

CENTRA'TION [among *Paracelsians*] the principal Root and Foundation of any thing; as God being the Center of the Universe; the Brain the Center of Spirits, and the Heart the Center of Life, *&c.*

CENTRI'FUGAL *Force* [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which all Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or an *Ellipsis*, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion, in a Tangent to the Periphery of it. *L.*

CENTRIPE'TAL *Force* [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which any Body, moving round another, is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit. *L.*

CENTROBAR'YCAL, which relates to the Center of Gravity. *Gr.*

CEN'TRY, a Centinel or private Soldier.

CEN'TRY [in *Architecture*] a Mould for an Arch.

CENTRY-BOX, a Wooden Hutch to cover a Centinel from the Injuries of the Weather.

CENTUM'VIRAL [*centumviralis*, L.] belonging to the *Centumviri*.

CENTUM'VIRI, a Court of an Hundred Judges, *Roman* Magistrates, chosen anciently out of the Twenty-five Tribes, to decide Differences among the People.

CENTU'PLE [*centuplex*, L.] an Hundred Fold. *L.*

CENTU'PLICATED, made an Hundred Fold. *L.*

To CENTU'RIATE [*centuriare*, L.] to divide into Bands of Hundreds.

CENTURIATORS [of *Centuria*, L.] four Protestant Divines of *Magdeburg* in *Germany*, who divided into Centuries of Years the Universal Church History.

CENTU'RION [*Centurio*, L.] a Captain over a Hundred Foot-Soldiers.

CEN'TURY [*Centurie*, F. *Centuria*, L.] an Age, containing an Hundred Years: A Band of One Hundred Foot-Soldiers.

CEPHALAL'GICK [of Κεφαλὴ, the Head, and Ἄλγος, Pain, *Gr.*] of or belonging to a Pain in the Head.

CEPHALAL'GY [*Cephalalgia*, L. of Κεφαλαλγία, Gr.] the Head-ach.

CEPHALÆ'A [Κεφαλαία, Gr.] an obstinate Head-ach.

CEPHALART'ICKS [of Κεφαλὴ the Head, and Καθαρτικὸς purging, *Gr.*] Medicines which purge the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK [*Cephalique*, F. *Cephalicus*, L. of Κεφαλικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK *Line* [in *Palmistry*] the Line of the Brain or Head.

CEPHAL'ICK *Medicines*, spirituous and volatile Medicines, good for the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK *Vein*, one that creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muscles, and divides into two Branches.

CEPHALOI'DES [among *Botanists*] a Term given by some, who ascribe Virtues to Plants from their Signatures, to those which had any Resemblance to a Head, the Term importing so much; as the *Poppy*, *Piony*, and the like.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆ'I [in *Anatomy*] are the first Pair of Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

CEPHALOPHARINGÆ'UM, is a Muscle which arises from the Part where the Head is joined to the first Vertebra of the Neck.

CEPHALO'PONY [*Cephaloponio*, L. of Κεφαλὴ and Πόνος, Pain, *Gr.*] a Pain or Heaviness in the Head.

CE'PHEUS, a Northern Constellation containing seventeen Stars.

CEP'I *Corpus*, is a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigent he hath taken the Body of the Party. *L.*

CERTAMAL'GAMA [in *Physick*] a softening Composition, made of Wax and other Ingredients.

CE'RATE [*Cerat*, F. of *Ceratum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence, between an Ointment and a Plaster, a Cere-cloth.

CERA'TIAS [Κερατίας, Gr.] a sort of a horned Comet; also a sophistical Argument.

CERATINE *Arguments* [in *Logick*] sophistical and intricate Arguments.

CERATION [among *Chymists*] the making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted.

CERATO'IDES [in *Anatomy*] the horny Coat of the Eye.

CERATOGLOS'SUM of Κέρας a Horn, and Γλῶσσα the Tongue, *Gr.*] a Muscle that arises broad and fleshy from the Side of the *Os hyoides*, and is inserted into the Root of the Tongue, which it pulls directly into the Mouth.

CERATOI'DES, the *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye.

CERAUNOCHRY'SOS, a Chymical Powder, called also *Chrysoceraunius Pulvis*.

CERCELE' [in *Heraldry*] bended round both towards the Right and Left, as a Ram's Horn.

CER'CIS [Κέρκις, Gr.] the second Bone of the Cubit, called *Radius*. *Anat.*

CER'COSIS, a fleshy Excrescence coming out of the Mouth of the Womb; and resembling a Tail.

CERDONISTS, Hereticks, whose Ringleaders was one *Cerdo*, *A. C.* 150, who taught two contrary Principles, a Good and a Bad, to be the Cause of every thing, *&c.*

CEREBROS'ITY, a being crack-brained, or Brain-sick.

CEREBEL'LUM [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Parts of the Brain, wherein the Animal Spirits, which perform involuntary and meer natural Actions, are supposed to be generated in a Man. *L.*

CER'EBRUM, the Brain, the Seat of Imagination and Judgment, that Part wherein those Animal Spirits are thought to be generated, upon which voluntary Actions do seem to depend. *L.*

CEREBRUM *Jovis* [among *Chymists*] burnt Tartar.

CEREFAC'TION [among *Chymists*] the same as *Ceration*.

CERELÆ'UM, a Composition of Wax and Oil, or an Oil made of Wax.

CEREMO'NIAL [*ceremonialis*, *L.*] belonging to Ceremonies.

A CEREMO'NIAL, a Book containing the Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church. *L.*

CEREMO'NIOUS [*ceremonieux*, F. of *Ceremoniosus*, *L.*] full of Ceremonies, formal.

CER'EMONY [*Ceremonie*, F. of *Ceremonia*, *L.*] a Rite or Custom of the Church; Formality, or formal Compliments; also Pomp or State.

CERIL'LA [among *Printers*] a Mark set under the Letter *c* in *French* or *Spanish*; as, ç, to denote it to be pronounced as an *s*, or *ss*.

CE'RIGON, a wild Beast in *America*, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, in which it carries its young ones.

CERIN'THIANS, a set of Hereticks, who had their Rise from one *Cerinthus*, *A. C.* 97. who held that Christ, at his second Coming, would give to his People carnal Pleasures and Delights, *&c.*

CE'ROMA [with ancient *Physicians*] a Composition of Oil and Wax for a Cere-cloth.

CERT-*Money* [q. *pro certo letæ*, *i. e.* for the certain keeping of the Court-Leet] the common Fine paid by several Manors to their Lords.

CER'TAIN [*certus*, L.] sure, undoubted, fixed, or settled. *F.*

CER'TAINTY, full of Assurance, Sureness.

CER'TES [*Certes*, F.] certainly. *Spenc.*

CERTIFICAN'DO *de recognitione Stapulæ*.

is a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, &c. requiring him to certify the Chancellor of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, &c.

CERTIF'ICATE [*Certificat*, F.] a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing.

CERTIFICATE [in *Law*] is a Writing made in one Court, to give Notice in another Court of the Proceedings therein.

CERTIFICA'TION *of Assize or Novel Disseisin*, a Writ granted for the re-examining of a Matter passed by Assize before any Justices.

To CER'TIFY [*certifier*, F. q. d. *certum facere*, L.] to inform or give Notice of, to declare for certain.

CERTIORA'RI, a Writ issuing out of Chancery, to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending, upon Complaint made by the Bill, that the Party seeking the said Writ has received hard Usage in the said Court.

CER'TITUDE [*Certitudo*, L.] Certainty. *F.*

CER'VELAS } [in *Cookery*] a large kind
CER'VELAT } of *Bolonia* Sausages, eaten cold in Slices.

CER'VELLE, the Brain. *Chauc. F.*

CER'VICAL *Vessels* [among *Anatomists*] are the Arteries and Veins which pass through the *Vertebræ* and Muscles of the Neck up to the Skull.

CERU'MEN, the Wax or Excrement of the Ear.

CE'RURA [*Old Law*] a Mound or Fence.

CE'RUSS [*Ceruse*, F. of *Cerussa*, L.] White Lead, *i. e.* Lead reduced to a white Calx, by corroding it with an Acid, most commonly with Alegar.

To CESE, sieze. *Chauc.*

CE'SON, Season. *Chauc.*

A CESS, a Tax.

To CESS [*censere*, L.] to assess or tax.

CESSA'TION, a leaving or giving over, a leaving off. *F.* of *L.*

CESSA'VIT, a Writ against one who hath neglected to perform such Service, or pay such Rent as he was obliged to by his Tenure.

CESSE } an exacting Provisions at a
CEASSE } certain Rate for the Deputy's Family, and Garrison Soldiers. *L. T.*

CES'SIN, to cease. *Chauc.*

CESSIBIL'ITY, Capableness or Aptness to cease.

CES'SION [*Cessio*, L.] giving up, resigning or yielding.

CES'SION [in *Law*] is when an Ecclesiastick taketh a Benefice without Dispensation, or otherwise not qualified; in which Case the Benefice is said *to become void by Cession*.

CES'SIONARY *Bankrupt*, is one who has yielded up his Estate to be divided among his Creditors.

CES'SOR, an Assessor or Imposer of Taxes.

CESSOR [in *Law*] is one that ceaseth or neglecteth to do his Duty, the Writ *Cessavit* lies against him.

CES'SURE } [*Law Term*] a giving over,
CES'SER } or giving Place.

CES'SUS, Assessments or Taxes. *O. L.*

CES'TUI *qui Trust* [*Law Term*] a Person who has a Trust in Lands, &c. committed to him for the Benefit of another. *F.*

CES'TUI *qui vie*, one for whose Life any Lands or Tenements are granted. *F. L. T.*

CES'TUI *qui Use*, he to whose Use any other Man is infeoffed in any Lands or Tenements. *F. L. T.*

CETA'CEOUS [*Cetaceus*, L.] of the Whale kind, or belonging to a Whale.

CE'TERACH, one of the capillary Herbs.

CHA, *Tea*, which the *Chinese* steeping in Water, use as their common Drink. *Portug.*

CHABAN'E [*Cabanha*. Span.] a Cabbin. *O.*

CHAC'E [*Chasse*, F.] a Station for the wild Beasts in a Forest larger than a Park, which yet may be possessed by a Subject, which a Forest cannot.

To CHACE [*chasser*, F.] to follow, to hunt, to give chace to.

CHACE [in *Gunnery*] is the whole Bore or Length of a Piece of Ordnance on the Inside.

CHACE [at *Tennis Play*] is a Fall of the Ball in a Part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next Time to gain the Stroke.

CHACE [*Sea Term*] a Pursuit.

To give CHACE *to a Ship*, is to follow and fetch her up.

CHACE *Guns* } those Guns which lie
CHACE *Pieces* } either in the Head or Stern of a Ship.

CHACONNE' } a sort of a Dance, the
CHACOO'N } Measure of which is always in triple Time. *F.*

CHAD, a kind of Fish.

To CHAFE [*chauffer*, F. *calfacere*, L.] to make hot with rubbing, or rub with one's Hand, to grow hot or angry; also to gall, fume, or fret.

CHAFE-*Wax*, an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the Wax for sealing of Writs, &c.

CHA'FERY, one of the Forges in an Iron-work, where the Iron is wrought into compleat Bars, and brought to Perfection.

CHAFF [Ceaf, *Sax.*] the Refuse in winnowing of Corn.

CHAFFARE, Trading-Wares, Merchandize. *Chauc.*

CHAF'FER [Kafer, *Teut.*] an Insect, a sort of Beetle.

CHAF'FER [Ceaf, *Sax.*] Wares. *O.*

To

To CHAF'FER [of Schacheren, *Teut.*] to buy and sell, trade or traffick.

CHAF'FERN [*Eschauffoir*, F.] a Vessel to heat Water in.

CHAF'FINCH, a Bird so called from its delighting to feed on Chaff.

CHAF'FERED, sold. *Spenc.*

To CHAF'FREN, to cheapen, to buy.

CHAF'ING-*Dish* [of *eschauffer*, F.] a Kitchen Utensil for warming Victuals.

CHA'GRIN [*Chagrin*, F.] Trouble, Vexation, Grief, Sorrow, Sadness, Melancholy; out of Humour.

To CHA'GRIN [*chagriner*, F.] to vex, grieve, or trouble, or put out of Humour.

CHAIN [*Chaine*, F. of *Catena*, L.] Links of Iron, one within another.

CHAINS [of a *Ship*] are strong Iron Plates bolted into the Ship's Sides, by the Timbers called *Chain-Wales*, to which are fastened the Shrouds of the Masts.

CHAIN-*Pumps*, a sort of Ship-Pumps made of Chains of Burrs or Spunges going in a Wheel.

CHAIN-*Shot*, Bullets or half Bullets, fix'd or link'd together with a Chain.

CHAIN-*Wales*, broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, serving to spread the Shrouds, that they may the better support the Masts.

CHAIR, chary, or charily. *Spenc.*

CHAIR [*Chaire*, F. *Cathedra*, L.] a Seat to sit on; also a Sedan or open Chaise.

CHAIR-*Man*, the Head or President of a Committee, Society, Club, *&c.* Also one that carries a Chair or Sedan.

CHAISE, a sort of light open Vehicle, commonly drawn with one Horse. *F.*

CHALAS'TICKS [Χαλαστικὰ, Gr.] are such Medicines as by their temperate Heat do comfort and strengthen the Parts to which they are applied.

CHAL'BOT } [in *Heraldry*] a Fish having
CHA'BOT } a great Head, called a Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

CHALCE'DONY [*Chalcedonie*, F. *Chalcedo*, L.] a sort of Onyx-stone.

CHALCEDONY [among *Jewellers*] a Flaw or Defect in precious Stones.

CHALCAN'THUM, Vitriol calcined to a Redness.

CHALCO'GRAPHER [*Chalcographus*, L. of Χαλκόγραφος, Gr.] an Engraver in Brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY [Χαλκογραφία, of χάλκος Brass, and γράφη Description, *Gr.*] an Engraving in Brass.

CHALCY'TIS, is something Metalline growing in the Veins of Brass, or a kind of Mineral Vitriol.

CHAL'DERN } a Quantity of Coals con-
CHAL'DRON } taining thirty-six Bushels heaped up, *London* Measure, and seventy-two at *Newcastle*; also Part of the Entrails of a Calf.

CHAL'ICE [*Chalice*, F. of *Calix*, L.] a Standing-cup with a Foot like a Drinking-glass, but more particularly the Communion Cup used at the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

CHALK [*Chaulx*, F. *Calx*, L. Kalck, *Teut.*] a white Fossile, of which Lime is made.

I talk of Chalk and you of Cheese.

All the Impertinence in *Conversation*, *Commerce* or *Business*, is reprehended by this Saying, whereby the Company do not make a Harmony in their *Discourse*, nor keep to the Point in *Question*; it is only a Version of the *Latin*, *Ego de caseo loquor, tu de creta respondes.* Erasm.

CHAL'LENGE [of *Challenger*, O. F.] a Summons to fight a Duel, a Defiance, a Claim, or Pretension.

CHAL'LENGE [in *Law*] is an Exception against Persons and Things.

To CHAL'LENGE [*challenger*, O. F.] to give a Challenge to fight, to except against, or claim.

To CHAL'LENGE [among *Hunters*] the Hounds are said *to challenge*, when at first finding the Scent of their Game, they presently open or cry.

CHAL'LENGED *Cock-fight*, is to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them to make twenty-one Battles, more or less; the odd Battle to have the Mastery.

CHALYB'EATE [of *Chalybs*, L. Steel] of or belonging to Steel, or that is of the Temper or Quality of Steel.

CHALYB'EATES [among *Physicians*] Medicines prepared with Steel.

CHAM } the Title of a Sovereign Prince
CHAN } of *Tartary*, or Emperor of *China*.

CHAMAD'E, a Signal by Drum or Trumpet, given by an Enemy when they have a mind to parley. *F.*

CHAM'BERDEKINS [*i. e.* Chamber-Deacons] *Irish* Beggars, in the Habit of poor Sholars of *Oxford*, who often committed Robberies, *&c.* and were banished the Kingdom by *Henry* V.

CHAM'BER [*Chamber*, F. *Camera*, L.] of Καμάρα, Gr, Kammer, *Teut.*] an Apartment or Room in a House.

CHAM'BER [in *Gunnery*] that Part of a concave Cylinder of a great Gun, where her Charge lies; also a Charge to be put in at the Breech of a murdering Piece.

To CHAMBER *a Gun*, *i. e.* to make a Chamber in her.

CHAMBER *of a Mine*, the Place where the Powder is fixed.

CHAMBERS *of the King* [in *Old Records*] signify the Ports or Havens of *England*.

CHAM'BERER, a Chambermaid. *O. S.*

CHAM'BERING, Debauchery, Riotousness, Luxury. *Script.*

CHAM'BERLAIN [*Chambellan*, F.] the Name of several Officers.

The

The CHAM'BERLAIN *of England*, an Officer to whom belongs the Government of the whole King's Palace, and who provides all Necessaries in the House of Lords, in the Time of Parliament, *&c.*

Lord CHAM'BERLAIN *of the King's Houshold*, an Officer who looks to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and governs the Under Officers belonging thereto.

CHAM'BERLAINS *of the Exchequer*, two Officers who had the Controlment of the Pells of Receipts and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treasury and Records.

CHAM'BERLAIN *of London*, an Officer in the City, who keeps the publick Treasury, laid up in the Chamber of *London*; presides over the Affairs of Apprentices, and grants Freedoms of the City, *&c.*

CHAM'BERLAIN *of an Inn*, one who takes care of the Beds and Lodging-Rooms of Travellers, *&c.*

CHAMBERLA'RIA } Chamberlain-
CHAMBERLANGE'RIA } ship, or the Office of a Chamberlain. *O. L.*

CHAM'BRANLE [in *Architecture*] an Ornament in Masonry and Joiners Work which borders the Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys.

CHAM'BREL [of a *Horse*] the Joint or Bending of the upper Part of the hinder Leg.

CHAMELO'T } [*Camelote*, F. of *Camelus*,
CHAMB'LOT } L. a Camel] Stuff mixed with Camel's Hair, Camlet.

CHAM'FER } [in *Architecture*] a small
CHAM'FRET } Furrow or Gutter upon a Pillar, *&c.*

To CHAM'FER [*canneler*, F.] to channel or make hollow.

CHAM'FRED [*Cannelé*, F.] channelled; also chapped, wrinkled; also bent, crooked. *Spenc.*

To CHAMP [*champayer*, F.] to chew; as a Horse that champs the Bit.

CHAMPA'IN } [*Champagne*, F.] large
CHAMPAGNE } Plain, open Fields or Downs.

A *Point* CHAMPAIGN' [in *Heraldry*] is a Mark of Dishonour, in the Coat of Arms of him that kills a Prisoner of War after he has cry'd Quarter.

CHAMPAR'TY } [of *Champ*, a Field,
CHAMPER'TY } and *Parti* divided, *F.*] maintaining a Man in his Suit depending, upon Condition to have Part of the Goods or Lands when recovered.

CHAMPER'TORS, such as carry on such Law Suits.

CHAMPIG'NONS, red-gilled eatable Mushrooms. *F.*

CHAM'PION [*Champion*, F. Cempa, *Sax.* a Soldier, of *Campus*, L. Field] one who fights a Duel for another.

CHAM'PION [in *Law*] one that tries the Combat either for himself, or for another.

King's CHAMPION, one whose Office is, at Coronations, to ride compleatly armed into *Westminster-Hall*, and challenge, by an Herald, any Person who shall deny his Majesty's Title to the Crown.

CHAMPION-*Land*, Land not inclosed, or large Fields, Downs, or Places without Woods or Hedges.

CHAMPION *Lychnis*, a Flower, a sort of a Rose.

CHANCE [*Chance*, F.] Hazard, Fortune, Contingence.

CHANCE-*Medley* [*Law Term*] is the casual killing of a Person, not altogether without the Fault of the Killer, but without an evil Intent or Malice.

CHAN'CEL [of *Cancelli*, L.] an inclosed Place, surrounded with Bars, to keep Judges, *&c.* from the Crowd.

CHANCEL [*of a Church*] the Part of the Church which is next the Altar, or Communion-Table, commonly encompassed with Rails or Ballusters.

CHAN'CELLOR [*Chancelier*, F. *Cancellarius*, Kantzeler, *Teut.* so called from *Chancel*, F. or *Cancelli*, L. Lattices] an Officer of the highest Dignity and Power, where allowed.

The *Lord High* CHANCELLOR [of *Great-Britain*] a Person next to the Sovereign, in Matters of Justice in Civil Affairs, having an absolute Power to moderate the Law according to Equity; but his Decrees may be reversed by the *House of Lords*. He is made by the King or Queen delivering the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

CHANCELLOR [*of the Exchequer*] an Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and to order Affairs in that Court.

CHANCELLOR [*of the Duchy of Lancaster*] the chief Officer of that Court, in judging and determining all Controversies relating to the Duchy Lands, *&c.*

CHAN'CERY [*La Chancelerie*, F. Kantzeley, *Teut.* of *Cancelli*, L. Lattices] a Court of Equity and Conscience moderating the Severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the Rigour of the Law.

CHAN'DELIERS [in *Fortification*] are wooden Parapets which support Planks or Bavins filled with Earth, to cover Workmen on Approaches.

CHAND'LER [*Candelier*, F. of *Candela*, L. a Candle] a Seller of divers Sorts of Wares.

CHAN'DRY, an Apartment in a Prince's House, where the Candles and other Lights are kept.

CHANGE [*Change*, F.] Alteration, Mutation, Variety.

To CHANGE [*changer*, F.] to barter, to transform or alter.

CHANGE [among *Hunters*] is when a Buck, *&c.* met by chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

CHANGE-

CHANGE'ABLE [*changeant*, F.] apt to alter or change; inconstant, uncertain, variable.

CHANGE'LING, a Child changed; also a Fool, a silly Fellow, or Wench.

CHANG'ER, an Officer belonging to the Mint, who changes Money for Gold or Silver.

Money CHANG'ER, a Banker who deals in the Receipt or Payment of Money.

CHAN'NEL [of *Canalis*, L.] a Gutter, or Conveyance of Water in the Streets, *&c.* the middle or deepest Part of a River, Harbour, *&c.* a strait or narrow Sea between two Lands, as that of St. *George* between *England* and *Ireland*.

CHAN'NEL [*of a Horse*] the Hollow between the two Bars of the nether Jaw-bone, in which the Tongue is lodged.

To CHAN'T [*chanter*, F. of *cantare*, L.] to sing.

CHAN'TEPLEURE [of *chanter*, to sing, and *pleurer*, to weep, *F.*] one that sings and weeps in the same Moment. *Chauc.*

CHAN'TER [*Chanteur*, F.] the chief Singer in a Chapel or Cathedral.

CHANTICLE'ER [of *chanter* and *clair*, F. clear or shrill] a Cock is so called, by reason of his clear Voice.

CHAN'TRY [*Chanterie*, F.] a Chapel endowed for the maintaining a Priest or Priests, to sing Mass for the Souls of the Founders.

CHAOMAN'TIA [of Χάος Chaos, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] the Skill of Prognosticating by Observations of the Air.

CHAOMAN'TICA *Signa* [among the *Paracelsians*] those Prognosticks that are taken from Observations of the Air.

CHA'OS [Χάος, Gr.] a Gap, also a dark or rude Mass of Matter, out of which the World is supposed, by some, to be at first formed; a confused Mixture of all Sorts of Particles together; a disorderly Heap of Things.

To CHAP [corrupted from Cape] to gape, or open, as the Ground does in Drought; to crack or chink.

A CHAP, a Chink or Fissure.

A CHAP [in *Commerce*] a Chapman, or Customer.

CHAPE [*Chappe*, F. *Chapa*, Span.] a little thin Plate of Silver or Iron, at the Point of a Scabbard of a Sword.

CHAPE [among *Hunters*] is the Tip at the End of a Fox's Tail.

CHAPEAU', a Hat. *F.*

CHAPEAU [in *Heraldry*] a Cap of Dignity, used to be worn by Dukes.

CHA'PEL [*Chapelle*, F. of *Chapella*, L.] a Building either adjoining to a Church, or that is Part of it, or is separate from it where the Parish is large.

Free CHAPEL, is one endowed with Revenues for maintaining a Curate, without the Charge of the Parish or Rector.

CHAPEL [among *Printers*] is a Printing-Office, so called, because the first Occupation of that Art in *England* was practised in a Chapel in *Westminster*-Abbey.

CHAPELO'NIANS, Members of a Printing-Office, after they have paid a certain Fine.

CHAPER, dry or thirsty. *O.*

CHAP'ERON [with *Heralds*] is a little Escutcheon on the Foreheads of Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral.

CHAP'ITER [*Chapiteau*, F.] is the Crown or upper Part of a Pillar.

CHAPITERS [in *Law*] are a Summary, or Content of such Matters as are to be enquired of, or concerning, before Justices in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace, in their Sessions.

CHAP'LAIN [*Chapelain*, F. *Capellanus*, L.] one who performs Divine Service in a Chapel.

CHAP'LET [*Chaplet*, F.] an Ornament for the Head, a Wreath or Garland; a Fillet in Architecture; also a String of Beads which Papists use in saying their *Pater-Nosters* and *Ave-Marias*.

CHAP'MAN [Ceapman, *Sax.* Koepman, *Du.*] a Buyer or Customer.

CHAPMANHEDE } the Profession or Bu-
CHAPMANHODE } siness of a Merchant or Tradesman. *Chauc.*

CHAPOURNET', a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

CHAP'PE [in *Heraldry*] the Partition of an Escutcheon; as a *Chappé, Or* and *Vert*.

CHAPS [Ceaglar, *Sax.*] the Mouth, Cheeks, *&c.* the lower Parts of the Face.

CHAP'TER [*Chapitre*, F. of *Caput*, L.] a Division or Part of a Book.

CHAP'TER [of *Caput*, L.] the whole Body of Clergymen belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church.

CHAPTER-*House* [*Chaptre*, F.] a House, where the Chapter is held.

CHAR'ACTER [*Charactere*, F. Χαρακτὴρ, Gr.] Description, Title, Quality. *L.*

CHARACTERS, Marks, Signs or Symbols of Things invented by Artists, and peculiar to several Sciences; as Geometry, Algebra, Printing, *&c.*

CHARAC'TERISM [*Characterismus*, L. of Χαρακτηρισμὸς, Gr.] a Mark, Sign, or Distinction, a Description of a Person by Character.

CHARACTERIST'ICK [*Characteristique*, F.] belonging to a Character; also a Mark or Sign.

CHARACTERISTICK *Letter*, the Consonant in a *Greek* Verb, which immediately precedes the varying Terminations.

CHA-

CHARACTERIS'TICK [of a *Logarithm*] the same as *Index*, or *Exponent*.

To CHARAC'TERIZE [*characteriser*. F.] to give a Character, or Description of.

CHAR'COAL [*Minsheu* derives it of Kerkolen. Du. *q.d.* Cart-Coals, Coals brought in Carts, other Coals bring carried to the *Dutch* in Ships] Coals made of Wood burnt.

CHARDS [of *Artichokes*] are the Leaves of fair Artichoke Plants tied and wrapped up in Straw till they grow white, and lose some of their Bitterness.

CHARDS [of *Beet*] are white Beets transplanted into a prepared Bed, where they produce great Tops, with a large, thick, white, downy Main-Shoot.

CHAR } [perhaps of Cæne, Care, *Sax.*]
CHARE } a Jobb, or small Piece of Work; also the Name of a Fish; also a Chariot. *Chauc.*

CHA'RE-*Woman*, one hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery Work of a House.

To CHARE } to separate the large Chaff
To CARE } from the Corn or smaller Chaff, with a Rake. *C.*

CHARE the *Cow*, *i. e.* stop or turn her. *C.*

CHAREA, a Carr, or Cart. *O. L.*

CHAR'FORD, called anciently *Cerdeford* [Cerdicsford, *Sax. i. e.* the Ford of King *Cerdic*,] a Ford in *Hampshire* over the River *Avon*, where King *Cerdic* discomfited the *Britons*.

CHARGE [*Charge*, F.] a Burden, or Load; an Employ, an Office; Cost or Expence; also an Accusation or Impeachment; an Onset; also Hurt, Damage. *Chauc.*

CHARGE [among *Farriers*] is an external Medicine applied to the Body of a Horse, or other Creature.

CHARGE [in *Gunnery*] a certain Measure of Powder proportioned to the Size of the Fire-Arms for which it is allotted.

CHARGE [in *Heraldry*] is whatsoever Thing is borne in the Field of a Coat of Arms, whether it be a living Creature, or any other Representation or Figure.

CHARGE *of Lead*, 36 Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pounds.

A Ship of CHARGE [*Sea Term*] a Vessel is so called when she draws much Water, or swims deep in the Sea.

To CHARGE [*charger*, F.] to command or give Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or accuse; to load or burden.

To CHARGE [an *Enemy*] to attack, encounter, or fall upon him.

CHARGE'ABLE, costly, burdensome.

CHAR'GED *Cylinder*, that Part of the Chase of a Great Gun, where the Powder and Ball are placed.

CHAR'GER, a large Dish or Plate.

CHARIENTIS'MUS [Χαριεντισμὸς, *Gr.*] Gracefulness; a good Grace in Speaking; also a Figure in Rhetorick, in which a taunting Expression is softened with a Jest. *L.*

CHA'RILY [*Caré*, L.] with a great deal of Care and Regard.

CHA'RINESS, Sparingness, Tenderness.

CHA'RING-*Cross* [near *Westminster*] a Cross erected by King *Edward* I. in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, who sucked the Poison out of his Wounds made by a Moor's envenomed Sword in the Holy War.

CHA'RIOT, a light sort of Coach. *F.*

CHARIOTEE'R, a Chariot-Driver.

CHAR'ITABLE, bountiful, liberal, kind, loving. *F.*

CHA'RITY [*Charité*, F. of *Charitas*, L.] natural Affection, Love.

CHA'RITY [in *Divinity*] the Love of God and one's Neighbour; also Alms.

Charity begins at Home.

This Proverb was well intended, and grounded upon that Passage of the Apostle, which says, That *he who provides not for his own Houshold, is worse than an Infidel:* But as the best Institutions have been abused, so this Proverb is become an excusatory Reply by the Uncharitable, who have not the natural Affection to relieve the necessitous Poor out of their Abundance, thereby intimating, most unchristianly, that Self-love is the Measure of our Love to our Neighbour. It is the same in Sense with *Terence*, *Proximus sum egomet mihi*, Lat. and the *Greek*, φιλεῖ δ' ἑαυτὸν μᾶλλον ἕδεις ἑδένα.

To CHARK } to burn Wood to make
To CHARR } Charcoal.

CHARKS, Pit-coal charked, or charred. *Worcestershire.*

CHAR'LATANERY, cheating, cogging, or wheedling; Quirks or Tricks, fair Words. *F.*

CHARLES [of Carl, *Sax.* stout] a Name of Men.

CHARLES's *Wain*, a Northern Constellation; the same with *Ursa Major*.

CHAR'LOCK, a Weed growing among Corn, bearing a yellow Flower.

CHARM [*Charme*, F. of *Carmen*, L. a Verse] an Enchantment, a Spell; an Allurement, a Bait.

To CHARM [*charmer*, F.] to bewitch, to please, to delight extremely, to tickle the Ear, to appease, or allay Pain.

CHARM'ER [*Charmeur*, F.] one who bewitches or charms.

CHARM'ERESSES, Women making use of Charms. *Chauc.*

CHAR'NEL-*House* [*Charnier*, F. of *Carne*, Flesh, *L.*] a Place near Churches, where the Skulls and Bones of the Dead that are thrown up in digging the old Graves, are decently collected, to be again buried in a proper Place.

CHA'RON, the Ferry-man, who (as the Poets feign) carries Souls over the *Stygian* Lake.

CHAR'KE } a Fish like a Trout, which
CHA'RE } breeds only in some Northern Parts of *England*.

CHARR *of Lead*, a Quantity consisting of thirty Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pounds, every Stone weighing twelve Pounds.

CHARTS [*Cartes*, F. of *Chartæ*, L.] Descriptions or Draughts of a Place, projected for the Use of Seamen, containing a View of the Sea-Coasts, Rocks, Sands, *&c.*

CHART *Chorographick*, is a Description of a particular Country, as of *England*, *&c.*

CHART *Geographick*, is a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, commonly called *A Map of the World.*

CHARTS *Heliographick*, Descriptions of the Body of the Sun, and of its Spots.

CHARTS *Selenographick*, Descriptions of the Parts, Appearances, and Spots of the Moon.

CHARTS *Topographick*, are Draughts of some particular Place, as of *London*, *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *&c.* without regard to its relative Situation.

CHARTA, Paper, or any Material fit to write upon. *L.*

CHARTA [in *Old Records*] a Charter, or Deed in Writing; also a Signal or Token by which an Estate is held.

CHARTA *Pardonationis se defendendo*, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

CHARTA *Pardonationis Utlegariæ*, is the Form of a Pardon of a Man who is outlaw'd.

CHARTA *Simplex*, a single Deed, a Deed-poll.

CHAR'TEL [*Cartel*, F.] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance.

CHAR'TER [*Chartre*, F. of *Charta*, L.] a written Evidence of Things done between Party and Party; also Letters Patent, wherein Privileges are granted by the King to Towns and Corporations. *L. T.*

CHARTER [of the *Forest*] an Instrument in which the Forest Laws are particularly expressed.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*] a Deed whereby one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, against the King's Crown and Dignity.

CHARTER-*House* [called antiently the *Chartreux*, F.] formerly a Convent of *Carthusian* Monks; now a School and Almshouses, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esquire.

CHARTER-*Land*, is Land which a Man holds by Charter, otherwise called *Freehold.*

CHARTER-*Party* [q. d. *Charta partita*, L.] an Indenture between Merchants or Owners and Masters of Ships, containing the Particulars of their Covenants and Agreements.

CHARTERER, a Freeholder. *Chesh.*

CHARTIS *reddendis*, a Writ lying against one who is entrusted with the keeping of Charters of Feoffment, and refuses to deliver them.

CHAR'TREUX, an Order of Monks who live very austerely, in close and solitary Confinement. See *Carthusians.*

CHAR'TULARY [*Chartulaire*, F. of *Chartularius*, L.] a Keeper of a Register-Roll, or Reckoning-Book.

CHA'RY [*Charus*, L.] choice, sparing, careful.

CHASE [of a *Gun*] is the whole Length of it.

To CHASE [*chasser*, F.] to hunt, to pursue, to fright, or drive away.

To CHASE [in *Law*] to drive Cattle to or from a Place; also to work or emboss Plate, as Silversmiths do.

CHASM [*Chasma*, L. Χάσμα, *Gr.*] a Gap, or Opening, in the Earth or Firmament, an empty Space.

CHASMAT'ICAL, of or pertaining to a Chasm.

CHAS'SERY, a Pear like the Ambret, which ripens in *November* and *December.*

CHAS'SIE, Blear-eyedness or the Gum of the Eyes. *F.*

CHA'STE [*Castus*, L.] continent, uncorrupted, undefiled. *F.*

CHASTELET, the common Goal and Sessions-House of the City of *Paris.*

CHAS'TELAINE, a Governor of a Castle, also a Gentleman, or any Lady under the Degree of a Countess. *Chauc.*

To CHAS'TEN } [*châtier*, F. *castigare*, L.]
To CHAS'TISE } to correct or punish.

CHASTISE, to chastise, to punish. *Chauc.*

CHASTISE'MENT [*Châtiment*, F.] Correction, Punishment inflicted on Offenders.

CHAS'TITY } [*Chasteté*, F. of *Castitas*,
CHAS'TNESS } L.] an Abstinence from all impure and unlawful Actions.

CHA'SUBLE, a Priest's Cope at Mass. *F.*

CHAT [*Caquet*, F.] prating, idle Talk.

To CHAT [*coquetter*, F.] to chatter, or prattle like a Jay.

CHAT-*Wood*, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

CHAT'TELS [Kathellyls. *Belg.*] all Goods moveable and immoveable, but such as are in the Nature of a Freehold.

CHAT'TELS *personal*, such Goods which being wrongfully withheld cannot be recovered but by a personal Action; or such as belong immediately to a Man's Person, as a Horse, *&c.*

CHAT'TELS *real*, are Goods which do not appertain to the Person, but depend upon some other Thing; as Apples upon a Tree; a Box with Charters of Lands, *&c.* or such as issue but from some moveable Thing belonging to a Person, as a Lease or Rent for a Term of Years, *&c.*

To CHAT'TER [*caquetter*, F.] to make a Noise as Birds do; to prate or prattle.

To CHAT'TER, to make a Noise as the Teeth do when a Person is shivering with Cold.

CHAT'TER-*Pie*, a kind of Bird.

CHATS, Keys of Trees; as Ash-chats, Sycamore-chats, *&c.*

CHA'VENDER } a Fish called also a
CHE'VIN } Chub.

CHAUF, Heat, Wrath. *Spenc.*

CHAUFINESS, Heatings. *O.*

CHAUNT'ECLERE [of *chanter*, of *cantare*, L. to sing, and *clair*, F. of *clarus*, L. clear] one that sings clear, a Cock. *Chauc.*

CHAVISH, a chatting, or prating Noise, among a great many. *Suff.*

A CHAUND'LER, a Candlestick. *Chauc.*

CHAUNT'RY a Church or Chapel endow'd with a yearly Revenue for the Maintenance of one or more Priests to sing Mass daily for the Souls of the Donors, and such as they appoint.

CHAUS'SE [in *Fortification*] the Level of the Field, the plain Ground. *F.*

CHEAP, sold for a small Price, of little Value.

CHEAP *Gild*, a Restitution made by the County or Hundred, for any Wrong done by one who was *in Plegio*, or for whose good Behaviour Sureties were put in *O. L. T.*

To CHEAP'EN [Ceapen, *Sax.* of Kogen, *L. S.* to buy, kaufen, *Teut.*] to ask, or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

CHEAR [*Chere*, F.] Gladness, Joy, Courage, Heart.

CHEARD'ESLY [Cenbicrlega, *Sax. i. e.* the Slaughter of *Cerdick*] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from a Fight between King *Cerdic* the *Saxon*, and the *Britons*, of that Place.

CHEAR'FUL, brisk, lively, pleasant.

CHEAT [of Cetta, *Sax.*] Deceit, Knavery, Sham, also a Person who makes it his Business to cheat and cozen.

CHEATHIN'QUAMINS } an *Indian*
CHECHIN'QUAMINS } Fruit which resembles a Chesnut.

CHECK [*Echec*, F.] a Reproof, Censure, Restraint, Remorse of Conscience.

CHECK [in *Falconry*] is where a Hawk forsakes her natural Flight to follow Rooks, or other Birds, when they come in View.

Clerk of the CHECK, an Officer who has the Check and Controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all the Ushers belonging to the Royal Family.

To CHECK, to curb or restrain; also to reprimand, to chide, or taunt.

CHECKLA'TION, a sort of chequered Stuff.

CHECK-*Mate*, a Term used at the Play of Chess, when the King is shut up so close that there is no Way left for his Escape.

CHECK-*Mate*, Defeat, Overthrow. *Spencer.*

CHECK-*Roll* } a Book containing the
CHECK'ER-*Roll* } Names of all the Houshold Servants of the King, or any other great Personage.

CHECK'ER-*Work* [of *Exchequier*, F.] Work that is checkered, or set out with divers Colours.

CHECKEREL'LI *Panni*, Cloth checked, or diversified in Weaving. *O. L.*

CHECK'Y [in *Heraldry*] a Border, or Ordinary that has more than two Rows of Checkers.

CHED'DER *Cheese*, a sort of large Cheese, so called from a Place of that Name near the City of *Wells*, so large that they sometimes require more than one Man to set them on the Table.

CHEEK [Cheece, *Sax.* Kaecke *Belg.*] a Part of the Face; and also of other Things.

CHEEKS [of a *Ship*] are two Pieces of Timber on each Side of the Mast, to strengthen it at the Top.

CHEER [*Chere*, F. Cicre, *Flan.* the Countenance, perhaps of Χαρὰ, *Gr.*] Joy, Entertainment, good Fare; also [perhaps of *Cara* the Face, *Span.*] Countenance, Aspect, Health, Temper. *Spenc.*

CHEESE [Cere, *Sax. Caseus*, L.] a sort of Eatable made of Milk.

CHEESE *Running*, the Herb Lady's Bedstraw.

CHEES'LIP, an Insect, the Hog-louse.

CHEES'LIP } [Cyrlib, *Sax.*] a Bag
CHEES'LIP-*Bag* } in which Rennet for Cheese is made and kept; being the Stomach-Bag of a young sucking Calf, that has never tasted any other Food but Milk, where the Curd was undigested. *C.*

CHEKE'LATION, a sort of motly Stuff *Chaucer.*

CHELANDRY, a Goldfinch. *Chauc.*

CHELMS'FORD } a Town in the County
CHENS'FORD } of *Essex*, so called from the River *Chelmer*.

CHEL'SEY [*q. d.* Shelfsy, from Shelves of Land; it is also called *Chelche hyth*, probably from Ceale Chalk, Ea Water, and Þyð, *Sax. q. d.* a Chalky Port near the Water] a Town in *Middlesex*, on the River *Thames*, now famous for a noble College or Hospital built there for superannuated and maimed Soldiers, by King *Charles* II.

CHE'MISE [*Fortification*] a Wall wherewith any Work of Earth is lined or faced for greater Strength and Support. *F.*

CHEP'STOW in *Monmouthshire*, *i. e.* a Market, or Place for Chapmen.

CHE'RIFF, a Title of Dignity among the *Moors* and *Saracens*, one that is to succeed the *Califf*, or Sovereign Prince.

CHERISAUNIE, Comfort. *O.*

To CHER'ISH [*cherir*, F. of *Charus*, L.] to make much of, to nourish, to maintain.

CHER'ISHER, one who cherisheth or assisteth.

CHER'MES, a kind of Berry. See *Kermes*.

CHERN. See *Churn*.

CHER'RY [*Cerise*, F. *Cerasum*, L.] a Fruit well known.

CHERSE'TUM [*Lat. Rec.*] any customary Offering made to the Parson of the Parish, or to the Appropriator of the Benefice.

CHERT', or *Cheort*, Love, Jealousy. *O.*

CHERTES, merry People. *Chauc.*

CHERT'SEY [*i. e.* Cert Ea, *Sax. Certs Isle*] a Town standing near the River *Thames* in *Surry*, once famous for an Abbey erected there.

CHERSONE'SUS [in *Geography*] a Piece of Land encompassed almost round by the Sea.

CHE'RUB } [כרוב, *H. i. e.* Fulness
CHER'UBIM } of Knowledge] the second of the nine Orders of Angels.

CHERUBIM'ICAL, of or belonging to Cherubims.

CHER'VIL [*Cerfeuil*, F. Kerbel, *Teut.*] a Sallet Herb.

CHESE, chose. *O.*

CHES'LIP, a small Vermin lying under Stones and Tiles.

CHES'NUT [Cyrtbean, *Sax.* Chesnut-tree, *Chastaigne*, F. *Castanea*, L.] a sort of Fruit.

CHESS, a sort of Game.

CHES'S-*Tree*, two small Pieces of Timber on each Side of a Ship, with a Hole in them through which the Main-Tack runs, and whereto it is haled down.

CHEST [Cert, *Sax.* Kasse, *Teut.* of *Cista*, L.] a sort of Box, Coffer, or Trunk; also the Breast, the hollow Part of the Body containing the Breast and Lungs.

CHEST-*Rope*, a Rope added to the Boat-rope, when the Boat is towed at the Stern of the Ship, to keep her from swinging to and fro.

CHES'TER [Ceastren and Leagea-ceastren, *Sax.* because the twentieth Legion of the *Romans* quartered there] a City in *Cheshire*.

CHESTER *upon Street* [*q. d.* a Castle or Town upon the High way] a Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

CHEST'HUNT, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, so called from the abundance of Chesnuts there.

CHEST-*Traps*, Boxes or Traps to catch Pole-cats, and other Vermin in.

CHE'VAGE } [of *Chef*, a Head] a
CHI'VAGE } Sum of Money paid by
CHIEFAGE } Villains to their Lords, as an Acknowledgement of their Subjection. *F. L. T.*

CHEVAL'ROUS, Knightly. *Spenc.*

CHEVAL'RY of [*Chevalier*, F.] Knighthood. *Spenc.*

CHEVAN'TIA, a Loan of Money upon Credit. *O. L.*

CHEVAUX' *de Frize* [in *Fortification*] large Joists of Wood stuck full of wooden Spikes armed with Iron, to stop Breaches, or to secure the Passes of a Camp. *F.*

To CHEVE, to thrive. *C.*

CHEVELEU'RES [in *Botany*] the Fibres, or Strings, of Trees or Plants. *F.*

CHEV'ERIL *Leather*, a kind of soft tender Leather, made of the Skin of wild Goats.

CHEVERI'LIUS, a Cockling, or young Cock. *O. L.*

CHEVESAIL, the Freight or Cargo of a Ship. *Chauc.* Also a Gorget. *O.*

CHEV'ILS, a small Piece of Timber nailed to the Inside of a Ship to fasten the Ropes, called *Sheets* or *Tacks*.

CHEV'IN [*Chevesne*, F.] the Chub-fish.

CHEVISAN'CE [of *Chevir* or *Visier*, and *Chef*, F.] a Bargain or Contract; also an unlawful Contract in point of Usury. *F. L. T.*

CHEVISAUNCE, Atchievement, Performance, Acquisition, *Spenc.* Merchandizing, Profit in Trade. *Chauc.*

To CHEVISE, to redeem.

CHEVIT'IE } Heads of plough'd Lands.
CHEVI'SIÆ } *O. L.*

CHEV'RON } [in *Heraldry*] an ho-
CHE'VERON } nourable Ordinary representing two Rafters of a House meeting at Top. *F.*

CHEV'RONEL, the Half or Moiety of a Chevron.

To CHEW [Ceopian *Sax.* Kauen, *Teut.*] to grind Food between the Teeth.

CHEWING-*Balls*, Balls composed of several Sorts of Drugs, to be chewed by Horses, in order to recover Appetite.

CHIA'VE [in *Musick Books*] is Cliff, a Term or Character of Musick. *Ital.*

CHIAUS, an Officer in the *Turkish* Court, who performs the Duty of an Usher, and also an Ambassador to foreign Princes and States.

CHIB'BOL, a small sort of Onion.

CHICA'NE } a Wrangling, crafty
CHICA'NERIE } Pleading, or perplexing a Cause with Tricks and impertinent Words. *F.*

To CHICA'NE [*chicaner*, F.] to perplex or puzzle a Cause; to use Quirks or Tricks, and Fetches.

CHI'CHAR [ככר *H.*] a Talent of Gold worth 4500*l.* of Silver 375*l.*

CHICHE, a covetous niggardly Fellow, *F. Chauc.*

CHICHEFACE, a meagre, hungry Starveling. *Chauc.*

CHICHESTER [Cirranceastren, *Sax.*] a City in *Sussex*, and Bishop's See, so called, because built by *Cissa* King of the South *Saxons*.

CHICK'LINGS, Pulse called everlasting Pease.

A CHICK } [Cicen, *Sax.* Kucken,
A CHICKEN } *L. S.* Küchlein, *Teut.*] the Young of a Hen.

To CHIDE [Cidan, *Sax.*] to rebuke, to taunt at, to brawl or wrangle.

A CHI'DER [Cidere, *Sax.*] a Reprehender.

CHILDIRESS, a Scold. *Chauc.*

CHILD'LEY [of Cild a Contention, and Ley a Lock, or Leȝe, *Sax.* a Field, *i. e.* a Ground about which Controversies arise, the Right of Possession thereof being disputable] a Place in *Devonshire.*

CHIEF [*Chef*, F.] *adj.* First, Principal, Sovereign.

A CHIEF [in *Warlike Affairs*] *subst.* a General, or Commander in chief.

CHIEF [in *Heraldry*] is one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, containing a third of the Field, and determined by a Line drawn through the Chief Point.

CHIEF *Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the uppermost Part of an Escutcheon, which are threefold, *viz. Dexter, Middle,* and *Sinister* Chief Point; which see.

CHIEF *Pledge*; the same as *Headborough.*

CHIEFTAIN, a Captain or General.

CHIE'GO, a small Insect which gets into the Feet of the Inhabitants of *Barbadoes,* and is very troublesome.

CHIE'RI } the *Leucoium Luteum,* the Wall-
KEYRI } Flower.

CHIE'SA, a Church or Chapel. *Ital.*

CHIE'SA [in *Musick Books*] is set to distinguish the Musick designed for Churches, from that designed for Chambers, or private Concerts; a *Sonata de Chiesa,* is a Sonata for the Chapel.

To CHIEVE, to succeed; as *Fair chieve you,* I wish you good Success, or, that you may atchieve what you desire.

CHILD'BLAIN, a sort of Swelling occasioned by Cold, a Blain caused by Chilness.

A CHILD [Cild, *Sax.* Kind, *Belg.* Kind, *Teut.*] a Son or Daughter.

CHIL'DERMAS *Day* [of Cild a Child, and Mæss, *Sax.*] the Feast of the Innocents, being the 28th of *December,* observed in Commemoration of the *Bethlehem* Children, of two Years old, and under, murdered by *Herod*'s Command.

CHILD-HOOD [Cild-had, *Sax.*] the State of a Child.

CHILD'ING, bringing forth Children, Child-bearing.

CHILD'ING [among *Botanists*] is a Term used of Plants, when the Offspring exceeds the Number of the Kind, as Childing Daisies.

CHILDISH [Cildisc, *Sax.*] silly, like a Child.

CHILD'WIT, a Power, to take a Fine of a Bond-woman, who has been gotten with Child without her Owner's Consent. *S. L. T.*

CHIL'IAD [Χιλιάς, *Gr.*] the Number of a Thousand, whence Tables of Logarithms are often called *Chiliads.*

CHIL'IARCH [*Chiliarchus,* L. of Χιλίαρχος, of χιλιὰς, and ἄρχος, a Governor, *Gr.*] a Commander of a thousand Men, a Colonel.

CHIL'IASTS [*Chiliastes, Chiliastæ,* L. of Χιλιάς, *Gr.*] a Sect of Christians called also *Millenaries,* who believe, That after the general or last Judgment, Christ shall remain and reign personally a thousand Years upon Earth with his Saints.

CHILIA'GON [of Χιλιὰς, and γωνία a Corner, *Gr.*] a plain Figure, having a thousand Sides and Angles.

CHILL } [Cele, *Sax.* Cold,] Cold, or
CHIL'LY } sensible of a Cold.

CHILOCA'CE [with *Surgeons*] a Canker in the Mouth, frequently in young Children.

CHILO'NIAN } brief, compendious, as a
CHILON'ICK } *Chilonick Style,* so called from *Chilo,* one of the seven wise Men of *Greece,* whose Sentences were very short and pithy.

CHIL'TREN [Cilteɒn, *Sax.* so called by reason of the chill Air, or of Cylt, Clay] a Town in *Buckinghamshire.*

CHIMBE, the outmost Part of a Barrel. *Chauc.*

CHIMÆ'RA } [*Chimére,* F. Χίμαιρα, *Gr.*]
CHIME'RA } a Monster, feigned by the Poets to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent, that belches out Fire; a strange Fancy, a Castle in the Air, an idle Conceit. *L.*

CHIMER'ICAL [*Chimerique,* F. *Chimericus,* L.] imaginary, whimsical, that never was, nor can be.

CHIME, a Tune set upon Bells, or in a Clock.

To CHIME, to ring Bells in a particular Manner.

CHIM'INAGE [of *Chemin,* F. a Way] a Toll for Passage through a Forest. *O. L.*

CHIM'MAR, a Vestment without Sleeves, worn by *Popish* Bishops between their Gown and Rocket.

CHIM'NEY [*Chimné,* F. of *Caminus, L.*] a kind of Funnel, *&c.* for the Conveyance of Smoak.

CHIMNEY-*Money,* a Tax of two Shillings *per Annum,* formerly laid upon every Fire-hearth, *&c.*

CHIN [Cinne, *Sax.* Kinn, *Teut.*] the lower Part of the Face.

CHIN *Scab,* a scabby Disease in Sheep, which Shepherds call the *Dartars.*

CHI'NA, the Easternmost Parts of *Asia,* a vast Empire, containing 600 Cities, 2000 walled Towns, and 4000 unwalled ones.

CHI'NA *Ware,* a fine sort of Earthen-ware made in *China.*

CHINA-*Root,* a Medicinal Root brought from the *East* and *West-Indies.*

CHINALRY. See *Chivalry.*

CHIN'CERY, Sparingness, Nigardliness, Stinginess. *Chauc.*

CHINCH, a sort of Insect.

CHINE [*Eschine,* F.] the Back-bone.

To CHINE *one* [*echiner,* F.] to cut him down quite through the Back.

CHINE *Cough* } [Kienkhoeff, *Belg.*] a
CHIN-*Cough* } violent sort of Cough, incident to young Children.

CHINK [Cinc, *S.*] a Cleft in a Wall, Board, *&c.*

To CHINK [Cinan, *S.*] to gape or chap like the Earth when parched with Drought; also to sound or ring as Money does.

CHINT, fine *India* painted Calicoe.

CHIP'PENHAM [Cyppenham, of Cyppan, *S.* to cheapen, *q. d.* a Market or Market-place] a Town in *Wiltshire.*

CHI'RAGRA [Χειράγρα of χεὶρ a Hand, and ἄγρα Capture or Seizing, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Hands. *L.*

CHIRAG'RICAL, having the Hand-Gout. *Gr.*

CHIRCH-GEMOTE } an Ecclesiastical
CHIRG-GEMOT } Court. *O. L.*

CHIRKING, a chattering Noise. *O.*

CHIRKITH, chirpeth. *Chauc.*

CHIROG'RAPHER [*Chirographus*, L.] an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who engrosses Fines acknowledged in that Court. *Gr.*

CHIROG'RAPHUM [Χειρόγραφον, *Gr.*] a Hand-writing, a Bond or Bill of one's Hand; also a Term used by the *English Saxons* for a publick Conveyance, or Deed of Gift.

CHIROG'RAPHY [*Chirographia*, L. of Χειρογραφία, of χεὶρ a Hand, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Writing with one's own Hand.

CHIROL'OGY [Χειρολογία, of χεὶρ a Hand, and λογία a Discourse, *Gr.*] a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

CHI'ROMANCER [Χειρομάντης, *Gr.*] a Person skilled in the Art of Chiromancy.

CHI'ROMANCY [Χειρομαντεία, of χεὶρ a Hand, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a ridiculous Divination, pretending to discover the Constitutions and Tempers of Persons, and to foretel Events by the Wrinkles, Lines, and Marks in the Hand.

CHIROMAN'TICAL [Χειρομαντικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to Chiromancy.

CHI'RON, one of the *Centaurs*, famous for his Skill in Physick and Surgery. *Poet.*

CHIRO'NES a sort of Wheals that arise in the Palms of the Hands. *Gr.*

A CHIP [Cyp, *Sax.*] a small Piece of Wood chipped off by an Ax.

To CHIP [Tschirpen, *Teut.*] to make a chirping Noise, as a Bird doth.

A CHIRP'ING *Cup* [*i. e.* making one to chirp, or be fluent in Discourse] a Draught of good Liquor.

CHIRUR'GEON [*Chirurgien*, F. *Chirurgus*, L. of Χειρεργὸς, *G.*] a Surgeon.

CHIRUR'GERY [*Chirurgie*, F. *Chirurgia*, L. Χειρεργία, of χεὶρ a Hand, and ἔργον Work, *Gr.*] Surgery.

CHIRUR'GICAL [*Chirurgique*, F. of *Chirurgicus*, L.] belonging to Surgery.

CHIS'EL } [*Ciseau*, F. *Cisello*, Ital. of
CHIZZEL } *Scindere*, L. *q. d. Scissellum*] an Artificer's Tool to rip and make Indentions with; also Bran. *Suffolk.*

CHIT [perhaps of *Cito*, Ital. a little Boy, or of Kitten, a young Cat] a snivelling little Boy or Girl.

To CHIT [in *Husbandry*] Seed is said *to chit*, when it first shoots its small Roots into the Earth.

CHIT-*Lark*, a kind of Bird.

CHITTE, a Shift, Shirt, or Shroud. *O.*

CHIT'TEFACE [of *Chichface*, Chauc. of *chiche*, F. meagre] a meagre, starvelling young Child.

CHIT'TERLINGS [q. d. *Shitterlings* because the Excrements are contained in them; or of Kutteln, *Teut.* the Inwards] Hogs Guts dressed for Food; a sort of Puddings or Sausages; also a fine Linen Border on the Bosom of Shirts.

CHIVAL'ROUS, valiant. *Chauc.*

CHIVALRY [*Chevalerie*, F.] Horsemanship, Knighthood, Valour.

CHIV'ALRY [in *Law*] a Tenure of Lands where the Tenant was anciently bound to perform some Military Office to his Lord.

CHIVAUNCHE, Chivalry, riding in State. *Chauc.*

CHIV'ES } the fine Threads of Flowers,
CHI'EVES } or the little Knobs which grow on the Tops of those Threads.

CHI'VES } [*Cive*, F.] a small sort of Oni-
CIVES } ons.

CHIVES *tipp'd with Pendants* [among *Botanists*] is when the Thread of a Flower has an *Apex* or little Knob hanging to it, which, when ripe, sheds a seminal Dust, and is the Male Part of the Flower, as in Tulips, *&c.*

CHIV'EST [among *Herbalists*] the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated.

CHIURTS, certain *Turks* expert in Horsemanship.

CHLORO'SIS [Χλορότης, Greenness, *Gr.*] the Green-Sickness, a Disease in young Virgins, which makes them look of a wan, sallow Complexion. *L.*

CHOA'NA [in *Anatomy*] a sort of Cavity or Tunnel in the Basis of the Brain, by which the serous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Glandules.

CHO'COLATE, a sort of Paste or Drink made of the *Indian-Cocao-Nut.*

CHOICE [*Choix*, F.] Election, the Art of choosing; also rare, chosen, *&c.*

CHOICE'NESS, Excellency.

CHOI'R [*Choeur*, F. *Chorus*, L. Χόρος, Gr.] the Quire of a Cathedral, Collegiate, or Conventual Church; that Part of it where Divine Service is said or sung.

To CHOKE [Ceocan, *Sax.* perhaps of Ceocca, *Sax.* a Cheek, because the Halter is tied under the Cheek-bone of Criminals] to stifle or strangle; also to stop up.

CHOKE-

CHOKELIN, Quavering in the Throat. *Chauc.*

CHOAK *Pear*, a rough tasted Pear; also a Shock or Rub in one's Way.

CHO'LAGOGUES [*Cholagoga*, L. of Χολαγωγός, or χολὴ Choler, and ἄγω to draw, *Gr.*] Medicines which discharge or purge Choler.

CHOLED'OCHUS *Ductus* [among *Anatomists*] the *Ductus Bilarius*, or Passage of the *Bile*, called *Common*, wherein the Bile, from the Bladder that contains it, and the *Ductus*, in the Liver, is carried on to the Gut called *Duodenum*.

CHOLER [*Cholere* F. *Cholera*, L. of Χολέρα, Gr.] Bile, a hot and dry yellow Humour, contained in the Gall-Bladder; also Anger, Passion, Wrath.

CHOL'ERA *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] is when the Bile so exceeds in Quantity or Acrimony, as to irritate the Bowels and Stomach, to eject it both upwards and downwards. *L.*

CHOL'ERICK, abounding with Choler; hasty, passionate, apt to be angry.

CHOLIAM'BI, a sort of Iambick Verse, having a Spondee in the sixth or last Place.

CHO'LICK. See *Colick*.

CHO'MER } [חומר, *H.*] an *Hebrew*
CHORUS } Measure, containing seventy Wine Gallons.

To CHOOSE [Ceoran, *Sax. choisir*, F. Kepser, *Dan.*] to make choice of, to select, to pick out.

To CHOP [*couper*, F. kappen, *L. S.* perhaps from κόπτω, *Gr.* to cut] to cut small or mince.

To CHOP [of Kopen, *L. S.* to buy] to make an Exchange, to truck.

CHOP *Church*, an Exchange of Benefices or Churches between two Parsons. *O. L. T.*

A CHOP'IN [*Chopine*, F.] a *French* Liquid Measure, containing about a Pint *Winchester* Measure.

CHOP'PINGS [*Cioppini*, Ital.] a sort of Shoes with a very high Heel, worn by the *Venetian* Women, as also the *Genoese* Ladies.

A CHOP'PING *Boy* [either of Cop, *Sax.* stout, *q. d.* a stout Boy, or of koope, *Belg.* to buy, *q. d.* a Boy fit to be sold for Service] a lusty Boy.

CHO'RAL [*Choralis*, L.] belonging to the Choir of a Church; as a *Vicar Choral*, *i. e.* one who was admitted to sit in the Quire during Divine Service.

CHORD [*Chorda*, L. of Χορδὴ, Gr.] a Right Line in Geometry, which joins the two Ends of any Arch of a Circle, otherwise called *Subtense*.

CHOR'DA [in *Anatomy*] a Tendon or Nerve.

CHORDE'E [among *Surgeons*] an Inflammation and Contraction of the *Frænum* of the Yard that holds the Glans downwards, and causes Pain in the Erection.

CHORDAP'SUS [Χορδαψός, Gr.] the griping or wringing Pains of the small Guts. *L.*

CHOREA *Sancti Viti* [St. *Vitus's* Dance, so called, because it often seized on those that used to visit the Chapel of St. *Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Swabia*] is a kind of hysterical Madness, to which Females are only subject (owing to Obstructions) which occasions them to throw themselves into various strange Postures. *L.*

CHORE'US, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, which consists of three short Syllables, or else of two Syllables, the first long, and the other short. *Gr.*

CHORIAM'BICK, a Foot in Verse, consisting of four Syllables, two long at each End, and two short in the Middle, as *Ebrietas*.

CHO'RION [Χόριον, Gr.] the outmost Membrane which covers the *Fœtus* or Child in the Womb; it is pretty thick and smooth within, but rough on the Outside where the *Placenta* sticks. *Anat.*

CHO'RISTER [*Choriste*, F. of *Chorista*, L.] a singing Boy or Man in a Cathedral, *&c.* a Quirister.

CHO'RO } [in *Musick Books*] is when all
CHO'EUR } the several Parts of a Piece
CHO'RUS } of Musick perform together, which is commonly at the Conclusion. *Ital.*

CHOROG'RAPHER [*Chorographus*, L. of Χορογράφος, Gr.] one skilled in Chorography.

CHOROGRAPH'ICAL [*Chorographique*, F.] belonging to Chorography.

CHOROG'RAPHY [*Chorographie*, F. *Chorographia*, L. of Χορογραφία, Gr.] a Part of Geography which treats of the Description of particular Counties; or of a Country or Province.

CHOROI'DES [among *Anatomists*] is the folding of a *Carotidal* Artery in the Brain, in which is the *Glandula Pinealis*: Also of the Eye.

CHO'RUS [Χορός, Gr.] a Company of Singers and Dancers; also the Singings or Musick in a Stage-Play; also a Company of Choristers in a Church; a Choir or Quire. *L.*

CHOSE [*Law Term*] a Thing. *F.*

CHOSE *Local* [*Law Term*] is a Thing which is fixed to a Place, as a Mill, *&c.* *F.*

CHOSE *Transitory* [*Law Term*] a Thing which is moveable, or which may be carried from one Place to another.

CHOUGH [Ceo, *Sax.*] a kind of Bird.

A CHOWSE, a Cheat, Sham, or Trick; also a silly Fellow that may be put upon.

To CHOWSE [probably of *causer*, F. to illude] to cheat or cozen.

To CHOWTER, to mumble and mutter, as stubborn Children use to do.

CHRISM [*Chrisme*, F. *Chrisma*, L. of Χρῖσμα, Gr.] a Mixture of Oil and Balsam, consecrated by a Popish Bishop, on *Easter-Even*,

Even, for the ensuing Year, to be used in Baptism, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, &c.

CHRISMA'LE, a Chrism-Cloth, laid over the Face of a Child at Baptism. *O. L.*

CHRIS'MATIS *Denarii*, Chrism-pence, Money paid to the Bishop by the Parish-Clergy for their Chrism. *L.*

CHRIS'MATORY, a Vessel where the Chrism is kept.

CHRI'SOMS [of Χρῖσμα, Gr.] Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or while they wear the Chrism-Cloth.

CHRI'SOM-*Calf*, a Calf killed before it is a Month old. *Chauc.*

CHRIST [Χριστὸς, Gr. *i. e.* anointed] the proper name of the Son of God made Man, and the ever-blessed Redeemer of Mankind.

CHRIST-*Thorn* } an Herb which flourishes
CHRIST-*Wort* } about *Christmas*, as the *Glastonbury* Thorn.

To CHRIST'EN [Chriſtian, *Sax.*] to baptize, to admit into the Communion of the Christian Church.

CHRIST'ENDOM [q. *Christi Dominium*, Christ's Government or Empire] all the Countries throughout the World, where the Christian Religion is professed.

CHRIS'TIAN *Name*, the name which is given to a person at Baptism.

A CHRIS'TIAN [*Chrétien*, F. *Christianus*, L. of Χριστιανὸς, Gr.] one who professes Christianity.

CHRIS'TIAN, of or belonging to Christ, or his Doctrine.

CHRISTIANITA'TIS *Curia*, the Court Christian, or Ecclesiastical Judicature, in opposition to the Civil Court, stiled *Curia domini Regis*.

CHRIS'TIANISM } [*Christianisme*, F.
CHRISTIAN'ITY } *Christianitas*, L.] the Doctrines, Principles, and Religion of Christians.

CHRIST'MASS [of *Christi Missa*, L. *i. e.* Christ's Mass] a Festival celebrated on the 25th Day of *December*, in Commemoration of the Birth of *Christ*.

CHRIST'OPHER [Χριστοφορὸς, of Χριστὸς Christ, and φέρω to bear, *Gr. i. e.* Christ's Carrier] a a proper Name of Men.

CHRO'MA [Χρῶμα, Gr.] Colour, Gracefulness.

CHRO'MA [in *Musick*] the graceful Way of singing, with Quavers and Trilloes.

CHRO'MA [in *Rhetorick*] a Colour, Set-off, or fair Pretence.

CHROMAT'ICK [*Chromaticus*, L. of Χρωματικὸς, Gr.] that never blushes, whose Colour never changes; also delightful, pleasant; that consists in keeping the Intervals close, so as to make the Melody the sweeter and softer.

CHROMAT'ICKS [*Chromatiques*, F.] a delightful and pleasant sort of Musick.

CHRO'MATISM [Χρωματισμὸς, Gr.] the natural Colour and Tincture of any thing.

CHRON'ICAL [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicus*, L. of Χρονικὸς, of χρόνος, Time, *Gr.*] belonging to Time, or that is of a long Continuance.

CHRON'ICAL *Diseases*, are such as come at certain Times by Fits, which do not come presently to a Height, but the Patient lingers, and lives perhaps many Years afflicted by Turns, as the Gout, Stone, &c.

CHRON'ICLE [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicon*, L. of Χρονικὸν, Gr.] a History according to the Order of Time.

CHRON'ICLED, recorded in a Chronicle.

CHRON'ICLER [*Chronique*, F. a Writer of Chronicles.

CHRON'ICLES [*Chronica*, L. of Χρονικὰ, Gr.] the name of two Books in the Old Testament.

CHRO'NOGRAM [of Χρόνος Time, and γράμμα a Letter, *Gr.*] a sort of Verse, whereof the figurative Letters, being joined together, denote the Date thereof.

CHRONOL'OGER } [*Chronologique*,
CHRONOL'OGIST } and *Chronologiste*, F. *Chronologus*, L. of Χρονολόγος, Gr.] a Person skilled in Chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICAL [*Chronologique*, F.] belonging to Chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICKS, Books treating of Chronology.

CHRONOL'OGY [*Chronologie*, F. *Chronologia*, L. of Χρονολογία, of χρόνος Time, and λογία, Discourse, *Gr.*] a Science, teaching how to compute the Time from the Creation for the Use of History, and rightly dating all Events that have come to our Knowledge.

CHRYSAN'THUM [of χρυσὸς Gold and ἄνθος a Flower] any Plant that blows with a yellow, shining Flower, as Crowfoot or Gold-knaps, &c. Among *Botanists*, this Name is peculiar to yellow compound discous Flowers, as the Common and Corn Marygold, &c.

CHRY'SOM [of χρύσωμα, Gr.] it was an ancient Custom to anoint Children as soon as they were born with some Aromatick Compositions, and to put on their Heads a Cloth dawbed with Ointment, which they wore till they were deemed strong enough to endure Baptism; after which it was left-off: And hence our Bills of Mortality call such Infants as die before Baptism, *Chrysoms*.

CHRYSI'TIS [Χρυσῖτις, Gr.] Gold Foam, the Foam which arises from refined Lead, being of a yellow Colour, like Gold.

CHRYSOCERAU'NIUS *Pulvis* a Chymical Powder made of Gold; the same as *Aurum Fulminans*.

CHRYSOCOL'LA [Χρυσοκόλλα, Gr.] Gold-solder, a Mineral somewhat like Pumice-Stone, found in Copper Mines, and sometimes in those of Lead, Silver, and Gold.

CHRY-

CHRY'SOLITE [*Chrysolitus*, L. of Κρυσόλιθος or χρυσὸς, Gold, and λίθος, a Stone. *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a Golden Colour, transparent, mixed with Green. *F.*

CHRYSOPOPE'IA [among *Alchymists*] the Art of making Gold. *Gr.*

CHRYSO'PRASUS [of χρυσὸς Gold, and πράσον, a Leek, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a greenish Colour, yielding a golden Lustre.

CHRYSOS'TOM [Χρυσόστομος, Gr. *i. e.* Golden Mouth, of χρυσὸς and στόμα, the Mouth] the Name of an ancient Bishop of *Constantinople*, famous for his Eloquence.

CHRYSUL'CA [of χρυσὸς Gold, and ἕλκω, Gr. to draw] *Aqua Fortis*, a Water wherewith Refiners wash Gold off, when mixed with other Metals; also a chymical Liquor which dissolves Gold.

CHUB, a sort of Fish with a great Head.

CHUB [Cop. *Sax.*] a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheek'd Fellow.

CHUBEDNESS, the having full Cheeks.

A CHUCK, a great Chip. *Suff.*

To CHUCK, [of *Choc*, F. a striking against] to stroke under the Chin; also to cry like a Partridge.

To CHUCK'LE, to burst out ever and anon into Laughter; to laugh by Fits as it tickled.

A CHUCK'LE } a rattling noisy emp-
A CHUCKLE *Head* } ty Fellow.

A CHUFF, a Country-clown.

CHUF'FINESS, Clownishness.

CHUF'FY, clownish, rough, rude.

CHUM [of *Chomner*, F. to rest] a Chamber-fellow to a Student at the University.

CUHMP, a thick short Block or Log.

CHURCH [Cyric, *Sax.* Kerk, Belg. Kirche, Teut. *q.* Κυριακὴ sc. Οἰκία, Gr.] a Place set apart for divine Worship; also a Congregation, or Assembly of Christians, governed by a Minister.

The Catholick CHURCH, the whole Body of the People throughout the whole World, under Christ their Head.

CHURCH-*Letten*, the Church-yard. *C.*

CHURCH-*Reeve*, a Guardian or Overseer of the Church, a Church warden. *S.*

CHURCH-SCOT } a certain Mea-
CHURCH-CHESSET } sure of Wheat, which formerly every Man gave to the Church on *St. Martin's* Day, as the first Fruits of Harvest.

CHURCH-*Wardens*, Officers annually chosen in every Parish to look to the Church, *&c.* and Affairs of the Parish.

CHURL } [Ceorl, *Sax.* Carl, *Sax.* Kerl,
CARL } Teut. a Clown] a covetous Hunks; among our *Saxon* Ancestors, a Free-tenant at Will.

CHURLICHE, churlish, *&c. Chauc.*

CHURLISH [Ceorlic, *Sax.*] clownish, ill-natured, surly.

CHUR'LISHLY, surlily.

CHUR'LISHNESS [Cyrlicnerre, *Sax.*] Surliness, ill-naturedness.

A CHURN [Cerne, *Sax.* Kirne, Teut.] a Vessel to make Butter in.

To CHURN [Cernan, *Sax.*] to agitate Milk in a Churn, to make Butter.

CHURR-*Worm* [of Cyrnan, *Sax.* to turn, because it turns quick about] an Insect.

CHUSHEREL, a Whoremaster, a Debauchee. *Shakesp.*

CHYLE [*Chylus*, L. Χυλὸς, Gr. Juice] the white Juice of digested Matter whereof the Blood is made.

CHYLIFAC'TOUS, causing Chylification.

CHYLIFICA'TION, the Action or Faculty of changing the Food into Chyle. *L.*

CHYLO'SIS, the same as *Chylification*, Gr.

CHYME'RE, a kind of Jacket; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

CHYM'ICAL [*Chymique*, F. *Chymicus*, L.] of or belonging to Chymistry.

CHYMICAL *Flowers*, the subtiler Parts of any Body separated from the grosser, by Sublimation in a dry Form.

CHYM'IST [*Chymiste*, F. *Chymicus*, L.] a Person skilful in the Art of Chymistry.

CHYM'ISTRY [*Chymie*, F. Χυμία, Gr.] is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts of Elements, by the Help of Fire.

CHY'MOSIS } of Χαίνω, Gr. to gape] an
CHE'MOSIS } Inflammation of the Eyelids, which turns out their Inside to Sight.

CHY'MUS [Χυμὸς, Gr.] any kind of Juice; that especially of Meat after the second Digestion; this, mixing itself with the Blood, runs through the Veins, repairing the Waste of every Part. *L.*

CIACONA [in *Musick Books*] a Chacoon, signifies a particular Kind of Air, always in triple Time, which contains a great Variety of Humour, contrived to a Bass in 8 Bars, played several Times over; not so confined as is the Bass of a Ground, but is allowed to vary every Time, to humour the Treble, and sometimes to imitate it: It is common to play these Airs in a brisk, lively Manner. *Ital.*

CI'BOL [*Ciboule*, F.] a sort of small degenerate Onion.

CIBOULET, a young Cibol.

CI'CATRICE [*Cicatrix*, L.] a Mark, Scar, or Seam, left after a Wound or Ulcer is healed. *F.*

CICATRIC'ULA [among *Naturalists*] the Treddle of an Egg, a little whitish Speck in the Coat of the Egg, in which the first Changes appear towards the Formation of the Chick.

CICATRIZAN'TIA, cicatrizing Medicines which fill up Sores with Flesh, and cover them with Skin. *L.*

To CI'CATRIZE [*cicatriser*, F.] to close up a Wound, or to bring it to a Scar.

CI'CELY, a proper Name of Women.

CICERO, the Name of a famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans*.

CICERO'NIAN *Style*, an eloquent, pure, rhetorical Style, or Manner of Expression, like *Cicero*'s.

CI'CESTER } [Cyrenceaster, *Sax.*
CIREN'CESTER } so called from the River *Churn*, in Latin *Cerinus*] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, sixty-eight Miles N. W. from *London*.

CICH, or *Cich Pease*, a sort of Pulse.

CI'CHINGS, petty Ciches.

CI'CHORY } [*Cicorée*, F. *Cichorium*, L.
SUC'CORY } of Κιχώριον, Gr.] the wild Endive, an Herb.

To CI'CURATE [*cicurare*, L.] to make tame.

CID, a valiant Man, a great Captain.

CI'DER [*Cidre*, F.] a Drink made of Apples.

CI'DERIST, one who has the Management of, or deals in Cider.

CI'DERKIN, a Liquor made of the gross Matter, after Cider is poured out.

CIEL'ING [*Ciel*, F. a Canopy or Covering] the Partition betwixt the Floors of an House; the Top of a Room or Chamber.

CI'ERGE, a Wax-candle, Taper, or Lamp, *Chauc.* F.

CILIE'RIE [*Architecture*] Drapery Work like the Tops of Leaves, on Pillars.

CILIA'RE *Ligamentum* } [in *Anatomy*]
Processus CILIA'RES } a Collection of slender Filaments, which encompass the crystalline Humour of the Eye, and serve to contract or dilate it.

CILI'CIAN [of *Cilicium*, L.] belonging to Hair-cloth.

CIL'IUM, the Eye-lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. *L.*

CIM'BRI, a People of *Chersonesus*, formerly the Terror of the *Romans*, from whom (as some think) the ancient *Britons* descended, because they called *Wales Cumro*, and themselves *Cumræci*, Cumrages.

CIME'LIARCH [Κειμηλιάρχης, Gr.] the chief Keeper of Plate, Vestments, *&c.* belonging to a Church; a Church-warden.

CI'MENSHORE [perhaps of Cyma, a Guest, of Cymen, to come unto, *Sax.*] a Place in *Sussex*, so called of one *Cymen*, a *Saxon*, who, with his Brother *Ella*, the first King of the South *Saxons*, arrived there.

CIM'ITER, a heavy crooked Sword, used in *Turky*, &c.

CIMME'RIAN, which sees no Sun, obscure, dark; from *Cimmerii*, a People in *Scythia*, so environed with Hills, Woods, and thick Clouds, that the Sun never came at them; whence comes the Expression *Cimmerian Darkness*, i. e. great Obscurity.

CI'NA } the Jesuits Bark, the same as
CIN'Æ } *Quinquina*.

CINCA'TER } a Man aged Fifty Years.
CINQUA'TER } *F.*

CINC'TURE [*Cinctura*, L.] in *Architecture*, the Middle of a Pillar.

CIN'DERS [rinder, *Sax.* the Dross or Scum of Metal, *Cenare*, F. of *Cineres*, L.] Embers, or burnt Coals.

CINEFAC'TION } [in *Chymistry*] a redu-
CINERA'TION } cing into, or burning to Ashes.

To CINEFY, to bring to Ashes. *L.*

CINERES *Clavellati* [among *Chymists*] Ashes made of Tartar, or the Lees of Wine burnt.

CINERI'TIOUS of *Cinis*, L. Ashes,] of, or like Ashes.

CINERI'TIOUS *Substance* [with *Anatomists*] the same as *Cineritia*.

CIN'GLE [*Cingulum*, L.] a Horse-girth.

CIN'GULUM *Veneris* [in *Palmistry*] a Semicircle drawn from the Space from betwixt the Middle-finger and Fore-finger, to the Space between the Little-finger and the Ring-finger.

CINIPHES, certain little Flies, but cruel Stingers, which made one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

CIN'NABAR } [*Cinabre*, F. of Κινάβαρι,
CIN'OPER } Gr.] Vermillion; a Mineral consisting of Mercury and Sulphur.

CIN'NABAR [of *Antimony*] is a Compound of equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and sublimate Corrosive.

CIN'NAMON [*Cinamome*. F. *Cinnamomum*, L. Κινάμωμον, Gr. or of קנמון *H.*] a Spice, the second Bark of a Tree growing in some Islands near to *China*.

CIN'QUE, the Number 5 on Dice. *F.*

CIN'QUE--*Foil*, Five-leaved Grass. *F.*

CINQUE-*Ports*, five Havens which lie on the East Part of England, towards *France*, so called by way of Eminence, *viz. Hastings*, *Dover*, *Romney*, *Hithe*, and *Sandwich*; to which *Rye* and *Winchelsea* are now added; they are under the Jurisdiction of the Constable of *Dover* Castle, and were first established by King *William* I. for the better Security of the Coasts.

Lord Warden of the CINQUE-PORTS, a Governor of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and issues out Writs in his own Name.

CI'ON [*Scion*, F.] the same with the *Uvula*. *Anatomy*.

CI'ON [in *Botany*] a young Shoot, Sprig, Sucker.

CI'PERUS, a sort of Bulrush.

CI'PHER [*Chifre*, F. *Chiphra*, L. of כפרה *Heb.* a Number] expressed thus (o) and is of no Value, except any Figures are placed before it on the Left-hand, and then it increases its Value by Tens.

CI'PHER, the Letters of a Person's Name interwoven together, as in a Seal.

To CI'PHER [*chiffrer*, F.] to caſt Accompts.

CI'PHERS, are certain odd Marks and Characters in which Letters are written, that they may not be underſtood, in caſe they ſhould be intercepted.

CIRCEN'SIAN *Games*, the Exerciſes or Plays anciently exhibited in the *Circus* at *Rome*, in Imitation of the Olympick Games in *Greece*.

To CIR'CINATE [*circinare*, L.] to make a Circle with a Pair of Compaſſes.

CIRCI'NATION, a circling or turning round. *L.*

CIR'CLE [*Cercle*, F. of *Circulus*, L.] a Compaſs or Ring.

CIR'CLE [in *Geometry*] is a plain Figure, bounded with one only Line, and to which all the Right-lines which can be drawn from a Point in the Middle of it, are equal to one another.

CIR'CLE *of the Equant* [in the *Ptolemaick Aſtronomy*] the Circle deſcribed in the Center of the *Equant*; its chief Uſe is to find the Variation of the firſt Inequality.

CIRCLE [*of perpetual Apparition*] one of the leſſer Circles parallel to the Equator, being deſcribed by any Point of the celeſtial Sphere, which touches the Northern Point of the Horizon, and is carried about with the diurnal Motion: All the Stars included within this Circle never ſet, but are always viſible above the Horizon.

CIRCLE [of *Inclination*] a great Circle about the Sun, in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, falling right upon the Ecliptick.

CIRCLE [*of perpetual Occultation*] is another at a like Diſtance from the Equator, as the Circle of *perpetual Apparition*, and contains all thoſe Stars which never appear in our Hemiſphere; but the Stars ſituated between theſe *Circles* riſe and ſet at certain Times.

CIRCLES [*of Altitude*] See *Almicanters*.

CIRCLES [*of Declination*] are the ſame with the Hour-circles, or Circles of the Sphere, paſſing through the Poles of the World, on which are accounted the Declination of a Planet or Star.

CIRCLES *of Longitude* [on the *Globe*] great Circles paſſing through the Star and the Pole of the Ecliptick, where they determine the Star's Longitude, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*. On theſe Circles are accounted the Latitudes of the Stars.

CIRCLES [*of Poſition*] are Circles paſſing through the common Interſections of the *Horizon* and *Meridian*, and through any Degree of the Ecliptick, or the Center of any Star, or other Point in the Heavens; and are uſed for the finding out of the Situation and Poſition of any Star, *&c.*

CIR'CLES [of the *Empire*] are Diviſions of the Empire of *Germany*, of which there are ten in Number.

CIRCLET, an Utenſil to ſet a Diſh upon a Table, ſo as to turn about.

CIRCOCE'LE [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling of the Seed-veſſels in the *Scrotum*. Gr.

CIR'CUIT [*Circuitus*, L.] a Compaſs, or going about; alſo the Journies of the Judges twice a Year, to adminiſter Juſtice in ſeveral Counties. *F.*

CIRCUI'TION, a fetching Compaſs, or going about. *L.*

CIRCUI'TY [of *Action*] a longer Courſe of Proceeding than is neceſſary, to recover the Thing ſued for.

CIR'CULAR [*circulaire*, F. of *circularis*, L.] round, that is in Form of a Circle.

CIR'CULAR *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch whoſe Powers end in the Roots themſelves; as 5, whoſe Square is 25, and Cube 125, *&c.*

To CIR'CULATE [*circuler*, F. of *circulare*, L.] to go or move round.

CIRCULA'TION, the Motion of that which circulates. *F.* of *L.*

CIRCULA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] a particular Motion given to Liquors, which is ſtirred up by Fire, and cauſes the Vapours to riſe and fall to and fro.

CIRCULA'TION [of the *Blood*] a continual Motion of it, paſſing from the Heart through the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

CIR'CULATORY [*Circulatorius*, L.] that circulates through the Veins.

CIR'CULATORY [in *Chymiſtry*] a Glaſs Veſſel, wherein the Liquor infuſed, by its aſcending and deſcending, rolls about as it were in a Circle.

CIR'CULATORY *Letters*, are ſuch as are ſent into all Parts of a Kingdom, by general Commiſſioners; or by an Archbiſhop into the ſeveral Parts of a Province, upon ſome particular Occaſion: by Ambaſſadors and Envoys to their Fellow Miniſters, wherefoever they reſide; or by a Candidate to requeſt the Favour of the Electors, and by a Debtor to ſummons his Creditors, *&c.*

CIRCULA'TUM *Minus*, the Spirit of Wine. *C. T.*

CIRCUMAGE'NTES *Muſculi* [in *Anatomy*] are certain oblique Muſcles of the Eyes, ſo called from their helping to wind and turn the Eyes round about.

CIRCUMAGGERA'TION, a heaping round about. *L.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, encompaſſing, or flowing about; an Epithet moſtly applied to Air, and other Fluids. *L.*

CIRCUMAMBULA'TION, a walking about.

CIRCUMCEL'LIONS [of *Circumcellio*, L. a Vagrant] a Sect of mad Chriſtians in *Africa* in St. *Auſtin*'s Time, who ſtrolled about from Place to Place, and, to get Repute, either would lay violent Hands on themſelves, or get others to kill them.

To CIR'CUMCISE [*circoncire*, F. of *circumcidere*, L.] to cut about.

CIRCUMCIS'ION [*Circoncision*, F. a cutting about] more properly a cutting away a Part of the Prepuce, or double Skin which covers the *Penis*, a Ceremony used by *Jews* and *Turks*. L.

To CIRCUMDO'LATE, to chip, or cut about; also to deceive. *L.*

CIRCUMDUC'TION, a leading about. *F.*

CIRCUM'FERENCE [*Circumference*, F. *Circumferentia*, L.] Circuit or Compass.

CIRCUM'FERENCE [in *Geometry*] is the outermost bounding Line of any plain Figure; but it more properly belongs to the Perimeter of a Circle.

CIRCUMFEREN'TOR, an Instrument used in Surveying, being the same with *Theodolite*. L.

CIR'CUMFLEX [*Circonflexe*, F. of *Circumflexus*, L.] bowed, or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX [in *Grammar*] an Accent, which being placed over a Syllable, makes it long, as (^) in *Greek*, (^) in *Latin*.

CIRCUMFLU'ENT } [*Circumfluus*, L.]
CIRCUMFLU'OUS } flowing about.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS [*Circumforaneus*, L. of *Circum*, about, and *Forum*, a Market, *&c.*] which goes, or is carried about Markets or Courts.

CIRCUMFU'SION, a pouring about. *L.*

CIRCUMGIRA'TION, a turning or wheeling about. *L.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT [*Circumjacens*, L.] lying round about.

CIRCUMINCES'SION, a Term used by Divines for the reciprocal Existence of the Three Persons in the Trinity in each other. *L.*

CIRCUMJO'VIALISTS [of *circum*, about, and *Jove*, *Jupiter*, L.] certain Stars that attend the Planet *Jupiter*, called *Jupiter*'s *Satellites*.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, a binding or tying about. *L.*

CIRCUMLOCU'TION [*Circonlocution*, F.] a Compass or Fetch of Words; an uttering in many Words that which might be said in few. *L.*

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, a folding, winding, or rolling. *L.*

CIRCUM'POLAR *Stars* [in *Astronomy*] such as being pretty near our North-pole, do move round it, and in our Latitude never set or go below the Horizon.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, a laying about. *L.*

CIRCUMPUL'SION, the thrusting forwards of Bodies, which are moved by those which lie round them. *L.*

CIRCUMRESIS'TENCY, a round Resisting, or Resistance about. *L.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION, a wheeling about. *L.*

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE [*circonscrire*, F. of *circumscribere*, L.] to bound, or limit, or stint.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Figure round another.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be *circumscribed*, when either the Angles, Sides, or Planes of the outward Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure which is inscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION, the Act of circumscribing. *L.*

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION [among *Philosophers*] the certain Bounds or Limits of any natural Body.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION *External*, is referred to the Place in which any Body is confined, and is termed *Local*.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION *Internal*, is that which belongs to the Essence and Quality of every Body, whereby it hath a determinate Extension, Bound, and Figure.

To CIRCUMSO'NATE [*Circumsonare*, L.] to sound round about.

CIR'CUMSPECT [*circonspect*, F. of *circumspectus*, L.] considerate, wary, wise.

CIRCUMSPEC'TION, is a looking about, Heed, Wariness; a marking and considering diligently. *L.*

CIRCUMSPIC'UOUS [*Circumspicuus*, L.] to be seen on all Sides.

CIR'CUMSTANCE [*Circonstance*, F. of *Circumstantia*, L.] a Particular that accompanies any Action, as Time, Place, *&c.*

CIR'CUMSTANCED, that is attended with Circumstances.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIAL, belonging or relating to Circumstances; particular.

To CIRCUMSTAN'TIATE [*circonstantier*, F.] to describe a Thing by, or with its Circumstances.

De CIRCUMSTANTIBUS [*Law Term*] a Number of Jurors taken out of such Persons as are present, when so many are challenged that there are not enough to make up a Jury.

CIRCUMVA'GRANT, wandering about. *L.*

CIRCUMVALLA'TION [in *Fortification*] *The Line of Circumvallation*, is a Trench cut by the Besiegers, and bordered with a Breast-work, so as to encompass all their Camp, to defend it against an Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and stop Deserters.

CIRCUMVEC'TION, is a carrying round about. *L.*

To CIRCUMVENT' [*Circonvenir*, F. *circumvenire*, L.] to come about; also to overreach, to deceive.

CIRCUMVEN'TION [*Circonvention*, F.] Over-reaching, Cheating; Cozenage, Deceit. *L.*

To CIRCUMVES'T, to clothe, or garnish round about. *L.*

CIRCUMUNDULA'TION, a waving all round. *L.*

CIR-

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, a rolling or turning about. *L.*

CIR'CUS, a large Theatre in *Rome*, built for Shews and Games, *&c.*

CIR'RI [in *Botany*] are those fine Strings or Hairs by which some Plants fasten themselves, in order to their Support in creeping, as Ivy, *&c.* L.

CIRSOCE'LE [Κιρσοκήλη, Gr.] a Swelling of the Vessels about the Testicles that prepare the Semen; so that it sometimes appears like a third Testicle. *L.*

CISAL'PINE, on this Side of the *Alps*.

CIS'BURY [*q. d.* the Borough of *Cissa*] a Town in *Sussex*, near a military Fort built by *Offa*, King of the *South Saxons*.

CISSOI'D [in *Geometry*] the Name of a Curve-line invented by *Diocles*.

CISTA *Gratiæ*, a Church Coffer, where the Peoples Alms-money was kept. *O. L.* The Poor's Box.

CIST, CIS'TA, CIS'TUS } [among *Surgeons*] a Tumour where the obstructed Matter collects as in a Bag, which may all be taken out at once.

CISTER'CIAN *Monks*, an Order founded *anno* 1098, by *Robert*, Abbot of *Citeux*, in *France*.

CIS'TERN [*Cistern*, F. of *Cisterna*, L.] a Place under Ground, for the keeping of Rain-water; also a Vessel of Lead, to keep Water for Houshold Uses.

CISTERN [among *Confectioners*] a Vessel in Form of a Box, into which Creams or Jellies are put, to be iced over.

CIT'ADEL [*Citadelle*, F. of *Cittadella*, Ital.] a Fort of four, five, or six Bastions, built near a City, on the most advantageous Ground, that it may command it in case of a Rebellion.

CITA'TION [*Citatio*, L.] a citing or quoting from an Author, *&c.* also a Summons to appear before an ecclesiastical Judge. *F.*

To CITE [*citer*, F. of *citare*, L.] to quote an Authority or Passage in a Book; also to summons to appear at the Spiritual Court.

CIT'IZEN [*Citoyen*, F. of *Civis*, L.] a Freeman of a City.

CITRIALE, a Cittern or Guittar. *Chauc.*

CITRI'NE *Colour*, CIT'RON } the Colour of a Pome-Citron, a Colour like Gold.

CITRINA'TION, perfect Digestion; the Colour proving the Philosopher's Stone; turning to a Citron Colour by Chemistry. *Chauc.*

CITRON [*Citron*, F. *Citrum*, L.] an agreeable Fruit resembling a Lemon.

CI'TRUL [*Citrulum*, L.] a kind of Cucumber or Pumkin of a Citron Colour.

CIT'TERN [of *Cithara*, L.] a sort of musical Instrument.

CIT'Y [*Cité*, F. of *Civitas*, L.] a large walled Town; but especially a Town Corporate, having a Cathedral Church, and a Bishop's See.

CIVES, a sort of wild Leeks.

CIV'ET [*Civette*, F. *Zibethum*, L.] a Perfume like Musk, formed like a kind of Grease in a Bag, under the Tail of the Civet Cat.

CIVET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens, Hares, *&c.* first by frying and afterwards by stewing them. *F.*

CIV'ICK *Crown*, a Garland made of the Leaves of Oak, *&c.* and given as a Reward to the *Roman* Soldiers, who had saved a Citizen's Life in Battle.

CIV'IL [*civilis*, L. of *civis*] courteous, kind, well-bred; also political, belonging to the Citizens, City, or State. *F.*

CIVIL *Day*, a Day of 24 Hours, reckoned from 12 at Night to 12 the next Night.

CIVIL *Death*, is when, by being sentenced to perpetual Banishment, a Person is cut off from Civil Society, to working in the Mines, or to the Gallies.

CIVIL *Law*, is properly the peculiar Law of each State, Country, or City; but, what we usually mean by the *Civil Law*, is a Body of Laws composed out of the best of the *Roman* and *Grecian* Laws, which were in the main received or observed, throughout the *Roman* Dominions, for above 1200 Years.

CIVIL *Year*, is the legal Year, or annual Account of Time, which every Government appoints to be used within its own Dominions.

CIVIL'IAN, a Doctor, Professor, or Student in the Civil Law.

CIVIL'ITY [*Civilité*, F. of *Civilitas*, L.] Courtesy, Obligingness.

To CIV'ILIZE [*civiliser*, F.] to make courteous and tractable; to polish Manners.

To CLACK [Klacke, Belg. Cleccian, C. Br. *Clacquer*, F.] to rattle, snap, to make a shrill Noise.

To CLACK *Wool*, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, by which it weighs less, and yields less Custom.

CLADUS, a Hurdle or Wattle. *O. L.*

CLAIM [*Claim*, F. of *Clamare*, L.] a Challenge or Demand.

CLAIM [in *Law*] is a Challenge of Interest to any thing which is in the Possession of another.

To CLAIM [*clamer*, F. of *clamare*, L.] to lay claim to, to challenge.

To CLAKE, To CLACK } to make an ungrateful Noise. *Shakesp.*

To CLAM'BER [Klammeren, Teut. a Hook] to get up a high Place, by resting the Feet upon some hooked or jetting-out Parts.

CLAMEA *admittenda in itinere per Attornatum*, is a Writ whereby the King commands the Justice in Eyre to admit one's Claim by an Attorney, who is employed in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Person.

CLAM'MED, starved with Hunger.

CLAM-

CLAMMY [of Clampan, *Sax.* to dawb with clammy Matter] gluish, sticking.

CLAM'MINESS, the being clammy.

CLAM'OROUS [*Clamosus*, L.] noisy, full of Clamour.

CLAM'OROUSNESS, Noisiness.

CLA'MOUR [*Clameur*, F. of *Clamor*, L.] a Noise, an Out-cry, a Bawling.

To CLA'MOUR [*clamare*, L.] to make a Noise, complain, or cry out against.

CLAMP [Klammen, Teut.] a particular Way of letting Boards one into another in Joinery.

CLAMP [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber applied to a Mast for strengthening it.

CLAMP [with *Brick-makers*] a Contrivance for burning Bricks.

CLAMP *Nails*, such as are used to fasten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.

CLAMP *Irons*, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fuel, called also Creepers, or Dogs. *C.*

CLAN [probably from Llan, Brit. a Plat of Ground, *q. d.* such as dwell upon the same Plat or Spot of Ground] a Family or Tribe in *Scotland*.

CLAN'CULAR [*clancularius*, L.] secret, privy.

CLANDES'TINE, [*clandestinus*, L.] done in secret, private, contrary to Law, in hugger-mugger, by Stealth. *F.*

CLANDES'TINELY, secretly, privily.

To CLANG [*clangere*, L. Klingen, Teut.] to sound like a Trumpet.

CLAP [of Klappen, L. S. Clap, C. Br.] a Blow, a Crack.

CLAP [*Clapoir*, F.] is a Running of Matter from the Yard, occasioned by Copulation with an impure Woman.

To CLAP [clappan, *Sax.* *claquer*, F. klappen, L. S.] to beat with the Hand; to make a noisy Sound with hitting against.

To CLAP *one*, to give one a Clap.

A CLAP [in *Falconry*] the nether Part of a Hawk's Beak.

CLAP *Board*, a Board cut ready to make Casks, *&c.*

CLAP *Bread*, thin hard oaten Cakes. *C.*

CLAPERS, Rabbits-holes. *Chauc.*

CLAP-*Net and Locking-glass*, a Device to catch Larks, *&c.*

CLAPPEN [Klapperen, Teut.] to chatter, to prate. *Chauc.*

CLAPPER [of *Coneys*] a Place under Ground, where Rabbits breed.

CLAPPER *Dudgeon*, a Beggar born. *Canting Term.*

CLA'RA [*i. e.* clear, bright] a Name of Women. *L.*

CLARE [*Clarus*, L.] a Village in *Suffolk*, called also *Clarence*; a Title given to the Dukes of the Royal Blood.

CLARENCIEUX, the second King at Arms, appointed by King *Edward* IV. on the Death of his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, whose Office is to marshal and dispose the Funeral of all Knights and Esquires on the South of the River *Trent*.

CLARET' [*Clairet*, F. of *clarus*, L. clear] a general Name for the red Wines of *France*.

CLARE'TUM [*Old Law*] a Liquor made with Wine and Honey, clarified by boiling. *Hippocrates*.

CLA'RICORDS, a sort of musical Instrument.

CLARIFICA'TION [in *Physick*] a clarifying, or making Liquors or Juices clearer. *F.* of *L.*

To CLAR'IFY [*clarifier*, F.] to grow clear, or to make Liquors or Juices clearer or finer.

CLARIGA'TION [*Roman Law*] a Demand of Satisfaction for any Injury offered or done, and a declaring War thereupon; a Letter of Mart or Reprisal. *L.*

CLA'RION [*Clarion*, F. *Clario*, L.] a shrill sort of Trumpet.

CLA'RION [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing representing an old-fashioned Trumpet.

CLARIS'ONOUS, sounding loud or shrill.

CLAR'ITY [*Clarté*, F. of *Claritas*, L.] Clearness, Brightness.

A CLARK. See *Clerk*.

CLARMAR'THAN, a Term in the *Scotch* Law for warranting stolen Goods.

CLARO *Obscuro* [*Chiaro Oscuro*, Ital.] a Term in *Painting*, which signifies the Art of distributing Lights and Shadows advantageously, with two Colours only.

CLARY, a sort of Plant. *Sclarea*, L.

To CLASH [Klatschen, Teut. to clap or make a Noise with one's Hands, perhaps from κλάζω, Gr.] to make a confused Noise, to bear against; to disagree, to wrangle.

A CLASP [Chesse, Belg.] a sort of Buckle; also a Tendril or Sprig of a Tree.

To CLASP [Cleopan, *Sax.* to close, Chesps, Belg.] to buckle, to embrace.

CLASP'ERS [among *Herbalists*] the twisted Threads by which certain Herbs and Shrubs lay hold of Plants, *&c.* growing near them.

CLASP *Nails* are such whose Heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood.

CLASS [*Classe*, F. of *Classis*, L.] a Form in a School; an Order or Rank; a Distribution of Persons and Things, according to their several Degrees and Natures; also an Assembly of Divines, in the Protestant Churches in *France*.

CLAS'SICAL } [*Classique*, F. *Classicus*. L.]
CLAS'SICK } belonging to a Degree or Class.

A CLAS'SICK *Author*, one of approved Credit in Schools.

To CLAT'TER [Klotteren, L. S.] to make a Noise with the Tongue.

A CLAT'TERING [Clatzunge, or Cleatun, *Sax.*] a rattling Noise.

CLAU'-

CLAU'DENT *Muſcles* [among *Anatomiſts*] Muſcles ſerving to ſhut the Eye-lids.

CLAU'DERE [in *Ancient Deeds*] to turn open Fields into Cloſes and Incloſures. *L.*

CLAVIO *Cimbolo* [in *Muſick Books*] a Harpſichord. *Ital.*

To CLAU'DICATE [*claudicare*, L.] to halt.

CLA'VER-*Graſs* } [Cleꝑen-pynt, *Sax.*
CLO'VER-*Graſs* } Klever, Teut.] a kind of three-leaved Graſs.

CLAVIS *Inſulæ* [*i. e.* the Keys of the Iſland, *L.*] a Title by which thoſe twelve Perſons are called in the *Iſle of Man*, to whom all doubtful and weighty Caſes are referred.

CLAVIA [*Old Law*] a Mace or Club; as *Serjeantia Claviæ*, is the Serjeancy of the Mace.

CLA'VICLES [*Clavicules*, F. of *Claviculæ*. L.] (in *Anatomy*) the two Channel-Bones; two ſmall Bones which faſten the Shoulder bone and Breaſt-bone, being as it were a Key, ſituated at the Baſis or Bottom of the Neck above the Breaſt.

CLA'VIS, a Key, *L.* The Word is uſed in *Engliſh* for the expounding of a Cypher, or any ſecret Writing.

CLAVIS [among *Phyſicians*] a Pain in a ſmall Part of the Head, commonly a little above the Eyes, which ſeems as if that Part was bored through with an Augre.

CLAU'SE [*Clauſa*, L.] an Article or Concluſion, a Condition or Proviſo, in a Contract, Deed, or other Inſtrument. *F.*

CLAUSE *Rolls*, Rolls containing Records committed to cloſe Writs, preſerved in the Tower of *London*.

CLAU'SICK } the Claw-ſickneſs, or Foot-
CLAU'SIKE } rot in Sheep.

CLAU'STRAL, belonging to a Cloiſter.

CLAUSTU'RA, Bruſh-wood for Fences or Hedges. *O. L.*

CLAU'SUM *fregit*, an Action of Treſpaſs, ſo called becauſe the Writ demands the Perſon ſummoned to anſwer to *Quare Clauſum fregit*, why he committed ſuch a Treſpaſs. *L.*

CLAU'SUM *Paſchæ*, the eighth Day after *Eaſter*; ſo termed becauſe it ends that Feſtival. *O. S.*

CLAUSU'RA *Heyæ* [*Old Law*] the Incloſure of a Hedge.

To CLAUT, to ſcratch, to claw. *O.*

CLA'VUS [in *Phyſick*] a Pain in a ſmall Part of the Head above the Eye-brow, and ſeems as if that Part of the Head was bored through with a Wimble.

CLAW [Clapu, *Sax.* Klawe, Teut. Klow, Dan.] the Nail of a Fowl's Foot.

To CLAW [Clapan, *Sax.* Klawen, Teut. klaaer, Dan.] to ſcratch or tear.

CLAWA [*Old Law*] a Cloſe or ſmall Incloſure.

CLA'Y, a fat clammy Earth.

CLAYES [in *Fortification*] are Wattles made of Stakes interwoven with Oſiers, *&c.* to cover Lodgments, having Earth heaped upon them: They are alſo made uſe of to lay in Ditches that have been drained, and upon marſhy Ground, to make them firm and fit to be paſſed over.

To CLAME [Clemian, *Sax.* of Kleben, Teut.] to ſtick or glue. *C.*

CLEAN [Clæne, *Sax.*] pure.

CLEAN'LINESS, the being cleanly.

CLEAN'LY [Clænick, *Sax.*] clean, pure, affecting Cleanlineſs.

CLEAN'NESS [Clænerre, *Sax.*] Freeneſs from Filth; Pureneſs, *&c.*

To CLEAN'SE [Clænjian, *Sax.*] to make clean.

To CLEAP, to haunt, to attend, to breed upon, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

CLEAR [*clair*, F. of *clarus*, L. Klar, Teut.] fair, fine, pure.

CLEAR [in *Architecture*] inſide Work.

To CLEAR [*Military Term*] as, *to clear the Trenches*, is to beat out thoſe that guard them, by a vigorous Sally from the Place beſieged.

CLEAR *Sighted*, which has a quick Sight; alſo that is ſharp, of ready Wit, or of a piercing Judgment.

CLEAR *Walk* [with *Cock-fighters*] is the Place the Fighting-Cock is in.

CLEAR'NESS, Brightneſs, Tranſparency.

CLEAT [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood faſtened on the Yard-arm of a Ship, to keep the Ropes from ſliding off the Yard; alſo Pieces of Wood to faſten any Ropes with, or faſten any thing to.

To CLEA'VE [Cleꝑoen, *Sax.* kleven, Teut.] to ſtick faſt.

To CLEAVE [Cleꝑoen, *Sax.* kleven, Du.] to ſplit in Pieces.

CLEA'VER, a Butcher's Chopping knife.

CLE'CHE [in *Heraldry*] any Ordinary pierced through with the ſame Figure.

CLEDGY, ſtiff. *Kent.*

To CLEEP, to call, to name. *Shakeſp.*

CLEES, the two Parts of the Foot of Beaſts that are cloven-footed; the Claw of a Beaſt's Hoof.

CLEFTS *in the Heels*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

CLEM'ENCY [*Clemence*, F. *Clementia*, L.] Meekneſs Gentleneſs, Courteſy.

CLEM'ENT [*Clemens*, L.] meek, gentle, courteous; alſo a proper Name of a Man. *F.*

CLEM'ENTINES, a Part of the Canon Law, being Decretals or Conſtitutions of Pope *Clement* V. and enacted into Laws by the Council of *Vienna*.

To CLENCH [of *Clenche*, F. perhaps of Klincke, a Latch of a Door, *Teut.*] to make faſt, to pin down.

CLENCH-*Bolts*, Iron Pins in a Ship clenched at the Ends where they come through.

CLENCH-*Nails*, are ſuch as will drive with

without ſplitting the Board, and draw without breaking.

To CLENGE, to cleanſe. *O.*

CLEP, a Form of Claim, Libel, or Petition. *Scotch. L. T.*

CLEPED [of Clepian, *Sax.*] called or named. *O.*

CLEPSY'DRA [*Clepſydre*, F. Κλεψύδρα, Gr.] an Inſtrument anciently uſed by the *Egyptians* to meaſure Time by the running of Water out of one Veſſel into another; which we call an Hour-glaſs; ſo alſo *Paracelſus* calls an Inſtrument to convey Streams into the Womb. *L.*

CLERGION, a Clerk or Clergyman. *Chauc.*

CLER'GY [*Clergé*, F. *Clerus*, L. of Κλῆρος, Gr. Lot or Patrimony] that Order of Men which is peculiarly appropriated to the Service of God, and devoted to wait at the Altar, as God's Lot and Inheritance.

CLER'ICAL [*Clericus*, L.] of or belonging to a Clergyman. *F.*

CLER'ICO *admittendo*, is a Writ directed to the Biſhop, for the admitting a Clerk to a Benefice upon a *Ne admittas*. L.

CLER'ICO *Capto per ſtatutum Mercatorem*, a Writ directed to the Biſhop for Delivery of a Clerk out of Priſon, in Cuſtody upon a Breach of a Statute-Merchant.

CLE'RICO *convicto commiſſo Gaolæ in defectu Ordinarii deliberando*, &c. is a Writ for the Delivery of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reaſon his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of a Clerk.

CLE'RICO *infra ſacros Ordines non eligendo in Officium*, is a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, *&c.* that have thruſt a Bailiwick or Beadleſhip upon one in holy Orders, charging them to releaſe him again.

CLER'ICUS, a Clerk or Clergyman; alſo in Popiſh Countries a ſecular Prieſt, as diſtinguiſhed from a regular one. *L.*

CLER'ICUS *Sacerdotis*, a Pariſh-clerk, or inferior Aſſiſtant to a Prieſt. *L.*

CLERK [*Clerc*, F. of *Clericus*, L.] a Title given to Clergymen, or Miniſters of the Church; alſo ſuch as live, or exerciſe any Function by the Pen, in any Courts, or elſewhere.

CLERK *Aitaint*, he who prayeth the Benefit of the Clergy, after Judgment given upon him for Felony. *L. T.*

CLERK *Convict*, one who prayeth his Clergy before Sentence paſſeth upon him.

CLERK *of the Crown* [in *Chancery*] an Officer who attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for ſpecial Matters of State.

CLERK *of the Crown-Office* [in the *King's-Bench*] one who draws up, reads, and records all Inſtruments againſt all Traitors, Felons, *&c.*

A CLERK [in a *Gaming-houſe*] a Check upon the *Puff*, that he ſinks none of the Money given him to play with.

CLE'ROMANCY [of Κλῆρος, a Lot, and μαντεία, Gr. a Prophecy] a Soothſaying, or telling Fortunes by Dice, or the throwing of Lots.

A CLETCH, a Brood, as a Cletch of Chickens. *C.*

CLEVE'LAND [*q. d.* Cliff-Lane, by reaſon of its being ſteep, and almoſt impaſſable, with Cliffs and Rocks] a Place in *Yorkſhire*.

CLE'VER [*leger*, F.] ſkilful, ingenious, neat handed, well ſhaped.

CLE'VERLY, ſkilfully, ingeniouſly.

CLEVIS, Clifts or Rocks. *O.*

CLEW [Clype, *Sax.* Clouwe, Du.] a Bottom of Yarn, Thread, *&c.*

CLEW [of a *Sail*] is the lower Corner of it, which reaches down to where the Tackle and Sheet-ropes are faſtened.

CLEW *Garnet*, a Rope made faſt to the Clew of a Sail, and thence running in a Pulley, faſtened to the middle of the Main and Fore-yard, to hale up the Clew of the Sail cloſe to the middle of the Yard.

CLEW *Line*, is the ſame to the Top-ſail and Top-gallant and Sprit-ſails, that the Clew-garnet is to the Main and Fore-ſail.

CLEY, a Hurdle for penning or folding of Sheep. *C.*

CLEY'ES [*q. d.* Claws, or of χηλαί, Gr.] the Claws of a Lobſter.

To CLICK } [klicken, Du.] a
To go CLICK *Clack* } Word uſed to expreſs the Noiſe of a Watch, *&c.*

To CLICK [as *Shoemakers*, &c.] to ſtand at a Shop-door to invite Cuſtomers.

A CLICK'ER, a Shoemaker's Saleſman, who at a Shop invites Cuſtomers.

CLICK'ET [*Clicquet*, F.] the Knocker of a Door; alſo a Lizard's Clapper.

CLICK'ET, a Key. *Chauc.*

CLICK'ETING [*Hunting Term*] a Fox is ſaid to go a Clicketing, when he is deſirous of Copulation.

CLIENT [*Cliens*, L.] one who retains a Lawyer or Proctor to plead his Cauſe. *F.*

CLIENT, a *Roman* Citizen, who put himſelf under the Protection of ſome great Man, who was ſtiled his Patron.

CLIETE'LS, Perſons under Protection and Vaſſalage.

CLIFF } [Clif, *Sax. Clivus*, L.] the Side
CLIFT } or Pitch of a Hill; a cragged Mountain or broken Rock on the Sea-coaſts. *North-Country.*

CLIFF } [in *Muſick*] a Character placed
CLEAVE } on one of the Lines, by which the Places of all the other Notes are known and proved.

CLIKET, a Key; an Inſtrument of Iron to lift up a Latch. *Chauc.*

CLIMACTER'ICAL [*climacterique*, F. *climactericus*, L. of κλιμακτηρικὸς, Gr.] aſcending like a Ladder.

CLIMACTER'ICAL *Years*, are certain observable Years which are supposed to be attended with some great Mutation of Life or Fortune; as the 7th Year, the 21st (made up of 3 times 7); the 27th (made up of 3 times 9); and the 81st (made up of 9 times 9): Thus every 7th or 9th Year is said to be Climacterical.

Grand CLIMACTER'ICKS, the 63d and 81st Years, wherein, if any Sickness happens, it is accounted very dangerous.

CLI'MATE [*Climat*, F. *Clima*, L. of Κλίμα, Gr.] a Part or Portion of the Earth between two Circles, parallel to the Equator; and where there is half an Hour's Difference in the longest Day of Summer.

CLI'MAX [Κλίμαξ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when from one thing you go by degrees to another; as, Mars *saw whom he lov'd*; *whom he lov'd he enjoy'd*. L.

To CLIMB [Climan, *Sax.* Klemmeren, L. S. and Teut. perhaps of Κλίμαξ, Gr.] to creep up by little and little, or step by step.

CLIMB'ERS, a sort of Herb, called Travellers Joy. *Viorna*, L.

CLINCH, a sharp, witty Expression.

To CLINCH [*clingere*, L.] to gripe hard with the Fist.

CLINCH [of a *Cable*] that Part which is made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

CLINCH'ER, a witty, ingenious Reply, or a Person who makes smart Repartees; also a small Ship or Boat, whose Planks are laid one over another.

CLINCH'ING, the slight calking of a Vessel, when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; the Way of doing this, is by driving a little Oakham into the Sides to keep out the Water.

To CLING [klingre, Dan.] to stick close to.

CLING'Y, clammy, apt to cling.

CLIN'ICE [of Κλινικὸς, Gr.] that Part of Physick which regards Bed-rid People. *L.*

CLIN'ICK } belonging to Bed-rid Per-
CLIN'ICAL } sons.

CLIN'ICUS [Κλινικὸς, Gr.] a Physician or Nurse who attends Bed-rid Patients; also a Bearer who carries the Dead to the Grave. *L.*

To CLINK [Klingen, Teut.] to ring or sound as Metal.

CLINKE, a Key-hole. *Spenc.*

CLINKET, a crafty Fellow. *C.*

CLINOI'DES [among *Anatomists*] are four Processes in the Inside of the *Os Sphenoides*, forming a Cavity called *Cella Turcica*, in the middle of that Bone in which lies the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

CLINQUANT [Klingend, Teut.] sounding, making a clinking Noise. *Shakesp.*

CLI'O [Κλεὼ, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, feigned to be the first Inventress of History, and heroic Poetry.

To CLIP [of klippen, Du.] to cut about or small; also to embrace. *C.*

CLITO'RIS, a Part lying within the Skin in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the Bigness of the *Uvula*, which is seated before; the Substance of it consists of two spungy Bodies, and the End of it is also called *Præputium*.

CLI'VERS, a kind of Herb. *Aparius*, L.

CLOAK } [*Skinner* derives it from Lach,
CLOKE } *Sax.* but *Minshew* of Καλύπτω, Gr. to cover] a Garment; also a Blind, a Cover or Pretence.

Cut your Coat according to your Cloth.

This Proverb contains good Advice to People of several Ranks and Degrees, to balance *Accompts* betwixt their *Expences* and their *Income*, and not to let their Vanity lead them, as we say, *To out-run the Constable*; and so say the *Latins*, *Sumptus sensum ne superet*; and the *French*, *Fol est qui plus depend, que sa rente ne vaut*.

To CLOATH [of Clad, *Sax.* or Kleeder, Dan. Kleeden, L. S.] to furnish or cover with Cloaths; to dress.

To be CLOATHED [of a *Mast*] is when the Sail is so long, as to reach down to the Gratings of the Hatches, so that no Wind can blow below the Sail.

CLOCK [Cluzza, *Sax.* Klocke, Dan. Clocke, Teut. a Bell, *Cloche*, F.] a Device or Machine to measure Time.

A CLOCK, a Beetle or Dor, a Cockchafer.

CLOD [Clud, *Sax.* Klot, *Belg.*] a Lump.

CLOD *Salt* [*Salt-Works*] a Cake which sticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and is taken out in twenty-four Hours.

CLOERE, a Prison or Dungeon. *O.*

CLOFF, the Barrel, Box, Bag, Wrapper, *&c.* in which any Merchandise is contained. See *Clough*.

CLOG [perhaps of *Log*] a Piece of Wood, *&c.* fastened about the Legs of Beasts to keep them from running astray; a Load, Lett or Hindrance.

CLOGS, Pattens without Rings.

CLOIS'TER [*Cloistre*, F. Kloster, Dan. of *Claustrum*, L.] a Place in a Monastery with Piazzas; also the Monastery itself.

To CLOI'STER *up*, to pen or shut up, confine in a Place.

CLOMB } climbed, got up. *Milton.*
CLOMB'EN }

CLOSE [*Clos*, F.] thick, near together; also dark, hidden, reserved.

CLOSE [in *Heraldry*] is when any Bird is drawn in a Coat of Arms with its Wings close down upon it, *i.e.* not displayed, and in a standing Posture.

A CLOSE [of Clyran, *Sax.*] a Conclusion, End, or Issue.

A CLOSE [*Close*, F.] a Piece of Ground fenced or hedged about for Pasturage.

CLOSE *Fights*, Bulk-heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a close Fight, for the Men to stand behind them secure.

CLOSED *behind* [in *Horses*] an Imperfection in the Hind Quarters.

CLOSE [in *Musick*] is either the End of a Strain, called an *imperfect Close*; or the End of a Lesson or Tune, called a *perfect Close*.

To CLOSE [Clyran, *Sax Clorre*, F.] to conclude or end, to agree with; also to tend to healing, or heal up.

To CLOSE *an Accompt*, is to end it, when no more is to be added, by drawing a Line, *&c.*

CLOSE'LY, nearly, immediately.

CLOSE'NESS, the being close or near together, Reservedness.

CLO'SET [of *Close*] a small Apartment in a Room.

CLOS'ET [in *Heraldry*] is the Half of the Bar; the Bar ought to contain the fifth Part of the Escutcheon.

CLOS'ETING, private Consultations or Intrigues of the Cabinet-council of a Prince.

CLOSH, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle, called the *Founder*.

CLOSHE, the Game called Nine-pins, *O.S.* Forbidden by Statute, *anno* 17 *Edw.* IV.

CLOTH [Clad, *Sax.*] the Matter whereof Garments are made.

CLO'THO, one of the three Destinies, feigned to cut the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

CLOTT-*Burr*, a sort of *Plant. Lappa.*

CLOT'TED, thick, in Lumps.

To CLOT'TER [Klotteren, L.S.] to grow thick as Cream, or Blood when cold. *N. C.*

CLOUDS [*Minshew* derives them of *claudere*, L. to shut up, because they shut up the Sun from us; *Somnerus* of Clod, *q.d.* clodded Vapour] are a Congeries chiefly of watery Particles, drawn or sent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air; being computed by some never to be above one-half or three-fourths of a Mile distant from the Earth.

CLOUDS'BERRY, *Pendle-hills* in *Lancashire*; so called, as though they came out of the Clouds.

CLOUD'INESS, the being cloudy: Morosenes.

CLOU'DY, abounding with Clouds, overcast.

CLOVE [Clure, *Sax.*] of Garlick, *&c.*

CLOVES [of Cluj, *Sax.*] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree in the *Eastern* Islands.

CLOVE, a Weight in *Essex*, of Cheese and Butter 8 Pounds, of Wool 7 Pounds.

CLOV'ER *Grass* [of Clæppa, *Sax.* Violets, because the Flower of it resembles Violets in Scent] an excellent Food for Cattle. See *Clover-Grass*.

CLOUGH, an Allowance of two Pounds to every three hundred Weight, for the Turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out Weight when sold by Retail.

CLOUGH [Clough, *Sax.*] a Village between two steep Hills.

CLOUT'ERLY *Fellow* [Kloete, Du. a stupid jolt-head; or of Klouter, Du. thick] a great ill-shapen Fellow.

CLOUTS [with *Husbandmen*] the Axle-tree Clouts are Iron-Plates nailed to the End of the Axle-tree of a Cart or a Waggon, to save it from wearing, and the two Cross-trees that hold the Sides of a Cart together.

CLOUTS [in *Gunnery*] thin Plates of Iron nailed on that Part of the Axle-tree of a Gun-carriage, which comes through the Nave.

CLOUT-*Nails*, are such as are used for nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-trees of Carriages.

CLOWN [of *Colonus*, L. a Husbandman] a Country-fellow; also an unmannerly Person.

CLOWN'ISH, Clown-like, ungenteel, unmannerly, rude.

CLOWN'ISHNESS, Unmannerliness.

CLOWYS, Clove-gilly-flowers. *O.*

To CLOY [*encloyer*, F.] to give one his Fill, to glut, to surfeit.

CLOY'ED [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said *to be cloyed*, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole.

CLOYED } [among *Farriers*] a Horse
ACCLOY'ED } is said to be *cloyed*, when he is pricked with a Nail in shoeing.

A CLUB [Clubbe, *Sax. Clava*, L.] a great thick Stick.

CLUB-*Law* [of Cleopan, *Sax.* to cleave, *q.d.* every Man to pay an equal Share] a paying an equal Share of a Reckoning; also fighting with Clubs.

To CLUCK [Cloccan, *Sax.* Clucken, Teut.] to cry as a Hen in calling her Chickens together.

CLUMB, a Note of Silence. *C.*

CLUMP'ER [Klumpe, Teut.] a Clot or Clod.

To be CLUM'PERED, to be clotted together.

CLUMP'ERTON, a Clown.

CLUMPS, a Numbskull, one void of common Sense.

CLUMPT, lazy, unhandy. *Lanc.*

CLUM'SINESS, Aukwardness, Unhandiness.

CLUM'SY [probably of Lompsch, *Belg.* stupid] short and thick, aukward, unhandy.

CLUNCH } a Substance which is
Blue CLUNCH } found next the Coal; upon sinking the Coal-pits at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*.

CLUNG [of Clingan, *Sax.*] shrunk up with Leanness, half-famished, stuck close together, withered as Fruits may be.

To CLUNG, to dry as Wood does when it is laid up after it is cut.

CLU'NIAC *Monks*, an Order of Monks founded in the Year 900, by *Berno*, Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*.

CLUSH *and Swollen Neck*, a Distemper in Cattle, when their Necks are swelled and raw.

CLUM'SED, clumsy-headed. *Chauc.*

CLUS'TER [Cluꝑtep, *Sax.*] a Bunch of Grapes, Figs, *&c.* also a Heap of several Things.

CLUS'TERY, full of Clusters.

CLU'TA, Clouted-shoes, or Horse-shoes; also Strakes of Iron with which Cart-wheels are shod. *O. L.*

CLUTA'RIUM [*Clouterie*, F.] a Smithery or Forge, where such Iron Shoes are made. *O. L.*

To CLUTCH, to clinch the Fist.

CLUTCHES, clinched Hands; as also *in his Clutches*, i. e. Possession.

To CLUT'TER [klottern, L. S.] to make a noise or hurly-burly.

A CLUT'TER [Cleaꝑun, *Sax.*] a Bustle, a Stir. *N. C.*

To CLY *the Jere*, to be whipped. *Cant.*

CLYMBE, Noise. *O.*

CLYS'SUS [in *Chymistry*] a long Digestion and Union of oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) in order to make a Composition of them; also an Extraction or Union of the more subtile Parts of any Plants; also a Medicine of the most active Part of any Ingredient.

CLYS'TER [*Clystere*, F. Κλυστὴρ, Gr.] a fluid Medicine of different Qualities, to be injected into the Bowels by the Fundament, *L.*

To CLYS'TERIZE, to give a Clyster.

CLY'TO, a Title of Honour, anciently given in *England* to the King's Son.

CNOUT'S *Delf* [q. d. *Canutus*'s Ditch] a Ditch made by *Canutus* the *Dane*, between *Ramsey* and *Whittlesey*, to abate the Fury of the Sea in those Parts, his Sons and his Servants having been in danger of being cast away there; it was also called *Swords Delf*, because it was marked out with their Swords.

COACCION, Constraint. *Chauc.*

To COACER'VATE [*coacervare*, L.] to heap together, or raise in Heaps. *L.*

COACERVA'TION, a heaping up together. *L.*

A COACH [*Coche*, F. and Span. Kutsche, Teut.] a large sort of Chariot.

COACT'ION, a Compulsion, Constraint, Force. *L.*

COADJUTOR [*Coadjuteur*, F.] a Fellow-helper, an Assistant.

To COADJU'VATE [*coadjuvare*, L.] to help or assist together.

COADUNA'TION, an uniting, or gathering together into one. *L.*

To COA'GITATE [*coagitare*, L.] to move or stir together.

COAGMENTA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is a melting any Matter by casting in Powders, and afterwards making it concrete or solid.

To COAG'ULATE [*coaguler*, F. *coagulare*, L.] to congeal, curdle, thicken.

To COAGULA'TE [*chymically*] to give a Consistence to Liquids, to make what was thin thick.

COAGULA'TION, a curdling, *&c.* F. of *L.*

COAGULATION [in *Chymistry*] a reducing any Liquid to a thicker Substance.

COAG'ULUM [in *Surgery*] a curdled Substance, growing in the Hollow of a disjointed Bone.

To COAKS [of *Coq*, F.] to fawn upon, or soothe up.

COAL [Col, *Sax.* Kaalen, L. S. Kohlen, Teut. probably of *Calendo*, L. warming] a mineral Fuel.

COAL *Fire*, a Heap of Fire-wood for Sale, so much as will make a Load of Coals, when burnt. *C.*

COAL *Mouse*, a kind of Bird.

To COALES'CE [*coalescere*, L.] to grow together, or close together again.

COALES'CENCE } [in *Philosophy*] the
COALES'CENCY } cleaving or uniting together of the small fine Parts which compose any natural Body.

COALES'CENCE [*Surgery*] the closing of a Wound; the growing together again of any Parts which before were separated. *L.*

COAL'TERN *Fevers*, are such as when two come together periodically, the one invades as the other goes off alternately.

COAM'INGS [of the *Hatches*] are the Planks or Frame in a Ship which raise the Hatches above the Decks.

COAN [of the Island *Choos*] *adj.* is frequently applied to *Hippocrates*, or any thing relating to him or his Writings, he having been born at *Choos*.

COANGUSTA'TION, a making one thing strait or narrow by another. *L.*

COAPTA'TION, a fitting together. *L.*

COARCTA'TION, a straitning, a pressing together. *L.*

COARD. See *Cord of Wood.*

COARTED, compelled. *Chauc.*

COARTICULA'TION, a joining of Bones. *L.*

COAST [*Coste*, F.] a Country lying on the Sea, a Sea-shore.

To COAST *along*, to sail along the Sea-coast.

COASTING, is sailing within Sight of Land, or within Soundings between them.

COASTING [in *Husbandry*] is the transplanting a Tree, and placing the same Side to the South, East, *&c.* which grew that way where it stood before.

COAT [Cote, *Sax.* of Kaate, a Hut, L. S.] a Fold for Sheep; also a Hut or Cottage.

COAT [*Cotte*, F. *Cotta*, Ital.] a Man's outward Garment; also the Woman's Petticoat.

COAT [in *Anatomy*] is the membranous Cover of any Part of the Body, as the Coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins, and Nerves, *&c.*

COAT *of Mail*, a Piece of Armour made in Form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron Rings.

COAT [in a *Ship*] Pieces of tarred Canvas put about the Mast at the Partners; and also about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there.

To COATH [Cobe, *Sax.*] to swoon or faint. *Linc.*

COB, a rich and covetous Wretch; also a foreign Coin.

A COB, a Wicker-basket to carry upon the Arm. *C.*

COB [Coppe, *Sax.*] a Sea Fowl.

COBBLE, a Pebble. *C.*

To COB'BLE [kobbelen, L. S. of *copulare*, L. to pin together] to botch, or do bunglingly.

COBBLE *Colter*, a Turkey.

To COBBLE *with Stones*, to throw Stones at. *C.*

A COB'BLER [Cobbler, Dan. to mend Shoes] one who mends old Shoes; also a bungling Workman.

COBCY, stout, brisk, or hearty. *C.*

COBS, Balls or Pellets with which Fowls are crammed.

A COB'WEB *Morning*, a misty Morning. *Norfolk.*

COBWEB, a Web made by Spiders.

CO'CA } a Cogge, or little Boat. *O. L.*
COCU'LA }

CO'CACLE, a Device the Fishermen of *Shrewsbury* have, made of split Sallow-twigs, and next the Water covered with an Ox-hide, in which a Man sits, rows with one Hand, and manages his Net, Angle, or other Fishing-tackle with the other.

CO'CAO *Nut*. See *Cacao*.

COCCI'GIS *Os* } [among *Anatomists*] a car-
COC'CYX } tilaginous Kind of Bone, joined to the Extremity of the *Os Sacrum*, so called because in Shape it is something like a Cuckow's Bill. *L.*

COCCIFE'ROUS [of *Coccus*, a Berry, and *fero*, to beat, *L.*] all those Plants or Trees are so called that bear Berries.

COCCI'NIAN [of *Coccus*, L.] of a Crimson or Scarlet Dye.

COC'CISM, the old silly Tune like a Cukasory. *Stilling fleet.*

COCH [in *Physicians Bills*] signifies *Cochleare*, L. *i. e.* a Spoonful.

COCHENE'AL [*Cochenille*, F. of *Cochinilla*, L.] a rich Drug used in dying Scarlet, *&c.*

COCH'LEA [in *Anatomy*] is the last Cavity of the Ear, and resembles the Shell of a Snail.

A COCK [Cocce, *Sax.* *Coc*, F. Kock, Dan.] a Fowl; also the Pin of a Dial or Gun; the Needle of a Balance; also the wrought Piece which covers the Balance in a Clock or Watch.

To COCK'ER, to indulge or pamper.

COCK *of Hay* [*q. d.* a Cop of Hay, a Coppe, *Sax.* a Top] a Heap of Hay.

COCK-*a-hoop* [*Coqu-a-hupe*, i. e. Cock with a Cope-crest or Comb, *F.*] all upon the Spur; standing upon high Terms.

COCK *on Hoop* [*i. e.* the Spiggot or Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Barrel of Ale stunned, *i. e.* drank without Intermission] at the Height of Mirth and Jollity.

COCK'AL, a sort of Play.

COCK *Apparel* [q. d. *quelque Apparel*, F.] great Pomp. *Linc.*

COCK'ATRICE [*Coquetris*, F.] a sort of Serpent, otherwise called a *Basilisk*.

COCK-*Brained*, giddy-brained, hair-brained, rash.

COCK *Feather* [in *Archery*] is that Feather of the Shaft which stands upright in due notching.

COCK-*Pit*, a Place where Cocks fight.

COCK-*Pit* [in a *Man of War*] is a Place on the lower Floor or Deck, abaft the Main Capstan, lying between the Platform or Orlop, and the Steward's Room, where are Partitions for the Purser, the Surgeon and his Mate.

COCK-*Roads*, a Net chiefly for the catching of Woodcocks.

COCK-*Roches*, a kind of Insect.

COCK-*Swain* } an Officer of a Ship who
COCK'SON } takes care of the Cock-boat, Barge, or Shallop, with all its Furniture, and is in readiness, with his Crew, to man the Boat upon all Occasions.

COCK *Thropled Horse*, one whose Throple or Wind-pipe is so long that he cannot fetch his Breath so easily as others do which are loose thropled.

COCKS *Walk*, a Place where a Cock is bred, and where, commonly, no other Cock comes.

COCK'ERMOUTH, a Town in *Cumberland*, 226 Miles N.W. from *London*.

COCK'ET, brisk, malapert.

COCKET } a Custom-house Seal; also a
COKET } Parchment sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Customs to Merchants, as a Warrant that their Goods are customed.

COCKET-*Bread*, the finest sort of Wheaten Bread.

COCK'ETTATA *Lana*, Wool duly entered at the Custom-house and Cocketed, or allowed to be exported. *O. L.*

COCKET'TUM } the Office at the Cu-
COCKE'TUM } stom-house, where the Goods to be exported are entered.

COCK'ING-*Cloth*, a Frame made of coarse Canvas tanned, with two Sticks set a-cross to keep it out, having a Hole to look out at, and to put the Nozzel of a short Gun through for the shooting of Pheasants, *&c.*

COCK'INGTON, a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from great Cock-fightings kept there.

COCK'LE [Coccle, *Sax.*] a Weed, otherwise called Corn-campion.

COCK'LE [*Coque*, F.] a Shell-fish.

To COCK'LE, to pucker, shrink, or wrinkle up as some Cloth does.

COCKLE *Stairs*, Winding-stairs.

COCK'NEY [some derive it from the Tale of a Citizen's Son, who knew not the Language of a Cock, but called it *Neighing*; others from being *Cockered*; others of *Coquin*, F. a slothful Person, the Citizens generally leading a less active Life than Country-people] a Nick-name given to one who is born and bred in the City of *London*, or within the Sound of *Bow* Bell; also a Foundling-child born in the City.

COCK'REL [*Cocket*, F.] a young Cock bred for Fighting.

COCO-*Tree*, an *Indian* Tree, much like a Date-tree, the Nut of which contains a sweet Liquor, like Milk or Cream, and of a pleasant Taste; the inner Rind may be eaten like Artichokes, and the outward is a Material for large Cables.

COCK'QUEAN } [Kochin, Teut. or of
COT'QUEAN } *Coqua*, L, a She-cook] a Man that playeth the Cook among Women.

COC'TIBLE [*coctibilis*, L. of *coctum*, L.] easy to be boiled.

COC'TION [of *coctum*, L.] a Boiling; also a Digestion in the Stomach. *L.*

CO'CULA } a small Drinking-cup in the
CO'CULUM } Shape of a Boat. *O. L.*

COCULUS *Indicus*, a poisonous narcotick Berry, made use of by Poachers to intoxicate Fish, so that they may be taken out of the Water with the Hand; called *Baccæ Piscatoriæ*, Fishers Berries.

COD [Codde, *Sax.* Kodde, Du.] a Husk or Shell; the Bag containing the Testicles of a Male; also a kind of Sea-fish.

A COD [Codde, a Bag] a Pillow, a Pincod, a Pincushion; a Horse-cod, Horse-collar. *C.*

COD-*Ware*, Grain or Seed contained in Cods, as Beans, Pease, *&c.*

CODE [*Codex*, L. a Book or Roll, from *Caudex*, L. the Trunk of a Tree; because anciently their Books were made of Wood] a Volume of the Civil Law, which the Emperor *Justinian* collected from all the Pleas and Answers of the ancient Lawyers (which were in loose Scrolls, or Sheets of Parchment or Paper) and compiled them into a Book, which he called *Codex*.

CO'DIA [among *Botanists*] the Top or Head of any Plant; but is, by way of Preeminence, attributed to the Poppy.

COD'ICIL [*Codicille*, F. *Codicillus*, L.] a Supplement to a Will or other Writing.

CODIN'IAC [*Codignac*, F. *Cydoniatum*, L.] Quiddeny, or Marmalade of Quinces.

COD'LIN [of Coddle, *q. d. Pomum Coctile*] an Apple proper to be coddled or stewed.

CODOSCE'LÆ [with *Falopius*] Venereal Buboes in the Groin.

COE [of Koy, L. S. a Cabbin] among *Miners*, is a little Lodgment they make for themselves under-ground, as they work lower and lower.

COE'CUM [in *Anatomy*] the blind Gut.

COEFFI'CIENT [*coefficiens*, L. of *con*, i. e. *cum*, and *efficio*] that which causes, makes, or brings to pass together with another.

COEFFI'CIENT [in *Algebra*] the known Quantity that is multiplied in any of the unknown Terms of the Equation.

COEFFI'CIENT *of any generating Term* [in *Fluxions*] is the Quantity which arises by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity.

COE'LIAC *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] is that which arises from the Trunk of the great Artery, and spreads itself toward the Ventricle and Liver.

COELIAC *Passion* [of Κοιλία, Gr. the Belly] is a Loosenesss wherein the Meat is either wholly changed, or in Part, is ejected, without any Chylification.

COELIAC *Vein*, is that which runs into the *Intestinum rectum*.

COE'LOMA [Κοιλώμα, Gr.] a hollow round Ulcer in the horny Tunicle of the Eye. *L.*

COE'LUM [among *Anatomists*] is the Cavity of the Eye towards the Corner. *L.*

COE'METERY [Κοιμητήριον, Gr.] a Burying-place, a Church-yard.

COEMP'TION, a buying of Things.

COE'NOBITES [*Cœnobite*, L. of κοινὸς, common, and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] Monasticks, Jews or Christians, which had all Things in common by way of religious Conversation. *F.*

COENO'BIARCH [Κοινοβιάρχης, of κοινὸς, βίος, and ἄρχων, a chief Governor, *Gr.*] the Prior of a Monastery.

COENOBI'TICK, of or belonging to the monastical Way of living in common.

COE'NOBY [*Cœnobium*, L. of κοινός, common, and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] a living in common, or like Monks, *&c.*

COENOS'ITY [*Cœnositas*, L.] Filthiness, Muddiness.

COE'QUAL [*Coequal*, F. of *Coequalis*, L.] equal to one another, as Fellows and Partners are.

COER'CIBLE [*coercibilis*, L.] that may be restrained, or held in.

COER'TION [*Coercio*, L.] a keeping in, or restraining.

COER'CIVE, serving to keep in, or restrain. *L.*

COESSEN'TIAL [of *con* and *essentialis*, L.] of the same Essence with another.

COETA'NEOUS [of *con* and *ætas*, L.] of the same Age, living together at the same Time.

COE-

COETER'NAL [*coeternel*, F. of *con* and *æternus*, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well as another.

COE'VAL [of *con* and *ævum*, L.] of the same Age or Duration with another.

COEXIS'TENT [of *con* and *existens*, L.] having an Existence or Being at the same time with another.

COF'FEE [Chouaua, *Arab.*] a Drink well known, made of a Berry brought chiefly from *Turkey*, &c.

COF'FER [Coffen, *Sax. Coffre*, F. Kuffer, Teut.] a Chest or Trunk; also a long square Box or Trough, in which Tin-ore is broken to pieces in a Stamping-mill.

COFFER [in *Fortification*] is a hollow Trench or Lodgment cut in the Bottom of a dry Ditch.

COF'FER [in *Architecture*] the lower Part of the Cornice.

COF'FERER, is the second Officer in the King's Houshold, next under the Comptroller; he hath the Oversight of the other Officers, and pays them their Wages.

COF'FIN [*Coffre*, F. Cope, *Sax.* a Hole, &c.] a Case for a dead Body; also the hollow Part of a Horse's Hoof.

To COF'FRIN, to put in a Coffer or Chest. *Chauc.*

To COG [*coqueliner*, of *Coque*, F. a Shell] to soothe up or flatter; to cheat at Dice-play.

CO'GENT [*cogens*, L.] pressing, enforcing, strong.

COG'GA } a sort of Sea-vessel or Ship, a
COG'GO } Cock-boat. *O. L.*

COG'GLE }
COB'BLE } a small Fishing-boat. *C.*

CO'GITABLE [*cogitabilis*, L.] that may be thought on.

COGITA'BUND [*cogitabundus*, L.] full of Thought, deeply thoughtful.

To CO'GITATE [*cogitare*, L.] to think or muse upon.

COGITA'TION, the Action of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind. *L.*

COGITA'TIVE [*cogitativus*, L.] thoughtful.

COGITA'TIVELY, thoughtfully, considerately.

COGNA'TE [*cognatus*, L.] near of kin, allied unto, very like.

COGNA'TION [in *Civil Law*] the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both descended from the same Father.

COG'NISANCE [*Connoissance*, F. of *Cognitio*, L.] Knowledge.

COG'NISANCE [in *Heraldry*] the same with Crest, which in every Atchievement helps to marshal and set off a Coat of Arms.

COG'NISANCE [in *Law*] the Hearing of a Thing judicially; also an Acknowledgment of a Fine.

COG'NISANCE *of a Plea*, a Privilege, which a Corporation has to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Bounds of the Franchise.

COGNISEE' } [*Law Term*] a Person to
CONNISEE' } whom a Fine is acknowledged.

COGNISO'R } [*Law Term*] one who ac-
CONNUSO'R } knowledgeth or passeth a Fine of Lands and Tenements to another.

COGNI'TION, a knowing or judging of a Thing. *L.*

COGNITIONIBUS *admittendis*, is a Writ to a Justice, or other Person who hath Power to take a Fine, and having taken Acknowledgment of a Fine, defers to certify it in the Court of Common-Pleas, requiring him to do it.

To COGNOM'INATE [*cognominare*, L.] to give a Sirname to any.

COGNOS'CENCE [of *cognoscere*, L.] Knowledge.

COGNOS'CITIVE, of, or pertaining to Knowledge.

COGS, the Teeth of a Mill-wheel; also a sort of Boats used on the River *Humber*.

COG-*Ware*, coarse Cloths, anciently used in the North of *England*.

COG-*Men*, Dealers in such Cloth.

To COHAB'IT [*cohabiter*, F. *cohabitare*, L.] to dwell together, especially as Man and Wife do.

COHABITA'TION, a cohabiting or dwelling together. *L.*

CO'HEIR [*Coheritier*, F. of *Cohæres*, L.] a joint Heir with another.

COHEIR'ESS, a Woman who shares Inheritance with another.

To COHE'RE [*cohærere*, L.] to stick or cleave to, to hang together well, to agree.

COH'ERENCE } [*Cohærentia*, L.] a stick-
COHE'RENCY } ing, cleaving, or hanging together; an Agreement. *F.*

COHE'RENT [*cohærens*, L.] Discourses are said to be so, when there is a proper Connection and Agreement between their Parts.

COHE'SION [*Cohæsio*, L.] a sticking or cleaving together.

COHESION [in *Natural Philosophy*] is that Principle, whatever it be, which makes the Parts of the Body cohere and stick to one another.

To COHIB'IT [*cohibere*, L.] to restrain, to curb.

COHIBI'TION, a keeping in, or restraining. *L.*

To COHO'BATE [among *Chymists*] is to repeat the Distillation of the same Liquor, having poured it on again upon the Dregs which remain in the Vessel.

COHOBA'TION, a repeated Distillation of the same Liquor.

CO'HORT [*Cohorte*, F. of *Cohors*, L.] among the *Romans*, was ordinarily a Band of 500 Men, or 10th Part of a Legion.

COHORTA'TION, an Exhortation or Encouraging another.

COIF [*Coiffe*, F.] a ſort of Hood or Cap for the Head.

Serjeants of the COIF, a Title of Serjeants at Law, from the Coif of Lawn they formerly wore on their Heads under their Caps; but now upon the hinder Part of their Wigs.

To keep a COIL [perhaps of Kollern, Teut. to chide] to make a Noiſe, Clutter, or Buſtle.

A COIL, a Clutter, Noiſe, or Tumult; alſo the Breech of a great Gun.

To COIL *a Cable* [*Sea Term*] to wind it about in Form of a Ring, the ſeveral Circles lying one upon another.

COIL'ING *of the Stud*, is the firſt making Choice of a Colt or young Horſe for Service.

COILONS [of *Couillon*, or *Couilles*, F.] Stones, Teſticles. *Chauc.*

COIN [*Coin*, F. perhaps of *Cuneus*, L. a Wedge, εἰκὼν, Gr. an Image, becauſe it hath the Figure of the Prince's Head upon it; and ſome will have it from *Cunna*, Span. to coin] any ſort of ſtamped Money.

COIN'CIDENT [*Coincidens*, L.] a happening together, a falling in with: Thus, in *Geometry*, ſuch Figures, which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another, are called coincident Figures.

COINCLU'DED [of *con* and *incluſus*, L.] ſhut in together with.

COINDICATIONS [in *Phyſicks*] are Signs which do not indicate by themſelves alone, but, together with other Things and Circumſtances, aſſiſt the Phyſician to form a Judgment of the Diſeaſe.

COINES } [in *Architecture*] the Corner of
QUINES } Walls.

Ruſtick COINS, Stones ſticking out of a Wall for new Buildings to be joined to it.

COINS } [among *Gunners*] large
QUOINES } Wedges of Wood for the levelling, raiſing, or lowering of a Piece of Ordnance; alſo ſmaller Wedges uſed by *Printers*.

COINS } [on *Ship-board*] Pieces
Canting COINS } of Wood to lay between Caſks.

Standing COINS, Pipe-ſtaves or Billets to make Caſks faſt.

COINT, ſtrange. *C.*

COIR, a kind of Flax in *Eaſt-India*.

COIS'TREL, a young Lad.

COITION [*Coit*, F. of *Coitus*, L. of *con* and *eo*] an aſſembling or meeting together; a mutual Tendency of Bodies towards one another. or as the Iron and Loadſtone; alſo carnal Copulation.

COI'TION *of the Moon* [among *Aſtronomers*] is when the Moon is in the ſame Sign and Degree of the Zodiack with the Sun.

COITS } a ſort of Iron Rings or Horſe-
QUOITS } ſhoes to play with.

COKE, Pit-coal or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal. *Linc.*

COKES, a meer Fool, a Ninny.

CO'LANDER } [of *Couloir*, F.] a Veſſel
CULLANDER } full of Holes, ſerving to ſtrain any Liquid through.

COLA'TION, a ſtraining, a paſſing through a Strainer. *L.*

COLATURE is that which after boiling is percolated or ſtrained through a Sieve or Cloth. *L.*

COL'CHESTER [Colceaſtren, *Sax.* from the River *Coln*] the principal Town in *Eſſex*.

COL'COTAL [among *Chymiſts*] is the dry Subſtance which remains after Diſtillation of Vitriol, commonly called *Caput mortuum*.

COL'COTHAR [with *Chymiſts*] Vitriol calcined, or burnt a good while over a ſtrong Fire, which is very good for ſtanching Blood, when applied to a Wound, *&c.*

COLE } [Copl, *Sax.* of *Caulis*, L. Kohl,
CALE } Teut.] Coleworts. *C.*

COLD [Ceald, *Sax.* Kold, Dan. Kalt, Teut.] one of the primary Qualities of Bodies, and is ſuch a State of the minute Parts of any Body, in which they are more ſlowly or faintly agitated, than thoſe of the Organ of Feeling; ſo that it is only a relative Term, the ſame Body being liable to be pronounced Hot or Cold, as its Particles are in a greater or leſſer Motion than thoſe of the ſenſitory Organs.

COLD'SHIRE *Iron*, is ſuch as is brittle when it is cold.

COLE'BROOK [ſo called from the River *Cole*, becauſe it is here parted into four Currents, but is joined together by four Bridges] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, 17 Miles W. from *London*.

COLE'HAM [of the River *Cole*, and Þam, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Middleſex*.

CO'LENS *Earth*, a ſort of Colour for Painting.

CO'LET } that Part of a Ring where the
COLLET } Stone is ſet. *F.*

COLFOX, a black Fox. *O.*

COL'IBERTS [probably of *Libertus*, L.] Tenants or Villains made free; Perſons of a middle Condition between Servants and Freemen.

CO'LIBUS, the humming Bird, which makes a Noiſe like a Whirl-wind, tho' it be no bigger than a Fly: It feeds on Dew, has an admirable beauty of Feathers, a Scent as ſweet as that of Muſk or Ambergreaſe.

CO'LIC [*Colique*, F. of *Colica*, L. of Κολικὴ, Gr.] a violent Pain of the *Abdomen*, taking its Name from the Gut *Colon*, the principal Part affected.

CO'LING, a long pale Apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

To COLL [*accollier*, F. of *Collum*, L. the Neck] to embrace about the Neck.

COL'LA [Κόλλα, Gr.] Glue; any thing glutinous, or of the Nature of Glue.

COLLABEFAC'TION, a deſtroying, waſting, or decaying. *L.*

COLLAPSED [*collapſus*, L.] fallen to Decay, ruined.

COLLAP'SION, a falling together. *L.*

COLLAR *Collier*, F. of *collare*, L.] the upper Part of a Band or Doublet; alſo a Ring made of Metal to put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, *&c.* alſo Harneſs for a Cart or Draught-horſe.

COLLAR [of a *Ship*] is a Rope faſtened about her Beak-head, unto which a Pulley, called the Dead-Man's-Eye, is fixed, that holds her Fore-ſtay; alſo one about the Main-maſt Head, called the Collar or Garland, which is wound about there to ſave the Shrouds from galling.

COLLAR *of S's*, an Ornament for the Neck, worn by the Knights of the Garter.

To COLLAR [in *Wreſtling*] is to lay hold on the Adverſary's Collar.

COLLAR-*Days*, Feſtival Days, whereon the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of *S's*.

COL'LARAGE, a Tax or Fine laid for Collars of Wine-drawing Horſes.

To COL'LATE [*collationer*, F. *collatum*, L.] to beſtow a ſpiritual Living; to compare or examine; as, to collate Books, is to examine if they be perfect.

COLLA'TERAL [*collateralis*, L.] that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes ſideways, not direct, on one Side: Thus Collateral Preſſure is a Preſſure ſide-ways, and Collateral Relations are Brothers and Siſters Children, and thoſe that deſcend from them. *F.*

COLLAT'ERAL *Security*, is a Bond that is made over and beſide the Deed itſelf, for the Performance of Covenants between Man and Man.

COLLA'TION, a handſome Treat or Entertainment. *F.* Alſo a collating or comparing together. *F.*

COLLA'TION [of a *Benefice*] is the beſtowing a Church-living by a Biſhop, who has it in his own Gift.

COLLATION [of *Seals*] is when one Seal was ſet upon the Back of another upon the ſame Libel, in old Deeds.

COLLA'TIONE *facta unius poſt mortem alterius*, a Writ which enjoins the Juſtices of the Common-pleas to ſend out their Writ to a Biſhop, to admit a Clerk in the Place of another preſented by the King, who died during the Suit between the King and the Biſhop's Clerk.

COLLATIONE *Hermitagii*, a Writ whereby the King was wont to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

COLLATI'TIOUS [*collatitius*, L.] done by Conference or Contribution of many.

COLLA'TIVE [*collativus*, L.] conferred together.

A COLLA'TIVE [*Collativum*, L.] a Benevolence of the People to the King, *&c.*

To COLLAUD' [*collaudare*, L.] to commend or praiſe together with others.

COLLEA'GUE [*Collegue*, F. *Collega*, of *con* and *legatus*, L.] a Fellow, a Co-partner in any Office.

A COL'LECT [*Collecte*, F. *Collectum*, L.] a ſhort Prayer, with the Epiſtle and Goſpel, appropriated to any particular Day or Occaſion in the Church.

To COLLECT' [*colliger*, F. *colligere*, L.] to gather or pick up.

COLLECTA'NEOUS [*collectaneus*, L.] gathering out of ſeveral Things or Places.

COLLEC'TION, a gathering together or picking up: Things gathered together or picked up; as a Collection of Books, *&c.* an Inference or Concluſion. *F.* of *L.*

COLLECTION *of Light* [in *Aſtrology*] is when two principal *Significators* caſt their Aſpect to a more dignified Planet, and do not behold each other.

COLLECTI'TIOUS [*collectitius*, L.] gathered up and down.

COLLECTIVE [*collectivus*, L.] that is gathered together into one, comprehenſive, apt to gather.

COLLECC'TIVE *Noun* [with *Grammarians*] is a Word that comprehends many Perſons or Things in the ſingular Number; as a *Multitude, a Company, a Troop*, &c.

COL'LEGE [*Collegium*, L. of *Collega*] a Company or Society of Perſons of the ſame Profeſſion; alſo the Building where they live. *F.*

COL'LEGE [of *Phyſicians*] a Corporation of *Phyſicians* in *London*.

COLLE'GER } [*collegiatus*, L.] a Fel-
COLLE'GIATE } low, Member, or Student of a College.

COLLE'GIAL [*collegialis*, L.] belonging to a College.

COLLE'GIATE *Church*, is one endowed for a Society, Body Corporate, of a Dean, *&c.* and Prebendaries or Canons, *&c.*

COLLEGUE. See *Colleague*.

COLL'ERED [in *Heraldry*] wearing a Collar.

COL'LERY, a Store-houſe for Coals.

COL'LET [a Diminutive of *Nicholas*] a Sirname.

COLLET'ICKS, Medicines that conglutinate, or glue together as it were. *P. T.*

COLLI'CIÆ [in *Anatomy*] the joining of the *Puncta Lachrymalia* into one Paſſage. *L.*

To COL'LIDE [*collidere*, L.] to beat, knock, or bruiſe together; to daſh one againſt another.

COL'LIER [Kohler, L. S.] one who deals or works in Coals; alſo a Ship that is loaded with Coals.

To

To COL'LIGATE [*colligare*, L.] to bind together.

To COL'LIMATE [*collimare*, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COLLIMA'TION, an aiming at. *L.*

To COLLIN'EATE [*collineare*, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COLLI'NES, [of *Collis*, L.] little Hills, Hillocks. *F.*

COL'LINESS, Blackness or Dawbedness with Coals or Soot.

COL'LING, embracing about the Neck. *Chauc.*

COL'LINS [diminutive of *Nicholas*] a Sirname.

COLLI'QUAMENT [*colliquamentum*, L.] that which is melted.

COLLI'QUATED [*colliquatus*, L.] melted or dissolved.

COLLIQUA'TION, a melting or dissolving any thing by Heat. *L.*

COLLI'QUATIVE *Fever*, one attended with a *Diarrhœa*, or profuse Sweats, from too lax a Contexture of the Fluids.

COLLIRID'IANS, a Sect of Hereticks who worshipped the Virgin *Mary* as a Goddess, and offered Sacrifice to her.

COLLIS'ION, a dashing or striking one Body against another. *F.* of *L.*

COLLISTRI'GIATED, pillory'd. *L.*

COLLISTRI'GIUM } [a Pillory or Pair of
COLLISTRI'DIUM } Stocks. *O. L.*

COLLOCA'TION, a placing or setting in Order. *F.* of *L.*

COL'LOCK, a Pale with one Handle. *O.*

To COLLO'GUE [*colloqui*, L.] to flatter, coax, or soothe up.

COL'LOP [perhaps of Κολαφος, Gr. a flat Piece of Flesh] a Cut or Slice of Flesh Meat.

COL'LOQUY [*Colloque*, F. *Colloquium*, L.] a talking together, a Conference.

COLLUCTA'TION } a struggling toge-
COLLUC'TANCY } ther, or wrestling. *L.*

To COLLU'DE [*colluder*, F. *colludere*, L.] to plead by Covin, with Intent to deceive.

COLLU'SION, Deceit, Cozenage. *L.*

COLLU'SION [in *Law*] a fraudulent Contrivance, or Compact between two or more Parties, to bring an Action one against the other, for some deceitful End; or to the Prejudice of the Right of a third Person. *L.*

COLLU'SORY [*Collusoire*, F.] done by Covin and Collusion.

COLLU'THEANS [so called from one *Colluthus*] Hereticks in the fourth Century, who confounded the Evil of Punishment with the Evil of Sin, saying that the former did not proceed from God any more than the latter; denied episcopal Ordination, *&c.*

COL'LY [of Cole, or Coal] the Black or Soot on the Outside of a Pot or Kettle.

To COL'LY, to dawb with Colly or Soot, *&c.* to smut.

To COLLY [of a *Hawk*] when is said *to colly*, when she stretches out her Neck straight forward.

COLLY-FLOWER [Caplpynt, *Sax.*] a sort of Cabbage Plant.

COLLY'RIUM, [Κολλύριον, Gr.] any liquid Medicine designed to cure Diseases in the Eyes. *L.*

COLO'BOMA [Κολόβωμα, Gr.] a preternatural growing together of the Lips, Eye-lids, *&c.* or the adhering of the Ears to the Head preternaturally. *L.*

CO'LON [Κῶλον, Gr. a Member] the second of the great Guts; a Point in Grammar, marked thus (:) which shews that the Sentence is perfect or entire, but the Sense still depending or continuing on.

COLONA'DE [in *Architecture*] a Range of Pillars running quite round a Building, and standing within the Walls of it.

COL'ONEL [*Colonel*, F. of *Colonello*, Ital.] the chief Commander of a Regiment of Horse or Foot.

COL'ONY [*Colonie*, F. of *Colonia*, L.] a Plantation; a Company of People transplanted from one Place to another, in order to cultivate and inhabit it.

COLOPHONI'A } any Pitch or Rosin
COLOFONI'A } made by the Exhalation, or drawing off the thinner Parts of terebinthinous Juices.

COLOQUIN'TIDA, the bitter Apple, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taste. *L.*

COLORA'TION, a Colouring. *L.*

COLORA'TION [with *Chymists*] the brightening of Gold or Silver.

COLORET'IC, of or pertaining to Colours. *Shakesp.*

COLOSS' } [*Colosse*, F. of Κολοσσός,
COLOS'SUS } Gr. a large Statue, representing a Giant, as that of the Sun at *Rhodes*, seventy Cubits high, between whose Legs Ships sailed.

COLOS'SEAN, large, like a Colossus.

COLOSTRA'TION, a Disease in young Calves, *&c.* caused by sucking the Beastings or first Milk.

COL'OUR [*Couleur*, F. *Color*, L.] that Sensation we perceive when we look upon any coloured Body; or that Quality in any Body which is the Occasion of that Sensation; also Complexion or Looks; also Pretence or Shew.

COLOUR [in a *Law-Sense*] is a Plea that is probable, tho' really false, put in with an Intent to draw the Trial of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges.

COL'OURABLE, fair, plausible.

COL'OUR *of Office*, an evil or unjust Act committed by the Countenance of an Officer.

To COL'OUR [*colorer*, F. *colorare*, L.] to give Colour to; to cloke, to excuse; to blush.

To COL'OUR *Strangers Goods*, is when a Freeman permits a Foreigner to enter Goods

in his Name at the Cuſtom-houſe, to pay but ſingle Duty, when he ought, by Law, to pay double.

COL'OURS, the Banner of a Company of Soldiers; alſo thoſe Enſigns which are placed at the Sterns and Poops of Ships, to ſhew of what Country or Part they are.

COLP [*Golpe*, Span.] a Blow; alſo a Bit of any thing.

COLPA'RE *Arbores*, to lop, to top Trees. *O. L.*

COLPATU'RA } the cutting or lopping of
CULPATU'RA } Trees, a Treſpaſs within a Foreſt. *O. L.*

COL'SON [q. d. *Nicholas*'s Son] a Sirname.

COLT [Colt, *Sax.*] a young Horſe, Mare, or Aſs.

COLT *Evil*, a preternatural Swelling in the Pizzle and Cods of Horſes.

COL'TER [Cultor, *Sax. Couter*, F. Kouter, Du. of *Culter*, L.] a Piece of Iron in a Plough which cuts up the Ground.

COLTS *Foot*, an Herb. *Tuſſilago*, L.

COLUM'BARY [*Columbier*, F. of *Columbarium*, L.] a Dove-houſe or Pigeon-houſe.

COLUM'BINE [*Columbinus*, L.] Dove-like, or pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

COL'UMBINE [*Columbine*, F. *Columbina*, L.] a Plant bearing pretty Flowers of divers Colours. *Aquilegia.*

COLUME'LIA, an Inflammation of the *Uvula*, when it is extended in Length like a little Column.

COLUMN [*Colonne*, F. of *Columna*, L.] a round Pillar to bear up or beautify a Building.

COLUMN [in *Architecture*] is properly that round long Cylinder, or Part of a Pillar, which is called the *Shaft*, *Trunk*, &c. and reacheth from the Aſtragal of the Baſe to the Capital.

COLUMN [in the *Military Art*] is the long File or Row of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army in its March.

COLUMN [among *Printers*] is a Part of a Page divided by a Line, as this is, into two Columns, and others into three, four, &c.

COLUM'NA *Naſi* [in *Anatomy*] the fleſhy Part of the Noſe, jutting out in the Middle, near the upper Lip.

COLUM'NA *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muſcles and Tendons by which the Heart is contracted and dilated. *L.*

COLUM'NA, *Oris* [in *Anatomy*] the *Uvula* or little Piece of Fleſh in the Palate of the Mouth. *L.*

COLUM'NÆ *Herculis* [the Pillars of *Hercules*, L.] two Mountains oppoſite one to another, in the Mouth of the Straits of *Gibraltar.*

COLUMPNE, a Column, a Pillar. *Chauc.*

COLURES [*Coluri*, L. of Κολουροί, Gr.] are two great imaginary Circles, which interſect one another at right Angles in the Poles of the World; one of which paſſeth through the equinoctial Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, and the other through the two ſolſtitial Points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*. *Aſtron.*

The COLURE [of the *Equinoxes*] is that which paſſes through the Pole and the Points *Aries* and *Libra*, and makes the Seaſons of *Spring* and *Autumn*.

The COLURE [of the *Solſtices*] is that which ſhews the ſolſtitial Points, cutting *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and making *Summer* and *Winter*.

COMMAUNCE, Community. *C.*

CO'MA *Vigil*, a Diſtemper accompanied with a ſtrong Inclination to ſleep, without being able to do ſo. *L.*

COMB [Cam, Dan. Kamm, Teut.] an Inſtrument to untangle and trim the Locks, Wool, &c. alſo the Creſt of a Cock.

To COMB [Kammen, Teut. and L. S. cæmban, *Sax. comare*, L.] to untangle the Hair, &c.

COMB [of a *Ship*] is a ſmall Piece of Timber ſet under the loweſt Part of the Beak-head, near the Middle; its Uſe is to help to bring the Tacks aboard.

COMB [Comb, *Sax.*] a Valley between Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both Sides.

COMBA *Terræ*, a low Piece of Ground. *O. L.*

COMBAR'ONES, the Fellow-barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque-ports. *O.*

COM'BATANT, a Champion, a fighting Man. *F.*

COM'BATANT [in *Heraldry*] two Lions are ſaid to be Combatant, when they are borne in a Coat of Arms rampant, with their Faces towards each other, in a fighting Poſture.

COM'BATE [*Combate*, F.] a Battle or Fight.

COMBATE [in *Law*] a formal Trial of a doubtful Caſe, by the Swords of two Champions.

To COM'BATE [*combatre*, F.] to fight, to oppoſe, to reſiſt, to withſtand.

COM'BER [Komber, Belg. Kummer, Teut.] Perplexity, Trouble, Miſfortune.

COMBINA'TION [*Combinaiſon*, F.] a joining together, a Conſpiracy. *L.*

COMBINA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] an Art of finding how many different Ways a certain given Number of Things may be varied, or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three.

COMBINA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when the ſame Word is immediately repeated.

To COMBI'NE [*combiner*, F. of *combinare*, L.] to join or plot together.

COMBIRMENT, an Incumbrance. *Chauc.*

To COMBRE, to incumber. *Chauc.*

COMBROUS [Kummerlich, Teut.] cumberſome. *Spenc.*

COMBUR'GESS, a Fellow Citizen.

COMBUST' [*combuſtus*, L. *i. e.* burnt or ſcorched] a Term in *Aſtronomy*: When a Planet

Planet is not above 8 Degrees, 30 Minutes distant from the Sun, it is said *to be combust*, or in *Combustion*, which *Astrologers* pretend, shews, that the Party signified thereby is in great Fear, and much overpowered by some Great Person.

COMBUS'T *Way* [in *Astronomy*] the Space in the second half of *Libra*, and through the whole Sign of *Scorpio*.

COMBUS'TIBLE [*combustibilis*, L.] apt to take Fire or Burning. *F.*

COMBUS'TION, a Burning, *L.* Also an Hurly-burly, or Uproar. *F.*

COMBUS'TION [among *Astrologers*] a Planet being under the Sun, which continues till it be removed 17 Degrees.

COMBUS'TION [of *Money*] an ancient Way of trying base and mixed Money, by melting it down.

CO'ME, the small Strings or Tails of Malt, upon its first shooting forth. *C.*

To COME [coman, *Sax.* kommen, Teut.] to draw nigh, to approach.

COME'DIAN, is common to both Sexes with us; but in *French Comedien* denotes a male, and *Comedienne* a female Player, Actor on the Stage, or Writer of Plays. Of *Comœdus*, L.

COMEDIOG'RAPHER [*Comediographus*, L.] a Writer of Comedies.

COM'EDY [*Comédie*, F. of *Comœdia*, L. of Κωμῳδία, Gr.] a Play composed with Art, either in Prose or Verse, to represent some Action agreeable to human Life, and not cruel.

COMELING [Ankomling, Teut.] a New-comer, a Stranger. *C.*

COME'LINESS, Beautifulness, Gracefulness.

COME'LY [*Cas.* derives it of Κομμὸς, *i. e.* neat, *Gr.* but more properly from Become, *Eng.*] handsome, beautiful, graceful.

CO'MES [*Comes*, L. a Companion] an Earl or Count.

COME *Sopra* [in *Musick Books*] signifies *as above*, or the Part above over again; which Words are used when any foregoing Part is to be repeated. *Ital.*

COM'ET [*Comette*, F. *Cometa*, L. of Κομήτης, Gr.] a blazing Star.

COMETOG'RAPHY [of Κομήτης and γραφὴ, Description] a Description or Discourse of Comets. *Gr.*

COM'FIT [*Comfit*, F. of *Confectio*, L.] Sweat-meats, Fruits, *&c.* preserved dry.

To COM'FORT [*comforter*, F. of *comfortare*, L.] to strengthen or instruct with Counsel.

COM'FORT [*Confort*, F.] Consolation.

COM'FREY, an excellent Wound-Herb, in *Latin* called *Symphyton*.

COMI'CAL [*Comique*, F. *Comicus*, L. of Κωμικὸς, Gr.] merry, facetious, pleasant, belonging to, or fit for a Comedy; also humorous.

COM'ICALLY, facetiously, humorously.

COM'ICALNESS, Facetiousness, Humorousness.

A COM'ING *Wench* [of Cpemen, *Sax.* to please] a free-tempered Maid.

COMITA'TU *& Castro commissio*, a Writ whereby the Charge of the County, together with the keeping of a Castle, is committed to the Sheriff. *L.*

COMITA'TU *commissio*, is a Writ of Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorised to take upon him the Charge of a County.

COMITTEE, joined, put together, committed. *Chauc.*

COMIT'IAL [*Comitialis*, L.] belonging to an Assembly or Meeting of People.

COMITIALIS *Morbus*, the Falling-Sickness. *L.*

COM'ITY [*Comitas*, L.] Courtesy.

COMMA [Κόμμα, Gr.] is one of the Points, or Stops, used in Writing, and is marked thus (,) implying only a small Rest, or little Pause. *L.*

COMMA [in *Musick*] the 9th Part of a Tone, or the Interval whereby a Semitone, or a perfect Tone exceeds the imperfect.

To COMMAND' [*commander*, F. of *con* and *mandare*, L.] to bid, charge, or order; to have the Managemont or Rule of.

COMMAND, Charge, Government, Management, Rule.

COMMAND'ER [*Commandeur*, F.] one who has Command, a chief Officer or General; also the Governor of a Commandry or Order of religious Knights; also a Beetle or Hammer used by Paviours.

COMMAND'ING *Ground* [in *Fortification*] is such as overlooks any Post or strong Place.

COMMAND'ING *Signs* [among *Astrologers*] the first Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

COMMAND'MENT [*Commandement*, F. of *Con* and *Mandatum*, L.] a divine Precept, Ordinance, or Law.

COMMAND'MENT [in *Fortification*] is the Height of nine Feet, which one Place has above another.

COMMANDMENT [in *Law*] is when either King or Justices commit a Person to Prison upon their own Authority.

COMMAN'DRY [*Commanderie*, F.] a Manour with which Lands or Tenements were occupied, belonging to the Priory of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, near *London*.

COMMATE'RIAL [of *Con* and *Materialis*, L.] that which is made of the same Matter or Substance with another.

COMMAUNCE, Community, having all things in common. *Chauc.*

COMMAUND, coming. *Chauc.*

COMMEATURA, a Commandry, or Portion of House and Lands, set apart for the Use of some religious Order, especially for the Knights Templars.

To COMMEM'ORATE [*commemorare*, L.] to mention or remember; to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a worthy Person and Thing.

COMMEMORA'TION, a mentioning or remembring; a solemn Remembrance of some remarkable Action. *F.* of *L.*

To COMMEN, to come; also common. *Chauc.*

To COMMENCE' [*commencer*, F.] to begin; also to proceed in a Suit; also to take a Degree in an University.

COMMENCE'MENT, a Convention Academical at *Cambridge*, at the Time when Students commence, *i. e.* begin to be Masters of Arts, *&c.* *F.*

To COMMEND' [*commendare*, L.] to praise or set forth; also to commit or give in Charge.

COMMEND'ABLE [*commendabilis*, L.] that is be commended, Praise-worthy.

COMMEN'DAM [*Commende*, F.] a void Benefice commended to an able Clerk, till it be otherwise disposed of. *L. T.*

COMMENDA'TION, a praising or setting one forth.

COMMENDA'TION, Respect or Service conveyed to another.

A COMMENDA'TORY [*Commendatoire*, F. *Commendatorius*, L.] is one who hath a Church-living *in Commendam*.

COMMENDATORY, which serves to recommend. *L.*

COMMENDIDIN, commended, recommended. *Chauc.*

COMMENSAL, a Boarder. *Chauc.*

COMMEN'SURABILITY, an equal Proportion or Measure of one thing with another.

COMMEN'SURABLE [of *Con* and *Mensurabilis*, L.] equal in Measure and Proportion. *F.*

COMMEN'SURABLE *Quantities* [in *Geometry*] are either such as will measure another precisely; or such that some other third Quantity may be found, which will measure them both.

COMMEN'SURABLE *in Power* [in *Geometry*] right Lines are said to be commensurable in Power, when their Squares are measured by one and the same Space of Superficies.

COMMENSURABLE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] whether Integers or Fractions, are such as have some other Number which will measure or divide them without any Remainder; so 6 and 8, 8-12ths and 4-6ths are respectively commensurable Numbers.

COMMENSURABLE *Surds* [in *Algebra*] are such Surds as being reduced to their least Terms, become true figurative Quantities of the Kind, and are, therefore, as a rational Quantity to a Rational.

COMMEN'SURATE [of *Commensus*, L.] of the same, or equal Measure.

COMMENSURA'TION, Equality of Measure, or a measuring one thing with another.

COM'MENT [*Commentum*, L.] an Exposition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation, a Gloss.

To COMMENT' [*commenter*, F. of *commentare*, L.] to expound, to write Notes upon, to gloss, to criticise, to find fault.

COM'MENTARY [*Commentaire*, F. or *Commentarium*, L.] an Interpretation of an obscure and difficult Author; also a brief Abstract, or historical Abridgment of Things.

COMMENTA'TOR [*Commentateur*, F.] a Maker or Writer of Commentaries. *L.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS [*Commentitius*, L.] forged, counterfeit.

COM'MERCE [*Commercium*, L.] Trade or Traffick; also Converse, Correspondence. *F.*

COMMESSA'TION, Revelling. *L.*

COMMET'ICKS, Things which give Beauties not before in Being; as Paints to the Face, different from Cosmeticks, which are only to preserve Beauties already in Possession.

COMMIGRA'TION, a going from one Place to dwell in another. *L.*

COMMINA'TION, a severe Threatning. *F.* of *L.*

COMMIN'ATORY, of, or belonging to Threatenings.

COMMINU'TION, a breaking or bruising, a dividing a Thing into very small Parts or Particles. *L.*

To COMMIS'ERATE [of *con* and *miseréri*, L.] to take Pity of.

COMMISERA'TION, a taking Pity on. *F.* of *L.*

COM'MISSARY [*Commissaire*, F.] a Church Officer, who supplies the Bishop's Place in the Exercise of ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in the remote Parts of his Diocese, or in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Archdeacon's Visitation; also one who has the Distribution of Provisions in an Army. *L.*

COM'MISSARY *General* [of the *Musters*] an Officer who takes a particular Account of the Strength, *&c.* of every Regiment; sees the Horses are well mounted, and the Men armed and accoutred.

COMMIS'SION, a Power given from one Person to another of doing any thing. *F.* of *L.*

COMMISSION [in *Law*] a Delegation for the determining any Cause, *&c.*

COMMISSION [in *Military Affairs*] the Warrant or Authority, by Virtue of which every Officer acts in his Post.

COMMISSION [in *Trade*] the Order by which any Person trafficks for another.

COMMISSION [of *Anticipation*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy or Tax before the Time appointed.

COM-

COMMIS'SION [of *Association*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned Persons with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in *Wales*.

COMMIS'SION [of *Bankruptcy*] is a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, which is directed to five or more Commissioners, to inquire into the particular Affairs and Circumstances of the Bankrupt, or broken Tradesman; to act for the Benefit of the Creditors, and to proceed according to the Statutes made for that Purpose.

COMMIS'SION [of *Rebellion*] a Writ against a Man who has not appeared after a Proclamation.

COMMIS'SION *Money*, the Wages allowed to a Factor, who trades for another by Commission.

To COMMIS'SION } [of *Commissio*, or *committere*,
To COMMIS'SIONATE } L.] to give a Commission; to appoint or empower a Person to act for another.

A COMMIS'SIONER, one who has received a Commission, or who acts by Virtue of it.

A COMMIS'SIONER [in *Law*] is one who has a Commission to execute any publick Office, either by Letters Patent, the publick Seal, or any other way.

The *King's High* COMMISSIONER in *Scotland*, a Nobleman who represents the Person of the King of *Great-Britain*.

A COMMIS'SURE [*Commissura*, L.] a Joint of any thing; a joining close, or couching Things together.

COMMISSURE [in *Architecture*] a close joining of Planks, Stones, *&c.*

A COMMISSURE [among *Anatomists*] the Mould of the Head where the Parts of the Skull are united.

COMMISSURES [among *Naturalists*] the small Pores of a natural Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts that are between the Particles of any Body, especially when the Particles are broadish and flattish, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin Plates.

To COMMIT' [*commettre*, F. of *committere*, L.] to act or do, to deliver up, to refer or leave a Business to.

COMMIT'TEE, he or they to whom the ordering of any Matter is referred, by some Court, or other Persons concerned.

COMMITTEE' [of the *King*] a Widow of a King's Tenant, so called as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land to the King's Care and Protection.

COMMIX'TION } a mingling Things to-
COMMIX'TURE } gether.

COMMO'DE, a sort of Head-dress for Women. *F.*

COMMO'DIOUS [*commodius*, L.] fit, convenient, useful.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, Fitness, *&c.*

COMMOD'ITY [*Commodité*, F. of *Commoditas*, L.] Advantage, Conveniency, Profit; also Wares and Merchandise.

COMMODO'RE, an Under Admiral, or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

COMMOIGNE [of *Com* and *Moine*] a Brother Monk, residing in the same Convent. *O. L. T.*

COM'MON [*Commun*, F. of *Communis*, L.] ordinary, publick, useful; that which belongs to all alike, owned, or allowed by all.

A COM'MON [in *Law*] a common Pasture Ground; that Land or Water which is common to this or that Town or Lordship.

COM'MONALTY [*Communauté*, F.] the common People.

COM'MON *Bench*, the Court of Common-Pleas, so called from the Pleas or Controversies between common Persons tried there.

COMMON *Divisor* [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which exactly divides any two Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

COMMON-*Fine*, a Sum of Money paid by the Inhabitants of a Manour to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court-Leet.

COMMON-*Hunt*, a chief Huntsman belonging to the Lord-Mayor and City of *London*.

COMMON *Intendment*, i. e. common Meaning; so *a Bar to the Intendment*, is a general Bar, which commonly disables the Declaration of the Plaintiff.

COMMON-*Law*, is either, 1. Simply the Law of the Land, without any other Addition. 2. The Law more generally before any Statute was made to alter it. Or, 3. The King's Court, distinguished from both inferior Courts.

COMMON-*Pleas*, a Court held in *Westminster-hall*, for trying of all Civil Causes, Personal and Real.

COMMON *par Cause de Vicinage*, a Liberty that the Tenants of one Lord, in one Town, have to common with the Tenants of another Lord in another Town.

COMMON *Receptacle* [in *Anatomy*] is a certain Vessel which receives the Juices called *Chyle* and *Lympha*.

COMMON *Sensory* [with *Naturalists*] is that Place in the Brain where all Sensation is supposed to be performed, where the Soul takes cognizance of the Objects which present themselves to the Senses.

COMMON *Signs* [among *Astrologers*] *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Pisces*.

COMMON *Time* [in *Musick*] is the same as Duple Time.

COMMONWEALTH', any State of Government, as it is distinguished from a Monarchy.

COM-

COMMONWEALTH's *Man*, a Member of a Commonwealth, a Stickler for a Commonwealth Government; alſo one who acts for the Good of the public Weal.

COM'MONER, a Member of a College in an Univerſity; alſo a Member of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament.

COMMONING, receiving the Communion. *Chauc.*

COM'MONS, a Proportion of Victuals, eſpecially the regular Diet of a College or Society.

The COMMONS [of *England*] the Knights, Burgeſſes, *&c.* in Parliament; one of the three Eſtates of the Realm, called the *Houſe of Commons.*

COM'MOTE } [in *Wales*] a Part of a
COMMOI'TH } Shire, Hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages; alſo a great Lordſhip or Seniory which may include one or ſeveral Manours.

COMMORA'TION, a tarrying or dwelling in a Place for a Time. *L.*

COMMO'TION, a Diſturbance, Hurly-burly, Uproar, Tumult. *F.* of *L.*

COMMU'NA [*Law Term*] the Common of a Paſture.

COMMU'NABLE, commonly. *Chauc.*

COMMU'NANCE, a Title anciently given to the Commons who had a Right of Commoning in open Field, *&c.*

COMMUNA'RE [*Old Law*] to enjoy the Right of Common.

To COMMU'NE [*communicare*, L.] to talk or diſcourſe together.

COMMU'NIA *Placita non tenenda in Scaccario*, a Writ directed to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold a Plea between common Perſons in that Court, where neither of them belong thereto. *L.*

COMMUNIA *Cuſtodia*, a Writ for that Lord whoſe Tenant dieth and leaveth a Son under Age, againſt a Stranger who entereth the Land. *L.*

COMMU'NICABLE [*communicabilis*, L.] that may be communicated or imparted. *F.*

COMMU'NICANT [*Communicant*, F. *Communicans*, L.] one who receives the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMU'NICATE [*communiquer*, F. *communicare*, L.] to impart, to ſhew, to tell to, to diſcover or reveal; alſo to partake of the Holy Sacrament.

COMMUNICA'TION, Intercourſe, Conference, Converſe. *L.*

COMMUNICATION [in *Law*] is a Diſcourſe between ſeveral Parties without coming to an Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded. *F.* of *L.*

Lines of COMMUNICATION, are Trenches made to preſerve a ſafe Correſpondence betwixt two Poſts or Forts, or at a Siege, betwixt two Approaches.

COMMU'NICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart; ſociable, free. *F.*

COMMU'NION, Fellowſhip, Union in Faith; alſo the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *F.* of *L.*

COMMU'NITY [*Communauté*, F. *Communitas*, L.] a Partnerſhip, the having Things in common; a Society of Men inhabiting the ſame Place, or a Body of Men uniting in a civil Society for mutual Advantage.

COMMUTA'TION, a changing one thing for another, a bartering. *F.* of *L.*

COMMU'TATIVE [*commutativus*, L.] belonging to Commutation or Exchanging. *F.*

To COMMU'TE [*commuter*, F. *commutare*, L.] to exchange.

To COMMU'TE [in *Civil Law*] is to buy off a Puniſhment by a pecuniary Conſideration.

COMMYNS, the common People. *Chaucer.*

COMORTH, a Contribution formerly made at Marriages, *&c.* O. S.

COMPACT' [*Compacte*, F. *Compactus*, L.] cloſe, well-joined; brief and pithy.

A COM'PACT [*Compactum*, L.] an Agreement or Bargain.

To COMPACT' [*compangere*, L.] to clap cloſe together.

COMPAC'TION, a compacting or joining cloſe. *L.*

COMPACTION [among *Philoſophers*] the drawing together or ſtrengthening a Body or Subſtance, by its having leſs Parts, or by the more cloſe ſticking together of thoſe Parts; and it is uſually oppoſed to Diffuſion.

To COMPA'GINATE, to join, to couple, or knit together. *L.*

COMPAN'AGE, any ſort of Victuals which is eaten with Bread. *O. R.*

COMPAN'ION [*Compagnon*, F. perhaps of *con* and *Pagus*, i. e. one of the ſame Town, or of *con* and *Panis*, L. *i. e.* one that partakes of the ſame Bread, *Comes*, L.] a Fellow, a Mate, a Partner.

COMPAN'ION [of the *Garter*] a Knight of the Garter.

COM'PANY [*Compagnie*, F.] an Aſſembly of People; a Society, or Body Corporate; a ſmall Body of Foot commanded by a Captain.

COMPANY *Independent*, a Company of Soldiers not embodied in a Regiment.

COMPANY [of *Merchants*] are either, firſt, Societies in joint Stocks, as the *Eaſt-Indian, African, South-Sea* Company, *&c:* Or, ſecondly, regulated Companies, as the *Hamburgh, Turky*, &c.

COM'PARABLE [*comparabilis*, L.] that may be compared, like. *L.*

COM'PARABLENESS, the being comparable to.

COMPARATES [in *Logick*] Things compared one with another; as, *Man's Life is like a Leaf.* L.

COM-

COMPAR'ATIVE [*Comparativus*, L.] capable of, or implying Comparison. *F.*

COMPAR'ATIVE *Degree* [in *Grammar*] the middle Degree of Comparison, as *Better* is the middle Degree between *Good* and *Best*.

COMPAR'ATIVELY, as compared to something else.

To COMPARE' [*comparer*, F. of *comparare*, L.] to examine one thing by another, to liken.

COMPAR'ISON [*Comparison*, F. *Comparatio*, L.] a setting two Things together, to see wherein they agree or disagree; Agreeableness, Proportion, Resemblance.

COMPART'MENT } [in *Architecture*]
COMPAR'TIMENT } a proportionable Division in Building, *&c.* F.

COMPART'MENT } [in *Painting*, &c.]
COMPARTIMENT } a regular Disposition of agreeable Figures, all round any Picture, Map, *&c.* Also a Border or Knot in the Garden.

COM'PASS [*Compas*, F.] the Extent of a Thing on all Sides, or round about.

To COMPASS [*compasser*, F.] to contrive, to plot, or to endeavour; also to effect.

Mariners COMPASS, an Instrument in Use in *Navigation*, &c.

COMPASS *Callipers*, an Instrument used by Gunners, for the disparting a Piece of Ordnance.

COMPASS *Dial*, a small Pocket Dial, shewing the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a touched Needle.

Pair of COMPASSES, an Instrument for drawing Circles, *&c.*

COMPASSES [of *Proportion*] an Instrument for drawing Lines and Circles into proportional Parts at one Opening, used in the reducing or enlarging of Maps.

COMPAS'SION, a Sense of the Miseries, *&c.* of others, a Fellow-feeling, Pity. *F.* of *L.*

COMPAS'SIONATE, apt or inclined to Compassion.

COMPAST'URES, large Tracts of Pastures or Pasture Grounds, lying together. *Shakesp.*

COMPAT'IBLE [*Compatible*, F. of *con* and *patibilis*, L.] that agrees, or suits, or subsists with another thing.

COMPATIBIL'ITY [*Compatibilité*, F.] Agreeableness, Suitableness, *&c.*

COMPA'TIENT, suffering together. *L.*

COMPA'TRIOT [*Compatriote*, F. *Compatriota*, L.] one of the same Country.

COMPEER' [*Compere*, F. *Compar*, L.] a Gossip, a Godfather, a Companion, a Fellow, an Equal.

To COMPEL' [*compellere*, L. of *con* and *pelio*] to force or constrain.

COMPELLA'TION, a calling by Name, a friendly Salutation. *L.*

COMPENABLE, sociable. *Chauc.*

COMPEN'DIOUS [*Compendiosus*, L.] brief, short, very concise.

COMPEN'DIOUSNESS, a being short, or brief.

COMPEN'DIUM, an Abridgment. *L.*

COMPEN'SABLE, able to recompense, or make amends.

To COMPEN'SATE [*compenser*, F. *compensare*, L.] to make amends for, or recompense.

COMPENSA'TION, a Recompense or making amends for a good Turn.

COMPEN'SATIVE [*compensativus*, L.] recompensing, belonging to Amends.

COMPEN'SATORY, such as will give satisfaction, or make amends.

To COMPEREN'DINATE [*comperendinare*, L.] to delay or prolong from Day to Day.

COMPERENDINA'TION, a delaying, deferring, or adjourning. *L.*

COMPERTO'RIUM, a judicial Inquest in the Civil Law, made by Delegates, or Commissioners, to find out or relate the Truth of a Cause.

COM'PETENCY [*Competence*, F. of *Competentia*, L.] Conveniency, Meetness, but most usually a Sufficiency of Estate, Learning, *&c.*

COMPETENCE [in *Law*] the Power of a Judge for taking Cognizance of the Matter.

COM'PETENT [*Competant*, F. *competens*, L.] convenient, meet, sufficient, duly qualified.

COMPET'IBLE, suitable, or agreeable to, *L.*

COMPETI'TION, a Rivalship, canvassing, or suing for the same Thing. *L.*

COMPET'ITOR [*Competiteur*, F.] a Rival, one who sues for the same Office or Thing which another does. *L.*

COMPILA'TION, a robbing or plundering; also a heaping up. *L.*

To COMPI'LE [*compiler*, F. *compilare*, L. of *con* and *pilo*, i. e. *cogo*] to collect from several Authors, to amass or heap together.

COMPI'NABLE, fit for Company. *O.*

COMPLA'CENCY [*Complacentia*, L.] a taking Delight in a Thing, a being pleased with, an obliging agreeable Temper.

COMPLAIN'ANT [*Complaignant*, F.] one who prefers a Complaint against another, a Plaintiff at Law.

To COMPLAIN' [*complaindre*, F.] to make complaint, to bewail, to bemoan.

COMPLAISAN'CE, an obliging Carriage, a pleasing Behaviour. *F.*

COMPLAISANT', of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous. *F.*

COM'PLEMENT [*Complementum*, L.] a filling up, or perfecting that which is wanting.

COM'PLEMENT *of an Angle* } [in *Geometry*]
COMPLEMENT *of an Arch* } is so much as that Angle or Arch wants of 90 Degrees to make it up a Quadrant.

COMPLEMENT *of the Course* [in *Navigation*] is what the Angle of the Course wants of 90 Degrees, or 8 Points, *viz.* a Quarter of the Compass.

COMPLEMENT *of the Courtin* [in *Fortification*] is that Part of the Courtin which (being wanting) is the Demi-gorge, or the Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank is taken away, to the Angle of the Demi-gorge.

COMPLEMENT *of the Line of Defence*, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank.

COMPLEMENTS [in a *Parallelogram*] are the two lesser Parallelograms, which are made by drawing two Right-lines parallel to each Side of the Figure, through a given Point in the Diagonal.

COMPLEAT' } [*complet*, F. of *completus*,
COMPLETE } L.] perfect, full; also neat, fine.

COMPLE'TION, an accomplishing, fulfilling, a Performance. *L.*

COMPLEX' [*complexus*, L.] compound, or consisting of divers Ingredients.

The COMPLEX, the Sum or Whole. *L.*

COMPLEX *Ideas* [in *Logick*] are Ideas compounded, or consisting of several simple Ideas. *Locke.*

COMPLEX'ION, an embracing, *L.* Also Temperament; the State and Constitution of the Body, as sanguine, phlegmatick, or cholerick; the Colour of the Face. *F.*

COMPLEX'IONAL, of or belonging to the Complexion.

COMPLEXI'ONED [*complexioné*, F.] tempered.

COMPLEX'NESS, the being compounded of several Things or Parts.

COMPLEX'URE, a joining together.

COMPLEX'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, serving to move it backwards, called *Trigeminus.* L.

COMPLI'ANCE [*Complaisance*, F.] a complying or yielding.

COMPLI'ANT [*complaisant*, F.] submitting or yielding to.

COM'PLICATED [*complicatus*, L. of *con* and *placitus*] folded or wrapped up together.

COMPLICA'TION, a Collection or Mass of Things joined together. *L.*

COMPLICA'TION [of *Diseases*] is when divers Distempers seize on the Body at the same time, especially such as depend one upon another.

COM'PLICE, a Partner in an ill Action, an Accomplice.

COMPLIMEN'TAL, of, or given to Compliments.

COM'PLIMENTS, obliging Words, with other Civilities of Behaviour. *F.*

To COMPLIMENT [*complimenter*, F.] to use Compliments.

COMPLI'NES, the last Prayers, or Conclusion of the Evening Prayer. *F.*

To COMPLO'RE [*complorare*, L.] to bewail, or weep together.

To COMPLOT' [*comploter*, F.] to plot together, to combine, to conspire.

A COMPLOT', a Plot, Combination, or Conspiracy. *F.*

To COMPLY' [perhaps of *complaire*, F. to please greatly; or *complacare*, L. to appease] to yield, or submit to.

COMPO'NED [in *Heraldry*] a Row of Chequers of two Colours.

To COMPOR'T [*comporter*, F. *comportare*, L. to carry together] to agree, to demean, or behave one's self.

COMPORT'MENT [*Comportement*, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

To COMPO'SE [*composer*, F. *componere*, L. to put together] to put together, to make or frame; to appease or quiet; to repose or refresh; to adjust or settle; to compound or make up.

To COMPOSE [with *Printers*] is to set the Letters or Characters in order, according to the original Copy.

To COMPOSE [in *Musick*] is to make or set Tunes, Airs, *&c.*

To COMPOSE [a *Difference*] is to make it up, to bring it to an Agreement.

To COMPOSE [one's Manners, *&c.*] is to regulate them.

COM'PONENT [*componens*, L.] serving to compose, constituent.

COMPO'SED, quiet and easy in Mind.

COMPO'SEDNESS, Ease of Mind.

COM'POSITE [*compositus*, L.] compounded. *F.*

COM'POSITE *Order* [in *Architecture*] the fifth Order, compounded of the other four.

COM'POSITES [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines made up of any simple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electaries, *&c.*

COMPOSI'TION, a setting or joining together. *F.* of *L.*

COMPOSITION [in *Physick*] is a Mixture of several Ingredients.

COMPOSITION [in *Musick*] is a Treatise or Piece of Musick.

COMPOSITION [in *Mathematicks*] is the Reverse of the analytical Method, or of *Resolution*; it proceeds upon Principles in themselves self-evident, on *Definitions*, *Postulates*, and *Axioms*, and previously demonstrated Series of Propositions, Step by Step, till it gives you a clear Knowledge of the Thing to be demonstrated: This is that they call the *Synthetical Method*, and is used by *Euclid* in his Elements.

COMPOSI'TION [in *Motion*] is the Compoſition of the ſeveral Directions or Declivities of Motion, whether equable or unequable.

COMPOSITION [of *Proportion*] is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Conſequent with the Conſequent in two equal *Ratio's*; as ſuppoſe 4, 8, :: 3, 6, which is expreſſed by Compoſition of Proportion 12, 8 :: as 9, to 6.

COMPOSITION [in *Painting*] is uſed in the ſame Senſe with Invention or Deſign.

COMPOSITION [among *Tradeſmen*] is when a Debtor, not being able to diſcharge his whole Debts, agrees with his Creditors to pay them a certain Sum inſtead of all that is due.

COMPOS'ITOR [*Compoſiteur*, F.] a Printer who compoſes the Matter, and makes the Forms ready for the Preſs.

COMPOS'SIBLE *Things*, ſuch as are capable of exiſting or being together.

COMPOSIT'IO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Compoſition. *Ital.*

COMPOS'T } [*Compoſtum*, L.] Dung or
COMPAS' } Soil for improving Land.

COMPOS'URE [*Compoſitura*, L.] any thing compoſed; alſo Calmneſs of Mind.

COMPOTATION, a drinking together. *L.*

COMPO'TE [in *Cookery*] Fruit or Meat ſtewed. *O.*

COMPOUND' [in *Grammar*] a compound Word, or Word made of two, *&c.*

COMPOUND *Number*. See *Number*.

COMPOUND *Quantities*. See *Quantities*.

To COMPOUND' [*Componere*, L.] to make up of ſeveral Ingredients; alſo to come to an Agreement, eſpecially with Creditors for Debts.

COMPOUND'ED *Flower* [among *Botaniſts*] is ſuch a one as conſiſts of many little Flowers, meeting together to make up one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and ſticking Seed, all contained within one and the ſame *Calix*.

COMP'TON *in the Hole* [*q. d.* Comb-Town, *i. e.* a Village in a Valley] a Place in *Warwickſhire*, ſo called from the low Situation of it.

To COMPREHEND' [*comprendre*, F. of *comprehendere*, L.] to contain or include; alſo to perceive or underſtand.

COMPREHEN'SIBLE [*comprehenſibilis*, L.] that may be comprehended, contained, or underſtood.

COMPREHEN'SION, the underſtanding of any thing; alſo Compriſal; as *an Act of Comprehenſion, i. e.* an Act of Parliament that takes in all Parties. *F.* of *L.*

COMPREHEN'SIVE [*comprehenſivus*, L.] containing much, full, very ſignificant.

COMPREHEN'SIVENESS, the containing much, Fulneſs.

COMPRESS' [in *Surgery*] a Bolſter of folded Linen to be laid on a Wound. *F.*

To COMPRESS [*comprimer*, F. *compreſſum*, L.] to ſqueeze cloſe together.

COMPRESSIBIL'ITY [*Compreſſibilité*, F.] Aptneſs or Capableneſs to be preſſed cloſe.

COMPRES'SIBLE, that may be compreſſed or ſqueezed into a narrow Compaſs, as the Air, and moſt other Fluids. *F.*

COMPRES'SION, a ſqueezing or preſſing together. *L.*

COMPRES'SIVES, Medicines which cauſe a Dryneſs in an affected Manner.

To COMPRIN'T [*comprimere*, L.] is to print by Stealth a Copy or Book belonging to another, to his Prejudice. *L. T.*

To COMPRIS'E [*compris*, of *comprendre*, F.] to contain, include, or take in.

COMPROBA'TION, a mutual Allowing or Approving.

COMPROMI'SE [*comprimis*, F. of *compromiſſum*, L.] is a Promiſe of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the deciding their Controverſies to the Deciſion of Arbitrators. *L. T.*

To COMPROMI'SE [*compromettre*, F. of *compromiſſum*, L.] to conſent to ſuch a Reference; alſo to put to the Hazard of being cenſured.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL, belonging to ſuch a mutual Agreement.

COMPT [*comptus*, L.] fine, neat, polite.

COMPT'NESS, Fineneſs, Neatneſs.

COMPUL'SION, a Conſtraint or Force.

COMPUL'SORY, of a forcing or conſtraining Nature.

COMPUNC'TION [*Componction*, F.] a Pricking; alſo Remorſe of Conſcience for an Offence committed. *L.*

COMPUNC'TIVE, that promotes godly Sorrow.

COMPURGA'TION [*Law Term*] a clearing or juſtifying another by Oath.

COMPURGA'TOR, one who by Oath juſtifies the Innocency of another. *L.*

COMPU'TABLE [*computabilis*, L] that may be reckoned.

COMPUTA'TION, a reckoning or caſting up Accounts. *L.*

COMPU'TANT, an Accomptant.

To COMPU'TE [*computare*, L.] to reckon or caſt up.

COMPUTO *reddendo*, a Writ which compelleth a Bailiff, Receiver, or Chamberlain, to give up his Accounts. *L.*

To CON [Ken.ien, *Teut.*] to ken, to know or learn. *Spenc.* To underſtand. *Chauc.*

CON [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with. *Ital.*

CON *Affetto* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies that *Muſick* muſt be performed in a very moving, tender, and affecting Manner, and therefore not too faſt, but rather ſlow. *Ital.*

CONA'TUS [*in a Body in Motion*] is

that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a right Line, if not prevented by other Causes; *in Matter without Motion*, it is the Force of Attraction or Gravitation.

CONABEL, convenient or fit. *O. L. T.*

CONA'RIUM [among *Anatomists*] a Part of the Brain, which hangs in the small Cavity called the *Anus*, called also the *Glandula Pinealis*, in the hinder Part of the third Ventricle, and is so called from its Shape resembling the Cone of a Pine.

To CONCAM'ERATE [*concamerare*, L.] to vault or arch.

CONCATENA'TION, a chaining or linking together. *F.* of *L.*

To CONCAT'ENATE [*concatenare*, L.] to chain or link together.

CONCAVA'TION, a making hollow. *L.*

CON'CAVE [*concavus*, L.] hollow on the Inside like an Oven. *F.*

CONCAVE *Glasses*, such as are ground hollow on the Inside, and reflect on their hollow Side.

A CON'CAVE [*Concavum*, L.] a Hollowness. *F.*

A CONCAVE [in *Gunnery*] the Bore of a Piece of Ordnance.

CONCAVITY [*Concavité*, F. of *Concavitas*, L.] the inside Hollowness of a round or roundish Body.

CONCA'VOUS [*concavus*, L.] hollow.

To CONCEAL' [*concelare*, L.] to keep close or secret.

CONCEAL'EDNESS, Hiddenness, Secresy.

CONCEAL'ERS [*Law Term*] such who find out Lands which are privily kept from the King by Persons who have nothing to shew for them.

CONCEAL'MENT, the Act of Concealing.

To CONCE'DE [*conceder*, F. of *concedere*, L.] to grant, to yield or condescend to.

CONCEIT' [*Conceptum*, L.] Imagination, Fancy, Opinion.

To CONCEIT' [*concipere*, L.] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEIT'ED, opinionated, affected, proud, puffed up.

CONCEIT'EDNESS, the being proud of some peculiar Opinion, Affectedness.

CONCEIV'ABLE [*concevable*, F.] that may be conceived.

CONCEIV'ABLENESS, the being capable to be conceived or understood.

To CONCEIVE' [*concevoir*, F. of *concipere*, L.] to imagine or apprehend, to form an Idea of; also to breed a Child in the Womb.

CONCENT' [*Concentus*, L.] a Concert of Voices or Instruments, an Agreement of Parts in Musick.

To CONCEN'TER [*Concentrer*, F. of *Con* and *Centrum*, L.] to meet in the same Center.

CONCEN'TRANT *Medicines*, are such whose Acids are so moderated by *Alkali*, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRA'TION, a driving towards the Middle or Center; also a crowding together any fluid Matter into as close a Form as it is capable of; or bringing any separate Particles into as close a Contact as possible. *L.*

CONCEN'TRICK [*concentrique*, F. of *concentricus*, L.] that hath one and the same Center.

CONCEPT', a set Form or Term used in publick Acts.

CONCEP'TACLE [*Conceptaculum*, L.] any hollow Thing that is fit to receive or contain.

CONCEP'TION, a conceiving or breeding a Child; a comprehending;. *F.* of *L.*

CONCEP'TION [in *Logick*] is the simple Apprehension, Perception, or Idea, which we have, without proceeding to affirm or deny any Thing.

To CONCERN' [*concerner*, F.] to belong to, or regard, to interest or trouble one's self with.

CONCERN', Affair, Business, or Matter of Importance; also a being concerned or affected in Mind.

CONCERNED, interested, affected, troubled.

CONCERN'MENT, Affair, Business, *&c.*

To CONCERT' [*concerter*, F. of *concertare*, L.] to state or debate Matters, to contrive or lay a Design, in order to bring an Affair to pass.

CONCERTAN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some Parts. *Ital.*

CONCERTA'TION, a striving together. *L.*

CONCER'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Concert, or Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Concert. *Ital.*

CONCER'TO *Grosso* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Grand Chorus of the Concert, or those Places of the Concert where all the several Parts perform or play together. *Ital.*

CONCES'SI, *i.e.* I have granted.

CONCESSI [in *Law*] is a formal Word, and implies a Covenant made.

CONCES'SION, a granting, or yielding; an Allowance, Grant, or Permission. *F.* of *L.*

CON'CHA [in *Anatomy*] the winding of the Cavity of the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

CONCHOID' [in *Geometry*] the Name of a Curve Line, invented by *Nicomedes*.

CONCIL'IARY, of or belonging to a Council.

To

To CONCIL'IATE [*concilier*, F. of *conciliare*, L.] to reconcile, to make to agree or unite.

CONCILIA'TION, a Reconcilement, Agreement, or Union. *F.* of *L.*

CONCILIA'TORS, a Title affected by Writers of the *Romish* Church, who have put the fairest Varnish on the Doctrines of that Church.

CONCIN'NATE [*concinnus*, L.] apt, fit, proper; also meet.

CONCIN'NITY [*Concinnitas*, L.] Properness, Aptness, Handsomeness, Decency.

CONCIO'NAL [*Concionalis*, L.] pertaining to a Sermon, Oration, or Assembly.

CONCI'SE [*concis*, F. *concisus*, L. of *con* and *scindo*, to cut] short, brief.

CONCIS'ION, a Word used for Circumcision, by way of Scoff. *Phil.* iii. 2. *L.*

To CON'CITATE [*concitare*, L.] to provoke, stir up, or prick forward.

CONCLAMA'TION, a Shout or Noise of many together. *L.*

CON'CLAVE [*Conclave*, L.] a Closet or inner Room, shut up under Lock and Key, more especially the Room in the *Vatican*, where the Cardinals meet to chuse a Pope; the Assembly of Cardinals for the Election of a Pope, or the Decision of any important Affair in the Church of *Rome*. F.

CONCLA'VIST [*Conclaviste*, F.] one who attends a Cardinal during his Abode in the Conclave.

To CONCLU'DE [*conclurre*, F. *concludere*, L.] to make an end or finish; to resolve upon, or determine; also to draw a Consequence upon something said before.

CONCLU'SION, the End, Close, or Issue of a Thing; also a Consequence or Inference. *F.* of *L.*

CONCLUSION [in *Law*] is when a Man, by his own Act upon Record, has charged himself with a Duty, *&c.*

CONCLUSION [in *Logick*] the last of the three Propositions in a Syllogism.

CONCLU'SIVE [*conclusus*, L.] which serves to conclude: Thus an Argument is said to be *conclusive*, when the Consequences are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, the being conclusive.

CONCOAGULA'TION [according to Mr. *Boyle*] the Chrystallizing of Salts of different kinds together, where they shoot into one Mass of various Figures suitable to their respective kinds.

CONCOC'TION, a boiling: It is commonly used for the same as *Digestion*, though *Digestion* is more generally confined to what passes in the Stomach; whereas *Concoction* is applied to what Alterations are made in the Blood-Vessels, which may be called the second Concoction; and that in the Nerves, Fibres, and minutest Vessels, the third and last Concoction.

CONCOMI'TANCE, an accompanying together with. *F.*

CONCOM'ITANT [*Concomitans*, L.] accompanying; a Companion. *F.*

CONCOM'ITANTLY, in course, along with another.

CON'CORD [*Concorde*, F. *Concordia*, L.] Agreement, Union, good Understanding.

CONCORD [in *Law*] is an Agreement between Parties who intend the levying a Fine upon Lands one to another.

CONCORDS [in *Musick*] are certain Intervals between Sounds, which delight the Ears, when heard at the same Time.

Perfect CONCORDS, are the fifth and eighth, with all their *Octaves*.

To CONCORD' [*concordare*, L.] to agree together.

CONCORD'ANCE [*Concordantia*, F.] an Agreement; also a general Alphabetical Index of all the Words in the Bible. *F.*

CONCORD'ANT [*Concordans*, L.] agreeing together.

CONCOR'DATES, publick Acts of Agreement between Popes and Princes.

To CONCOR'PORATE [*concorporare*, L.] to mix or mingle together in one Body; to imbody.

CONCORPORA'TION, a mixing or tempering into one Body; an Incorporation. *L.*

CON'COURSE [*Concours*, F. *Concursus*, L.] a running or resorting of People to a Place; a Multitude of People assembling together upon some particular Occasion.

CONCRE'TE [*concretum*, L.] a Thing grown together, or made up of several Ingredients.

CONCRETE [in *Philosophy* and *Chymistry*] is a Body made up of different Principles, and signifies much the same with *mixed*.

CONCRETE [in *Logick*] is any Quality considered with its Subject: Thus, when we say, *Snow is white*, we speak of *Whiteness* in the Concrete; and in this respect it is contradistinguished from the *Abstract*, when the Quality is considered separately, as *Whiteness*, which may be in *Paper*, *Bone*, and other Things as well as *Snow*.

CONCRETE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are Numbers which express or denote some particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Horses, 5 Pounds, *&c.* whereas, if nothing be joined with the Number, it is taken abstractedly or universally: Thus 5 signifies an Aggregate or Sum of 5 Units, whether Men, Horses, Pounds, or any thing else.

CONCRE'TED [*concretus*, L.] congealed or clotted.

CONCRE'TION [of *con* together or with, and *cresco* to grow, *L.*] a growing or gathering together, the Composition or Union of several Particles together into a visible Mass,

whereby it becomes of ſome particular Figure and Property. *F.*

CONCRE'TION [in *Philoſophy*] is the uniting together of ſeveral ſmall Particles of a natural Body into ſenſible Maſſes or Concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Phyſick*] is a thickening of any boiled Juice or Liquor into a more ſolid Maſs.

To CONCRETE [*concreſcere*, L.] to grow together. *Spenc.*

CONCUBA'RIA, a Fold, or Pen where Cattle lie together. *O. L.*

CONCU'BINAGE [*Concubinatus*, L.] the keeping of a Miſs or Concubine; Fornication. *F.*

CONCU'BINAGE [in *Law*] is an Exception againſt a Woman that ſues for her Dower, whereby 'tis alledged ſhe is not a lawful Wife, but a Concubine.

CONCU'BINARY, that keeps a Miſs. *F.*

CON'CUBINE [*Concubina*, L.] a Woman that lives with a Man as if ſhe were his lawful Wife; a Miſs, an unlawful Bedfellow. *F.*

To CONCUL'CATE [*conculcare*, L.] to ſtamp upon, to tread under Foot. *L.*

CONCULCA'TION, a ſtamping upon, treading or trampling under Foot.

CONCUM'BENCE [of *concumbere*, L.] lying together.

CONCU'PISCENCE [*Concupiſcentia*, L.] a vehement Deſire of enjoying any thing, but more particularly the Venereal Deſire. *F.*

CONCUPIS'CIBLE [*Concupiſcibilis*, L.] that which deſires earneſtly or naturally, or which is deſirable.

CONCUPISCIBLE *Faculty*, is the ſenſual or unreaſonable Part of the Soul, which only ſeeks after the Pleaſure of Senſe; or that Affection of the Mind which ſtirs up to covet or deſire any thing.

To CONCUR' [*concurrere*, L.] to run together, to conſpire, to agree with one.

CONCUR'RENCE, a running together; an Agreement in Judgment and Opinion. *F.*

CONCUR'RENT [*Concurrens*, L.] a Rival or Competitor. *F.*

CONCUR'RING *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another.

CONCUS'SION, a ſhaking or jumbling together; a Shock of an Earthquake.

COND [of *conduire*, F.] to conduct. *Chau.*

To COND } [*Sea Term*] to conduct or
To CONN } guide a Ship in a right Courſe; to direct the Man at the Helm how to ſteer.

To CONDEMN' [*condemner*, F. *condemnare*, L.] to ſentence one to Death; to diſlike, to diſapprove, to give Judgment againſt a Perſon.

CONDEMN'ABLE [*condamnable*, F.] which deſerves to be condemned. *L.*

CONDEMNA'TION [*Condamnation*, F.] a blaming or diſapproving; alſo a ſentencing to Death, or other Puniſhment. *L.*

CONDEMN'ATORY, of a condemning Nature. *L.*

CONDENSA'TION, thickening, a making any natural Body take up leſs Space, or confining within leſs Dimenſions than it had before. *F.* of *L.*

To CONDEN'SATE [*condenſer*, F. of *condenſare*, L.] to thicken or grow thick.

CONDENSA'TION [among *Chymiſts*] a Stoppage and Collection of Vapours made by the Top of an Alembick, whereby it is returned in the form of a Liquid, or as it is raiſed in the Head or Receiver, there to harden into a permanent and ſolid Subſtance, as in Sublimation of all kinds.

CONDENSE'NESS, the being condenſe.

CONDEN'SITY [*Condenſitas*, L.] Thickneſs, Cloſeneſs, Hardneſs.

CON'DERS [of *conduire*, F. to conduct] Perſons who ſtand upon high Places near the Sea-coaſt, at the Time of Herring-Fiſhing, to make Signs with Boughs, *&c.* in their Hands, which way the Shoal paſſeth.

To CONDESCEND' [*condeſcendere*, F. of *con* and *deſcendere*, L.] to comply, ſubmit, or yield to.

CONDESCEND'ENCY } [*Condeſcendance*,
CONDESCEN'SION } F.] Complaiſance, Compliance.

CONDIGN' [*condignus*, L.] worthy, according to Merit.

CONDIG'NITY, ſtrict, real, or exalted Merit.

CON *Diligenza* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Diligence, Care, and Exactneſs. *Ital.*

CON'DIMENT [*Condimentum*, L.] Sauce, Seaſoning.

CONDISCI'PLE [*Condiſcipulus*, L.] a School-Fellow, or Fellow-Student.

CON *Diſcretione* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Judgment and Diſcretion. *Ital.*

CONDITA'NEOUS [*conditaneus*, L.] that may be ſeaſoned, pickled, or preſerved.

CONDI'TE, Conduct. *O.*

CONDI'TED [*conditus*, L.] ſeaſoned, pickled.

CONDITE'MENT, a Compoſition of Conſerves, Powders, and Spices, made up in the Form of an Electuary, with a proper Quantity of Syrup.

CONDI'TION, Nature, Diſpoſition; the Quality or Circumſtances of a Perſon or Thing, which renders it good or bad, perfect or imperfect; alſo Eſtate or Fortune, likewiſe a Bargain or Agreement; or a Cauſe and Term of it. *F.* of *L.*

To CONDITION *with one* [*conditioner*, F.] to make an Agreement or Bargain with him.

CONDI'TIONAL [*conditional*, F.] of *conditionalis*, L.] implying Conditions or Terms.

CONDI'TIONAL *Propositions*, are Propositions consisting of Parts connected by the conditional Particle *if*.

CONDI'TIONED [*Conditionné*, F.] endued with certain Humours or Qualities.

CON *Dolce Maniere* [in *Musick Books*] signifies, after a sweet and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*

CONDOLE'ANCE [*Condolence*, F.] a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrows, *&c.*

To CONDO'LE [*se condoloir*, F. *condolere*, L.] to express to another a Fellow-feeling or Sympathy with him in his Sorrows, *&c.*

CONDONA'TION, a Pardoning or Forgiving. *L.*

To CONDO'NE [*condonare*, L.] to pardon, to forgive.

To CONDU'CE [*conducere*, L.] to avail, to help, to contribute to.

CONDU'CIBLE } [*Conducibilis*, L.] pro-
CONDU'CIVE } fitable, good, advantageous.

To CONDUCT' [*conduire*, F. of *conducere*, L.] to guide, lead, or bring along.

CON'DUCT [*Conduite*, F. of *Conductus*, L.] a guiding or Management of an Affair on one's self; Forecast or Discretion, Behaviour, Deportment.

Safe CONDUCT, a Security given by a Prince under his Great Seal to a Stranger for his quiet coming into and passing out of the Realm. A *Safe Conduct* is granted to Enemies, a *Passport* to Friends.

CONDUC'TOR [*Conducteur*, F.] a Leader, Guide, *&c.* An hollow Instrument thrust into a Bladder to direct another Instrument into it, to extract the Stone. *L.*

CONDUC'TRESS, a She-Guide, *&c.*

CONDUCTI'TIOUS [*Conductitius*, L.] that may be hired; also belonging to leading.

CON'DUIT [*Conduit*, F.] a Pump for conveying Water, a Water-course.

CON'DYLI [Κόνδυλοι, Gr.] the Joints and Knuckles of the Fingers; also the small Knobs or Bones called *Productions*.

CONDY'LOMA [Κονδύλωμα, Gr.] a hard brawny Swelling in the Fundament, proceeding from black Humours settling there, which sometimes cause an Inflammation; also the knitting or jointing of the Bones in an Animal Body; but more particularly those of the Fingers.

CONE' [*Conus*, L. of Κῶνος, Gr.] is a Geometrical Solid in the Form of a Sugar-Loaf, which may be conceived to be formed by the Revolution of a Right-angled Triangle, round the perpendicular Leg. *L.*

CONE *of Rays* [in *Opticks*] are a Parcel of Rays in the Form of a Cone, issuing from any radiating Point.

CONE *Right*, is when its Axis is Normal to its Base, and then its Sides are equal.

CONE *Scalene*, is when its Axis is inclined to its Base, and then its Sides are unequal.

CON *e Senza Violino* [in *Musick Books*] signifies either with or without Violins. *Ital.*

CO'NEY [of *Cuniculus*, L.] a Rabbit.

To CONFAB'ULATE [*confabuler*, F. *confabulare*, L.] to tell Stories, to talk together.

CONFABULA'TION, a familiar discoursing or talking together. *F.* of *L.*

CONFALON, a Confraternity of Seculars in the Church of *Rome*, called Penitents.

CONFEC'TION, a Medicinal Composition of Gums, Powders, Syrups, *&c.* made up into one Substance. *F.* of *L.*

CONFEC'TIONER [*Confiturier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Comfits or Sweetmeats.

CON'FECTS [*Confitures*, F.] are Things crusted over with dry Sugar.

CONFED'ERACY } [*Confœderatio*, L.]
CONFEDERA'TION } an Alliance between Princes and States, for their Defence against a common Enemy.

CONFED'ERACY [in *Law*] is an uniting of Persons, to do any unlawful Act. *F.*

To CONFED'ERATE [*confederer*, F. of *confœderare*, L.] to unite into a Confederacy, to combine, to plot together.

CONFED'ERATES [*les Confederez*, F. *Confœderati*, L.] Princes or States entered into an Alliance for common Safety.

To CONFER' [*conferer*, F. of *conferre*, L.] to give or bestow; to compare; also to discourse or talk together.

CON'FERENCE, a Discourse held between several Persons about particular Affairs; a Parley. *F.*

To CONFES'S [*confesser*, F. of *confiteri*, L.] to acknowledge or own; to declare one's Sins in order to Absolution.

CONFES'SION, Acknowledgment, Declaration. *F.* of *L.*

CONFES'SION *Auricular*, a confessing of Sins to a Priest.

CONFES'SION *of Offence* [in *Law*] is when a Prisoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony or Treason, pleads guilty to the Indictment.

CONFES'SIONARY [*Confessional*, F.] the Chair wherein the Priest sits to hear Confession.

CONFES'SOR [*Confesseur*, F. *Confessor*, L.] a Person who has adhered to the Faith, notwithstanding cruel Persecutions and Sufferings upon that Account.

Father CONFES'SOR, a Popish Priest, who hears the Confession of Penitents, and gives them Absolution.

CONFI'CIENT [*Conficiens*, L.] which finisheth, procureth, or worketh with.

To CONFI'DE *in* [*confier*, F. *confidere*, L.] to trust in, to rely upon.

CON'FIDENCE [*Confidentia*, L.] Assurance, Boldness, Presumption. *F.*

CON'FIDENT [*confidens*, L.] bold, daring, positive, presumptuous,

A CON'FIDENT, an intimate, trusty, bosom Friend, employed in Matters of Secrecy and Trust.

CONFIGURA'TION, a fashioning, or making of a like Figure; a Likeness or Resemblance of Figures. *F.* of *L.*

CONFIGURA'TION [among *Astrologers*] is the Conjunction or mutual Aspect of Stars.

CONFI'NE [*confiner*, F.] to curb, to restrain, to imprison, to border upon.

CONFINE'MENT, Restraint, Imprisonment.

CONFIN'ES [*Confins*, F. of *Confinia*, L.] the Limits or Borders of a Field, County, or Country; Frontiers.

To CONFIRM' [*Confirmer*, F. of *confirmare*, L.] to give new Assurance of the Truth or Certainty of any thing; to strengthen or establish; also to administer the Church Rite of Confirmation.

CONFIRMA'TION, is the giving new Assurance or Evidence of the Truth and Certainty of any thing; a Strengthening. *F.* of *L.*

CONFIRMATION [in *Law*] is a Conveyance of an Estate or Right, by which a voidable Estate is made sure, or unvoidable.

CONFIRMATION [in an *Ecclesiastical Sense*] is a holy Rite or Ceremony in the Church, by which baptized Persons are confirmed in a State of Grace.

CONFIRMA'TORY, that which ratifies and strengthens.

To CONFIS'CATE [*confisquer*, F. of *confiscare*, L.] to seize upon and take away Goods as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, *&c.*

CONFIS'CATE [*confisqué*, F. of *confiscatus*, L.] forfeited to the publick *Fisque*, or King's Treasury.

CONFLAGRA'TION, a general Burning, or consuming with Fire. *F.* of *L.*

CONFLICT' [*Conflictus*, L.] a Skirmish or Combat; a Bickering, a Dispute.

To CONFLICT' [*Conflictare*, L.] to encounter or fight with, to struggle with.

CON'FLUENCE *Confluens*, F. of *Confluentia*, L.] a flowing together, as of Waters, as the Meeting of two Rivers; also of People, *&c.* a Concourse or Resort.

CONFLUENT [*Confluens*, L.] a flowing or running together; generally used for that sort of Small pox, wherein the Pustules run into one another.

CON'FLUX [*Confluxio*, L.] a flowing or running together, as of Humours.

CONFLUXIBIL'ITY, an Aptness to flow together. *L.*

CONFORM' [*conforme*, F. of *conformis*, L.] agreeable, conformable to.

To CONFORM' [*conformer*, F. of *conformare*, L.] to make like to, to frame, fashion, or suit, to comply with.

CONFORM'ABLE, agreeable, suitable, of the like Nature, Form or Fashion. *L.*

CONFORM'ABLENESS, Agreeableness, Suitableness.

CONFORMA'TION, a fashioning or framing of a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

CONFORMA'TION [among *Anatomists*] denotes the Figure and Disposition of the Parts of the Body of Man; hence *Maleconformation*, a Fault in the first Rudiments, whereby a Person comes into the World crooked, or with some of the *Viscera*, &c. unduly proportioned; as when Persons are subject to incurable *Asthma's* from too small a Capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFORM'IST, one that conforms to any Establishment, especially to the Discipline of the Church of *England*.

CONFORM'ITY [*Conformité*, F. of *Conformitas*, L.] a Compliance.

To CONFOUND' [*confondre*, F. of *confundere*, L.] to mix or huddle together, to put out of Order, to perplex or puzzle, to dismay, to put out of Countenance, or abash; also to destroy or waste.

CONFOUND'EDLY, after a terrible Manner, horridly.

CONFRATER'NITY [of *con* and *Fraternitas*, L.] a Brotherhood or Society united together, chiefly upon a religious Account.

CONFRE'RES, Brothers in a Religious House, Fellows of one Society. *F.*

CONFRICATRI'CES } so some Authors
CONFRICTRI'CES } call lustful Women, who titillate one another in the *Clitoris*, in Imitation of Venereal Intercourses with Men.

To CONFRONT' [*confronter*, F. of *con* and *Frons*, L.] to bring Face to Face, to oppose, to compare.

CONFUSÆ *Febres* [among *Physicians*] such Fevers as come together alternately in the same Persons, but keep not their Periods and Alterations so exact, as to be easily distinguished from one another. *L.*

CONFU'SED [*confus*, F. of *confusus*, L.] mixed together, disordered, perplexed.

CONFU'SION, a Disorder, a Jumble, a Mishmash; a Disturbance, a Hurly-burly; a being abashed or out of Countenance, Ruin or Destruction. *F.* of *L.*

CONFU'SION [in *Chymistry*] a Mixture of liquid or fluid Things.

CONFUTA'TION, a disproving that which was spoken. *L.*

To CONFU'TE [*confuter*, F. of *confutare*, L. of *con* and *futo*, i. e. *argue*] to disprove and overthrow the Reasons and Arguments of one's Adversary; to baffle.

CONG [in *Physicians* Bills] stands for *Congius*, L. a Gallon.

To CONGAYN, to convince. *C.*

CON'GE [*Congé*, F.] Leave, Licence, Permission; also a Bow or Reverence.

CONGE'

CONGE' *d' accorder*, Leave to accord or accord. *F.*

CONGE' *d'eslire*, the King's Permission to a Dean and Chapter to chuse a Bishop. *F.*

CONGE'ABLE, lawful, or lawfully done. *L. T.*

To CONGEAL' [*congeler*, F. of *congelare*, L.] to freeze, or be frozen, to thicken as Ice does.

To CONGEAL [in *Chymistry*] to let some Matter that is melted fix or grow into a Consistency.

CONGEAL'ABLE, that may be congealed.

CONGEE', a low Bow or Reverence. *F.*

CONGELA'TION, a freezing or growing into a Consistency. *F.* of *L.*

CONGEN'EROUS [*congener*, L.] of the same kind or sort.

CONGEN'EROUS *Muscles* [in *Anatomy*] such as serve together to produce the same Motion.

CONGEN'IAL [of *con* and *genialis*, L.] that is of the same Stock or Kind.

CONGENIAL'ITY [of *con* and *genialitas*, L.] a Likeness of Genius or Kind with another.

CON'GEON, one of low Stature, or a Dwarf.

CON'GER [*Congre*, F.] a great kind of Sea-Eel.

CONGE'RIES, a Heap, a Hoard, a Pile. *L.*

CONGE'RIES [in *Philosophy*] a Collection of many Bodies or Particles into one Mass. *L.*

CON'GERSBURY [*q. d.* the Borough of *Conger*, a pious Man who lived there as an Hermit] a Town in *Somersetshire*.

CON'GES [in *Architecture*] Rings about the Ends of wooden Pillars to preserve them from splitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work.

To CONGEST' [*congestum*, L.] to heap or gather together.

CONGES'TION, a heaping or gathering together. *F.* of *L.*

CONGES'TION [in *Surgery*] a settling of Humours in any Part of the Body, which insensibly causes a Swelling by little and little, by reason of the slow Progress and Thickness of the Matter.

CON'GIUS, a *Roman* Measure containing about a Gallon.

To CONGLO'BATE [*conglobare*, L.] to gather into a Ball or Lump, to imbody.

CONGLO'BATE } [*conglobare*, L.]
CONGLOBATED } heaped or gathered round together.

CONGLO'BATED *Glands* [with *Anatomists*] such Glands in an animal Body as are smooth in their Surface, and seem to be made up of one continued Substance, as those of the *Mysentery* are, and all those that serve to separate the Juice called *Lympha*, from the arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Channels.

CONGLOBA'TION, a gathering together in a Mass or Lump. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGLO'MERATE [*conglomerare*, L.] to wind upon a Bottom, to heap upon one.

CONGLO'MERATE } [*conglomeratus*,
CONGLO'MERATED } L.] heaped or wound round together.

CONGLO'MERATED *Glands* [with *Surgeons*] are such as seem to be made up as it were with lesser Glands, and are uneven in their Surface.

CONGLOMERA'TION, a rolling up into a Heap, or winding upon a Bottom.

To CONGLU'TINATE [*conglutiner*, F. *conglutinare*, L.] to glue, knit, or join together.

CONGLUTINATION, a fastening together of Bodies with Glue, or any other glutinous and tenacious Substance. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGRATULATE [*congratuler*, F. *congratulare*, L.] to rejoice with one for some good Fortune that has befallen him, or to express Joy on such an Account.

CONGRATULA'TION, a congratulating. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGREE, to agree. *Shakesp.*

To CON'GREGATE [*congregare*, L.] to assemble, or gather together.

CONGREGA'TION, an Assembly, or gathering together; a Society or Company of People meeting; more especially for Divine Service. *F.* of *L.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL, of or belonging to a Congregation.

CONGREGA'TIONALISTS, a Sect of *Independents*, between *Presbyterians* and *Brownists*.

CON'GRE } [of *congruere*, L. to agree to-
CON'GER } gether] a Society of Booksellers, who have a joint Stock in Trade, or agree to print Books in Copartnership.

CON'GRESS [*Congré*, F. of *Congressus*, L.] a meeting or coming of People together, also an Engagement or Fight.

CONGRU'ENCE [*Congruentia*, L.] Agreeableness, Conformity, Suitableness.

CONGRU'ENT [*congruens*, L.] agreeable, suitable.

CONGRU'ING, agreeing together. *Shakespear.*

CONGRU'ITY [*Congruitas*, L.] Agreeableness, Conformity.

CONGRUITY [among *Naturalists*] is a relative Property of a fluid Body, whereby any Part of it is readily united with any other Part of it, or any other similar of fluid Body.

CONGRU'OUS [*congruus*, L.] convenient, meet, proper.

CONGRU'OUSNESS, Agreeableness, Meetness.

CON'ICAL } [*Conicus*, L.] belonging to
CON'ICK } the Figure of a Cone. *Geometry.*

CONICK *Sections*, are the *Parabola*, *Hyperbola*, and *Ellipsis*, which are formed or produced by cutting a Cone with a Plane, according to such and such Conditions.

CONJEC'TURAL [*conjecturalis*, L.] that which is only granted upon Supposition or Probability. *F.*

CONJEC'TURE [*Conjectura*, L.] a Guess, probable Opinion, or Supposition. *F.*

To CONJEC'TURE [*conjecturer*, F. *conjecturam facere*, L.] to judge at random, to guess without any Demonstration.

CONIF'EROUS [*coniferus*, L.] bearing Fruit in Form of a Pine-Apple.

CONIFEROUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] such Shrubs, Trees, *&c.* as bear a sort of wooden Fruit in the Shape of a Cone in which are many Seeds, and when they are ripe, the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape open, and the Seeds drop; of which kind are the *Fir*, *Pine*, *Beech*, &c.

CONIGERIA, a Coney-burrow, a Rabbit-warren. *O. L. R.*

To CONJOIN' [*conjoindre*, F. *conjungere*, L.] to join or put together.

CONJOIN'T [*conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual. *F.*

CON'JUGAL [*conjugalis*, L.] belonging to a married Couple.

CON'JUGATE [*Conjugatum*, L.] that spring from one Original.

CONJUGATE *Diameter*, is the shortest Axis or Diameter in an Ellipsis or Oval.

CONJUGATE [of the *Hyperbola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the middle Point of the Transverse Axis, sometimes called the second Axis.

To CONJUGATE *a Verb* [in *Grammar*] is to form or vary it, according to its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

CONJUGATES [in *Rhetorick*] are such things as are derived from the Original, as Mercy, merciful, mercifully.

CON'JUGATES [in *Logick*] when from one Word we argue to another of the same Origination; as, *If weeping is to sorrow, then to weep is to sorrow.*

CONJUGA'TION, a coupling or yoking together in Pairs; also a Term in *Grammar.* L.

CONJU'MPERE, to jumble or join together. *Chauc.*

CONJUNCTI *Morbi* [among *Physicians*] are two Diseases that come together, and are distinguished into *connexi* and *consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNC'TION [*Conjunction*, F.] a joining together. *L.*

CONJUNCTION [in *Grammar*] is a Particle which serves to join Words or Sentences together.

CONJUNCTION [in *Astronomy*] is when two Planets meet in the same Degrees of the Zodiack, and either is apparent or true.

CONJUNCTION *apparent* [in *Astronomy*] is when a Right Line drawn through the Center of two Planets, does not pass through the Center of the Earth.

CONJUNCTION *real or true*, is when a Right Line passing through the Centres of the two Planets, and being produced, passes also through the Centre of the Earth.

CONJUNC'TIVE [*Conjunctivus*, L.] tha serves to conjoin. *F.*

CONJUNC'TURE [*Conjunctura*, L.] the State and Circumstances of Affairs. *F.*

CONJURA'TION, a Plot or Conspiracy to do any publick Harm; also a personal Dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits, to know any Secrets, or compass any Design. *F.* of *L.*

To CONJUR'E [*conjurer*, F. of *conjurare*, L.] to adjure, to charge upon Oath; to conspire or plot together; to practise Conjuration, to raise or lay Spirits.

To CONN [Connan, *Sax.* to know] to learn or get without Book; to give, as *I conn you Thanks*; also to strike with the Fist.

CONNAS'CENCE [of *con* and *nascens*, L.] being born or growing up together with.

CONNA'TE [of *con* and *natus*, L.] born together with a Person.

CONNAT'URAL [of *con* and *naturalis*, L.] that is natural to several Things with others.

CONNAT'URALNESS, Agreeableness by Nature.

CONNECT'ED [*connexe*, F. of *connexus*, L.] joined, tied, or fastened together.

To CONNECT' [*connectere*, L.] to knit, join, or fasten together.

CONNEX' [in *Logick*] Things are said *to be connex*, which are joined to one another, without any Dependence or Sequence.

CONNEXION, a joining Things together, a Dependency of one thing upon another. *F.*

CONNEX'ITY, that by which one Thing is joined to another.

CONNICTA'TION, a twinkling or winking with the Eye. *L.*

CONNI'VANCE [*Connivance*, F. of *Conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to see, a winking at, or passing by the Faults of others without Punishment.

To CONNI'VE [*conniver*, F. of *connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take no notice of.

CONNIVEN'TES *Glandulæ* [among *Anatomists*] are those Wrinkles which are found in the Inside of the Guts, *Intestinum*, *Ilium*, and *Jejunum.*

To CONNOTE', to make known together. *L.*

CONNOTA'TION, a making two Things or Persons known from others, by the same Distinction.

CON-

CONNU'BIAL [*Connubialis*, L.] belonging to Marriage or Wedlock.

To CONNU'DATE [*Connudare*, L.] to ſtrip naked.

CONNUTRI'TIOUS [among *Naturaliſts*] is what becomes habitual to a Perſon from his particular Nouriſhment, or what breaks out in a Diſeaſe in Proceſs of Time, which gradually had its firſt Aliments from ſucking a diſtemper'd Nurſe, or the like. *L.*

CONOID' [in *Geometry*] is the Solid produced by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of a Cone about its Axis.

To CON'QUADRATE [*conquadrare*, L.] to bring into a Square.

To CONQUAS'SATE [*conquaſſare*, L.] to ſhake, daſh, or break in pieces.

CONQUASSA'TION, a ſhaking, as in an Earthquake; a daſhing or breaking to pieces; alſo the beating of Things with a Peſtle in a Mortar.

To CON'QUER [*conquerir*, F.] to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms.

CON'QUERABLE, that may be conquered.

CON'QUEROR [*Conquerant*, F.] one who has conquered; a Subduer.

CON'QUEST [*Conquete*, F.] Victory; the Thing conquered.

CONRA'DE [of Con, and rad, *Sax.* able in Counſel] a proper Name of a Man.

CONREATA *Pellis* [of *Corroyeur*, F. *i. e.* a Currier] a Hide or Skin dreſs'd. *O. L.*

CONSANGUIN'ITY [*Conſanguinité*, F. of *Conſanguinitas*, L.] the Relation between Perſons deſcended from the ſame Family.

CONSARCINA'TION, a patching together. *L.*

CON'SCIENCE [*Conſcientia*, L.] the Opinion or Judgment which the rational Soul paſſes upon all her Actions; or the Teſtimony or Witneſs of one's Mind. *F.*

CONSCIEN'TIOUS [*Conſcientieux*, F.] that has a good Conſcience; juſt, upright in Dealing.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY, juſtly, uprightly.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSNESS, Juſtneſs, Uprightneſs.

CON'SCIONABLE, conſcientious; alſo equitable, reaſonable.

CON'SCIOUS [*conſcius*, L.] inwardly, guilty, privy to one's ſelf of an Error.

CON'SCIOUSLY, guiltily.

CON'SCIOUSNESS, Guiltineſs.

CONSCRI'BED [among *Geometricians*] the ſame as circumſcribed.

CONSCRIP'TION, an enrolling or regiſtering. *L.*

To CON'SECRATE [*conſacrer*, F. of *conſecrare*, L.] to dedicate, to devote, to hallow; alſo to canonize.

CONSECRA'TION, a conſecrating or hallowing. *F.* of *L.*

CONSEC'TARY [*Conſectarium*, L.] a Conſequence or Deduction from a foregoing Argument or Propoſition.

CONSECU'TIVE, following or ſucceeding immediately one after another; it is always ſaid of Things, not of Perſons. *F.*

CONSECU'TION *Month*, the Space between the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, being ſomething more than 29 Days and a half.

CONSENT' [*Conſentement*, F. *Conſenſus*, L.] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

To CONSENT' [*conſentir*, F. of *conſentire*, L.] to accord, agree, or allow of; to yield to the Truth, or the doing of a Thing.

CONSENT *of Parts* [with *Philoſophers*] is that Perception one Part has of another at a Diſtance, by means of ſome Fibres and Nerves which are common to them both, or communicated by other Branches with one another.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*conſentaneus*, L.] agreeable, ſuitable.

CONSENTA'NEOUSSY, agreeably, ſuitably.

CONSEN'TIENT [*conſentiens*, L.] ſuitable, agreeable, willing the ſame thing.

CON'SEQUENCE [*Conſequentia*, L.] an orderly Following, Concluſion, or Inference; Importance, Moment, Weight. *F.*

CON'SEQUENCE [in *Aſtrology*] is when a Planet moves according to the natural Succeſſion of the Signs. *F.*

CON'SEQUENT [*conſequens*, L.] enſuing, following, ſucceeding. *F.*

A CON'SEQUENT, that which follows upon ſomething.

CONSEQUENT [in *Logick*] is the laſt Part of an Argument, oppoſed to the Antecedent.

CONSEQUENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the latter of two Terms, which are immediately compared with one another in any Set of Proportionals.

CON'SEQUENTLY, following neceſſarily.

CONSERV'ABLE [*conſervabilis*, L.] eaſy to be kept.

CONSERVA'TION, a keeping or preſerving. *F.* of *L.*

CONSERVATIVÆ *Medicinæ* [among *Phyſicians*] is that Part of a Phyſician's Care that preſerves a Perſon in Health; in Diſtinction from the *Pharmaceutick*, which applies Remedies to the Diſeaſed. *L.*

CONSERVA'TOR [*Conſervateur*, F.] a Keeper or Maintainer; a Defender or Protector. *L.*

CONSERVATOR [of the *Peace*] one whoſe Office is to ſee that the King's Peace be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Truce* and *Safe Conducts*] was an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-Port, to enquire of Offences committed upon the Main Sea, out of the Liberty

of the *Cinque Ports*, against the King's *Truce* and *Safe-Conduct*.

CONSERV'ATORY, a Place to keep or lay Things up in; a Green-House for Plants, *&c.*

A CON'SERVE, Flowers, Roots, or Herbs, beaten together with Sugar. *F.*

To CONSERVE' [*conserver*, F. *conservare*, L.] to preserve or keep; to defend or maintain.

CONSES'SION, a sitting together. *L.*

To CONSID'ER [*considerer*, F. *considerare*, L.] to mind, to think of, to meditate upon; to regard, to have respect for.

CONSID'ERABLE, worthy of Consideration, or Notice, remarkable. *F.*

CONSID'ERABLENESS, the being worthy of Consideration.

CONSID'ERATE, advised, circumspect, wary, discreet. *L.*

CONSID'ERATELY } Advisedness,
CONSID'ERATENESS } Waryness.

CONSIDERA'TION, a bethinking one's self; a Motive or Reason; Regard or Respect. *F.* of *L.*

CONSIDERATION [in *Law*] is the material Cause of a Bargain or Contract, either express'd or imply'd, without which it would not be effectual and binding.

To CONSIGN' [*consigner*, F. of *consignare*, L.] to appoint, to deliver, to make over.

To CONSIGN [in *Trade*] Goods are said to be *consigned* to the Correspondent or Factor, which are sent over to them by the Merchant or Employer; or the contrary.

CONSIGNA'TION, a Sealing, the Act of Consigning, making over, *&c.* also the Writing sealed. *F.* of *L.*

CONSIGNA'TION [in *Law*] is the putting a Sum of Money, *&c.* into sure Hands, 'till the Decision of a Controversy or Law-Suit, which hinders the Delivery of the said Trust.

CONSIGNIF'ICATIVE, which is of the same Signification with another. *L.*

CONSIM'ILAR, alike or agreeing.

CONSIMIL'ITY [*Consimilitas*, L.] Likeness or Resemblance.

To CONSIST' [*consister*, F. of *consistere*, L.] to be made up of, to hang or agree together.

CONSIST'ENCE [*Consistentia*, L.] Essence, the Manner of Being; the Thickness of liquid Things; also an Agreement or Relation. *F.*

CONSIST'ENT [*consistant*, F. *consistens*, L.] agreeable or suitable to; also that is not fluid, but has a Consistence.

CONSISTENT *Bodies* [among *Philosophers*] are solid or firm Bodies in Opposition to such Bodies as are fluid; or such Bodies as will preserve their Form, without being confined by any Boundary, and have no Degree of Fluxility.

CONSISTO'RIAL, belonging to a Consistory. *F.*

CONSIST'ORY [*Consistoire*, F. of *Consistorium*, L.] the Court Christian, or Spiritual Court, formerly held in the Nave of the Cathedral Church, or some Chapel or Isle belonging to it, in which the Bishop presided, and had some of his Clergy for his Assessors and Assistants; also a solemn Meeting of the Pope and Cardinals.

CONSISTORY [in *Law*] the Tribunal or Place of Justice in the Spiritual Court belonging to the Archbishop or Bishops.

To CONSO'CIATE [*consociare*, L.] to join in mutual Society.

CONSO'LABLE [*consolabilis*, L.] that may be comforted. *F.*

CONSO'LATION, comforting, an easing of Grief. *F.* of *L.*

CONSO'LATORY [*consolatoire*, F. of *consolatorius*, L.] affording Comfort, comfortable.

CONSO'LE [in *Architecture*] is a kind of Bracket, or Shouldering-piece, which hath a Projecture, and serves to support a Cornice, and bear up Figures, *&c.* F.

CONSOL'IDANTS [*Consolidantia*, L.] Medicines which, cleansing with a moderate Heat, do cause the Nourishment to be fitly apply'd to the Part afflicted.

To CONSOL'IDATE [*consolider*, F. *consolidare*, L.] to make whole, or to close up.

CONSOLIDA'TION, a soldering or making solid; also an uniting or hardening of broken Bones, or the Lips of Wounds. *F.* of *L.*

CONSOLIDATION [among *Surgeons*] the uniting strongly together the Fractures of broken Bones, or the Lips of a Wound.

CONSOLIDATION [*Civil Law*] is the uniting the Possession and Profits of Lands, *&c.* with the Property.

CONSOLIDATION [in *Common Law*] is a joining of two Benefices into one.

CON'SONANCE [*Consonant*, F. *Consonantia*, L.] is an Agreement of two Sounds, the one *Grave*, and the other *Acute*; compounded by such a Proportion of each as shall be agreeable to the Ear. *L.*

CONSONANCE [of *Words*] is when two Words sound much alike at the End, chiming or rhiming.

CON'SONANT [*consonante*, F. *consonans*, L.] agreeable, conformable.

CON'SONANT [in *Grammar*] is a Letter which hath no Sound of itself, but must be joined to some Vowel to make a Syllable.

CONSONA'NTE [in *Musick*] signifies all agreeable Intervals in Musick. *Ital.*

CONSONAN'TLY, conformably.

CONSORT' [*Consors*, L.] a Fellow or Companion; a Partaker of the same Condition; the Wife of a Sovereign Prince, *&c.*

CON'-

CON'SORT [in *Musick*] *Concert*, F. *Concerto*, Ital. a Piece of Musick consisting of three or more Parts.

To CONSORT', to keep Company, or have Society with.

CONSOUND, the Herb Comfrey.

CONSPER'SION, a sprinkling or strewing about with. *L.*

CONSPIC'UOUS [*conspicuus*, L.] clear, manifest, easy to be seen.

CONSPIR'ACY [*Conspiratio*, L.] a Combination, a secret Consultation, a Plot, an Agreement of Parties to do any thing, either good or bad.

CONSPIR'ACY [in *Law*] is always taken in the worst Sense, and signifies an Agreement of Persons to do some illegal Act.

CONSPIRATIONE [*Law Term*] a Writ against Conspirators.

CONSPIR'ATOR [*Conspirateur*, F.] a Plotter, one who has conspired for some ill Design.

To CONSPI'RE [*conspirer*, F. *conspirare*, L.] to bandy or complot together, to agree together.

To CONSPUR'CATE [*conspurcare*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONSPURCA'TION, a fouling or defiling. *L.*

CONS'TABLE [*Conêtable*, F. *Verstegan* derives it from Cynning, *Sax.* a King, and Stable, *q. d.* King of the Stable, or Master of the Horse] a Title heretofore belonging to the Lords of certain Manors; after that, High Constables of Hundreds were appointed, and under those, Petty Constables of every Parish.

The *Lord High* CONSTABLE [of *England*] an Officer anciently of such great Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject; he had the same Jurisdiction as the Earl Marshal, and took Place of him as Chief Judge in the Marshal's Court.

CON'STABLE [of the *Tower*] one who hath the Government of that Fortress.

CON'STANCY [*Constance*, F. of *Constantia*, L.] an Immoveableness of the Mind in all Conditions; Firmness, Resolution, Stedfastness.

CON'STANT [*constans*, L.] steady, resolute, continuing in the same Mind; lasting or durable, certain or sure. *F.*

CON'STAT, a Certificate given out of the Court of Exchequer of all there is upon Record, relating to any Matter in Question; also an Exemplification or Copy of the Inrolment of Letters Patent.

CONSTELLA'TION, a Company of fixed Stars, imagined to represent the Form of some Creature, *&c.* and called by that Name. *F.* of *L.*

CONSTERNA'TION. a great Fear or Astonishment, by reason of some sudden Affliction, or publick Calamity. *F.* of *L.*

To CON'STIPATE [*constipare*, L.] to thicken, or make more compact; to cram or ram close.

CONSTIPA'TION [with *Philosophers*] is when the Parts of a natural Body are more closely united than they were before. *L.*

CONSTITUENT [*constitutus*, L.] which constitutes or makes up.

To CON'STITUTE [*constituer*, F. of *constituere*, L.] to appoint, ordain, or make.

CONSTITU'TION, an Ordinance or Decree; the State of the Body; the Form of Government used in any Place; the Law of a Kingdom.

CONSTITU'TIVE, that which is fit or proper to constitute. *F.* of *L.*

To CONSTRAIN' [*contraindre*, F. of *constringere*, L.] to oblige by Force, to keep in or restrain.

CONSTRAINT' [*Contrainte*, F.] Force, Compulsion, Violence.

CONSTRIC'TION [in *Philosophy*] is the crouding the Parts of any Body close together, in order to Condensation.

CONSTRIC'TOR *Labiorum* [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Lips which purses them up, and is by some called *Oscularius*. L.

CONSTRIC'TORES *Alarum Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] Muscles which draw the upper Lip and *Alæ* downwards. *L.*

CONSTRUC'TION, a building or making. *L.*

CONSTRUC'TION *of Equations* [*Algebra*] the contriving such Lines and Figures as shall demonstrate the Equation, Canon, or Theorem, to be true geometrically.

CONSTRUCTION [in *Grammar*] is the natural, just, and regularly placing and disposing of Words in Discourse, so as to make proper and intelligible Sense.

CONSTRUC'TIVE, which tends to Construction. *L.*

To CON'STRUE } [*construire*, F. of *con-*
To CON'STER } *struere*, L.] to expound or interpret.

CONSTUPRA'TION, a debauching of Women, or deflowering of Maids. *L.*

CONSUBSTAN'TIAL [*consubstantiel*, F. of *consubstantialis*, L.] of the same Substance.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, the Doctrine of the substantial Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, together with the Substance of the Bread and Wine, maintained by the *Lutherans*.

CONSUETUDI'NIBUS *& Servitiis*, a Writ of Right, lying against the Tenant that deforceth the Lord of the Rent or Service due to him. *L.*

CON'SUL [*Consul*, L.] was the Title of a Sovereign Magistrate among the *Romans*, whereof there were two in Number; it is now given to chief Governors of some Cities, but especially to the chief Managers of Trade, or Residents for Merchants in foreign Parts. *F.*

CON'SULAR [*Consulaire*, F. of *Consularis*, L.] of or belonging to a Consul.

To CONSULT' [*consulter*, F. of *consultare*, L.] to advise with, or ask Advice of any Person; to deliberate upon a Thing; *to consult an Author*, to see what is his Opinion of a Matter; also to take care of, or provide for.

A CON'SULT, is a Consultation, but commonly taken in an ill Sense for a Secret Cabal of Plotters against the State. *L.*

A CONSULTA'TION, an asking or taking Counsel or Advice, especially of *Physicians* concerning their Patients; also a Writ for removing a Cause from the King to the Ecclesiastical Court. *F.* of *L.*

To CONSU'ME [*consumer*, F. of *consumere*, L.] to destroy or waste, to pine away; to wear out or decay; to spend or squander away; to diminish.

CONSUM'MATE [*consummatus*, L.] compleat, perfect, accomplished.

To CONSUM'MATE [*consummer*, F. *consummare*, L.] to fulfil, finish, or make perfect.

CONSUMMA'TION [*Consummation*, F.] a fulfilling, finishing, perfecting, an End. *L.*

CONSUMMA'TUM, the Juice of an Hen cut into small Pieces, drawn out by Distillation in *Balneo Mariæ*; strong Broth.

CONSUMP'TION [*Consumption*, F.] is a Defect of Nourishment, or the consuming, decaying, and wasting of the Body, and particularly of the Muscular Flesh; also a consuming of Provisions, Commodities, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

CONSUM'PTIVE, that is actually in, or inclin'd to, a Consumption.

To CONTAB'ULATE [*Contabulare*, L.] to plank or floor with Boards, to join together.

CONTABULA'TION, a fastening of Boards or Planks together, a flooring. *L.*

CON'TACT [*Contactus*, L.] the Touch or Touching.

CON'TACT [in *Mathematicks*] Points of Contact, are those Places or Points in which one Line or Body touches another.

CONTA'GION, the same with Infection; the spreading or catching a Disease: It is the communicating or transferring a Disease from one Body to another by some certain Effluvia or Steams from the Body of the sick Person. *F.* of *L.*

CONTA'GIOUS [*contagieux*, F. of *contagiosus*, L.] infectious, apt to infect.

To CONTAIN' [*contenir*, F. *continere*, L.] to comprehend, inclose, or hold; to keep back, or restrain; to keep within Bounds.

To CONTAM'INATE [*contaminer*, F. *contaminare*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONTAMINA'TION, Defilement, Pollution, most properly that of the Marriage-Bed. *L.*

CONTEKE, Contention. *Spenc.*

CONTEKORS, contentious, quarrelsome, ridiculous Persons. *O.*

To CONTEM'ERATE [*contemerare*, L.] to violate or pollute.

To CONTEMN' [*contemnere*, L.] to despise or slight, to set at nought.

To CONTEM'PLATE [*contempler*, F. of *contemplare*, L.] to behold or take a full View, to muse or meditate, to consider seriously.

CONTEMPLA'TION, is a preserving the Idea which is brought into the Mind for some time in view, in order to meditate upon it; Meditation, Study. *F.* of *L.*

CONTEM'PLATIVE [*contemplativus*, L.] given to Contemplation. *F.*

CONTEM'PLATIVELY, in a studious Manner.

CONTEM'PLATIVENESS, the being addicted to Contemplation.

CONTEM'PLATIVES, Friars of the Order of *Mary Magdalen*, who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

CONTEM'PLATOR [*Contemplateur*, F.] one who contemplates. *L.*

CONTEM'PORARY } [*Contemporain*, F.
COTEM'PORARY } of *Contemporaneus*, L.] of the same Time or Standing; that lives in the same Time or Age with another. *L.*

CONTEMP'T [*Contemptus*, L.] Despite, Disdain, Scorn.

CONTEMPT'IBLE [*contemptibilis*, L.] deserving to be despised and scorned, base, mean, vile. *F.*

CONTEMP'TUOUS, scornful, slighting, reproachful. *L.*

CONTEMP'TUOUSLY, in a scornful Manner.

To CONTEND' [*contendere*, L.] to strive, to quarrel, to dispute.

CONTEN'EMENT, Freehold Land, which lieth to a Man's Dwelling-House that is in his own Occupation. *O. L. T.*

CONTEN'SION, great Effort, united Endeavour. *L.*

CONTENT [*content*, F. *contentus*, L.] satisfied, well pleased with what one has.

CONTEN'T' [*Substantive*] Contentedness, Satisfaction, *L.*

CONTENT [*Contentum*, L.] the Compass or Extent of a Thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Solidity of any Surface or Body estimated or measured in square or solid Inches, Feet, Yards, *&c.*

CONTENT [with *Merchants*] the Wares contained in any Cask, Vessel, Bale, *&c.*

CONTENTA'TION } [*Contentement*, F.]
CONTENT'MENT } Contentedness, Satisfaction or Easiness of Mind.

CONTEN'TION, Strife, Dispute, Quarrel. *F.* of *L.*

CONTEN'TIOUS [*contentieux*, F. of *contentiosus*, L.] litigious, quarrelsome.

CONTENTS' [*Contenta*, L.] the Matters contained in a Book, Chapter, Letter, Cask, Vessel, Chest, *&c.*

CON'TEST [*Conteste*, F.] Controversy, Dispute.

To CON'TEST [*contester*, F. of *contestari*, L.] to contend, quarrel, wrangle.

CONTEST'ABLE, disputable; that may be controverted, or contended for. *F.*

CONTESTA'TION, a quarrelling, opposing, striving with or against. *L.*

CON'TEXT [of *Contextus*, L.] the Scripture which lies about the Text before or after it.

CONTEX'TURE [*Contextura*, L.] the joining together or framing of a Discourse, or other Thing.

CONTIGNA'TION [in *Architecture*] the laying of Rafters together; also Flooring. *L.*

CONTIGU'ITY } [*Contiguité*, F.]
CONTIG'UOUSNESS } the Touch of two distant Bodies, Nearness or Closeness; as when the Surface of one Body touches another.

CONTIG'UOUS [*contiguus*, L.] that touches, or is next; very near, close, adjoining.

CONTIGU'OUS *Angles* [in *Geometry*] are such as have one Leg common to each Angle, otherwise called *Adjacent Angles*.

CON'TINENCE } [of *Continentia*, L.]
CON'TINENCY } the abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; also Chastity, Temperance. *F.*

CON'TINENT [*Continens*, L.] abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; temperate, sober. *L.*

CON'TINENT [in *Geography*] is a great Extent of Land, which comprehends several Regions and Kingdoms, which are not separated by Sea. *F.*

CON'TINENT *Cause* [of a *Distemper*] is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and no longer. Thus, a Stone sticking in the Ureters is the continent Cause of the Stoppage of the Urine.

CONTINENT *Fever*, is that which performs its Course without either Intermission or Abatement.

To CON'TINGE [*contingere*, L.] to happen, to fall out. *Shakesp.*

CONTIN'GENCE } a Casualty or Event
CONTIN'GENCY } which happens by Chance; an Accident. *F.*

CONTIN'GENT [*contingens*, L.] accidental, casual, that may or may not happen. *F.*

CONTINGENT *Line* [in *Dialling*] is a Line supposed to arise from the Intersection of the Plane of the Dial with the Plane of the Equinoctial, so that the Hour-Lines of the Dial and the Hour-Circles mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT *Use* [*Law Term*] is a Use limited in a Conveyance of Land, which may, or may not happen to vest or put into Possession, according to the Contingency expressed in the Limitation of such Use.

CON'TINGENTS [*Contingentia*, L.] Casualties, Things that happen by Chance.

CON'TINGENTS [in *Mathematicks*] the same as *Tangents*.

CON'TINUAL [*continuel*, F. *continuus*, L.] that is without Intermission.

CONTIN'UAL *Claim* [*Law Term*] is a Claim made from Time to Time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or other Things, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without Danger of being killed or beaten.

CONTINUAL *Fever*, is that which sometimes remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits: That is to say, the Patient is sometimes better, but never absolutely free from the Distemper.

CONTIN'UANCE [*Continue*, F.] Lastingness, Length, or Duration of Time.

CONTINUANCE [in *Common Law*] is the same with Prorogation in the *Civil*, as, *Continuance 'till the next Assizes*, *i. e.* a putting off the Trial.

CONTINUAN'DO [*Law Term*] when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for several Trespasses in the same Action.

CONTINUA'TION, the lasting of any thing without Intermission. *F.* of *L.*

CONTINUA'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to continue or hold on a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the way. *Ital.*

To CONTIN'UE [*continuer*, F. *continuare*, L.] to carry on, to pursue, to hold on or persevere, to abide or last.

CONTI'NUED *Bass*, the same with Thorough-Bass, because it goes quite through the Composition.

CONTINUED *Body*, a Body whose Parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED *Quantity*, that whose Parts are so joined and united together, that you cannot tell where the one begins, or the other ends, called *Continuum*.

CONTINU'ITY [*Continuité*, F. of *Continuitas*, L.] the Connexion or Joining together of the several Parts of a Thing.

CONTINUITY [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTIN'UO [in *Musick Books*] signifies thorough, as *Basso Continuo*, the continued Bass, or Thorough-Bass. *Ital.*

CONTIN'UOUS, close, touching each other.

CONTOR'SION, a wrenching, wresting, or pulling away. *F.* of *L.*

CON-

CONTOR'SION [in *Surgery*] is when a Bone is ſomewhat disjointed, though not entirely; a Sprain.

CONTOU'R [in *Graving* and *Painting*] are the Out-lines of a Figure or Picture. *F.*

CONTRA *Antiſcion* [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, oppoſite to the *Antiſcion*.

CON'TRABAND *Goods* [of *contre* and *Ban*, an Edict, *F. i. e.* contrary to Precept or Law] ſuch Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament to be exported or imported.

CON'TRACT [*Contractus*, L.] a Covenant, Agreement, or Bargain; Articles in Writing, a Deed or Inſtrument. *F.*

To CONTRACT' [*Contracter*, F. of *contractare*, L.] to article, covenant, or make Contract; alſo to abridge or ſhorten; alſo to get a Diſeaſe, or ill Habit.

CONTRACTA'TION *Houſe*, a Place where Agreements or Contracts are made for the Promotion of Trade.

CONTRAC'TEDNESS, the being ſhortened; Brevity.

CONTRAC'TIBLE [among *Anatomiſts*] a Term applied to ſuch Muſcles and Parts of the Body as are, or may be contracted.

CONTRAC'TILE, is ſuch a Body, as when extended, has a Property of drawing itſelf up again to that Dimenſion it was in before Extenſion.

CONTRAC'TION, a drawing together, a making ſhort; alſo a ſhrinking up. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRAC'TION [in *Logick*] a Method whereby the Thing reducing abridges that which is reduced.

CONTRAC'TURE [*Contractura*, L.] is the making Pillars ſmall about the Top. *Architecture.*

CONTRACTURE [in *Surgery*] is a Contraction of the Back, Hands, *&c.* made by Degrees.

To CONTRADICT' [*contredire*, F. *contradicere*, L.] to oppoſe the Aſſertion of another, to gainſay.

CONTRADIC'TION, a Contrariety of Words and Sentiments, gainſaying. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRADIC'TIOUS, full of Contradiction, apt to contradict. *L.*

CONTRADIC'TORILY, in a thwarting Manner.

CONTRADIC'TORINESS, Aptneſs to contradict, Thwartingneſs.

CONTRADIC'TORY, which contradicts itſelf, or implies a Contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY *Oppoſition* [in *Logick*] is the Contrariety of two Propoſitions, both in Quantity and Quality.

CONTRADICTORY *Propoſitions*, are ſuch as conſiſt of an Univerſal and Particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; ſo that if one of them be Affirmative, the other ſhall be Negative; if one Univerſal, the other Particular.

CON TRADISTINC'TION [of *contra* and *diſtinctio*, L.] a diſtinguiſhing on the other Side, or in Oppoſition to.

To CONTRADISTIN'GUISH [of *contra* and *diſtinguere*, L.] to diſtinguiſh on the other Side.

CONTRAFAC'TIO, a counterfeiting.

CONTRAFIS'SURE [of *contra* and *fiſſura*, L.] a Counter-cleft.

CONTRAFISSURE [in *Surgery*] a Fraction in the Skull, when the Part ſtruck remains whole, and the Part oppoſite is cleft.

CONTRA *Formam Collationis*, a Writ lying where a Man has given perpetual Alms to any Religious Houſe, Hoſpital, *&c.* and the Governor has alienated the Lands, contrary to the Donor's Intent. *L.*

CONTRA *Formam Feoffamenti*, a Writ for a Tenant who is feoffed by the Lord's Charter, to make certain Suit and Service to his Court, and is afterwards diſtrained for more than is contained therein. *L.*

CONTRAINDICA'TIONS [in *Phyſick*] divers Conſiderations in a Diſeaſe that diſſuade a Phyſician from uſing ſuch a Remedy, when other Things induce him to it. *L.*

CON'TRAMANDA'TIO *Placiti* [*Law Term*] a reſpiting, or giving the Defendant farther Time to anſwer. *L.*

CON'TRAMURE [in *Fortification*] is a little Out-wall built before another Partition-wall, or about the Main-wall of a City, *&c.* to ſtrengthen it.

CONTRANI'TENCE [of *contra*, againſt, and *nitor* to endeavour, *L.*] ſtriving or reſiſting againſt; Oppoſition.

CONTRAPOSI'TION, a putting againſt. *L.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION [in *Logick*] a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary.

CONTRAPUN'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Way or Method of compoſing Muſick, called *Counterpoint*, now very little in Uſe. *Ital.*

CONTRARIAUNTES, Things contrary to, contradictory. *Chauc.*

CONTRA'RIED, contradicted. *O.*

CONTRA'RIENTS, a Name given to the Barons who took Part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, againſt King *Edward* II.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, contrarily, contrary-wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

CONTRARIOUSTYE, Contrariety. *Chaucer.*

CONTRA'RY [*contraire*, F. of *contrarius*, L.] thoſe Things are ſaid to be *contrary*, whoſe Nature and Quality are abſolutely different, and which deſtroy one another.

CONTRA'RY *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as conſiſt of two Univerſals, one affirming, and the other denying.

CONTRARI'ETY [*Contrarieté*, F. of *Contrarietas*, L.] Oppoſition, Diſagreement.

CON-

CONTRA'RIES [in *Logick*] is when one thing is oppoſed to another, as *Light* and *Darkneſs*, *Sight* and *Blindneſs*, &c.

CONTRAST' [*Contraſte*, F. of *Contraſtare*, L.] a ſmall Diſpute or Difference.

CONTRAST [in *Painting*] is the due placing the different Objects and Parts of the Figures.

To CONTRAST', is to place or diſpoſe different Objects or different Colours, ſo as to have a good Effect.

CONTRA *Tenor* [in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for *Counter Tenor*, a Part in Muſick. *Ital.*

CON'TRATE-*Wheel*, the Wheel in a Watch which is next the Crown Wheel, the Teeth and Hoop of which lie contrary to thoſe of other Wheels.

CONTRAVALLA'TION *Line* [in *Fortification*] is a Trench guarded with a Parapet, and uſually cut round a Place by the Beſiegers, to ſecure themſelves, and ſtop the Sallies of the Garriſon, and is a Muſket-ſhot from the Town; ſo that the whole Army that carries on the Siege lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

To CONTRAVE'NE [*contravenir*, F. of *contravenire*, L.] to act contrary to an Agreement; to infringe or break an Agreement or Law.

CONTRAVEN'TION, a Contravening; Infringement of an Agreement, &c. *F.*

CONTRECTA'TION, a touching or handling. *L.*

CONTRIB'UTARY, that pays Contribution. *L.*

To CONTRIBUTE [*contribuer*, F. of *contribuere*, L.] to give ſomething with others; to aſſiſt towards the doing of a thing; to avail, to conduce.

CONTRIBU'TION, a joint giving of Money towards any Buſineſs of Importance. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRIBU'TION [in *Military Affairs*] a Tax paid by Frontier Countries to ſave themſelves from being plundered.

CONTRIBUTIO'NE *facienda*, a Writ for thoſe who are put to the Burden of a Thing which others are equally obliged to, to oblige them to bear an equal Share. *L.*

To CONTRIS'TATE [*contriſtare*, L.] to make ſad.

CONTRISTA'TION, a making ſad. *L.*

CONTRI'TE [*Contrit*, F. of *contritus*, L.] worn, bruiſed; moſt commonly uſed for ſorrowful, very penitent for Sins and Tranſgreſſions againſt the Divine Law.

CONTRI'TION, a true, ſincere Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from Love to God more than Fear of Puniſhment. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRI'VANCE, Device, Ingenuity in contriving. *F.*

To CONTRI'VE [*controuver*, F.] to invent, to deviſe or imagine, or plot.

To CONTROL' [*controller*, F.] to examine an Account, to overlook, to diſprove, cenſure, or find fault with.

CONTROL', Check, Cenſure, Contradiction; alſo a Book or Regiſter, in which a Roll is kept of other Regiſters.

CONTROL'LER [*Controlleur*, F.] an Overſeer, an Officer who keeps a Roll of the Accounts of other inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER [*of the King's Houſhold*] an Officer of the Court that has Power to allow the Charge of Purſuivants, Meſſengers, Purveyors, &c. alſo the Controlling of all Defaults and Miſcarriages of inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER *General*, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

CONTROLLER [of the *Hanaper*] an Officer in the Chancery, who attends daily in Term Time on the Lord Chancellor, and takes alſo Things ſealed, incloſed in a Leather Bag, from the Clerk of the Hanaper.

CONTROLLER [of the *Mint*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to ſee that the Money be made to the juſt Aſſize; to overlook and control the Officers, in caſe of Default, &c.

CONTROLLER [in the *Navy*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to control all Payment of Wages; to examine and audit the Accounts of Store-keepers, Treaſurers, Victuallers, &c.

CONTROLLER [of the *Poll*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a Controlment of the Poll of Receipts and Goings-out.

CONTROLLER [of the *Pipe*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe.

To CONTRO'VE, to contrive. *O.*

CONTROVER, a Forger of falſe News. *F.*

CONTROVER'SIAL, of or belonging to Controverſy.

CONTROVERSY [*Controverſie*, F. of *Controverſia*, L.] Debate, Diſpute, Variance.

To CONTROVERT [*controverſari*, L.] to argue *pro* and *con*, to diſpute.

CONTROVERT'ED [*controverſé*, F.] undetermined, not agreed upon, that may be diſputed *pro* and *con*. L.

CONTUMA'CIOUS [*contumax*, L. of *contra* and *tumeo*, L. to ſwell] ſelf-willed, ſtubborn, obſtinate, rebellious.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, ſtubbornly.

CON'TUMACY [*Contumace*, F. *Contumacia*, L.] Stubbornneſs, Wilfulneſs, Rebellion.

CONTUME'LIOUS [*contumelieux*, F. *contumelioſus*, L.] reproachful, affrontive, abuſive.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, reproachfully.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, Reproachfulneſs.

CONTU'MELY [*Contumelie*, F. of *Contumelia*, L. of *contumeo*] Abuſe, Affront, Reproach, ſcurrilous Language.

To

To CONTUND' [*contundere*, L.] to beat small, or pound.

To CONTUNE, to contrive. *Chauc.*

CONTU'SION, a beating or bruising, *F.* of *L.*

CONTUSION [in *Chymistry*] a reducing into Powder by beating in a Mortar.

CONTUSION [with *Surgeons*] a Bruise dividing the Continuity of Parts in Bones or Flesh, or a Bruise either by a Fall or Blow, so that though the Skin appears whole, yet the Flesh is broken.

A CONTUSION [of the *Skull*] is when the Skull-bone is so hurt, that though no Fracture appears outwardly, yet it is separated from the whole on the Inside.

To CONVAIL [of *convalescere*, L.] to recover. *Chauc.*

CONVALES'CENCE } [of *convalescere*,
CONVALES'CENCY } L.] a Recovery of Health; also the Space from the Departure of a Disease, and the Recovery of the Strength which was lost by it. *F.*

CONVAL' *Lilly*, *May* Lilly, or Lilly of the Valley.

CONVE'NABLE [*Law Term*] agreeable, convenient, fitting. *F.*

To CONVE'NE [*convenire*, L.] to meet or come together, to assemble, to call together.

CONVE'NIENCE } [*Convenance*, F. of
CONVE'NIENCY } *Convenientia*, L.] Advantage, Agreeableness, Fitness, Suitableness.

CONVE'NIENCE [in *Architecture*] is the disposing the several Parts of a Building, so that they may not obstruct or shock one another.

CONVENIEN'DUM, an Assembly, *A Word of Humour.*

CONVE'NIENT [*convenant*, F. of *conveniens*, L.] fit, seasonable, suitable.

CON'VENT [*Convent*, F.] a Monastery or Religious House.

To CONVENT [*conventare*, L.] to summon, to cite. *O.*

CONVENT'ICLE [*Conventicule*, F. of *Conventiculum*, L.] a little private Assembly for Religious Exercises.

CONVEN'TIO [in *Law*] an Agreement or Covenant.

CONVEN'TION, an Assembly of the States of the Realm. *L.*

CONVEN'TIONAL [*conventionalis*, L.] belonging to an Assembly or Convention; also done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

CONVENTIONE, a Writ which lies for any Covenant in Writing unperformed. *F.* of *L.*

CONVEN'TIONER, a Member of a Convention.

CONVENT'UAL, belonging to a Convent, or a Company of Religious Persons.

CONVENT'UALS, Friars or Nuns who live in a Convent.

CONVER'GENT } [in *Opticks*] are Rays
CONVER'GING } which go from divers Points in the Object, and incline towards one another, 'till at last they meet and cross, and so become *diverging*.

CONVER'SABLE, sociable, easy, free of Access.

CONVER'SABLENESS, Sociableness.

CONVER'SANT [*conversans*, L.] keeping company with; also well versed or skilled in.

CONVERSA'TION, Discourse among Persons, Intercourse, Behaviour, Society. *F.* of *L.*

CON'VERSE, familiar Discourse; Correspondence, *&c.*

CONVERS'E [*Conversus*, L.] turned or translated.

CONVERSE [in *Mathematicks*] is when after a Conclusion is drawn from something supposed in the first Proposition; and in the second Proposition, the Conclusion of the first is made the Supposition; and what was supposed in the first, is thence concluded, and is called the *Converse* of it.

CONVERSE *Direction* [among *Astrologers*] is when a *Significator* is brought to the Place of the *Promittors*, by the Motion of the highest Sphere, called *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To CONVER'SE [*converser*, F. *conversari*, L.] to discourse or talk familiarly with, to keep Company, and be familiar with.

CONVER'SION, a Turning, Alteration, Change, especially of Manners, from bad to good. *F.* of *L.*

CONVERSION [among *Divines*] is that turning to God, or Change, which is wrought in every true Penitent.

CONVERSION *of Equations* [in *Algebra*] is a peculiar Manner of altering an Equation, when either the Quantity sought or any Member of it is a Fraction.

CONVERSION *of Propositions* [in *Logick*] is the changing the Subject into the Place of the Predicate, and still retaining the Quality of the Proposition.

CONVERSION *of the Reasons* or *Ratio's* [in *Arithmetick*] is the comparing the Antecedent with the Difference of the Antecedent and Consequent, in two equal Ratios or Proportions.

To CONVERT' [*convertir*, F. of *convertere*, L.] to turn or change; also to apply to one's Profit or Use.

To CON'VERT [in *Divinity*] to bring a Person to the Profession of the true Religion.

A CON'VERT [*un Converti*, F.] a Person who is turned to the true Religion.

CONVERT'IBLE [*convertibilis*, L.] changeable, that may be turned. *F.*

A CONVER'TITE, a Convert to the Christian Faith. *Shakesp.*

CON-

CON'VEX [*Convexe*, F. of *Convexus*, L.] bending down on every Side like the Heavens, or the Outside of the Globe, or any other round Body, or the external round Part of any Body opposite to the Hollow, and in *Anatomy* is called *Protuberance*.

CONVEX'ITY [*Convexité*, F. of *Convexitas*, L.] the bending or bowing of any thing down on the Outside.

To CONVEY' [*convoyer*, F. of *con* and *veho*, L.] to carry or send into another Place; to make over an Estate, *&c.*

CONVEY'ANCE, carrying.

CONVEY'ANCE [in *Law*] a Deed or Instrument, by which Lands, *&c.* are conveyed or made over to another.

CONVEY'ANCER, a Person who makes, or is skilled in Conveyances.

CON'VICT [*Convaincu*, F. *Convictus*, L.] one who is found guilty of an Offence.

Recusant CONVICT', one who has been indicted and convicted for refusing to come to Church, commonly applied to Papists.

To CONVICT' [*convaincre*, F. *convictare*, L.] to prove one guilty, *&c.*

CONVIC'TION [in *Divinity*] is the first Degree of Repentance, *i. e.* when a Penitent is convinced of the evil Nature of Sin, and his own Guiltiness.

CONVICTION [in *Law*] the proving a Man guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of a Jury; or when a Man who is out-lawed appeareth and confesseth.

CONVIC'TIVE, tending to convict. *L.*

CONVICTIVELY, in such a manner as to convince.

To CONVINCE [*convincere*, L.] to make a Man sensible of the Truth of the Thing, by Reasons and Arguments.

CONVI'VAL [*convivalis*, L.] pertaining to Feasts or Banquets.

CONUN'DRUM, a quaint humorous Expression, Word, or Sentence.

CONVOCA'TION, a calling together, an Assembly of a National Synod, most commonly of the Clergy, to consult about Church-Affairs; also the Persons so met together are called a *Convocation*. *F.* of *L.*

CONVOCA'TION-*House*, the Place where the Clergy meet for that Purpose.

CONVOCA'TION [of *Upper House*] where the Archbishops, Bishops, *&c.* sit severally by themselves.

CONVOCA'TION [of *Lower House*] where the Body of the inferior Clergy sit.

To CONVOK'E [*convoquer*, F. of *convocare*, L.] to call together.

CONVOLU'TION, a wrapping, rolling, or winding about. *L.*

CONVOLUTION [among *Herbalists*] a winding or turning Motion, which is peculiar to the Stems or Trunks of some Plants, as Bindweed, and the Claspers of Vines, *&c.*

CON'VOY [*Convoy*, F.] a Guide or Conductor; also a Man or Men of War, that go along with Merchants Ships, to defend them from Enemies; also Men, Ammunition, *&c.* conveyed into a Town.

To CONVOY' [*convoyer*, F. *convehere*, L.] to convoy, to guard, to conduct safely.

CONU'SANT, knowing, understanding, or being privy to. *F. L. T.*

CONVUL'SION, an involuntary Contraction or Motion, whereby the Nerves, Muscles, and Members, are contracted and drawn together against or without the Will, as in the Cramp, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

CONVUL'SIVE [*convulsivus*, L.] belonging to a Convulsion. *F.*

CONVUL'SIVELY, after the Manner of a Convulsion.

To COO, to make a Noise like Turtles or Pigeons.

COOK [Coc, *Sax.* Cog, C. Br. Kock, Dan. *Coquus*, L.] a Man or Woman who dresses Meat, *&c.*

COOK-*Room* [in a *Ship*] is where the Cook dresseth and the Mate delivers out the Meat, *&c.*

COOK'ERY, the Trade of a Cook, the Art of dressing Meat, *&c.*

COOL [Cole, *Sax.* Kuhle, *Teut.*] cooling or cold.

COOL'ER, a Vessel used by Brewers.

COOL'LY, in a cool or sedate Manner.

COOL'NESS, the being cool or sedate.

COOM, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.

COOMB } [of *Cumulus*, L. an Heap] a
COMB } Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels. *C.*

A COOP [Copa, *Sax.*] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat.

A *Fish* COOP, a Vessel of Twigs, with which they catch Fish in the *Humber*. *C.*

A *Lime* COOP }
A *Muck* COOP } a close Cart.

COOPEE' [*Coupée*, F.] a sort of Step in Dancing.

A COOP'ER [Kuper, *L. S.* a Tub] one who makes Tubs, Casks, Barrels, *&c.*

To CO-OP'ERATE [*cooperer*, F.] to work together; to act or work with another in the producing some Effect.

CO-OPERA'TION, a working together with. *F.* of *L.*

CO-OPERA'TOR, a Fellow-worker. *L.*

COOPER'TIO, the Head or Branches of a Tree cut down. *O. L.*

COOPERTU'RA, a Thicket or Covert of Wood. *L. T.*

To CO-OP'TATE, to elect or choose. *L.*

CO-OPTA'TION, an Election or Choice.

CO-OR'DINATE, of equal Order, Degree, or Rank. *L.*

COOT [Koet, *Belg.*] a Water-Fowl, called also a Moor-Hen.

COP [Cop, *Sax.* Kopff, the Head, *Teut.*] the Top of any thing; also a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

COPAL, a hard sort of Rosin, of a white or yellowish Colour, brought from *America*.

COPAR'CENERS, such as have equal Shares in the Inheritance of their Ancestors.

COPAR'CENY } such an equal Share or
COPAR'SENY } Division.

COPART'NER, one who is joined in Partnership with another.

A COPE [Cæppe, *Sax.*] a Priest's Vestment, fastened with a Clasp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels; also a Cloak. *Chauc.*

COPE [in *Doomsday Book*] an Hill.

COPE [Cop, *Sax.* the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, *&c.* out of the Lead-Mines at *Wicksworth* in *Derbyshire*.

To COPE *a Wall*, to cover it. *C.*

To COPE [in *Architecture*] to jut out as a Wall.

To COPE [in *Falconry*] to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

To COPE, to barter or truck. *N. C.*

To COPE *together* [of *coupler*, F. of *copulare*, L.] to match with.

To COPE *with one*, to strive with, or make head against.

A COPE, an Arch.

The COPE *of Heaven*, the Arch or Concavity of Heaven.

COPER'NICAN *System* [in *Astronomy*] an old System revived by *Copernicus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Centre; next to him *Mercury*, then *Venus*, then our *Earth* with its *Satellite* the *Moon*, then *Mars*, and next to him *Jupiter*, and last of all *Saturn*; and the Planets, with the Earth, are supposed to move about the Sun.

COPES-*Mate*, a Partner in Merchandizing; a Companion. *Dan.*

COPE *Sale and Pins*, are Irons that fasten the Chains with other Oxen to the End of the Cope of a Waggon.

CO'PHOSIS [Κάφωσις, Gr.] Deafness in the Ears. *L.*

CO'PIA *Libelli deliberandi*, a Writ that lies in a Case where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel at the Hands of the Judge Ecclesiastical.

CO'PING [in *Architecture*] the Top of a Building, or the Brow of a Wall made sloping.

COPING-*Iron* [*Falconry*] an Instrument for paring the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

CO'PIOUS [*copieux*, F. of *Copiosus*, L.] abounding, plentiful.

CO'PIOUSLY, abundantly, plentifully.

CO'PIOUSNESS, Abundance, Plentifulness.

A CO'PIST, a Transcriber.

CO'PLAND, a Piece of Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong do shoot. *S. O. R.*

COP'PA, a Cock of Corn, Hay, or Grass, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.

COP'PE, the End of a Thing. *Chauc.*

COP'PED, sharp at Top.

COP'PEL } a Pot in which Goldsmiths
CUP'PEL } melt and fine their Metals; also a sort of Crucible used by Chymists in purifying Gold or Silver.

COP'PER [Kuper, *Belg.* Kupffer, *Teut.* Kubber, *Dan.* of *Cuprum*, L.] a Metal well known.

Rose-COPPER, Copper several Times melted, and refined from its grosser Parts.

COP'PERAS, a sort of Mineral, otherwise called Vitriol.

COP'PET, saucy, malapert; also merry, jolly. *C.*

COP'PICE } [of *couper*, F. to cut] a small
COPSE' } Wood consisting of Underwood, which may be cut at the Growth of twelve or fifteen Years.

COPRO'PHORY [Κοπροφορία, Gr.] Purgation or Purging.

COPROS'TACY [Κοπροστασία, Gr.] Costiveness or binding in the Belly.

COP'ULA [in *Logick*] is the Verb which joins together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Proposition; as *Man* is *an Animal*; where (*is*) is the Copula.

COPULA'TION, a coupling together; carnal coupling between Male and Female, *F.* of *L.*

COP'ULATIVE [in *Gramm.*] that which serves to couple or join; as a *Conjunction Copulative*. F.

COPULATIVE *Propositions* [in *Logick*] those which include several Subjects, or several Attributes joined together by an Affirmative or Negative Conjunction, *viz. and not*, or *neither*.

COPY [*Copie*, F.] a Pattern to write after; the Original of a Book; also a printed Book.

COPY [in a *Law Sense*] is the Duplicate or Transcript of an original Writing.

COPY HOLD, a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to shew but the Copy of the Rolls made by the Lord's Court.

To COP'Y *out* [*copier*, F.] to write after an Original.

COQ. *ad Med. consumat.* an Abbreviation in Physick, signifying, Boil it till half of it is wasted. *L.*

COQ. *in S. Q. Aq.* that is to say, Boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Water.

COQ. *S. A:* that is, Boil it according to Art. *L.*

COQUET, an amorous Courtier, one who by affected Carriage and Tattle endeavours to gain the Love of Women; also a Woman of the like Qualities, *&c.* *L.*

COQUET'TE, an amorous, wanton, tattling Girl. *F.*

CO'QUETRY [*Coquetterie*, F.] an affected Carriage to win the Love of Men or Women; a Skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues; Wantonness, Effeminacy.

COR [among *Botanists*] the inward, soft, pithy Part of any Plant or Tree.

COR *Caroli* [so called in Honour of King *Charles* II.] a Star in the Northern Hemisphere, seated between the *Coma Berenicos* and *Ursa Major*. L.

COR *Hydræ*, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation called *Hydra*. L.

CORABRACHIA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm [so called from Κόραξ, Gr. a Crow, from its Resemblance to a Crow's Beak] which moves it upwards, and turns it obliquely outwards.

CO'RACLE, a sort of small Boat used by Fishermen in the River *Severn*.

CORACOHYOIDÆ'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the upper End of the *Scapula* near the Neck, and is inserted into the *Os Hyoides*, which it pulls obliquely downwards.

CORACOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is a Process of the Shoulder-blade, in Form of a Crow's Beak.

CORA'GE, the Herb Bugiofs.

COR'AL [*Corallium*, L.] a sort of marine Plant turned to a Stone, a certain Shoot from a Rock in the Form of a Plant.

CORALI'NE, a sort of Moss sticking to Rocks.

CORAL WORT, an Herb.

CO'RAM *non Judice* [in the *Common Law*] is when a Cause is brought into a Court out of the Judge's Jurisdiction.

CORATE, overcome. *O.*

CORB [*Courbé*, F.] crooked. *Spenc.*

COR'BAN [קרבן, *H.*] a Gift or Offering made on the Altar, properly the Treasure that was kept for the Use of the Temple or Priests at *Jerusalem*.

COR'BELS [in *Fortification*] are little Baskets filled with Earth, and placed upon the Parapets, *&c.* leaving Port-holes to fire through upon the Enemy.

COR'BEL, COR'BIL, COR'BET [in *Architecture*] is a Shouldering-piece or Jutting-out in Walls, to bear up a Post, Summer, *&c.*

COR'BEL, CORBETEL'S a Nitch in the Wall of a Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

COR'BEL *Stones*, smooth polish'd Stones laid in the Front and Out-side of the Corbels or Nitches.

COR'BET [*Corbeau*, F. a little Crow] a Sirname.

CORBETTIS, Stones wherein Images stand. *Chauc.* probably the same as

CORBS, Ornaments in Architecture. *Spencer.* Also Colliers Baskets.

COR'COUSNESS, Corpulency, or Grossness of Body. *O.*

CORD [*Corde*, F.] a Rope or Line.

CORD [among *Farriers*] is a straight Sinew in the Fore-leg of a Horse, which comes from the Shackle Vein to the Griffle of his Nose.

CORDS, CHORDS [Χορδὴ, Gr.] in Musick properly signifies the Strings of an Harp, Lute, Violin, or other Musical Instrument; but more usually the Sound which proceeds from Musical Instruments, even those that have no Strings.

CORD *of Wood*, a Parcel of Fire-wood four Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight Foot long.

CORD'AGE, all the Ropes belonging to the Rigging or Tackling of a Ship; also all sorts of Stuff for making Ropes. *F.*

CORDELI'ER [of *Chorda*, L.] a Rope; a Grey Friar of the *Franciscan* Order, who wears a Cord full of Knots about his Middle. *F.*

COR'DIAL [of *Cor*, L. the Heart] good for the Heart, comfortable, hearty, sincere. *F.*

COR'DIAL, a Physical Drink to comfor the Heart. *F.*

COR'DIALLY, heartily, sincerely.

CORDIAL'ITY, COR'DIALNESS [*Cordialité*, F.] Heartiness, sincere or hearty Love.

CORDIT, agreed. *Chauc.*

COR'DON, the Twist of a Rope. *F.*

CORDON [in *Architecture*] the Edge of Stone on the Outside of a Building.

CORDON [in *Fortification*] is a Stone jutting out between the Rampart and the Basis of the Parapet; it goes quite round the Fortification. *F.*

CORDO'VAN *Leather*, a sort of Leather made out of Goat-skins at *Cordova* in *Spain*.

CORD'WAINER, CORDINEE'R [Kordwain, *Belg*, *Un Cordonnier*, F. of *Cordovan* Leather, *L.*] a Shoemaker.

CORE [*Core*, Ital. of *Cor*, L. the Heart] the Core in Fruit, so called, because, like the Heart, it is in the midst of Fruit.

CORIAN'DER [*Coriandre*, F. *Coriandrum*, L. of Κορίαν̆δρον, Gr.] an Herb somewhat like Parsley.

COR'GED, corrected. *O.*

CO'RINTH, a once famous, but now ruined, City of *Peloponnesus*, in the *Morea*.

CORINTE'IAN *Brass*, Gold, Silver, and Copper, casually mixed together at the Burning of the City of *Corinth*, there being a great many Statues and Vessels melted down, and so imbodied.

CORINTH'IAN *Order* [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, so called from *Corinth*, the Place of its Invention: It is the most noble, truest, delicate, and rich of all others.

CORITA'NI, the People which anciently inhabited *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Derbyshire*, were so called by the *Romans*. Cambd.

COR'ITON [of Coriion, Coriander, *Sax.* and ton, a Town] a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from the great Income

they have by Coriander; or else from one *Corius* who founded it.

CORK, the Bark of the Cork-tree, which somewhat resembles an Oak, and grows plentifully in some Parts of *Spain*.

CORK-*Tree* [Korck, *L. S. Teut.* of *Cortex*, L. the Bark] of which there are several Sorts, one of which is to be seen in the Physick-Garden at *Chelsea*.

COR'MORANT, a Water Fowl resembling a Raven. *F.*

CORN [Corn, *Sax.* Korn, *Teut.* Korn, *Dan.*] the Grain of Wheat, Barley, Rice, Oats, *&c.*

CORN [of *Cornu*, a Horn, *L.* Kyrn, *G. Br.*] a Disease in the Toes, so called from the Hardness or Horniness of them.

CORN *Flag*, a Plant fit for Borders in Gardens.

CORNACHI'NE *Powder*, a Purging Powder, is composed of 10 Parts of *Diagrydium*, 6 Parts of Diaphoretick Antimony, and 16 Parts of Cream of Tartar.

CORN-*Flower*, the Blue-bottle.

CORN-*Sallat*, an Herb.

CORN'AGE [of *Cornu*, L. a Horn] a kind of Grand Serjeantry, the Service of which Tenure was to blow a Horn when any Invasion of a Northern Enemy was perceived; and by this many held their Land Northward about the *Picts* Wall.

CORNA'NII, People who in old Times inhabited the Counties of *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Shropshire*, *Staffordshire*, and *Cheshire*, were so called.

CORN'ED [Gecorned, *Sax.*] seasoned with Salt.

COR'NEL, a Corner. *O.*

COR'NEL-*Berry*, the Fruit of the Cornel-tree.

CORNE'LIAN [*Cornaline*, F. *Cornelino*, Ital. *Corneolus*, of *Caro*, Flesh, *L. q. d.* of a Flesh Colour; or of *Cornus*, L. the Hawthorn, because it is red like the Fruit] a sort of precious Stone of which Rings are made.

CORNE'LIUS [Κορνήλιος, of Κέρας, Gr. or קרן *H.* a Horn, and ἥλιος, the Sun, *Gr. i. e.* the Horn of the Sun] a proper Name of Men.

CORN'EOUS [*Corneus*, L.] horny.

CORN'ER [*Corniere*, F. Cornet, *C. Br.*] an Angle.

COR'NET [*Cornetto*, Ital. of *Cornu*, L. a Horn] a sort of Musical Instrument made of Horn, or something like a Hautboy, now out of Use; a Fish resembling a Horn.

COR'NET [from *Coronet*, because in old Times they wore Garlands on their Heads, or *Cornette*, F.] an Ensign of a Company of Horse, who carries the Standard or Colours.

CORNET, a Linen or lac'd Head-dress of Women; also a Scarf of black Taffaty which Doctors of Law or Physick used to wear on the Collar of their Robes.

CORNET, a Farrier's Instrument for letting Horses Blood.

CORNETTI'NO, a small or little Cornet; also an Octave Trumpet. *Ital.*

COR'NICE } [*Corniche*, F.] is the third
CORNISH } and highest Part of the *Entablature*, and commonly signifies the uppermost Ornament of any Wainscot, *&c. Architecture.*

CORNICE *Ring* [*of a Piece of Ordnance*] is that which lies next the Trunnion Ring, or next from the Muzzle Ring backwards.

CORNICULA'RIS *Processus* [among *Anatomists*] the Process or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, resembling the Figure of a Crow's Beak. *L.*

CORNIC'ULATE *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as, after each Flower, produce many distant and horned Seed-pods, called *Silique*.

CORNI'GEROUS [*Corniger*, L.] wearing Horns.

CORNMUSE [*Cornemuse*, F.] a Bagpipe. *Chauc.*

COR'NU *Cervi*, Harts-horn; also the Herb Bucks-horn. *L.*

CORNU *Cervi* [among *Chymists*] the Mouth of an Alembick.

CORNU *Copiæ*, the Horn of Plenty; taken figuratively for great Plenty, or abundance of all Things. *L.*

COR'NUA *Uteri* [in *Anatomy*] two Side-parts of the *Matrix* in some Beasts; as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, *&c.*

CORNU'TE [*Cornutus*, L.] Horned, a Cuckold; also a Still or luted Mattress with a crooked Neck.

To CORNUTE *one*, to make him a Cuckold.

CORNU'TUM *Argumentum* [in *Logick*] a subtil or sophistical Argument, as it were horned. *L.*

CORN'WALL [Cornpealh, *Sax.* from the *Latin Cornu*, a Horn, and pealh] because in that Part, *England* is extended like a Horn.

CORNWAL'LIS [*q. d.* Come of *Cornwall*] a Sirname.

COR'NY *Ale*, strong nappy Ale. *Chauc.*

CORO'DIO *habendo*, a Writ for exacting a Corody of an Abbey or a Religious House. *L. T.*

COR'ODY, a Sum of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, allowed by an Abbot out of the Monastery to the King, for the Maintenance of any one of his Servants. *L. T.*

COROL'LARE [*Corollaire*, F. of *Corollarium*, L.] a Consequence drawn from something already proved or demonstrated.

CO'RON [כרון *H.*] a Jewish Liquid Measure, containing about 75 Gallons.

CORO'NA, a Crown; a Circle appearing about the Sun or Moon, called *Halo*.

CORO'NA [in *Architecture*] is a flat and most advanced Part of the Cornish, called the Drip, or Eaves.

CORO'NAL, a Garland. *Spenc.*

CORONA'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Coronal Bone, or Bone in the Forehead.

CORO'NAL *Suture* [among *Anatomists*] is that which joins the Frontal Bone to the two Bones of the Bregma.

CORONA'RIA *Vasa* [in *Anatomy*] the Veins and Arteries which surround the Heart to nourish it; or the two Branches which the great Artery spreads over the Out-side of the Heart, for its Supply with Blood and Nourishment, before it pierces the *Pericardium.*

CORONARY [*coronarius*, L.] by way of, or instead of a Crown.

CORONA'TION, the Crowning of a King. *L.*

CORONATO'RE *eligendo*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Freeholders of the County, in order to chuse a new Coroner.

CORO'NE, an acute Process of the lower Jaw, in the Form of a Beak. *Gr.*

COR'ONER [of *Corona*, L. because in the King's Name he maketh Inquisition into the casual and unnatural Death of a Person] an Officer who, with the Assistance of a Jury of 12 Men, enquires, on the Behalf of the Crown, into all untimely Deaths.

COR'ONER *Sovereign*, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CORONER [*of the Verge*] an Officer who has Jurisdiction within the Verge or Compass of the King's Court.

COR'ONET [*Coronetta*, Ital.] a little Crown or Chaplet.

CORONET of a *Horse*. See *Cornet.*

COROUSE, curious. *Chauc.*

COR'PORA *Olivaria* [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences, one on each Side the *Corpora Pyramidalia.* L.

COR'PORA *Pyramidalia* [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences in the *Cerebellum*, in Length about an Inch. *L.*

CORPORA *Striata* [among *Anatomists*] Protuberances upon the *Crura Medullæ oblongatæ.*

COR'PORAL [*corporel*, F. of *corporalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Body, bodily.

A COR'PORAL, an inferior Officer of a Company of Foot Soldiers; also an Officer on Ship-board, that hath the Charge of setting the Watches, *&c.* F.

A COR'PORAL *Oath*, so called because the Party who takes it is obliged to lay his Hand upon the Bible.

CORPORA'LE, a Communion Cloth used in the Church of *Rome*, being a square Piece of Linen on which the Chalice and Host are placed by the Priest who officiates at Mass.

CORPORAL'ITY [*Corporalitas*, L.] Bodilinefs, Bodily Substance.

COR'PORALLY, bodily.

COR'PORATE [in a *Political Sense*] united into one Body, as a *Body Corporate.*

CORPORA'TION, a Political Body or Company established by a Royal Charter, *&c.* L.

CORPORATION *Spiritual, and of able Persons in the Law*, is where it consists of a Dean and Chapter, a Master of a College or Hospital.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the King*, is where there is a Mayor and Commonalty.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the Common Law*, is the Parliament, which consists of the King, the Head; with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, the Body.

CORPORATURE [*Corporatura*, L.] Form, Bulk, or Constitution of the Body.

CORPO'REAL [*corporel*, F. of *corporeus*, L.] that is of bodily Substance, or pertaineth to the Body.

CORPO'REALLY, bodily.

CORPOREALNESS, the consisting of a bodily Substance.

CORPORE'ITY, the Philosophical School-Term for the Nature of a Body; a Being of such or such a Substance. *L.*

CORPORIFICA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the giving to a Spirit the same or a like Body to that it had before Spiritualization.

CORPS [*Corps*, F. of *Corpus*, L.] a dead Body or Carcase.

CORPS *de Battaile*, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle. *F.*

CORPS *de Garde*, are Soldiers entrusted with the Guards of a Post, under the Command of one or more Officers.

CORPS *Politick*, are Bishops, Deans, or Parsons of Churches, and such like, who have Succession in one Person only.

COR'PULENCY [*Corpulence*, F. *Corpulentia*, L.] Bulkinefs or Grossnefs of Body.

COR'PULENT [*Corpulentus*, L.] big-bodied, fat, gross.

COR'PUS *cum Causa*, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record into the King's-Bench. *L.*

CORPUS *Callosum* [among *Anatomists*] is the upper Part or Covering of a Space made by the joining together the Right and Left Side of the internal Substance of the Brain. *L.*

CORPUS *Christi* [*i. e.* the Body of Christ, *L.*] a College in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester.*

CORPUS *Christi* Day, a moveable Festival, appointed by the Church of *Rome* in Honour of the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper. *L.*

COR'PUSCLES [*Corpuscules*, F. *Corpusculi*, L.] the smallest Parts or Physical Atoms of a Body. *Philos.*

CORPUS'-

CORPUS'CULAR, belonging to ſuch Atoms. *L.*

CORPUSCULAR *Philoſophy*, is that which explains natural *Phænomena* by the Motions and Affections of the minute Particles of Matter.

CORR [כור *H.*] a certain *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing two Quarts *Engliſh*.

To CORRA'DE [*corradere*, L. of *con* and *radere*] to ſcrape together.

To CORRECT' [*corriger*, F. *corrigere*, L.] to amend; to reprove or check; to chaſtiſe or puniſh; alſo to allay or temper.

CORRECT' [*correctus*, L.] without Faults. *F.*

CORREC'TION, Correcting or Mending; Chaſtening, Puniſhment, Reproof. *F.* of *L.*

CORRECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is when Salt, or ſome other Thing, is added to a Medicine to quicken it; when a Medicine is mended or made better.

CORREC'TIVE, which ſerves to correct, allay, or temper. *F.*

CORREC'TIVES, Medicines, which being adminiſtred with others, correct ſome bad Quality in them.

CORRECT'LY, exactly.

CORRECT'NESS, Exactneſs.

A CORRECT'OR [*Correcteur*, F.] one who corrects or amends. *L.*

CORRECTOR [to a *Printing-Office*] a Perſon of Letters, who takes care that the Faults in every Sheet be corrected before it be wrought off at the Preſs.

CORRECTOR [of the *Staple*] an Officer of the Staple, who recordeth the Bargains of Merchants made there.

CORREL'ATIVES [*Correlativa*, L.] that have a mutual Relation one to another; they are Things which bear ſuch a Relation to one another, that their Nature conſiſts in that Relation, as a Father, Son, *&c.* *F.*

CORREP'TION, a ſnatching away. *L.* Alſo a Correction in Words.

To CORRESPOND' [*correſpondre*, F. of *con* and *reſpondere*, L.] to anſwer, fit, or agree; to hold mutual Commerce and Familiarity with.

CORRESPON'DENCE [*Correſpondance*, F.] holding mutual Intelligence, Commerce, and Familiarity with; alſo an anſwering, fitting, agreeing, or Proportion of one thing with another.

CORRESPONDENT [*correſpondant*, F.] agreeable, ſuitable.

A CORRESPONDENT, one that holds Correſpondence, or with whom it is kept, which is either perſonal, or at a Diſtance by Letters; as in *Trade*, when two Perſons have Intercourſe by Letters, they are called *Correſpondents*. F.

CORRESPOND'ENTLY, agreeably, ſuitably.

CORRESPON'SIVE, apt or inclinable to Correſpondence.

CORRIDOR' [in *Fortification*] is the *Covert-way* lying round about the whole Compaſs of the Fortification of a Place, between the Outſide of the Moat and Palliſades. *F.*

COR'RIGIBLE [*corrigibilis*, L.] that may be corrected or amended. *F.*

CORRI'VAL [*Corrivalis*, L.] a Competitor either in Love or Buſineſs; one who courts the ſame Miſtreſs, or makes Suit for the ſame Office or Buſineſs.

CORRIVAL'ITY [*Corrivalitas*, L.] Rivalſhip.

To CORROB'ORATE [*corroborer*, F. *corroborare*, L.] to ſtrengthen a weak or feeble Part, to confirm or make good an Evidence or Argument.

CORROBORAT'ION, a ſtrengthening or confirming. *L.*

CORROB'ORATIVE, ſtrengthening or confirming. *L.*

To CORRODE' [*corroder*, F. *corredere*, of *con* and *rodo*, L.] to gnaw or fret.

CORRODEN'TIA, Medicines which conſume or eat away proud Fleſh. *L.*

CORRO'DIBLE, that may be corroded.

COR'RODY [of *corrodere*, L.] Money or Proviſion due to the King from an Abbey or Religious Houſe, as he is Founder, for the Maintenance of one that he appoints.

CORRO'SIBLE, which may be corroded. *L.*

CORROSIBIL'ITY [among *Chymiſts*] the Power or Faculty of being corroded by any corroſive Liquor.

CORRO'SION, a gnawing or fretting. *L.*

CORRO'SION [in *Chymiſtry*] is a Diſſolution of mixt Bodies by *corroſive Menſtruums*.

CORRO'SIVE [*corroſivus*, L.] which has a gnawing or fretting Quality. *F.*

A CORROSIVE, a corroding Medicine. *F.* of *L.*

CORRO'SIVELY, in Manner of a Corroſive.

COR'ROSIVENESS, is the Quality that ſome Liquors, which are called *Menſtruums*, have of diſſolving Bodies.

CORRU'GANT *Muſcles* [in *Anatomy*] are Muſcles which help to knit the Brows when one frowns.

CORRUGA'TION, a contracting or drawing into Wrinkles. *L.*

CORRUGA'TOR *Supercilii* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ſerving to wrinkle or draw up the Eye-brow. *L.*

CORRUM'PABLE [of *corrompre*, F. of *corrumpere*, L.] corruptible. *Chauc.*

CORRUPT' [*corruptus*, L.] naught, rotten, tainted, vicious; alſo bribed.

To CORRUPT' [*corrompre*, F. *corruptare*, L.] to mar or ſpoil; to debauch or defile; to bribe or pervert; to putrify or become corrupt.

CORRUP-

CORRUPTIBILITY [*Corruptibilité*, F.] Aptness to be corrupted, or the State of that which is corruptible.

CORRUPT'IBLE [*corruptible*, F. *corruptibilis*, L.] subject to Corruption, or that may be corrupted.

CORRUP'TION [among *Surgeons*] is the corrupt or rotten Matter of a Sore.

CORRUPTION [among *Philosophers*] is the Destruction of the Form or proper Mode of Existence of any natural Body, or, at least, the Cessation of it for a Time.

CORRUPTION *of Blood* [in *Law*] an Infection growing to the Blood, Estate and Issue of a Man attainted of Felony or Treason.

CORRUP'TIVE, apt to corrupt.

CORRUPTLY, taintedly, viciously.

CORSAIR [*Corsaire*, F.] a Robber by Sea, a Pirate.

COR'SE [*Corps*, F.] a Body.

CORSE *Present*, a Mortuary, an Offering of the best Beast belonging to a Person deceased, anciently made to the Parish-Priest. *L. T.*

COR'SELET } Armour for a Pike-man
COR'SLET } to cover either the whole Body, or the Trunk of it. *F.*

COR'SNED, Ordeal Bread, a Piece of Bread consecrated by the Priest for that Use, either by the *Saxons* when they would clear themselves of a Crime they were charged with, wishing it might be their Poison, or last Morsel, if they were guilty.

COR'TEX *Peruvianus*, the Bark of *Peru*, the Jesuits Bark. *L.*

COR'TICAL *Part of the Brain* [in *Anatomy*] the external Part of it is soft, glandulous, and of the Colour of Ashes.

COR'TICOUS [*Corticosus*, L.] full of thick Bark.

COR'TIN } [*Courtine*, F. of *Cortina*,
COURTIN } L.] in *Fortification*, is the
COUR'TAIN } Wall or Distance between the Flanks of two Bastions.

CORTULA'RIUM } [a Court or Yard
CORTA'RIUM } joining to a Country Farm. *O. L.*

COR'VET [of a *Horse*.] See *Curvet*.

COR'US [כר *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure of thirty Bushels *English*.

CORRUS'CANT [*corruscans*, L.] glittering, shining, or lightning. *L.*

CORRUSCA'TION, a Flash of Lightening, or seeming sparkling Fire, which appears often by Night; a Glittering.

To CORYBAN'TIATE [*corybantiare*, L.] to sleep with one's Eyes open, or be troubled with Visions that one cannot sleep.

CORYMBIF'EROUS [*corymbifer*, L.] that beareth Berries like Ivy.

CORYMBIF'EROUS *Plants* [among *Herbalists*] are such as have a compound discous Flower, but the Seeds have no Down sticking to them, as Daisy, Camomile, *&c.*

CORYM'BUS, a Bunch or Cluster of Ivy-Berries. *B.*

CORYM'BUS [with *Botanists*] a compounded discous Flower, whose Seeds are not pappous, and do not fly away in Down.

CO'RYZA [Κόρυζα, Gr.] a Defluxion of a sharp Humour into the Mouth, Nostrils, and Lungs from the Brain by the Olfactory Nerves.

COSCIN'OMANCY [Κοσκινομαντία, of Κόσκινον, a Sieve, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by a Sieve or Riddle.

CO-SE'CANT [in *Mathematicks*] the Secant of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

To COS'EN, to cheat or defraud.

COS'ENAGE [in *Law*] is a Writ for the right Heir against the Intruder.

COSH, or *Cotterel*, a Cottage or Hut. *O.*

COSHERING [in the *Feudal Law*] a Prerogative which some Lords of Manors anciently had, to lie and feast themselves and their Retinue at their Tenant's House. *L. T.*

COSIER, a Botcher, otherwise called a Sowter. *O.*

COSIN } [*Consanguineus*, L.] a Cousin, a
COSEN } Kinsman or Woman by Blood,
COZEN } or Marriage.

CO-SINE [in *Geometry*] is the right Sine of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

COS'METICKS [Κοσμητικά, Gr.] Medicines which whiten and soften the Skin; or in general, any thing which tends to promote Beauty.

COS'MICA [*Cosmicus*, L. of Κοσμικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the World; a Term in *Astronomy*, expressing one of the Poetical Risings or Settings of a Star: Thus a Star is said *to rise Cosmically*, when it rises together with the Sun; and *to set Cosmically*, when it sets the same Instant that the Sun rises: But to rise and set *Cosmically*, according to *Kepler*, is to ascend above the *Horizon* or descend below it.

A COSMOD'ELYTE [of Κόσμος, the World, and δείλος, Gr. fearful] one fearful of the World, a Worldly Wretch.

To COSMOG'RAPHATE, to describe the World.

COSMOG'RAPHER [*Cosmographe*, F. *Cosmographus*, L. of Κοσμογράφος, Gr.] one skilled in Cosmography.

COSMOGRAPH'ICAL [*Cosmographique*, F. *Cosmographicus*, L.] of or pertaining to Cosmography.

COSMOG'RAPHY [*Cosmographie*, F. *Cosmographia*, L. of Κοσμογραφία, of Κόσμος, the World, and γράφω, to describe, *Gr.*] a Science describing the several Parts of the visible World, delineating them according to their Number, Positions, Motions, Magnitudes, Figures, *&c.* the Parts of which are *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

COS-

COSMO'LOGY [Κοσμολογία, of Κόσμος, and λόγος, a Speech, *Gr.*] a speaking of the World.

COSMO'METRY [of κόσμος, and μέτρον, *Gr.* Measure] the Mensuration of the World by Degrees and Minutes.

COSMOP'OLITE [of κόσμος, the World, and πολίτης, Gr. a Citizen] a Citizen of the World.

COS'SACKS, a Militia or Body of Soldiers in *Poland*, set up by King *Stephen Bathori*; there are also *Russian Cossacks*.

COS'SE [*Cosa*, Ital.] Algebra. *O.*

COS'SET, a Lamb, *&c.* brought up by Hand. *Spencer.*

COSS-*Way*, a Causey.

COSSI'S, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

COS'SICK, belonging to Algebra; as Cossick *Quantities*.

COST [Kosten, *L. S.* of *costare*, L.] Charge, Price, Expence.

COST [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a Bend, or half a Garter.

COSTÆ, the Ribs, which are in Number twenty-four, on each Side the *Vertebræ* of the Back. *L.*

COSTÆ *Veræ* [among *Anatomists*] the seven uppermost Ribs, so called, because their cartilaginous Ends are received into the *Sinus* of the *Sternum*. L.

COSTÆ *Falsæ* [among *Anatomists*] the five lowermost Ribs, so called because they are shorter and softer, and not joined to the Extremity of the *Sternum*.. L.

COS'TARD, a sort of Apple.

COSTARD-*Head*, a Blockhead. *O.*

COSTARD-*Monger* [of *Costard* and *Monger*, a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

COS'TIVE [probably of *constipé*, F. to be bound in Body, one who hath his Excrement dry'd within him] bound in the Belly.

COS'TIVELY, in a costive Manner.

COS'TIVENESS, the being bound in the Belly.

COSTLEW [Kostlich, *Teut.*] costly. *Chaucer.*

COST'LINESS, the being of great Price.

COST'LY, costing much, of great Price.

COST'REL, a Vessel to carry Wine in. *O.*

COT } [Cote, *Sax.* Kaate, *L. S.*] a
COTE } Cottage. *O.* Also a Man that busies himself with the Affairs of a Kitchen.

COT-*Gare*, Refuse Wool so clotted together, that it cannot be pulled asunder.

CO-TANGENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the Tangent of any Complemental Arch, or what the Arch wants of a Quadrant or 90 Degrees.

COTA'RIUS, one who held by a free Soccage Tenure. *O. L.*

COTELERE, a Cutler. *Chauc.*

COTEM'PORARY, one of the same Age or Standing with another. *L.*

COTEREL'LI, a sort of straggling Thieves and Plunderers, like the Mois-Troopers on the Borders of *Scotland*. O. R.

COTEREL'LUS, a servile Tenant, who held Lands in meer Villenage.

COTE'RIA, a Cottage or Homestall.

COTES, Sheepfolds. *Spencer.*

COTES'WOLD [of Cote, a Sheep-cote, and pold, *Sax.* a Place that hath not so much as a Tree in it] a Place in *Gloucestershire*, so called from the Abundance of Sheep-cotes there.

COT'LANE } Land held by a
COTSETH'LAND } Cottager. *O. L.*

COT'QUEAN, a Man who is too busy in meddling with Womens Affairs.

COT'TAGE [of Cote, *Sax.*] a little House in the Country.

COT'TAGER, who lives in a Cottage.

COT'TEREL [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Cottage.

COT'TISES [in *Heraldry*] certain Subdivisions from the *Bend*, of which they make but two third Parts, taking up no more than a fourth or fifth Part of an Escutcheon.

COT'TON [*Cotten*, F. Cottun, G. Br. *Coctona*, L.] a woolly Stuff contained in the Fruit of the same Name.

To COT'TON [perhaps of *coadunare*, L.] to agree, to succeed, to hit.

COT'TRE } a Trammel to hang or set
COT'TREL } a Pot over the Fire. *F.*

COT'TUM, Cat or Dog-wool, of which *Cotto* or coarse Blankets were formerly made. *O. L.*

COTU'CHAN [in *Doomsday-Book*] Boors, Husbandmen.

COTY'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity of the Huckle-Bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-Bone.

COTYLE'DONES [among *Anatomists*] certain *Glandules* in some Creatures, dispersed up and down the *Chorion*; also the gaping Meetings of the Veins in the *Matrix* of Women.

To COUCH [*coucher*, F.] to lie down; to comprehend or comprise; to take the Web from off the Eye, as *Oculists* do; also to set a Launce on the Rest.

A COUCH [*couche*, F.] a Seat or moveable Bed to lie down on.

COUCH [in *Painting*] a Term signifying the Ground, Bed, or Basis on which the Colour lies.

COUCH'ANT [in *Heraldry*] expresses the Posture; as, a *Lion couchant* in a Coat of Arms, is a Lion lying on his Belly with his Head upright.

COUCH'ER, a Factor residing in some Place for the sake of Traffick; also a Register-Book of a Corporation or Religious House. *O, L.*

COUCHER, a Setter, or Setting-Dog. *C.*

COUCH'ING,

COUCH'ING [among *Hunters*] the Lodging of a wild Boar.

COVE, a little Harbour for Boats. *W. C.* Also a Man. *Cant.*

To COVEITEN, to covet. *Chauc.*

CO'VENABLE } fit, convenient, suit-
CON'VENABLE } able. *O. L. T.*

COV'ENANT [*Covenant*, F. of *Conventum*, L] an Agreement or Bargain, the mutual Consent of two or more to one Thing, to do or give somewhat, *&c.*

COVENANT [in *Divinity*] is a particular Dispensation, whereby God deals with Mankind; as the *Covenant of Works* under the *Mosaical* Dispensation, and that of *Grace* under the Gospel.

COVENANT [in *Law*] is that which the Law intendeth to be made, though in Words it be not expressed.

COVENANT [in *Fact*] is that which is expressly agreed between the Parties.

The COV'ENANT, a particular Agreement of the People of *England*, made in the Time of King *Charles* I. called, *The Solemn League and Covenant.*

To COV'ENANT [*covenancer*, F.] to make a Covenant or Agreement.

COV'ENANTER, one who took the *Presbyterian* Covenant in the Time of the Civil Wars.

CO'VENT } [*Couvent*, F. of *Conventus*,
CON'VENT } L.] a Monastery or Religious House. In *Law*, the Society or Members of an Abbey, Priory, *&c.*

COVENTRY [either from *Convent*, a Monastery of Monks anciently there; or *Covue*, the Name of a River] a City and Bishoprick in *Warwickshire*.

CO'VERCHIEFS [*Couvercbef*, F. *i. e.* a Cover-head] Head-dresses. *Chauc.*

CO'VERCLE } [*Couvercle*, F.] a Cover or
CO'VERKIL } Lid. *O.*

COV'ERLET [*Couverlict*, F. *i. e.* a Cover-bed] a Covering for a Bed.

CO-VER'SED *Sine* [in *Geometry*] the remaining Part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the versed Sine is taken from it.

COV'ERT [*Couvert*, F.] an Umbrage or shady Place.

COVERT *Baron* [*Law Term*] the State of a Woman who is under the Power and Protection of her Husband. See *Coverture.*

COVERT, a *Femme Covert*, *i. e.* a married Woman, covered by, or under the Power of an Husband. *F. L. T.*

COVERT-*Way* [in *Fortification*] a Space of Ground level with the Field, on the Edge of the Ditch, three or four Fathoms broad, ranging quite round the Half-Moons and other Works towards the Country.

COV'ERTLY, privately, secretly.

COV'ERTURE [*Couverture*, F.] any thing that covers.

COVERTURE [in *Law*] is the State and Condition of a married Woman, who is under *Covert Baron*, and, by Law, is disabled from making any Bargains without her Husband's Consent and Privity.

To COV'ET [*convoiter*, F. perhaps of *cupere*, L.] to desire eagerly, to lust after.

COV'ETABLE, that which is to be, or may be coveted or desired.

COV'ETISE [*Convoitise*, F.] Covetousness. *Spenc.*

COV'ETOUS [*convoiteux*, F. *cupidus*, L.] very desirous; also griping, close-fisted, niggardly, stingy, avaritious.

COV'ETOUSLY, avaritiously.

CO'VETOUSNESS [*Convoitise*, F.] Avarice, an eager Desire of Money, *&c.*

COV'IN } is a deceitful Assent or Agree-
COV'INE } ment between two or more, to the Prejudice of another.

COV'ING *Cornish* [in *Architecture*] is a Cornice which hath a great Casement or Hollow in it.

To COU'GH [Keuchen, to make a noise in one's breathing, *Teut.* Kuchen, *L. S.*] to make such a Noise as is occasioned by the Obstruction of the Lungs.

A COUGH, a certain Noise made by Persons troubled with an Obstruction of the Lungs.

COUL, a Tub or Vessel with two Ears. *O.*

COUL-*Staff*, a Piece of Wood or Pole, on which a Coul is carried.

To COUL [in *Archery*] to cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

COUL'D [of *Couler*, F. to stream] dispensed. *Spenc.*

COULDRAY, a Grove of Hazel-trees. *O.*

A COUL'TER [*Culter*, L.] a sort of cutting Instrument to a Plough.

A COUN'CIL [*Concile*, F. of *Concilium*, L.] a general Assembly of the Clergy of the Nation, or of a particular Province; also an Assembly of the chief Persons of a Nation met together to confer about Affairs of State; also an Assembly of the Members of the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn.*

Common-COUNCIL, an Assembly of a select Number of principal Citizens, chosen out of every Ward, to manage the Publick Affairs of the City, within their several Precincts, and to act in concert with the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Common COUNCIL-*Man*, a Member of that Assembly.

COU'NSIL } an Advocate or Counsellor
COUN'SEL } who pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

COUN'SEL [*Conseil*, F. of *Consilium*, L.] Advice.

To COU'NSEL [*conseiller*, F. of *consulere*, L.] to give Advice or Counsel.

COUN'SELLOR [*Conseiller*, F. of *Consiliarius*, L.] an Adviser; especially a Person well versed in the Law, who is consulted upon Matters of Weight.

Privy COUNSELLOR, a Member of the King's Privy-Council.

COUNT, Account or Value. *Spenc.*

COUNT [*Compte*, or *Conte*, F. perhaps of *Comes*, L.] a foreign Earl.

COUNT [in *Law*] is the Original Declaration in a real Action.

To COUNT [*conter*, F. perhaps of *computare*, L.] to reckon, or cast up an Account; also to account, value, or esteem.

COUNT-*Wheel*, is a Wheel in the striking Part of a Clock, which moves round in twelve or fourteen Hours, by some called the *Locking-Wheel*.

COUNTEE', a Count or Earl. *O. L. T.*

COUN'TENANCE [*Contenance*, F.] Looks, Face, Visage, also Encouragement.

COUNTENANCE [in *Law*] Credit or Estimation.

To COUNTENANCE [*contenancer*, F.] to encourage, to favour, to abett.

COUN'TER [*Contoir*, F.] a Counting-Board in a Shop; a Piece of Brass, or other Metal, with a Stamp on it, formerly used in counting, but now in playing at Cards.

COUN'TER, the Name of two Prisons in the City of *London*, *i. e.* the *Poultry* and *Woodstreet*.

COUN'TERS, are also Parts of a Ship, called the *upper* and *lower Counters*.

COUN'TERS } Serjeants at Law, which
COUN'TORS } were retained as Advocates to defend their Client's Cause, who were anciently called *Serjeant Countors*.

COUN'TER [of *contra*, L. against] is a Particle signifying Opposition, and often used in compounding *English* Words, and sometimes by itself, as, *To run counter*.

COUN'TER *Approaches* [in *Fortification*] are Works made by the Besieged, when they come out, to hinder the Approach of the Enemy, and when they design to attack them in Form.

To COUNTER-*balance*, to weigh one Thing against another, to make an equal Amends for.

COUN'TER *Battery*, is a Battery raised to play upon another.

COUNTER *Bond*, a Bond to save a Person harmless, who has given Bond for another.

COUNTER *Breast-Work*, is the same with *False Bray*.

COUNTER *Change*, is a mutual Exchange between two Parties, by Agreement or Compact.

COUNTER *Changed* [in *Heraldry*] is when there is a mutual Changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by one or more Lines of Partition.

COUNTER *Charged*, is a Charge brought against an Accuser.

COUNTER *Charm*, a Charm to hinder the Force of another.

COUNTER *Check*, is a Censure made upon a Reprover.

COUNTER *Compound* [in *Heraldry*] is a Bordure, or any Ordinary which hath only two Rows of *Checquers*, of two different Colours, set contrary-wise.

COUNTER *Cunning*, Subtilty used by the adverse Party.

COUNTER *Distinction*, distinguishing with respect to the opposite Side.

COUNTERFEASANCE, Counterfeiting. *Spenc.*

COUNTERFEIT [*contrefait*, F. of *contra* and *factus*, L.] imitated, feigned, dissembled, false.

A COUNTERFEIT, a Cheat, a deceitful Person.

To COUNTERFEIT [*contrefaire*, F.] to imitate, dissemble, forge, feign.

COUNTERFEITS and *Trinkets*, Porringers and Saucers. *Chesh.*

COUNTER *Foil* } that Part of a Tally
COUNTER *Stock* } struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an Officer in that Court, the other being delivered to the Person that has lent the King Money upon the Account, and is called the Stock.

COUNTER *Forts* [in *Fortification*] certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, about fifteen or twenty Foot one from another, which are advanced as much as is possible in the Ground, and joined to the Height of the Cordon by Vaults.

COUNTER *Fuges* [in *Musick*] is when the Fuges proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER *Guards* [in *Fortification*] are large Heaps of Earth in Form of a Parapet, raised above the Moats before the Faces and Points of the Bastions, to preserve them; called *Conserve* or *Envelop*.

COUN'TERMAND [*Contremandement*, F.] is the revoking or recalling a former Command.

To COUN'TERMAND [*contremander*, F.] to forbid, to contradict former Orders.

COUNTERMAND [in *Law*] is where a Thing formerly executed is by some Act afterwards made void by the Party who did it at first.

COUNTER *March* [*Military Term*] is the drawing up the Soldiers, so as to change the Face, or Wings of a Battalion.

COUNTER *Mine*, is a subterraneous Passage of a Mine, made by the Besieged in search of the Enemy's Mine, in order to give Air to it, to take away the Powder, or by other Means hinder the Effects of it.

To COUNTER *Mine* [*contreminer*, F.] to sink such Mines, to hinder or prevent another's Design from taking Effect.

COUNTER *Mure* [*Contremure*, F. of *L.*] a Wall made in Defence against another, opposite to the Town-Wall.

COUNTER *Pain* } [*Contrepointe*, F.] a
COUNTER *Point* } Coverlid for a Bed.

COUNTER *Part* [in *Musick*] a Term denoting one Part to be opposite to another,

as the *Base* is the Counter Part of the *Treble*.

COUNTER *Part* [in *Law*] the Duplicate or Copy of any Indenture or Deed, so that one Copy may be kept by one Party, and another by the other.

COUNTER *Passant* [in *Heraldry*] two Beasts borne walking two Ways, are said to be *Counter Passant*.

COUNTER *Plea* [in *Law*] a cross or contrary Plea; an Answer to an Accusation, a Recrimination.

To COUNTERPLETE, to contradict, to reply. *Chauc.*

A COUNTER *Plot*, a Plot contrived to overthrow; a sham Plot.

COUNTER *Point* [in *Musick*] the old Method of composing Parts, by setting Pricks or Points one against another, to denote the several Concords.

To COUNTERPOISE [*contrepeser*, F.] to weigh one thing against another.

A COUNTERPOISE [*contrepoids*, F.] an equal Balance; as when one thing is weighed against another.

COUNTER *Poison*, an Antidote to hinder the Effect of Poison.

COUNTER *Roll* [*Law Term*] a Counter-Part or Copy of the Rolls relating to Appeals, Inquests, *&c.*

COUNTER *Round* [*Military Term*] a Number of Officers going to visit the Rounds or Centinels.

COUNTER *Saliant* [in *Heraldry*] leaping contrarywise, when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of Arms, in a Posture of leaping from each other, directly the contrary Way.

COUNTERSCARP [in *Fortification*] is that Side of the Ditch which is next the Camp, or the Slope of the Moat, which faces the Body of the Place; but when an Enemy is said *to have lodged themselves on the Counterscarp*, it is generally to be understood of the whole *Covert-Way*, with its Glacis and Parapet.

COUNTER *Security*, Security given to a Party who has entered into Bonds or other Obligations to another.

To COUNTER-*sign*, to sign an Order of a Superior, in Quality of a Secretary.

COUNTER *Sophister*, a Disputant who holds an Argument against another Sophister.

COUNTER *Swallow-Tail* [in *Fortification*] is an Out-work in the Form of a single Tenail, wider at the Gorge than at the Head.

COUNTER *Tally*, one of the two Tallies on which any thing is scored.

COUNTER *Tenor* [in *Musick*] one of the middle Parts, so called because it is as it were opposed to the *Tenor*.

COUNTER *Tripping* [in *Heraldry*] is when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of Arms Tripping, *i. e.* in a walking Posture, and the Head of the one to the Tail of the other.

To COUNTERVAIL', to be of equal Value to another thing; to be a sufficient Recompence for.

To COUNTERWAIT', to watch against. *Chauc.*

To COUNTERWORK [*Military Term*] to raise Works in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

COUNT'ESS [*Contesse*, F. of *Comitissa*, L.] the Wife of a Count or Earl.

COUNT'ING-*House* [of the King's *Household*] *the Court of the Green Cloth*, a Court where the Lord Steward, Treasurer, Comptroller, and other Officers of the King's Household sit, to take the Account of all the Expences of the Household, *&c.*

COUNTREFRETE, to counterfeit. *Chau.*

COUN'TRY [*Contrée*, F. q. d. *Conterrata*, L. *i. e.* one Land joining to another] an Empire, Kingdom, or Province; it is usually understood in Opposition to City.

COUN'TY [*Compte*, F. of *Comitatus*, L.] one of the Circuits or Parts into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more easy Administration of Justice; a Shire.

COUN'TY [in a *Law Sense*] is taken for the County Court.

COUNTY *Court*, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy; also that called a *Turn*, held twice every Year.

COUNTIES *Corporate*, are Cities or ancient Boroughs, upon which the Kings of *England* have bestowed great Liberties and Privileges.

COUNTIES *Palatine* are in Number four, *viz. Chester*, *Durham*, *Lancaster*, and *Ely*, the Jurisdiction of which was formerly very great, but their Power now is very much abridged.

To COUP, to exchange or swap. *C.*

COUPE, a Piece cut off or out.

COU'PED } cut off [in *Heraldry*] is any
COU'PEE } thing in an Escutcheon which is cut clear and evenly off.

COU'PERGORGE, a Cut-throat. *Chauc.* F.

COUPLE [*Couple*, F. of *Copula*, L.] two Things of the same Kind set together; a Pair; also a Band to tie Dogs with.

To COU'PLE [*coupler*, F. of *copulare*, L.] to join together, to copulate, as in the Act of Generation.

COUP'LE *Close* [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a *Chevron*.

To COUR [kauren, *Teut.*] to stoop down. *C.*

COUR'AGE [*Courage*, F.] Mettle, Boldness, Stoutness, Valour.

COURA'GEOUS [*Courageux*, F.] Stout, full of Courage, Bold.

COURA'GEOUSLY, stoutly, bravely.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, Stoutness.

COURANT, a Dance, F. also the Title of a News-Paper.

COURA'P, an *Indian* Itch; a Diſeaſe like a Tetter or Ring-worm.

COURD, covered. *Spen.*

COURFINE, fine Heart. *O. F.*

COURI'ER, a Meſſenger who rides Poſt to bring Expreſſes. *F.*

COU'RACIER, a Horſe-courſer. *O. F.*

COURSE } [of χέρσος, Gr. or of *craſſus*,
COARSE } L.] thick, rough, clowniſh, rude.

A COURSE [*Curſus*, L.] a Race, Running; Order, Turn; alſo a Service of Meat, *&c.* F.

COURSE [in *Navigation*] is a Ship's Way, or that Point of the Compaſs it is to be ſteered.

COURSE [in *Huſbandry*] is a Fleece or Turn of Hay, *&c.* laid on a Cart, *&c.*

A COURS'ER, a Diſputant in Schools; alſo a Horſe for Service.

COURSES [with *Phyſicians*] the monthly Terms or Flowers in Women.

COURSES [with *Sailors*] the Main-Sail and Fore-Sail of a Ship.

COURT [*Corte*, Ital. *Cors*, L. *Cour*, F. of Κόρτος, Gr.] a Yard belonging to a Houſe, or Houſes; alſo the King's Palace.

COURT [*Curia*, L.] a Hall, or Place where Juſtice is adminiſtred. *F.*

COURT [of *Admiralty*] firſt eſtabliſhed by King *Edward* III. for the deciding of Cauſes relating to Sea Affairs.

COURT *Baron*, is a Court which every Lord of a Manor (who anciently were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, in which Admittances and Grants of Land, *&c.* are made to the Copyholders, Surrenders are accepted, *&c.*

COURT [of *Chivalry*] the Marſhal's Court, which is the Fountain of the Martial Law, wherein the Lord High-Conſtable of *England* and the Marſhal ſit as Judges.

COURT *Chriſtian*, the Spiritual Court, where Matters relating to Chriſtianity are more eſpecially managed.

COURT *Leet*, a Court belonging to a Lord of a Manor, in which all Offences under High-Treaſon are enquired into.

COURT [of the *Legate*] a Court erected by Cardinal *Wolſey*, to prove Wills, and diſpenſe with Offences againſt the Spiritual Laws.

COURT [of *Peculiars*] a Spiritual Court kept in Pariſhes free from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

COURT [of *Requeſts*] a Court of Equity appointed for the Help of ſuch Petitioners, who, in conſcionable Caſes, ſhould deal with the King by Supplication; but this Court is now quite ſuppreſſed.

To COURT [*courtiſer*, F.] to make Love to, or woo; to deſire earneſtly; to importune; to ſue or ſtand for.

COURT *Bouillon* [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of boiling Fiſh in Wine, *&c.* with various Sorts of Spice. *F.*

COURT *Days*, Days when the Courts of Judicature are open, and Pleas held.

COURT *Lands*, ſuch as the Lord of the Manor keeps in his own Hands, for the Uſe of his Family, and Hoſpitality.

COURT *Roll*, a Roll containing an Account of the Number, *&c.* of Lands which depend on the Juriſdiction of the Lord of the Manor, with the Nature of the Tenants, *&c.* that are admitted to any Parcel of Land, *&c.*

COURTEOUS [*courtois*, F.] affable, civil, gentle.

COURTE'OUSLY, civilly, affably.

COURTE'OUSNESS, Civility, Affability.

COUR'TESAN } [*Courtezana*, Ital.] a
COUR'TEZAN } Lady or Gentlewoman belonging to the Court; a profeſſed Strumpet or Whore. *F.*

COUR'TESY [*Courteſie*, F.] Civility, Kindneſs, a good Turn; a kind and obliging Behaviour and Management; a Curteſy or Reverence done by a Woman.

COUR'TESY *of England* [*Law Term*] a Tenure whereby a Man marrying an Heireſs, poſſeſſed of Lands in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, if he have a Child by her, which comes alive into the World, although both ſhe and the Child die forthwith, yet if ſhe were in Poſſeſſion, he ſhall hold the Lands during Life.

COURT'LY, airy, gallant, ſpruce.

COURT'MAN, a Courtier. *Chauc.*

COURT'SHIP, Courteſy, amorous Carriage or Speech.

COUS'IN [*Conſanguineus*, L.] a Kinſman or Kinſwoman by Blood or Marriage.

COUTH [Cuð, *Sax.*] known or ſkilful in.

COUTHEUT'LAUGHE, one who knowingly cheriſhes, entertains, or hides any outlaw'd Perſon. *O. L. T.*

CO'VY *of Partridges* [*Couvée*, F.] a Flock of thoſe Fowls.

COW [Cu, *Sax.* Ko, L.S. and *Dan.* Kuh, *Teut.*] a Beaſt well known.

Curs'd Cows have ſhort Horns.

This Proverb is ſarcaſtically apply'd to ſuch Perſons, who, though they have *Malignity* in their Hearts, have *Feebleneſs* in their Hands, diſabling them from wreaking their *Malice* on the Perſons they bear Ill-will to. Alſo, under this ridiculous Emblem of *curs'd Cows*, inveterate Enemies are couch'd, whoſe barbarous Deſigns are often fruſtrated by the Intervention of an over-ruling Providence, according to the *Latin*, *Dat Deus immiti cornua curta bovi.*

To COW *one*, to put one out of Heart, or keep one in Awe.

COW *Blakes*, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

COW *Wheat*, a Weed growing among Corn. *Melampyrum ſylvaticum.* L.

A COW'ARD [*Couard*, F.] ſome derive it of Cow and Ard, *Teut.* Nature, *q. d.* Cow-

Cow-hearted, or of the Nature of a Cow] one that hath no Courage.

COWA'RD [in *Heraldry*] a Lion borne in an Escutcheon, with his Tail doubled or turned in between his Legs, is called a *Lion Coward*.

COW'ARDLINESS, the Want of Courage.

COW'ARDLY, like a Coward.

COW'AY *Stakes* [of Cow and Way, *q. d.* a Passage for Cows] a Place in *Surrey*, so called from the Stakes which the *Britons* set up upon the adverse Shore against *Cæsar*, where he passed over the *Thames* in the Ford.

COW-*Herd* [Cu Peopb, *Sax.*] one who looks after Kine.

COWDE, a Gobbet. *O.*

COWL, a sort of Hood, such as Monks wear; also an *Essex* Word for a Tub.

COWNE'R, an arch'd Part of a Ship's Stern.

To COWR, to squat down, to kneel.

COWR'ING [in *Falconry*] the quivering of young Hawks, which shake their Wings in sign of Obedience to the old Ones.

COW'SLIP [Cuslippe, *Sax.*] a Flower.

COX'Æ *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the Hip-bone.

COX'COMB, a conceited Fool.

COY [perhaps of *quoy*, F. why] one pretending to much Modesty, shy.

COY, nice, dainty. *O.*

To COYE, Quiet. *Chauc.*

To COYEN, to quiet or flatter. *O.*

COZ'ENAGE, cozening or cheating.

CRAB [Crabba, *Sax.* krabbe, *Dan.*] a Sea-Fish; a wild Apple; an Engine with three Claws for the launching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

CRAB'BAT } [*Crabbat* and *Cravate*, F.
CRA'VAT } probably of one *Crabbat*, a *Croatian*, who first wore it] a sort of Neck-cloth; also handsome, comely. *O.*

CRAB'BED [of Crab, a sour Apple] sour, or unripe, as Fruit; rough, surly.

CRAB'BEDLY, sourly, surlily.

CRAB'BEDNESS, Sourness, Surliness.

CRAB'BING [in *Falconry*] when Hawks stand too near, and fight one with another.

CRABS *Eyes* [Krebs Augen, *Teut.*] a Stone in a Crab-fish resembling an Eye.

A CRACK [Krack, *Belg. Crac*, F.] a crashing Noise; also a Whore.

To CRACK [kraecke, *Belg.* Krachen, *Teut. craquer*, F.] to make a noise; also to crack as Wood does for Dryness.

CRACK'BRAINED, disordered in his Senses.

CRACK'ER, a Squib, or kind of Fire-work.

CRACK'ER, the Breech. *C.*

To CRACK'LE, to make a crackling Noise.

CRACK'MANS, Hedges. *C.*

CRACK'NELLS [*Craquelins*, F.] a Sort of Cakes baked hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth.

A CRAD'DANTLY *Lad*, a Coward. *Lancash.*

CRA'DLE [Cradel, *Sax.* Crud, C. Br.] a sort of a Bed for a young Child; also the Place where the Bullet lies in a Cross-bow.

CRA'DLE [in *Husbandry*] a wooden Frame fixed to Scythes.

CRADLE [among *Ship Carpenters*] a Timber Frame raised along the Outside of a Ship by the *Bilge*, for the greater Ease and Safety in launching her.

CRADLE [among *Surgeons*] a Machine of Wood, to lay a broken Leg in, that is newly set, to hinder it being pressed by the Bed-cloaths.

CRAFT [Cræft, *Sax.* Crefft, C. Br. Krafft, *Teut.* signifies Strength, Power] Craftiness, Cunning, Subtilty, Wile, or Trick.

CRAFT [among *Mariners*] all manner of Lines, Hooks, Nets, *&c.* for Fishing.

Small CRAFT, are Vessels used in the Fishing Trade, as Hoys, Ketches, Lighters, Smacks, *&c.*

HANDY-CRAFT, any Mechanical Art or Trade.

CRAFTS *Master*, one skilful in a Handy-craft, or Trade.

CRAFT'ILY, cunningly.

CRAFTINESS, Cunningness, Subtilty.

CRAFT'Y, cunning, subtle, sly.

CRAG [Kraeghe, *Belg.* Kragen, *Teut.* the Throat] the Neck or Nape of the Neck.

CRAG [Craig, C. Br.] the Top of a Rock.

CRAG'GED } uneven, rough, steep.
CRAG'GY }

CRAKE *Needle*, Shepherd's Needle. *C.*

To CRAKE, to crack or boast. *Spenc.*

CRALLIT, engraven. *Chauc.*

To CRAM [Cramman, *Sax.*] to stuff, to thrust close.

CRAM'BE [Κράμβη, Gr.] a Repetition of Words, or saying the same thing over again.

CRAM'BO, a Play in Rhyming, in which he that repeats a Word that was said before, forfeits something.

CRAMP [Krampe, *Dan.* and L. S. Krampff, *Teut.*] a Disease caused by a violent Distortion of the Nerves, Muscles, *&c.*

CRAMP *Fish*, a Fish which benumbs the Hand of those that touch it.

CRAM'PERN } an Iron which fastens
CRAMP-*Iron* } Stones in Buildings; also a Grappling Iron to grapple or lay hold of an Enemy's Ship.

CRAMP *Irons* [among *Printers*] Irons nailed to the Carriage of the Press, to run it in and out.

CRAMPISHITH, gnaweth. *Chaue.*

CRAMPOONS [*Crampons*, F.] Pieces of Iron hooked at the Ends, for the drawing or pulling up of Timber, Stones, *&c.*

CRA'NAGE, Money paid for the Use of a Crane in Landing and Shipping Wares at a Wharf.

CRAN'BOURN [*i. e.* the Bourn or River of *Cranes*] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 78 Miles S. W. by W. from *London.*

A CRANE [Cpæn, *Sax.* Kran, *C. Br. G.* Kran, *Teut.*] a Machine for drawing up a Weight; also a crooked Pipe for drawing Liquors out of a Vessel.

CRANE, a Fowl in *America*, of a hideous Form, having a Bag under the Neck, which will contain two Gallons of Water.

CRANE *Lines* [in a Ship] Lines going from the upper End of the Sprit-Sail Top-Mast to the Middle of the Fore-Stays.

CRA'NE's *Bill*, an Herb; also a Surgeon's Instrument, a sort of Pincers.

CRA'NIUM [*Crane*, F.] the Skull, or the whole Compages of the Bones of the Head, which, like an Helmet, defends the Brain from external Injuries.

CRANK, brisk, lusty, merry, jocund. *C.*

A CRANK, the Draw-beam of a Well.

CRANK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *be crank*, when she cannot bear her Sail, or can bear but a small Part, for fear of oversetting; a Ship is also said *to be crank by the Ground*, when her Floor is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on Ground without Danger.

CRANKS, Offices. *Shakesp.*

To CRAN'KLE [of Krengeln, *Teut.*] to go in and out, to go winding about.

CRAN'NOCK } an old Measure of Corn.
CREN'NOCK }

CRAN'NY [*Cren*, F. of *Crena*, L.] a Chink, or little Crack, or Crevice.

A CRAN'NY *Lad*, a jovial, brisk, lusty Lad. *Chesh.*

CRAP, Darnel or Buck-wheat. *C.*

CRAP, Money. *Cant.*

CRAPAUDINE [in a *Horse*] an Ulcer on the Coronet, called also *A Tread upon the Coronet.*

CRAPE, a Sort of Stuff much used in Mourning.

CRAP'ULA, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking; Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

CRAP'ULENT [*Crapulentus*, L.] oppress'd, surfeited, crop-sick.

CRAP'ULOUS [*Crapulosus*, L.] given to Gluttony, over-eating, *&c.*

CRAISED, cracked. *O.*

To CRASH [*acrasser*, F.] to make a Noise.

CRASH'ING *Cheats*, the Teeth. *Cant.*

CRA'SIS [Κρᾶσις, Gr.] a Mixture. *L.*

CRA'SIS [in *Grammar*] a Contraction of two Syllables into one, as *Veh'ment* for *Vehement.*

CRASIS [in *Physick*] a proper Constitution, Mixture, or Temperature of Humours in an animal Body, such as constitutes a State of Health.

CRASS [*crasse*, F. of *crassus*, L.] fat, gross.

A CRAS'SANTLY *Lad*, a Coward, *Chesh.*

CRAS'SITUDE [*Crassitudo*, L.] Thickness.

CRASTINATION, a putting off or delaying. *L.*

CRATCH [*Crescbe*, F. *Crates*, L.] a Rack for Hay or Straw.

CRATCH'ED [of Kratzen, *Teut.*] scratched with the Fuller's Teasil. *O.*

CRATCH'ES } a stinking Sore in a
SCRATCH'ES } Horse's Heel.

CRA'TER [in *Falconry*] any Line on which Hawks are fastened when reclaimed.

To CRAVE' [Cpapian, *Sax.*] to desire earnestly, to beseech.

CRA'VEN [of Craeg, *C. Br.* a Rock, and Ven, a Head] a Place in *Yorkshire* very stony.

CRA'VEN } a Cow. *O.* Also ancient-
CRAVENT'} ly a Term of Disgrace when the Party that was overcome in a single Combat yielded, and cry'd *Cravent*, &c.

CRAW [Kroe, *Dan.* Kragen, *Teut.*] the Crop of a Bird.

To CRAWL', to creep along slowly.

CRAWLY *Mawley*, indifferently well. *Norfolk.*

CRAY, a Disease in Hawks, which hinders their Muting, much like the *Pantass.*

CRAY-*Fish* } [Krebs, *Teut. Escrevice*, F.]
CREV'ICE } a Sort of River Fish.

CRAYER, a Sort of small Sea Vessel.

CRAY'ON, a Pencil of any Sort of colouring Stuff, made into Paste, and dried, for drawing in dry Colours on Paper, *&c.* F.

A CRAZE *Mill*, a Mill used by Tinners to grind their Tin.

CRA'ZILY, sickly, weakly.

CRA'ZINESS, Sicklines, Weakliness.

CRA'ZY [of κρᾶσις, Gr.] distempered, sickly, weak.

CREAM [*Crême*, F. of *Cremor*, L.] the thicker and more substantial Part of Milk; and prime and best Part of a Thing.

To CREAM [spoken of *Drink*] to flower or mantle. *C.*

CREAM *of Tartar*, a Preparation of the Lees of Wine.

CREAM *Water*, that has a kind of Oil upon it, Fat or Scum, which being boiled, turns to several Medicaments.

CREAN'CE, a fine small long Lino, fastened to a Hawk's Leash, when she is first lured.

CREASE [*Skinner* derives it of *Creta*, L. Chalk, *q. d.* a Line drawn with Chalk] an Impression of a Fold in a Garment.

To

To CREATE [*créer*, F. of *creare*, L.] to make out of nothing; to fashion, form, or frame; also to cause or procure.

CREA'TION, is a forming something out of nothing, or of no præ-existing Materials, and is proper to God only. It differs from all other Sorts of Formations; whereas they all suppose something to work upon, but this supposes nothing at all. *F.* of *L.*

CREA'TOR [*Createur*, F. of *Creator*, L.] the Person who creates.

CREA'TURE [*Creatura*, L.] a created Being; one who owes his Fortune and Rise to the Favour of some great Man. *F.*

To CREAT'URIZE, to make one his Creature.

CREAU'NCE [*Creance*, F.] Faith, Credit, Confidence.

CREB'RITY [*Crebritas*, L.] Frequency.

CRE'BROUS [*creber*, L.] frequent.

CRECK'LADE [some call it *Greeklade*, from a School which the *Greek* Philosophers instituted there, which was afterwards removed to *Oxford*; others call it *Crecceglade*, from Cnecca, *Sax.* a Brook, and ladian, to empty, for thereabouts some Brooks disembogue themselves into the *Thames*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 65 Miles W. from *London*.

CRE'DENCE [*Credentia*, L.] Belief, Credit. *F.*

CREDEN'TIALS, Letters of Credit and Recommendation, especially those given to an Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, *&c.* L.

CREDIBIL'ITY [*Credibilité*, F.] Credibleness, Likelihood, Probableness.

CRED'IBLE [*credibilis*, F.] that which is to be believed, worthy of Credit; that which, tho' it is not apparent in itself, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its Cause, or reversely by its Effect, yet has the seeming Attestation of Truth.

CRED'IBLY, in a Manner deserving Belief.

CRED'IBLENESS, the being worthy of Belief.

CRED'IT [*Creditum*, L.] Belief, Esteem, Reputation, Trust; Authority, Interest, Power, *&c.* F.

To CRED'IT [*credere*, L.] to give Credit or Trust; to grace or set off.

CRED'ITABLE, which is of fair Credit, which brings Credit or Honour.

CRED'ITABLY, in good Credit, handsomely.

CRED'ITOR, one who gives Credit; one who lends or trusts another with Money or Goods. *L.*

CRE'DITON } [Cnætton, *Sax.* q. d.
KIRTON } the Cart-Town, or from Cnebe, *Sax.* the Apostle's Creed, because, perhaps, in this Town the first Bishop's See was founded among the *Saxons*; and from thence the Christian Faith propagated thro' the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*; others from the River *Credian*, that runs by it] a Town in *Devonshire*, famous for the Birth of St. *Boniface* or *Winifred*, 147 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

CREDU'LITY [*Credulité*, F. *Credulitas*, L.] Easiness or Readiness to believe.

CRED'ULOUS [*credule*, F *credulus*, L.] easy, light, or rash of Belief.

CRED'ULOUSLY, believing too easily.

CRED'ULOUSNESS, the being too easy in believing.

To CREE [*Wheat* or *Barley*] to boil it soft. *C.*

The CREED, a short or summary Account of the chief Articles of the Christian Faith, called the Creed, from the first Word of it in *Latin*, *Credo*, *i. e.* I believe.

CREEK [Cnecca, *Sax. Crique*, F.] a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where any Thing is landed.

A CREEK *in the Neck*, a small Pain and Stiffness there.

To CREEK [*criqueter*, F.] to make a Noise as a Door does.

CREEM *it into my Hand*, put it in slyly or secretly. *Chesh.*

To CREEP [Croppian, *C. Br.* Kruppe, *Belg.* Cneopan, *Sax.* Kriechen, *Teut.* *Craper*, F. *Repere*, L.] to crawl upon all Fours; also to come privately.

A CREEP'ER, a creeping Creature; an Andiron; also an Apple growing on a low Tree, whose Branches trail on the Ground.

CREEPING, crawling along slowly or privately.

CREEP'INGLY, slowly, privately.

CREEP'ERS, a Sort of Galoshes for Women, between Cloggs and Pattens.

CREMAS'TER [Κρεμαστὴρ, of κρεμάω, to hold up, *Gr.*] a Muscle in the Testicles of a Man, which serves to draw them up, and raise them *in Coitu*.

CREMA'TION, burning. *L.*

CRE'NA, a Notch, Slit, or Dent. *L.*

CRE'NATED *Leaves* [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants that are jagged or notched.

CREN'CLED, crinkled. *Chauc.*

CREN'KLES } [in a *Ship*] small Ropes
CREN'GLES } spliced into the Bolt-ropes of the Sails of the Main-mast and Fore-mast, and fastened to the Bowling-Bridles, to hold by when the Bonnet Sail is shaken off.

CRENEL'LE [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Embattled*.

CREPANC'E [in a *Horse*] an Ulcer in the Fore-part of the Foot, about an Inch above the *Cornet*.

CRE'PATURE [in *Physick*] is when any Thing is boiled till it cracks. *L.*

CREPI'NES [in *Cookery*] a sort of Farce wrapt up in a Veal Caul. *F.*

CREPITA'TION, a Cracking or Rattling.

CREPUS'CLE [*Crepuscule*, F. of *Crepusculum*, L.] the Twilight, or the dubious half Light, which we perceive in the Morning before the Sun's rising, and at Night after the Sun's setting.

CREPUS'CULOUS, belonging to the Twilight.

CRES'CENT } [in *Heraldry*] the Figure
CRES'SENT } of a Half-Moon, with the Horns turn'd upwards, which is the distinguishing Mark of the second Brother, or Family.

CRES'CENT } [*Crescens*, L.] increasing.
CRES'SENT } [With *Farriers*] a Horse is said *to have Crescents*, when the Point of the Coffin-Bone, which is most advanced, falls down and presses the Sole outwards, *&c.*

CRES'SAN, a Pear, called the *Bergamot Cressan*.

CRES'SES [Kresse, *Teut.*] the Name of an Herb, called *Nasturtium*. L.

CRES'SET *Light*, a large Lanthorn fixed on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

CRES'SIVE [of *crescere*, L.] of a growing Nature or Quality. *Shakesp.*

CREST } [*Creste*, F. of *Crista*, L.] the Tuft
CRIST } on the Head of a Bird; the Mane of a Horse; or the Top of an Helmet.

CREST [among *Carvers*] an Imagery or carved Work to adorn the Head or Top of any thing, like our modern Cornish.

CREST [in *Heraldry*] is a Device representing a living Creature, Plant, or other artificial Thing, set over a Coat of Arms.

CREST *Fallen* [of a *Horse*] is when the upper Part of the Neck, on which the Mane grows, does not stand upright, but hangs either on one Side or other.

CREST *Fallen* [spoken of *Men*] signifies dispirited, out of heart, cast down, *&c.*

CREST *Tile*, a Tile on the Ridge of a House.

CRES'TED, having a Crest.

CRES'WELL, the broad Edge or Verge, the Shoe-sole round about.

CRETE, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, now called *Candy*.

CRE'TISM } a Forging of Lies, Fal-
CRE'TICISM } shood, Perfidiousness, so called from the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for those ill Qualities.

CRE'VET } [*Creuset*, F.] a Melting-pot
CRU'SET } used by Goldsmiths.

CREV'ICE [*Crevasse*. F.] a Chink or Cleft; also a Cray-fish.

CREW [*Skinner* derives it of kroethen, *Du.* to drink or tope; but *Minshew* of *Cru*, for *accrue*, F. increased] a Company or Gang.

CREW'EL, two-threaded Worsted.

CREW'ET } [*Cruche*, F.] an earthen Pot,
CREV'ET } a Phial or narrow-mouthed Glass to hold Oil or Vinegar.

CREY'FORD [Creccanford, *Sax.* of the River *Crey* and *Ford*] a Town in *Kent*, famous for the Overthrow given to the *Britons* by *Hengist* the *Saxon*.

CRIAN'DE } the same as *Creance*; which
CRIANT'S } see.

CRIANDE, crying. *Chauc.*

CRIB [Cribbe, *Sax.* Kribbe, *Dan.* and Krippe, *Teut.* and *L.S.*] a Cratch or Manger for Cattle.

CRIB'BAGE, a Game at Cards.

CRIB'BLE [*Cribble*, F. of *Cribellum*, L.] a Corn Sieve.

CRIBLE, coarse Meal, a little better than Bran. *C.*

CRIBRA'TION [among *Chymists*] the sifting of Powder through a fine Sieve.

CRICK, a sort of Cramp or Pain in the Neck.

CRICKET [of krekel, of kreken, L. D. to chirp] a little Insect haunting Ovens, Chimneys, *&c.*

CRICK'ET, a low Stool, such as Children use to sit upon.

CRICK'ET, a sort of Play with Bats and a Ball.

CRICOARYTÆNOIDES [of Κρίκος, a Ring—ἀρύω, to drink, or ἀρυτὴς, a sort of Cup to drink out of, and εἶδος, Shape, *Gr.*] Muscles arising from the Cartilage, called *Cricoides*.

CRICOI'DES [of Κρίκος, a Ring, *Gr.*] the Cartilage of the Wind-pipe.

CRICO'THYROI'DES [of Κρίκος, a Ring, θυρεὸς, an Helmet, and εἶδος, Shape, *Gr.*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Fore-part of the *Cricoides*, and ending in that called *Scutiformis*.

CRIME [*Crimen*, L.] a Fault, a foul Deed, an Offence, a Sin, a Breach, or Transgression of the Law.

CRIM'INAL } [*Criminel*, F. of *Criminalis*,
CRIM'INOUS } L.] guilty of a Crime, of or belonging to a Crime.

A CRIM'INAL, an Offender or Malefactor. *L.*

CRIMP, an Agent for Coal-Merchants and Persons concerned in Shipping.

CRIM'INALTY, a criminal Case. *L.*

CRIM'INALLY, in a criminal Manner.

CRIM'SON [*Cramoisin*, F.] of a fine deep red Colour.

CRI'NATED *Roots* [with *Botanists*] are such as shoot into the Ground in many small Fibres like Hair.

CRI'NED [in *Heraldry*] having Hairs.

CRI'NELS } [in *Falconry*] small black
CRINETS } Feathers in a Hawk, like
CRINITES } Hair about the Sere.

To CRINGE [kriechen, *Teut.* to creep] to make low Bows or Congees; to shew great Submission.

CRINGES, Hinges. *Shakesp.*

To CRIN'KLE [krinckelen, *Du.*] to go in and out, to run in Folds or Wrinkles.

CRINO'NES, cutaneous Worms. *L.*

CRIP'PLE [Crupel, *C. Br.* krepel, *L. S.* of krepen, to creep] a lame Person who has lost the Use of his Limbs.

CRIP-

CRIP'PLEGATE, a Gate of the City of *London*, so called from an Hospital of Cripples, formerly erected there.

CRIPLINGS [in *Architecture*] short Spars or Piles of Wood against the Side of an House.

CRISI'MA [Κρίσιμα, Gr.] Signs by which a Physician may judge of a Disease. *L.*

CRI'SIS [Κρίσις, Gr.] a Judgment, Sentence, or Verdict. *L.*

CRI'SIS [among *Physicians*] is a sudden Change in a Disease, either for the better or worse, or towards a Recovery, or Death.

An *Imperfect* CRI'SIS, is that which does not clearly determine the Disease, but leaves room for another Crisis.

A *Perfect* CRI'SIS, is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Distemper, and is either salutary or deadly.

CRI'SOM } [of Χρίσμα, Gr. an Un-
CHRI'SOM } ction which was used in christening Children] an Infant dying before Baptism.

CRISP [*crispatus*, L. kraus, *Teut.*] friable, dry'd by frying, *&c.* till 'tis frizzled, or apt to crumble.

To CRISP [*crispare*, L.] to frizzle or curl.

CRISP'NESS, Friableness.

St. CRISPIN's *Lance*, an Awl so named from *Crispin*, the famous Patron of the Shoemakers.

CRIS'TA *Galli* [among *Anatomists*] a small Process in the Middle of the *Os Ethmoides*.

CRITE'RIUM } [Κριτήριον, Gr.] a Judg-
CRITE'RION } ment made of the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition; also a Mark whereby to judge of the Truth of a Thing.

CRIT'ICAL [*Critique*, F. *Criticus*, L. of Κριτικὸς, Gr.] of a nice Judgment; also censorious, that gives Signs to judge by.

CRIT'ICAL *Days* [among *Physicians*] are those Days whereon there happens a sudden Change of the Disease, or on which it comes to the Crisis.

CRITICAL *Signs* [among *Physicians*] are Signs taken from a Crisis, either towards a Recovery or Death.

CRITI'CISM, the Art of judging or censuring Men's Actions, Words, or Writings; also nice Judgment, critical Discourse or Reflection.

To CRITI'CIZE *upon* [*critiquer*, F.] to play the Critick, to judge and censure a Man's Actions, Words, or Writings; to examine nicely; to find Fault with.

A CRIT'ICK [*Critique*, F. of *Criticus*, L. of Κριτικὸς, Gr.] one skilled in Criticism, a profound Scholar, a nice Censurer.

CRIT'ICKS [*Critique*, F.] the Art of criticising; a Skill consisting in a nice and curious Examination of Authors.

CRO'ATS, a Regiment of Horse in *France*, so called, because they were of the Country of *Croatia*.

CRO'CARDS, a sort of Money some Time current in *England*.

CROCE, a Shepherd's Crook or Staff. *O.*

CRO'CHES [among *Hunters*] the little Buds about the Top of a Deer's Horns.

CRO'CI [among *Botanists*] the *Apices* or small Knobs on the Tops of Flowers.

CRO'CIA, a Bishop's or Abbot's Crosier, a Pastoral Staff; also the Collation of Bishopricks and Abbeys, by giving a *Crosier*. *O. L.*

CROCIA'RIUS, the Bearer of a Crosier-Staff before a Bishop.

To CROCK, to black one with Soot. *C.*

CROCK, a coarse earthen Pot.

CROCK'ETS, Locks of Hair. *O.*

CROCK'HERN [Cruccepn, *Sax.* of Cruce, a Fountain so called, an Þepn, a Cottage] a Town in *Somersetshire*, 110 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

CROC'ODILE [*Crocodilus*, L. of Κροκόδειλος, Gr.] a very large Beast in the Shape of a Lizard, living both on the Land and in the Water. *L.*

CROCOMAG'MA [in *Pharmacy*] a Physical Composition, the chief Ingredient of which is Saffron. *L.* of *Gr.*

CRO'CUS, Saffron. *L.*

CRO'CUS [among *Chymists*] a Powder of a Saffron Colour.

CRO'CUS *Martis*, Saffron of Steel, so called from its reddish Colour. *L.*

CROCUS *Martis aperiens*, the Rust of Iron Plates, washed and exposed some time to the Dew. *L.*

CROCUS *Martis astringens*, Filings of Iron deprived of their more saline Parts. *L.*

CROCUS *Metallorum*, a kind of impure opaque Glass of Antimony. *L.*

CRO'E } [Krum, *Teut.* and L. S.
CRO'ME } crooked] an Iron Bar or Leaver; also a Notch in the Side-boards of Staves of a Cask, where the Head-pieces come in.

CROFT [Croft, *Sax.*] a little Close adjoining to a House for Pasture or Tillage. *Yorksh.*

CROISA'DE } [*Croisade*, of *Croix*, F. of
CRUSA'DO } *Crux*, L. a Cross] the Expedition of the Princes of *Christendom* for the Conquest of the Holy Land, in which every Soldier bore a Crucifix on his Breast, as an Emblem of Spiritual Warfare: For their Encouragement in this Enterprise, all that died in the War were promised by the Pope an immediate Entrance into Heaven.

CROIS'ERY, those for whom Christ suffered on the Cross. *Chaus.*

CROI'SES [*Croisez*, F.] Pilgrims for the Sake of Religion, who wore a Cross on their Garments; also the Knights of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, created for the Defence of Pilgrims.

CROK, the turning of the Hair into Curls. *O.*

To CRO'KE [*Crocare*, Ital. *croasser*, F.] to make a Noise like a Frog or Raven; or as the Guts do with Wind.

CROKES, Hooks. *O.*

CROKET'TES, Locks of Hair. *Chauc.*

CROM'MID, crammed. *Chauc.*

CRONE [Cnone, *Sax.*] an old Ewe, or Female Sheep, *Chauc.* Also an old Woman. *Chauc.*

CRO'NET, the Hair which grows over the Top of the Horse's Hoof; also the Iron at the End of a tilling Spade.

CRO'NIQUE, a Chronicle. *Chauc.*

CRO'NON, an *Irish* Song.

CRO'NY [perhaps of χρόνος, Gr. *q. d.* a good old Friend; or, of *Congerrones*, L.] an intimate Companion, or contemporary Disciple.

To CROO } to make a Noise like
To CROO'KELL } a Dove or a Pigeon.

A CROOK [*Croc*, F. an Hook] a Shepherd's Staff.

CROOK'ED [kroget, *Dan.*] not streight.

CROOKED [is said to be derived of *Crok*, the turning up of the Hair into Curls] bowed, bent, turning in and out.

CROOK'EDLY, in a crooked Manner.

CROOK'EDNESS, being crooked or bent.

CROOKES, Hooks. *O.*

To CROOL, to growl, mutter, or mumble. *O.*

CROO'TES, a Substance found about the Ore in Lead Mines.

CROP [Cnoppap, *Sax.*] Ears of Corn, the gathering of Hay or Corn, of the whole Stock which the Ground affords.

CROP [Krop, L. S. Croppa, C. Br. Kropff, *Teut.*] a Bird's Craw; also the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

To CROP [Krappe, *Belg.*] to cut off, to gather.

CROP'PA } a Crop of Corn, or the
CROP'PUS } Product in Harvest. *O. L.*

CRO'QUETS [in *Cookery*] a certain Compound made of a delicious Farce. *F.*

CRO'SIER [of *Crosse*, F.] a Bishop's Staff, made in the Shape of a Shepherd's Crook, intimating, that they are Spiritual Shepherds.

CRO'SIERS [in *Astronomy*] are four Stars in the Form of a Cross, by the Help of which, those who sail in the Southern Hemisphere find the Antarctic Pole.

CROS'LET, a Frontlet or Head-cloth.

CROSLET } [in *Heraldry*] a little plain
CROSSET } Cross, whose Ends also have the Form of a plain Cross; and these are often borne *fitchee*, *i. e.* pointed at Bottom.

CROSS [*Crux*, L. of *Crux*, L.] a Gibbet, on which the Ancients used to hang their Malefactors; also Affliction, Misfortune, Trouble.

CROSS [in *Heraldry*] one of the honourable Ordinaries, of which there is a great Variety in its Form, according to the Lines which compose it.

CROSS *Avellane* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross, the Ends of which shoot forth like the Husk of a Filberd.

CROSS *Fitched* } [in *Heraldry*] a Cross
CROSS *Fitchee* } pointed at Bottom.

CROSS *Fleury* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross with a *Flower de Lis* at each End.

CROSS *Fourchet* [in *Heraldry*] a forked Cross.

CROSS *Milrine*, or *Moline* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross, the Ends of which are clomped and turned again like a Milrine, which carries the Mill-stone.

CROSS *Voided* [in *Heraldry*] is when a Line is drawn parallel to the Out-lines of a Cross, and then the Field is supposed to appear through.

CROSS-*Bar Shot* [with *Gunners*] a round Shot, having a long Iron Spike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the Middle.

CROSS-*Beam* } [in *Architecture*] a Beam
CROSS-*Piece* } laid a-cross another.

CROSS-*Beam* [in a *Ship*] a great Piece of Timber which goes a-cross two other Pieces called *Bites*, and to which the Cable is fastened when a Ship rides at Anchor.

CROSS-*Bill*, a Bird.

CROSS-*Bite*, a Disappointment.

A CROSS *Caper*, a Leap with crossing the Legs.

CROSS-*grained*, that goes against the Grain; peevish, stubborn, humoursome.

CROSS *Jack* [in a *Ship*] is a small Yard slung at the upper End of the Mizzen-Mast under the Top.

CROSS-*Matches* } when a Brother and
CROSS-*Marriages* } Sister intermarry with two Persons who have the same Relation one to another.

CROSS *Purposes*, contrary Designs or Devices; also a kind of Sport.

CROSS *Staff*, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

CROSS *Trees* [in a *Ship*] are four Pieces of Timber bolted and let into one another a-cross at the Head of the Mast.

CROSS *Trip* [among *Wrestlers*] is when the Legs are crossed within one another.

CROSS *Wort*, an Herb, the Leaves and Flowers of which grow in the Shape of Crosses.

CROTA'PHICK *Artery* [among *Anatomists*] a Name given to the Tendon of the Muscle *Crotaphites*.

CROTAPHI'TES [Κροταφῖται, Gr.] Muscles of the Temples.

CROTCH, the forked Part of a Tree.

CROTCHET [*Crochet*, F. of *Croc*, an Hook] a Note in Musick, which is half a Minim.

CROTCH'ET, a Fancy or Whim.

CROTCH'ETS [among *Printers*] are formed thus [ ] to denote some Word or Sentence omitted before.

CROTCHETS [among *Hunters*] the Master Teeth of a Fox.

CRO'TELS } the Ordure or Dung of
CRO'TEYING } a Hare.

CROUCH' [*Crouchi*, F.] crooked; also a Cross. *O.*

CROUCH' *Mass* } a Festival observed
CROUCH *Mass Day* } by the *Roman* Catholicks, in Honour of the Holy Cross, on the 14th of *September*.

To CROUCH' [*croucher*, F.] to bow down submissively.

CROUCH'ING, bowing, submissive.

CROUCH'INGLY, submissively.

CROU'CHED *Friars*. See *Crutched Friars*.

CROUD, a Fiddle. *O.* See *Crowd*.

CROUP [of a *Horse*] the hindermost Part of a Horse, the Buttocks and Tale, from the Haunch Bones to the Dock.

A *Rocking* CROUP, is when a Horse's Fore-Quarters go right, but his Croup, in Walking, swings from Side to Side.

CROUP'ADE [in *Horsemanship*] a Leap in which the Horse pulls up his hind Legs, as if he threw them up to his Belly.

A CROU'PER [in *Horsemanship*] a Device put under the Tail of a Horse to keep the Saddle more steady.

A CROU'PER [at a *Gaming-House*] one who watches the Cards, and gathers Money for the Bank.

CROUTA'DE [in *Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of dressing a Loin of Mutton. *F.*

A CROW [Cnapa, *Sax.*] a Bird; also a Southern Constellation; also an Iron Instrument for moving heavy Things.

To CROW [Cnapan, *S.* Krahen, *Teut.*] to cry as a Cock; also to brag, to vapour.

CROW *Net*, a Net for catching wild Fowl in Winter.

CROWS *Bill*, a Surgeon's Instrument for drawing Bullets, broken Bones, *&c.* out of the Body.

CROWS *Feet* [in a *Ship*] small Ropes divided by the Hole of a little Block or Pulley, called the *Dead Man's Eye*, into six, ten, or more Parts.

CROWS *Feet* [in the *Military Art*] are Irons with four Points, or three or four Inches long, so that which way soever they fall, one Point will be uppermost.

CROWD [Cnud, S.] a Throng or Press.

CROWD [Crutb, C. Br.] a Fiddle.

CROW'LAND [perhaps so called from the Multitude of Crows] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, famous for an Abbey, and for Fowling, 71 Miles N. by W. from *London*.

CROULE, curled. *Chauc.*

CROWL'ING, the crying and fretting of the Guts in Cattle.

CROWN [Krohne, *Teut.* *Couronne*, F. of *Corona*, L.] a Cap of State worn on the Head of Sovereign Princes; also a Coin, in Value five Shillings; also the Top of the Head.

CROWN [in *Geometry*] is a Ring comprehended between two Concentrick Peripheries.

To CROWN [krohnen, *Teut.* *couronner*, F. of *coronare*, L.] to set a Crown on the Head; to reward; to make perfect; to finish honourably.

CROWN *Glass*, the finest Sort of Window Glass.

CROWN *Imperial*, the most beautiful and largest Kind of Daffodil Flower.

CROWN *Post* [in *Architecture*] a Post which in some Buildings stands upright in the Middle between two principal Rafters.

CROWN *Scab*, a mealy white Scurf growing on the Legs of Horses.

CROWN *Wheel* [of a *Watch*] is the upper Part next the Balance, that drives it by its Motion.

CROWN *Works* [in *Fortification*] are Bulwarks advanced towards the Field, to gain some Hill or rising Ground; being composed of a large *Gorge*, and two Wings, which fall on the Counterscarp near the Faces of the Bastion.

CROWN'ED *Horn-work*, is a Horn-work with a Crown-work before it.

CROWNED *Top* [*Hunting Term*] the first Head of a Deer; the Crotchets or Buds being raised in Form of a Crown.

CROWSE, brisk, lively, jolly. *C.*

CROY [in *Scotch Law*] a Satisfaction that a Judge, who does not administer Justice as he ought, is to pay to the nearest or Kin to the Man that is killed.

To CROYN [*Hunting Term*] to cry as Fallow-Deer do at Rutting-time.

CRU'CIAL, of the Form of a Cross.

To CRU'CIATE [*Cruciare*, L.] to torment.

CRUCIA'TUS, a Torment. *L.*

CRUCIA'TUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh lying under the *Vasti*.

CRU'CIBLE, a Melting-pot made of Earth, tempered so as to endure the strongest Fire, for the melting Metals, Minerals, *&c.*

CRUCI'FEROUS [*Crucifer*, L.] which bears the Cross.

CRU'CIFERS. The same as *Crutched Friars*. *L.*

CRU'CIFIX [q. d. *Cruci affixus*, i. e. hung on the Cross, *L.*] a Figure representing our Saviour on the Cross.

CRUCIFIX'ION, a fixing to a Cross, a Crucifying.

To CRU'CIFY [*crucifier*, F. of *crucifigere*, L.] to fasten or nail to a Cross; also to kill or mortify.

CRUDE [*crud*, F. of *crudus*, L.] raw, undigested.

CRU'DELY, undigestedly.

CRUDE'NESS, Undigestedness.

CRU'DITY [*Crudité*, F. of *Cruditas*, L.] Rawness.

CRU'DITY [among *Physicians*] is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Consistence.

CRU'DITY [in the *Stomach*] is an ill Digestion, when the Aliment of Meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into Chyle; and is of three Sorts, *Apepsia*, *Bradypepsia*, and *Dyspepsia*; which see in their proper Place.

CRU'EL [*cruel*, F. *crudelis*, L.] hard-hearted, fierce, grievous, painful. *F.*

CRU'ELLY, in a cruel Manner, grievously.

CRU'ELTY [*Cruauté*, F. *Crudelitas*, L.] Barbarousness, Fierceness, Hard-heartedness, inflexible Temper; all ill Usage.

CRUEN'TOUS [*Cruentus*, L.] bloody, stained with Blood.

To CRUI'SE [kruys, *Belg.* a Cross, *i. e.* to cross to and fro] to sail up and down for Guard of the Seas.

CRUI'SER, a Ship appointed to cruise.

CRUK [Cnocca, *Sax.* Crochan, C. Br. a Crock, an earthen Pot. *Chauc.*

CRULL, curled, smooth. *O.*

CRUM *of Bread* [Cnuma, *Sax.* kruyme, *Belg.* krume, *Teut.*] a small Particle, or the soft Part of Bread.

To CRUM } [Accnuman, *Sax.*
To CRUM'BLE } kruymele, *Belg.* krummelu, *Teut.*] to break small by rubbing.

CRUME'NIAL } [of *Crumena*, L.] a
CRUM'NAL } Purse. *Spenc.*

CRUM'MINESS, the being full of Crums.

CRUM'MY, full of Crum, Plumpness.

CRUMP [Cnum, *Sax.* Crumm, C. Br.] crooked, crook-back'd.

To CRU'MPLE [of Cnompelne, *Sax.* of krimpe, or krumpe, *Belg.*] to put out of the Folds or Plaits; to ruffle or towze.

CRUNK, to cry like a Crane.

CRU'OR, Blood dropping out of a Wound, Gore. *L.*

CRUP'PER [*Croupiere*, F.] the Buttocks of a Horse, the Rump; also a Roll of Leather under a Horse's Tail.

CRUP'PER *Buckles*, large square Buckles fixed to the Saddle-tree behind, to fasten the Crupper.

CRURA *Medullæ oblongatæ* [among *Anatomists*] the two Heads or Beginnings on the marrowy Substance of the Brain.

CRU'RAL [*Cruralis*, L.] belonging to the Leg.

CRU'RAL *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] the Artery of the Thigh, which spreads itself among the Muscles.

CRU'RAL *Vein* [with *Anatomists*] a Vein of the Thigh, going up to the Groin, and ending in the *Iliaca*.

CRU'REUS, a Muscle of the Leg, helping to extend the *Tibia*; so called from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh.

CRUSE [*Cruche*, F. Kros, L. S. Krug, *Teut.* Cnocca, *Sax.*] a Vial for Oil or Vinegar.

CRUS, or *Magnus Pes* [among *Anatomists*] is all that Part of the Body which reaches from the Buttocks to the Toes, and is divided into Thigh, Leg, and Foot. *L.*

To CRUSH [*escraser*, F. probably of *cruciare*, L.] to break or squeeze to pieces; to oppress or ruin.

CRUSSEL, a Gristle. *O.*

CRUST [*Croûte*, F. *Crusta*, L.] the outward Part of Bread, or shelly Part of any thing.

CRUSTA'CEOUS [of *Crusta*, L.] crusty, covered with, or hard like a Crust.

CRUSTA'CEOUS *Fishes*, are Shell-Fishes, such as Crabs, Lobsters, *&c.*

CRUST *Clung*, an hard sticking together of the Earth, so that nothing will grow on it, called also *Soil-bound*.

CRUSTA *lactea* [among *Physicians*] a kind of Scurff or crusty Scab upon the Body of an Infant at the Time of its first Sucking. *L.*

CRUS'TA *vermicularis* [among *Anatomists*] the Velvet Covering or soft Skin of the Guts.

CRUS'TULA [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, being a falling of Blood from the Arteries into the *Tunica Conjunctiva*, occasioned by a Wound, Stroke, *&c.*

CRUTCH'ED *Friars* [*Freres Croises*, F. *i. e.* Friars signed with a Cross] a Place in the City of *London*, near *Aldgate*, called so from a Convent of them near that Place.

CRUTCHES [Cnicce, *Sax.* krucke, *Teut.* *Ecrioches*, F. Turon] Supports for lame Persons.

CRUZA'DO } a *Portugueze* Coin, in Va-
CRUZA'TE } lue 3 s. Sterling.

To CRY [*crier*, F. schreyen, *Teut.*] to weep; to make Proclamation.

CRYP'TÆ, the Graves of the Martyrs, where the Primitive Christians met to perform Divine Service; hence also a Church under Ground is called *Crypta*, as that of St. *Faith*'s, formerly under St. *Paul*'s. *L.*

CRYP'TICAL [*crypticus*, L. of κρυπτικὸς, Gr.] hidden, secret.

CRYPTOG'RAPHY [of κρυπτὸς and γραφὴ, Gr. Writing] the Art of Secret Writings, or Writing in Cyphers.

CRYPTOL'OGY [of κρυπτὸς and λόγος, Gr.] a discoursing or speaking in secret, a whispering privately.

CRYS'TAL [*Crystallus*, L. of Κρυσταλλος, Gr.] a very bright and transparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the clearest Sort of Glass. *F.*

CRY-

CRYS'TAL [among *Chymists*] the Part of a Lye made of any Metal or Mineral that remains congealed after some Part of the Moisture is drawn off.

CRYS'TAL [of *Silver*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt, by the Spirit of *Nitre*.

CRYSTALLI'NE [*Crystallinus*, L. of Κρυσάλλινος, Gr.] belonging to Crystal, bright or clear as Crystal.

CRYSTALLI'NE *Heavens* [among *Astronomers*] two Spheres, supposed by the Astronomers of old; by one of which they explained the slow Motion of the fixed Stars, supposing that they caused them to move one Degree Eastward in 70 Years; and by the other, they solv'd a Motion, which they called the Motion of Trepidation and Libration, by which they imagined the Sphere to sway from Pole to Pole.

CRYSTALLI'NE *Humour* [with *Oculists*] a white shining Humour of the Eye, taken to be the first Instrument of Sight, called also *Icy Humour*.

CRYSTALLOI'DES, the Crystalline Coat of the Eye.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the reducing of Salt into small figured Particles, clear as Crystal.

To CRYS'TALLIZE [*crystalliser*, F.] to reduce to, or grow into such Crystals, by being dissolved in some Liquor, and set in a cool Place to shoot into Crystals.

CRYSTAL'LI [among *Physicians*] Pustules, dispersed all over the Body, white, and of the Bigness of a Lupine. *L.*

CRYUISTOW, cryedst thou? *Chauc.*

CUB [*Minshew* derives it of *cubare*, L.] a Bear's Whelp or young Bear; also a Fox and Martern of the first Year.

CU'BATURE [in *Geometry*] is finding exactly the Cubical Solid Content of any proposed Body, in Inches, Feet, Yards, *&c.*

CUB'BRIDGE *Heads* [in a *Ship*] are the Bulk-heads of the Fore-castle and the Half-deck.

CUBE [*Cubus*, L. Κύβος, Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a solid Body terminated by six equal Squares, as a Dye truly made. *F.*

CUBE [in *Algebra*] is the second Power from the Root, and is formed by multiplying the Root continually into itself twice, as *a* is the Root, *aa* the Square, and *aaa* the Cube.

CUBE [in *Arithmetick*] is that which arises from the Multiplication of any Number first by itself, and then by the Product; so 125 is a Cube Number produced by 5 first multiplied by itself, and then by 25 the Product.

CUBE *Root*, is the Side of a Cube Number; so 3 is the Side or Root of 27.

CU'BEBS, Aromatick Fruits brought from the *East-Indies*, good for strengthening the Brain, and drawing Phlegm from the Head.

CU'BICAL } [*cubicus*, L. of κυβικὸς, Gr.]
CU'BICK } belonging to, or having the Figure of a Cube.

CU'BICAL *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] is a Branch in the Axillary Artery.

CU'BICAL *Foot*, a Measure of solid Bodies, which are a Foot every way.

CU'BICALLY, in Form of a Cube.

CU'BICK *Equations* [in *Algebra*] are such where the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Cube.

CUBIC'ULAR [*cubicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bed-chamber. *L.*

CU'BIFORM [*cubiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Cube. L.

CU'BIT [*Cubitus*, L.] the Length of the Arm from the Elbow to the middle Finger; or, according to some, the middle Part between the Shoulder and Wrist.

CU'BIT, a Scripture Measure, about 5 *English* Feet, 9 Inches, and 880 Decimal Parts.

The CU'BIT [in *Anatomy*] is a long hard Bone, which lies in the Inside of the Arm, reaching from the Elbow to the Wrist.

CUBITÆ'US *Externus* [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle serving to extend the Wrist. *L.*

CUBITÆ'US *Internus* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle serving to bend the Wrist. *L.*

CU'BITURE [*Cubitura*, L.] a lying down.

CU'BO-CUBE } [in *Mathematicks*] is the
CU'BED CUBE } sixth Power of any Number or Quantity; so 64 is a Cubed Cube, raised from the Root 2, five times multiplied into itself.

CUBOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is the seventh Bone of the *Tarsus* of the Foot.

CUCK'ING-*Stoll* } [*q. d.* a Choaking-
DUCK'ING-*Stoll* } stool, because Scolds being thus punished, are almost choaked with Water; but Dr. *T. H.* derives it from *Coquine*, F. a Beggar-woman, because sturdy Beggar-women were washed in it. The *Saxons* called it Scealping Stole,] a Machine formerly used for the Punishment of Scolds and brawling Women; also a Punishment anciently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers, who transgressed the Laws, and were, in such a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immerged in *Stercore*, *i. e.* some muddy or stinking Pond.

CUCK'OLD [*Cocu*, F. probably from *Cuckow*, and *Hold*, *q. d.* a poor Man, in whose Nest some Cuckow has laid his Eggs, for him to keep and bring up the young ones] one whose Wife's adulterous and lewd Pranks are said to have grafted Horns on his Head.

CUCKOLDLY, like a Cuckold.

CUCK'OO } [Gaec, *Sax.* *Coucou*, F.
CUCK'OW } Kuckuck, *Teut.* and *L. N.*

Cog,

Cog, C. Br. Koch-koch, *Du. Cuculus*, L. of Κοκκυξ, Gr.] a Bird well known.

CUCK'OW *Flower*, the Herb *Lady's Smock*, *Cardamine*.

CUCKQUEAN, a Wench or Whore.

CUCUL'LATE *Flowers* [among *Botanists*] are such as resemble a Monk's Hood or Helmet.

CU'CUMBER [*Cucumer*, L.] a well-known Fruit.

CUCU'PHA [among *Physicians*] a Cover for the Head, made of Cephalick Spices powdered, sewed within a Cap, and worn against Catarrhs and Diseases of the Head, *&c.*

CUCURB'ITE [*Cucurbita*, L. Kurbis, *Teut.* a Gourd] a Chymical Vessel of Glass, Earth, or Metal, made in the Shape of a Gourd, used in Distillations and Rectifications. *F.*

CUCURBITINI *Lumbrici*, broad Worms resembling Gourd Seeds in Shape, that breed in the Entrails of Men, *&c.* L.

CUCURBIT'ULA, a Cupping-glass.

CUCUYOS, an *American* Fly, which shines in the Night so briskly, that Persons may see to travel, read, and write by the Light of it.

CUD [Cud, *Sax.*] the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

To Chew the CUD [Ceopan, *Sax.*] to chew again as a Cow does; and to muse upon, to think or reflect.

CUD'DEN } a Changeling, a Nizey, or a
CUD'DY } silly Fellow.

CUD'DY, in a first Rate Man of War, is a Place lying between the Captain's and the Lieutenant's Cabbins, under the Poop, and divided into Partitions, for the Master's and Secretary's Offices.

CUDE *Cloth*, a Face-cloth for a young Child, which anciently was used at Baptisings, and was the Priest's Fee.

CUDG'EL [Knuttel, *Teut.* a knotted Stick] a Stick to fight with.

To CUDGEL, to beat with a Cudgel or Staff.

CUD *Loss*, an Infirmity in Cows, Oxen, and Sheep, *&c.*

CUE, *an Item*, given to Stage-Players, what or when to speak; also a Mood or Humour, as *in a merry Cue*.

CUER'PO, a Body, *Span.* To walk *in Cuerpo*, *i. e.* to go without a Cloak, *q. d.* to shew one's Shapes.

CUETH, pulleth, forceth. *O.*

CUI *ante Divortium* [*i. e.* to whom before Divorce] a Writ impowering a divorced Woman to recover her Lands from him to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, because she could not gainsay it. L.

CUI *in vitâ*, [*i. e.* to whom in the Life of, *scil.* her Husband] a Writ of Entry for a Widow upon her Lands alienated by her Husband.

CUI'NAGE, the making up of Tin into Pigs, *&c.* for Carriage.

CUIRA'SS, an Armour of Steel, *&c.* or Iron Plates beat thin, which covers the Body from Neck to Waist, as well behind as before. *F.*

CUIRAS'SIERS, Horsemen armed with Cuirasses. *F.*

CUIS'SES [*Cuissant*, F.] an Armour for the Thighs.

CULAGE, the laying up a Ship in the Dock, in order to be repaired. *O. R.*

CULDEYS, a sort of religious People formerly at *Scone* in *Scotland*, so called, *à colendo Deo*, for worshipping God.

CU'LINARY [*Culinarius*, L.] belonging to a Kitchen.

To CULL [*cuellir*, F. of *colligere*, L.] to pick and chuse, to pick out.

CULL-*Fish*, a kind of Fish.

CUL'LERS, the worst Sort of Sheep, or those which are left of a Flock when the best are picked out. *C.*

CUL'LIONS, the Stones or Testicles; also the Name of an Herb. *F.*

CUL'LIONS [among *Gardeners*] are round Roots of Herbs, whether single, double, or triple.

CUL'LION *Head*, a Sconce or Blockhouse, the same as a Bastion.

CUL'LIS [*Coulis*, F. of *Colando*, L. Straining] (in *Cookery*) a strained Liquor made of Meat boiled, *&c.* and pounded in a Mortar, and passed through a Sieve to be poured either on Flesh, or Fish, or Pies, before they be brought to Table.

CUL'LY [of *Coglione*, Ital. a Testicle, because Fools are generally said to be well hung] a Fool, a soft-headed Fellow, one who may be easily led by the Nose, or put upon; a Letcher whom a Courtesan or Jilt calls her Cully.

To CUL'LY *one*, to make a Tool of, impose upon, or jilt him.

CULM, a Smoke or Soot. *O.*

CUL'MEN *Cœli* [among *Astrologers*] the highest Point of Heaven that a Star can rise to in any Latitude.

CULMI'FEROUS [of *Culmus* and *fero*, L.] Stalk-bearing.

CULMI'FEROUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as have a smooth-jointed Stalk, and usually hollow, and at each Joint wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed Leaves, and their Seeds are contained in chaffy Husks, as Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, *&c.*

To CUL'MINATE [of *Culmen*, L. the Top, *&c.*] to raise to the Top.

To CUL'MINATE [among *Astronomers*] is to come to the Meridian; thus the Sun or Star is said to *culminate*, when it is in the highest Point in the Heaven that it is possible for it to be; that is, when it is upon the Meridian.

CULP'ABLE [*coupable*, F. of *culpabilis*, L.] blame-worthy, faulty, guilty.

CUL'PON *that Trout*, i. e. cut it up.

CULPONS, Streaks, Heaps, small Parts. *Chaucer.*

CUL'PRIT, a Word of Form used by the Clerk of the Arraignments, in Trials, to a Person indicted for a Criminal Matter, when he has registered the Prisoners Plea, *Not Guilty*. The Word seems to be compounded of two Words, *i. e. Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul* of *Culpa*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer on behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty, after he has pleaded not Guilty; the other Word *prit* or *prest*, F. *i. e.* Ready; and is as much as to say, that he is ready to prove the Party guilty. Others again derive it from *Culpâ* in a Fault, and *Præhensus*, taken, *L. i. e.* a Criminal or Malefactor.

CULRA'GE, the Herb Arse-smart.

CULTCH, the Bottom of the Sea where Oysters spawn.

CULTELLA'TION, a measuring of Heights and Distances by Piece-meal; that is, by Instruments which give us such Heights or Distances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. *O.*

To CUL'TIVATE [*cultiver*, F. of *cultus*, Tillage, *L.*] to till or husband the Ground; to improve, to manure.

CULTIVA'TION, the Art of tilling or improving.

CUL'TURE [*Cultura*, L.] Husbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education. *F.*

CUL'VENAGE, Faint-heartedness; or turning the Tail to run away.

CUL'VER [Culfne, *Sax.*] a Dove or Pigeon. *O.*

CULVERTAGE [in the *Norman Law*] the Escheat or Forfeiture of the Vassal's Lands to the Lord of the Fee.

CULV'ERIN [*Coulauvrine*, F. of *Colubra*, L. a Snake] a Piece of Ordnance about five Inches and a Quarter Diameter in the Bore, carrying a Ball of 18 *lb.*

CUL'VERTAIL [among *Shipwrights*] is the fastening the Ship's Curlings into the Beam.

CUL'VERTAIL [among *Carpenters*] a particular Manner of fastening Boards, by letting one Piece into another.

To CUM'BER [*ingombrare*, Ital. kummern, *Teut.*] to trouble, to stop or crowd.

CUM'BERLAND, *i. e.* the County of the *Cumbri*; *Britons* who remained there a long Time after all the rest of *England* was conquered.

CUM'BERSOME } troublesome, unweil-
CUM'BEROUS } dy, inconvenient.

CUM'BERSOMELY, unweildy.

CUM'BLE, full heaped Measure.

To CU'MULATE [*cumulare*, L.] to heap up.

CUMULA'TION, a heaping up. *L.*

To CUN [*Sea Term*] is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer.

CUNCTA'TION, Delay, prolonging of Time. *L.*

CUNET'TE [in *Fortification*] a deep Trench, about three or four Fathom wide, sunk along the middle of a dry Moat, to make the Passage more difficult to the Enemy. *F.*

CUNEIFOR'MIA *Ossa* [among *Anatomists*] are three Bones of the *Tarsus*, which is Part of the Foot. *L.*

CUNEIFOR'ME *Os* [among *Anatomists*] a Bone of the Head, so called from its Resemblance to a Wedge. *L.*

CUNI'CULOUS, full of Coney-burroughs.

CUN'NER, a sort of Fish.

CUN'NING [Cunnig, *Sax.*] expert, skilful, or having Skill in.

CUN'NING, Craftiness, Ingenuity.

CUN'NING *Man*, an Astrologer, a Fortune-teller.

CUN'NINGLY, craftily.

CUN'NINGNESS, the being crafty, or cunning.

CUNT [*Con*, F. *Cunnus*, L. Kutte, *Belg.* Cnıð, *Sax.*] *Pudendum Muliebre.*

CUN'TEY-*Cuntey*, a Trial in Law answerable to our Ordinary Jury. *O. L. T.*

CUN'TOR, a Bird in *America*, with a Beak so strong and sharp, that it will pierce an Ox-hide; so that two of them will set upon, kill, and devour a Bull.

CUP [Cuppe, *Sax.* Kop, *Belg.* Cuppan, C. Br. *Cupa*, L. of Κύπη, Gr.] a Vessel to drink out of.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This is a cautionary Proverb, applicable to such sanguine Persons, who too confidently depend upon *future* Expectations, unthoughtful of the *preventional* Contingencies, that may intervene; it is only a Version of the Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra*; as that of the Greek, Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πίλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος ἄρκῆ; as also the French, *De la Main a la bouche se perd souvant la soupe.*

CUPS [among *Botanists*] are those short Husks wherein Flowers grow; some of them are pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Leaves.

To CUP, to apply Cupping-Glasses.

CUP *Shot* } who is in his Cups over-
CUP *Shoten* } loaded with Drink, drunk.

CUPID [*Cupido*, L.] the fabulous God of Love.

CUPID'ITY [*Cupidité*, F. of *Cupiditas*, L.] Concupiscence, inordinate Desire, Covetousness, Sensuality, Lust.

CU'POLA [*Cupola*, Ital.] an arched Tower of a Building, in form of a Bowl turned upside down.

CU'PEL, CO'PEL, CUP'PEL [among *Chymists*] a Furnace made of Ashes and burnt Bones to try and purify Gold and Silver.

CUP'PING-*Glass*, a sort of Glass Viol, applied to the fleshy Part of the Body, to draw out corrupt Blood and windy Matter.

CU'RABLE [*curabilis*, L.] that may be cured.

CU'RACY, CU'RATE *ship* [of *Cura*, L. Care] the Office of a Curate.

CU'RATE [*Curator*, L.] a Parson or Vicar of a Parish, who has the Charge of the Parishioners Souls.

CUR'ATION [in *Physick*] is a right Method of finding out, by Symptoms, proper Remedies for any Disease. *L.*

CURA'TIVE *Indication* [among *Physicians*] a Sign which has relation to the Disease to be cured.

CU'RATURE [*Curatura*, L.] Care in ordering or managing any thing.

A CURB, a Part of a Bridle; also a Swelling beneath the Elbow of a Horse's Hoof.

To CURB [*courber*, F.] to restrain or give a Check, to keep under.

CUR'CUMA, an *Indian* Root, commonly called *Turmerick*.

To CUR'DLE, to turn into Curds.

CURE [*Cura*, L.] the healing of a Distemper or Wound; also a Benefice or Spiritual Living with the Charge of Souls.

To CURE [*curare*, L.] to heal.

What can't be cur'd must be endur'd.

This is a consolatory Saying, applicable to Persons under the Pressure of some inevitable Calamity; and advises to make a virtue of Necessity, and not aggravate but alleviate the Burden by patient bearing, according to the Latin, *Levius fit Patientiâ quicquid corrigere est nefas.*

CURE'BULLY, Tann'd Leather. *Chauc.*

CUR'FEW [*Couvre-feu*, F. *i. e.* Cover the Fire] a Law made by *William the Conqueror*, that all Persons should put out their Fire and Lights at the ringing of the Eight o'Clock Bell, and go to Bed.

CUR'FEW *Bell*, Eight o'Clock Bell.

CU'RIA, a Court of Judicature; also the Company of Tenants who did their Service at the Lord's Court. *L.*

CU'RIA *advisare vult* [*Law Term*] a Deliberation intended to be taken by the Court upon a Matter, before they proceed to pass Judgment.

CURIA *claudenda*, a Writ which lies against a Man, who being under Obligation to fence his Ground, refuses or delays it.

CURIOS'ITY [*Curiosité*, F. *Curiositas*, L.] Inquisitiveness, a Desire of knowing; overmuch Care, Niceness; also a Rarity or curious Thing.

CU'RIOUS [*Curieux*, F. of *Curiosus*, L.] desirous or inquisitive to see or know every Thing; neat, nice, excellent, rare.

To CURL [krullen, L. S. *cuirlare*, Ital. q. d. *gyrulare*, L. or perhaps of cyrpan or cyrlan, *Sax.*] to twirl or turn up.

A CURL [Krulle, L. S. probably of *Gyrulus*, L.] a Twirl or Ringlet of Hair, *&c.*

CURLEW', a Water-Fowl.

CUR'LINGS [among *Hunters*] the little spotted Curls with which the Burr of a Deer's Head is powdered.

CURMUD'GEON, a covetous Hunks, a pitiful, niggardly, close-fisted Fellow.

CUR'NOCK, a Measure of Corn, containing 4 Bushels.

A CURR [korre, *Belg.* or of kitten, *Teut.* to grin] a Mongrel Dog.

CUR'RANT *Money* [of *Courant*, F. running] good Money that in Commerce passes from one to another.

CURRA'NTO, CURRA'NT a running *French* Dance; also a musical Air consisting of triple Time, called *Imperfect of the More.*

CUR'RANTS [q. d. *Corinths*, from *Corinth*, the Place whence they come] a sort of Fruit of the Grape-kind.

CURREIDEN, courted, curried Favour. *Chauc.*

CUR'RENCY [of *Currens*, L.] Currentness, Course.

CUR'RENT [*currens*, L.] that goes, or is established or received, as Current-Money.

A CUR'RENT [*Currens*, L.] a running Stream.

CUR'RIDOW, a Curry-favour or Flatterer. *O.*

CUR'RIER [*Courrier*, F. *Coriarius*, L.] one who dresses, liquors, and colours tann'd Leather, to make it gentle, *&c.*

To CUR'RY [of *Corium*, L.] to dress Leather.

To CUR'RY *a Horse* [*Curer*, F. *Curare*, L.] to rub down, comb and dress him.

To CUR'RY *Favour* [probably of *Querir*, F. of *Quærere*, L.] to make Suit to one, to get into or insinuate one's self into Favour.

CURRY-*Comb*, an Iron Tool for dressing of Horses.

To CURSE [cyrrian, *Sax.*] to wish ill to.

A CURSE [Cyrre, *Sax.*] an ill Wish; also a Punishment.

CUR'SER [*Cursor*, L.] a Courier, an Express, a Messenger of Haste.

CUR'SITER, CUR'SITOR an Officer belonging to the Chancery, who makes out original Writs for that County or Shire that is allotted him.

CUR'SORILY, slightly, hastily.

CURS'ORINESS, Slightness, Hastiness.

CURS'ORY, a little Ruler of Brass representing the Horizon.

CUR'SORY [*Cursorius*, L.] slight, hasty, running over negligently.

CUR'SORILY, slightly.

CURST [Korsel, Belg. angry] fierce, shrewd; also cursed.

CURS'T'NESS, Fierceness, a crabbed, dogged, surly Humour; Rigorousness.

To CURTA'IL [Kertelen, Du. to cut short; or of *Curtus*, L. short, and *Tail*] to dock or cut off a Horse's Tail; to dismember or diminish.

A CUR'TAIL, a nasty Slut or Drab.

Double CUR'TAIL, a musical Instrument that plays the Bass.

CUR'TAIN, [*Courtine*, F. *Cortina*, L.] a Hanging about a Bed, a Window, *&c.*

CURTAIN [in *Fortification*] is the Front of a Wall or fortified Place, between two Bastions.

CURTA'NA } King *Edward* the Confes-
CURTE'YN } for's Sword without a Point (an Emblem of Mercy) which is carried before the Kings and Queens of *England* at their Coronation.

CURTA'TION, shortening, *L.*

CURTA'TION *of a Plan:* [amongst *Astronomers*] according to some is a little Part of a Line cut off from its Distance from the Sun.

CUR'TESY *of England.* See *Courtesy.*

CUR'TI *Cone* [*Geometry*] a Cone whose Top is cut of by a Plane parallel to its *Basis.*

CUR'TILAGE [*Law Term*] is a Piece of Ground, Yard, or Garden-Plat belonging to, or lying near a House.

CUR'TILES *Terræ* [among the *Feudists*] Court-lands, or Lands properly belonging to the Court, or House of a Lord of a Manor.

CURVA'TION, a bending. *L.*

CUR'VATURE [*Curvatura*, L.] Bending or Bowing; Crookedness.

A CURVE [*Curva linea*, L.] a curved or crooked Line.

CURVE *Lines* [in *Geometry*] crooked Lines; as the Periphery of a Circle, Ellipsis, *&c.*

Regular CURVES [in *Geometry*] such Curves as the Perimeters of Conic Sections are, which are always curved and bent after the same regular geometrical Manner.

Irregular CURVES [in *Geometry*] such as have a Point of Inflection, and which being continued, do turn themselves a contrary Way, as the concoid and solid *Parabola.*

A CUR'VET [*Courbette*, F. *Courvetta*, Ital.] the Gait, Motion, or Practising of a managed Horse.

CURVILIN'EAL *Figures* [in *Geometry*] Spaces bounded by crooked Lines; as the Circle, Ellipsis, spherical Triangle, *&c.*

CURVILIN'EAL } [of *curvus* and *li-*
CURVILIN'EARY } *nea*, L.] crooked-lined.

CUR'VITY [*Curvitas*, L.] Crookedness.

CURU'LE *Chair*, an Ivory Chair, Sedan, or Chariot, in which the *Ædiles Curules*, among the *Romans*, were carried.

CU'RY *Favour* [perhaps *q. d. quærere favorem*, L.] Flattery.

CUSH'IENT [*Coussient*, F.] a little Cushion.

CUSH'ION [Kussen, Teut. & L. S. *Coussin*, F.] a sort of Pillow to sit or lean on.

CUSK'IN, an Ivory Cup.

CUSP [*Cuspis*, L.] the Point of a Sphere, *&c.* It is particularly used in *Astronomy*, to express the Points or Horns of the Moon.

CUSP [in *Astrology*] the first Point of the twelve Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CUSP'IATED [in *Botany*] is when the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

To CUSP'IDATE [*cuspidare*, L.] to sharpen at the Point, to bring to a Point.

CUS'PIDATED [*cuspidatus*, L.] pointed like a Spear.

A CUS'TARD [prob. q. *Gustard*, of *gustando*, L.] Tasting, or of Crostard, C. Br. *forma casearia*] a Dish of Food made of Milk, Eggs, *&c.*

CUSTO'DE *admittendo*, a Writ for admitting a Guardian. *L.*

CUSTODE *amovendo*, a Writ for removing of a Guardian. *L.*

CUS'TODY [*Custodia*, L.] Ward, or keeping in safe Hold, or Prison.

CUS'TOM [*Coûtume*, F.] Fashion, Habit, Way, Usage, or Use.

CUSTOM [in *Law*] is a Law or Right not written, which being established by long Use, and the Consent of our Ancestors that were *Ultra Tritavum*, i. e. beyond the third Generation, commonly accounted about 100 Years, is deemed as a Right in Law.

CUSTOM [in *Traffick*] is a Duty paid by the Subject to the King, upon the Importation or Exportation of Commodities, so called because Tonnage and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the Time of *Henry* VI. but then constantly and perpetually, thence called Customs, or customary Payments.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, is a Warehouse or Building in Sea-port Towns where the King's Customs are received.

CUS'TOMABLE, which is according to Custom, or liable to pay Custom.

CUS'TOMABLY, according to Custom or common Use.

CUS'TOMARILY, commonly used.

CUS'TOMARY, accustomed, common, ordinary.

CUSTOMARY *Tenants* [in *Law*] such as hold by Custom of the Manor.

CUS'TOMAUNCE, Custom. *Chauc.*

CUS'TOMER, one who buys any thing of another; a Custom-house Officer.

CUSTOMS and *Services*, the Name of a Writ of Right. See *Consuetudinibus & Servitiis.*

CUS'TOS, a Keeper, a Guardian. *L.*

CUSTOS *Brevium*, the principal Clerk

 belonging

belonging to the Court of the *Common-Pleas*. L.

CUS'TOS *Rotulorum*, he that hath the keeping of the Records of the Sessions of Peace: He is always Justice of the Peace, and of the *Quorum* in the County where his Office is, *&c.* L.

CUSTOS [of the *Spiritualities*] he that exercises Jurisdiction during a Vacancy of a See.

CUSTOS *Oculi* [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument for preserving the Eye from being hurt in some Operations.

CUS'TREL, a Servant to a Man of Arms, or a Prince's Life-guard. *O.*

To CUT [of *Couteau*, a Knife, or *Couper*, to cut, *F.*] to part or to divide with a Knife, *&c.*

To CUT *a Feather* [*Sea Term*] is when a well-bow'd Ship so swiftly presses the Water, that it foams before her, and in a dark Night seems to sparkle like Fire.

To CUT *the Sail*, is to unfurl it, and let it fall down.

CUT'TING, dividing with a Knife, *&c.*

CUT'TINGLY, sharply, sarcastically.

CUT'LETS *in Cookery* [of *Cotelette*, F. a small Rib] short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton or Veal.

CUT-*Water*, the Sharpness of a Ship, which is under the Beak-head, which divides and cuts the Water ere it comes to the Bow.

CUT-*Throat*, a Murderer, a Villain.

A CUT-*Throat Place*, where People are exacted upon, as an Inn or Tavern.

CUTA'NEOUS [*cutaneus*, L.] belonging to the Skin.

CUTE, new Wine unworked.

CUTH'BERT [of Cuð, known, and Beorhrt, famous, *Sax.*] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Beginning of the *Saxon* Monarchy.

CU'TICLE [*Cuticula*, L.] the outermost thin Skin which covers the whole Body. *F.*

CUTLER [*Coutelier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Knives, Swords, *&c.*

CUT'TED, Brawling, Scolding, Quarrelsome.

CUT'TER [of the *Tallies*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who provides Wood for the Tallies, and cuts the Sum paid upon them.

CUT'TERS, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

CUT'TING *the Neck* [among *Reapers*] a cutting the last Handful of standing Corn, which when it is done, they give a Shout and go to Merry-making, it being the finishing of such a Man's Harvest.

CUT'TINGS [with *Gardeners*] Branches or Sprigs of Trees or Plants cut to set again.

CUT'TLE-*Fish*, a Sea-fish. *Sepia.* L.

CUTTS, a sort of flat-bottom'd Boats, formerly used in the Channel for transporting Horses.

CU'VA, a Keever, a Vessel for Brewing. *O.*

CUVET'TE [in *Fortification*] a Trench sunk in the Middle of a great dry Ditch.

CUY'NAGE, the making up of Tin for the better Carriage of it.

CUZ [among *Printers*] one admitted, by a jocular Ceremony, to the Privileges of a Printing-house.

CY'CLE [*Cyclus*, L. of Κύκλος, Gr.] is a continual Revolution of Numbers, which go on without any Interruption from the first to the last, and then return again to the first. *F.*

CYCLE [of the *Sun*] is a Revolution of twenty-eight Years, for finding out the Dominical Letters, which then return all in the same Order as before; the solar Cycle.

CYCLE [of the *Moon*] or Golden Number, is a Period or Revolution of nineteen Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar, after the Expiration of which all the Lunations return to their former Place in the Calendar, that is, the New-Moons happen in the same Month, and Days of the Month; the Lunar Cycle.

CYCLE [of *Indiction*] a Revolution of fifteen Years, established by *Constantine the Great*, A. C. 312.

CYCLIS'CUS [of Κύκλος, Gr.] an Instrument in Form of a Half-moon, used by Surgeons to scrape away Rottenness.

CYCLOI'D [in *Geometry*] a Figure made by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle, turning about a right Line.

CYCLOI'DAL *Space*, the Space contained between the curve or crooked Line and the Subtense of the Figure.

CYCLO'METRY [of Κύκλος, and μέτρον, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Cycles.

CYCLOPE'AN, *&c.* the Cyclops.

CYCLOPÆ'DY [*Cyclopedie*, F. *Cyclopedia*, L. of κυκλοπαιδία, of κύκλος, a Cycle, and παιδία, Discipline, *Gr.*] the Circle of Arts and Sciences, or universal Knowledge.

CYCLOPHORI'A *Sanguinis*, the Circulation of the Blood. *L.*

CY'CLOPS, a gigantick People, having but one Eye, and that in the middle of their Forehead; said anciently to have inhabited the Island of *Sicily*.

CYG'NET [of *Cygnus*, L.] a young Swan. *F.*

CYG'NUS, a Swan; also a Northern Constellation. *L.*

CYL'INDER [*Cylindre*, F. *Cylindrus*, L. of κύλινδρος, Gr.] a Roller, a Rolling-stone.

CYL'INDER [in *Geometry*] is a Solid, formed by the Revolution of a rectangled Parallelogram about one of its Sides; so that it is extended in Length equally round, and its Ends or Extremities are equal Circles.

CYL'INDER

CYL'INDER *charged* [in *Gunnery*] is the Chamber of a great Gun, or that Part that receives the Powder and Shot.

CYLINDER *Concave* [in *Gunnery*] is all the hollow Length of a Piece of Ordnance.

CYLINDER *Vacant* [in *Gunnery*] is that Part of the Hollow that remains empty after the Gun is charged, or that Part between the Trunnions and the Muzzle.

CYLIN'DRICAL [*Cylindraceus*, L. of Κυλινδαρειδὴς, Gr.] belonging to, in Form of, or like to a Cylinder. *F.*

CYLINDRO'ID [in *Geometry*] is a solid Figure, with elliptical Bases, parallel and alike situated.

CY'MA [Κῦμα, Gr.] is the Top of any Plant or Herb. *Botany.*

CYMA'TIUM [in *Architecture*] a Member, whereof the one half is convex, and the other concave. *Gr.*

CYMATO'DES [among the *Galenists*] an unequal fluctuating Pulse.

CYM'BAL [*Cymbalum*, L. Κύμβαλον, Gr.] a musical Instrument.

CYM'BALIST [*Cymbalistes*, L. of Κυμβαλίστης, Gr.] one that plays on a Cymbal.

CYMBRAE'CAN *Language*, the *Welsh* Tongue.

CYNANTHRO'PY [of κύων, a Dog, and Ἄνθρωπος, a Man, *Gr.*] Madness caused by the Bite of a Dog, wherein the Patient avoids Light and Water; or a particular Kind of Melancholy, when Men fancy themselves changed into Dogs, and imitate their Actions.

CYNEGET'ICKS [*Cynegetica*, L. of Κυνεγετικὰ, Gr.] Books which treat of Hunting.

CYN'ICAL [*Cynique*, F. *Cynicus*, L. of Κυνικὰ, Gr.] dogged, churlish.

CYN'ICALLY, doggedly, churlishly.

CYNICKS [*Cynici*, L. of Κυνικοὶ, Gr.] a Sect of Philosophers, first instituted by *Antisthenes*; called Cynicks, from Κύων, a Dog, because of their currish and churlish Behaviour.

CYNOD'ECTOS [κυνόδηκτος, Gr.] a Person bitten by a mad Dog. *Dioscorides.*

CYNODENTES [of κύων, Gr. a Dog, and *Dens*, L. a Tooth] Dog-teeth.

CYNES'MUS [among *Anatomists*] the Band which ties the little Skin of the Yard to the Nut. *Gr.*

CY'ON [*Cion*, F.] a Graff, Sprig, or Sucker of a Tree.

CYNOREX'Y [κυνορεξία, of κύων, *Gen.* κύνος, a Dog, and ὄρεξία, Appetite, *Gr.*] a greedy unsatiable Appetite, like a Dog.

CYNO'SURA [*Cynosure*, F. κυνόσουρα, Gr.] the Constellation of the lesser Bear, or the Polar Star in the Tail of it. *L.*

CY'PHER. See *Cipher.*

CY'PHOMA } [among *Anatomists*] the
CY'PHOSIS } bending of the Vertebras of the Back towards the back Parts.

CY'PRESS [*Cupressus*, L.] a Tree.

CYP'RIAN [*Cyprianus*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

CY'PRUS, a Rush. *O. L.*

CYR'TOMA [κύρτωμα, Gr.] a Tumour in any Part of the Body.

CY'RICKSCEAT, a Tribute or Duty anciently paid to the Church. *Sax.*

CYS'TEPATICK *Duct* [in *Anatomy*] is that Duct which is implanted in the hepatick Duct and the Gall-bladder. *Gr.*

CYS'TICÆ *Gemelli* [in *Anatomy*] two very small Branches of the Cœliac Artery dispersed through the Gall-bladder.

CYS'TICK *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Vena Portæ*, which grows up to the Neck of the Gall-bladder.

CYS'TICKS [of κύστις, Gr. the Bladder] Medicines against Distempers in the Bladder.

CYSTOT'OMY [of κύστις and τομὴ, Gr.] the cutting of the Bladder for the Stone.

CYTEZINS, Citizens. *Chauc.*

CZAR [q. d. *Cæsar*] the Title of the Emperor of *Muscovy* and *Russia.*

D A

D, Is a Numerical Letter, and in the Titles of Books, Inscriptions, &c. denotes 500.

D, is also frequently set after an Author's Name, to denote Doctor; as, *D. T. Doctor Theologiæ*, i. e. Doctor of Divinity; *M. D. Medicinæ Doctor*, i. e. Doctor of Physick.

D. D. D. sometimes signifies these three Words, *Dat*, *Dicat*, *Dedicat.* L.

DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies *for* or *by.*

D. C. an Abbreviation of DA CAPO [in *Musick Books*] are Words commonly met with at the End of Rondeaus, or such Airs or Tunes as end with the first Part, and signifies at the Head, or at the Beginning, *again*; and intimates, that the Song or Air must be begun again; and ended with the first Part.

DAB, a Sea-fish, of the flat Kind.

DAB, a Slap on the Face, Box on the Ear, &c. also a dirty Clout.

To DAB [*dauber*, F.] to slap or strike.

DAB-*Chick*, a Water fowl.

To DAB'BLE [dabbele, Belg.] to splash, to stir about in the Water and Dirt.

DABU'ZE, a Weapon in the Nature of a Mace, carried before the Grand Seignior.

DACE, a small River-fish.

To DACK'ER [dekkere, Belg.] to waver, to stagger or totter. *Linc.*

DACROI'DES [of Δάκρυς, Gr. a Tear] a kind of weeping Ulcer.

DACRYOPOE'OS [of Δάκρυς, a Tear, and ποιέω, Gr. to make] Things which excite Tears by their Acrimony, as Onions, Horse-radish, or the like.

DAC'TYLE [*Dactylus*, L. of Δάκτυλος, Gr.] a Dactyl, a Foot or Measure in a Latin Verse,

Verse, consisting of one long Syllable, and two short, as dōmĭnŭs.

DACTYL'OGY [of δάκτυλος, a Finger, and λόγος, Speech, *Gr.*] a discoursing by Signs made with Fingers.

DACTYLON'OMY [of Δάκτυλος, and Νομία, of Νόμος, Law, *Gr.*] the Art of Numbering on the Fingers.

DAD [Dad, C. Br. *Dadda*, Ital.] a Name whereby young Children call their Fathers.

DAD'DOCK, [*q. d.* dead Oak] the Heart or Body of a Tree thoroughly rotten. *C.*

DADO [in *Architecture*] is used by some Writers for the Dye, which is the Part in the Middle of the Pedestal of the Column betwixt its Base and Cornice.

DÆ'MON [Δαίμων, Gr.] a Spirit either good or bad.

DÆ'MONES [among some *Physical Writers*] such Distempers as cannot be assigned to a natural Cause, and supposed to proceed from the Influence or Possession of the Devil.

DAFF, a Dastard or Coward. *O.*

To DAFF, to daunt. *C.* To baffle, to banter, to cheat. *O.*

DAF'FISHLY, dastardly, cowardly.

A DAF'FOCK, a Dawkin. *C.*

DAF'FODIL [*Asphodelus*, L. of Gr.] a Flower commonly called Daffy-down-dilly.

DAFT, stupid, blockish, daunted. *C.*

DAG, a Leather-latchet; also a Hand-gun. *O.* Also a Dew upon the Grass.

To DAG *Sheep* [probably of Dag, *Sax.*] to cut off the Skin of the Fleece.

DAG-*Locks*, the Wool so cut off.

DAG'GER [Dagger †, Dan. Dagge, Belg.] a Weapon well known.

DAGGER-*Fish*, a sort of Sea-fish.

DAG'GES Latches or Slips of Leather; the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. *Chauc.*

To DAG'GLE [Deagan, *Sax.*] to dawb the Skirts of one's Coaths with Dirt.

DA'GON [דגון, *H.* i. e. the God of Corn] an Idol of the *Philistines*.

DA'GON [of Dagge, *O.* or Dogn, C. Br.] a Piece, a Remnant. *Chauc.*

DAG-*Swain*, a rough coarse Mantle.

DAIL [*Sea Term*] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.

DAILY [Daglich, Teut.] every Day, each Day.

To DAIN [*deigner*, F.] to vouchsafe, to condescend.

DAIN'TIES, Delicacies, Niceties, Tid-bits.

DAIN'TILY, delicately, nicely.

DAIN'TINESS, Delicateness, Nicety.

DAIN'TY [*Dain*, O. F.] curious, delicate, fine, nice.

DAI'RY [of *Derriere*, F.] *q. d.* a House backwards, a Place where Milk and Milk-meats are made and kept.

DAIR [*Daiz*, F.] a Canopy.

DAI'ZY, a Flower. *Bellis*, L.

DA'KIR, a Number of ten Hides, as a *Last* is of twenty.

DA'KER *Hen*, a Fowl.

DAL [in *Musick Books*] signifies *for* or *by*, Ital.

DALE [in Dal, Dan. and L. S. Dahl, Teut.] a little Valley; a Bottom between two Hills.

DALI *Prats* [of Dal, L. S. and *Pratum*, L.] narrow Slips of Pasture-ground. *O. L.*

DAL'LIANCE, Toying, Wantonness.

DAL'LISON [q. d. *d'Alençon*, of *Alençon* in *France*] a Sirname.

DAL'LOPS, Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among Corn. *C.*

To DAL'LY [probably of Dollen, L. S. to play the Fool] to toy with; to be full of wanton Tricks; to delay or trifle.

DALMA'TIAN *Cap*, a Tulip.

DALMA'TICK, a certain Vestment worn by Deacons in the Church of *Rome*.

DAM [probably of *Dame*, F. Mistress] a Female Beast which brings forth Young.

To DAM [Demman, *Sax.* Dammen, L.S. Damen, Teut.] to stop or shut up; hence,

DAM [Dam, Belg. Damm, Teut.] a Flood-gate or Stoppage in a River.

DA'MAGE [*Dommage*, F. of *Damnum*, L.] Hurt, Loss, Prejudice.

DAM'ASCUS [דמשק, *Heb.*] the chief City of *Syria* from whence come the Plumbs we call *Damask Prunes*.

DAM'ASK [*Damasquin*, F. so called from *Damascus* in *Syria*] fine Silk, Linen, &c. wrought into Flowers and Figures.

DAM'ASK *Rose*, [*Rosa damascena*, L.] a Rose of a pale Colour.

To DAM'ASK [*damasquiner*, F.] to figure Silk, Linen, &c. with Flowers; to draw rude Draughts on waste Paper.

To DAM'ASK *Wine*, to warm it a little, in order to take off the Edge of the Cold, and to make it mantle.

DAMBER, a Rascal. *C.*

DAME [*Dame*, F.] a Lady; among Country-people, Mistress, Goody.

DAME *Simone* [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of farcing Cabbage-lettice. *F.*

DAMES *Violets*, a Plant.

DAMISEL'LA [*Damoiselle*, F.] a little Damsel, a Lady of Pleasure, a Miss.

DAM'MAGE *Cleer*, a Duty paid formerly to Prothonotaries and their Clerks. *L. T.*

DAM'AGE *Pheasant* [in *Canon Law*] when a Stranger's Beasts feed and spoil in other Mens Ground without Leave. *L. T.*

To DAMN [*damner*, F. of *damnare*, L.] to condemn or judge to Hell; to curse, to cry down.

DAM'NABLE [*damnabilis*, L.] destructive, wicked. *F.*

DAM'NABLY, destructively, wickedly.

DAM'NATA *Terra* [among *Chymists*] the Mass remaining in the *Retort*, after the Distillation; the *Caput Mortuum*.

DAMNA'-

DAMNA'TION, the Punishment of the Damned. *F.* of *L.*

To DAM'NIFY [*damnificare*, L.] to do damage to, to hurt, to prejudice.

DAMP [Damp, Dan. Dampst, Teut.] Moisture, Wetness; also a Vapour which arises in mines.

DAMPISH [dampfig, Teut. dampig, L. S.] somewhat damp or moist.

DAM'PORT } [so called of the River
DAVENPORT } *Dan*, or *Daven*, and Port] a town in *Cheshire*.

DAM'SEL [*Damoiselle*, F.] a young Maiden.

DAM'SIN } [*Damaisine*, F. q. d. *Prunum*
DAM'SON } *Damascenum*, of *Damascus* in *Syria*] a sort of Plumb like a Damask Prune.

DAN, a Don or Master. *Spenc.*

DAN [דן, *Heb.* i. Judgment] one of *Jacob*'s twelve sons.

To DANCE [dantzen, Teut. *danser*, F.] to actuate the Body according to composed measure.

No longer pipe, no longer dance.

This Proverb is a *Reflection* upon the *mercenary* and *ungrateful* Tempers of too many People; and is also a good *Memento* of *Prudence*; intimating, that *Misfortune* will have few or no Friends; for *ungrateful* and *mercenary* People, though they have had twenty good Turns done them formerly, will dance no longer than while the *Musick* of this Proverb obliges them for their Pains; nor budge no further than they have Money to pay them for their continued Service; *Dum fervet Olla vivet amicitia*, say the *Latins*; and כפר בזה רחימא קרמאת לות את say the *Hebrews*.

DANCES, Statues. *C.*

DANCET'TE } [in *Heraldry*] is when
DAN'CY } the Out-line of any Border is largely indented.

DANDELI'ON [*Dent de Lion*, F. i. e. Lion's Teeth] an Herb.

DAN'DEPRAT [perhaps of danten, to play the Fool, and maet, Du. a Trifle; or of *Dandin*, a Fool, of *dandiner*, F. to play the Fool; or, as some will have it, from *dangle*, Eng. and *prest*, fit; *F.* q. d. one fit to be dandled like a Baby] a Dwarf or little Fellow; also a small Coin made by King Henry VII.

To DANDLE [dantzen, Teut. *dandiner*, F.] to fondle or make much of.

DAN'DRIFF } of ban, a Scab, and ropp
DAN'DRUFF } *Sax.* dirty] a Scurf sticking to the Skin of the Head.

DANES, a People of *Denmark*.

DANE-*Geld* } a Tax of 1 s. and afterwards
DANE-*Gelt* } of 2 s. for every Hide of Land in the Realm, imposed upon our *Saxon* Ancestors by King *Ethelred*, for clearing the Seas of *Danish* Pirates, and given to the *Danes*; as the Terms of Peace and Departure, who received at first 10,000 *l.* then 16,000 *l.* then 24,000 *l.* then 44,000 *l.* and afterwards 48,000 *l.*

DANE *Lage*, the Laws which were in force in *England* during the Time of the *Danish* Government.

DANE-*Wort*, the Plant Dwarf-elder, *Ebulus*, L.

DAN'GER [*Danger*, F.] Hazard, Jeopardy.

Naught is never in Danger.

This Proverb intimates, that *little Things* are safe under the *Contempt* of the World, for that their *Insignificancy* secures them against all *Apprehensions*, *Danger*, and *Violence*; for whatsoever is *despicable*, *useless*, and good for nothing, is safe under the Security of this old Saying, to all Intents and Purposes; for *Rete non tenditur milvio*, say the *Latins*. But the Adage is commonly applied by the common People upon any providential Deliverance, making a Banter of God's Mercy, and laughing at their own and others Preservation or Security under the Protection of Heaven, and frequently with this profane Addition, *If he had been good for any thing, he had broke his Neck, been drowned*, &c. as if *Impiety* were the only Preservation against *Casualties*.

DAN'GER [*Forest Law*] a Duty paid to the Lord, for Liberty to plow and sow in the Time of Mast-feeding.

DAN'GEROUS [*dangereux*, F.] hazardous, full of Danger.

DAN'GEROUSLY, hazardously.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, hazardousness.

To DAN'GLE [q. d. *Hangle*] to hang or swing to and fro.

DANGWAL'LET, abundantly, excessively, plentifully. *O.*

DAN'IEL [דניאל, *H.* i. e. the Judge of God] the Name of a Prophet.

DANK [the Teut. tuncken, signifies to dip] somewhat moist or wet, damp. *O.* Raw. *Shakesp.*

DANK'ISH, somewhat dank or moist.

DAN'NAUGHT [*i. e.* do naught, or nought] a good for-nothing or idle Person. *Yorksh.*

DANTONED, tamed.

DANU'BE [is taken from the Latin *Danubius*, as *Ovid* calls it: *Cedere Danubius se tibi, Nile, negat*, which the *Romans* might take from the Teut. Dannen, Fir-trees, which are planted along its Banks] a famous River running near 1300 Miles from the *Euxine* Sea through *Germany*.

DAPAT'ICAL [*dapatice*, L.] sumptuous.

DAPI'FER, a Steward at a Feast; also the Head bailiff of a Manor. *O.*

DAPI'FER *Regis*, the Steward of the King's Houshold. *O. L.*

DAPING, a Way of Angling upon the Top of the Water.

DAP'PER [Dapper, L. S. Dapffer, Teut. *q. d.* a Man of a small Stature, yet nimble

nimble and courageous] low of Stature, clever, neat, spruce, light.

DAP'PLE [Apple, *q. d.* full of divers Spots, like a Pippin] a Colour peculiar to Horses, as a dapple Gray is a light Gray, shaded with a deeper; a dapple Bay, a light Bay spotted with a deeper.

DAR } a Fish found commonly in the
DART } River *Severn*.

DARAP'TI, an artificial Word, expressing the first Mood of the third Figure in Logick, where the two Propositions are universal Affirmatives, and the last a particular Affirmative.

DAR'BY [Deorby, *Sax.* q. d. *Derwentby*, from the River *Derwent*; it is also called Norðporiz, *q. d.* North-farm] the County-town of *Derbyshire*, 98 Miles N. W. from *London*.

To DARE [Dearran, *Sax.* Durffen, Teut.] to hazard or venture; also to challenge or provoke.

DARE, Harm or Pain, as, *It does me no Dare*, i. e. no Harm, *C. It dares me*, it pains me. *Essex.*

DA'RICK, an ancient Coin, in Value 2 *s.*

DA'RING, bold, adventurous.

DA'RINGLY, boldly adventurously.

DA'RINGNESS, Boldness.

DARING-*Glass*, a Device for catching Larks.

DARK [Deorc, *Sax.* of Ἀδαρκής, Gr. *Cas.*] without Light, obscure, mysterious.

DARK *Tent*, a Box with Optick-glasses, to take a Prospect of a Building, *&c.*

To DARK'EN, to make dark or obscure.

DARK'LY, obscurely.

DARK'NESS, Obscurity.

DARK'MANS, Night. *Cant.*

DARK'SOM, dark.

DAU'LING [Deorling, *Sax.* q. d. *Dearling*] a beloved Child, a Favourite.

DARNEL, the Weed Cockle.

DAR'NIX, a sort of Stuff.

DAR'RAIGN } to attempt, to challenge,
DAR'REIGN } *Chaucer*. To prepare to fight. *Spenc.*

DAR'REIGN, an Attempt. *O.*

DAR'REIGN [of *Dernier*, F.] last. *L. T.*

DAR'REIGN *Continuance*, is when, after the Continuance of the Plea, the Defendant pleads a new Matter.

DAR'REIN *Presentment*, a Writ against a Stranger, who preferreth to a Church, the Advowson whereof belongs to another.

DAR'SIS [Δάρτις, Gr.] an Exulceration of the Skin.

To DART [*darder*, F.] to shoot or throw.

A DART [*Dard*, F. Dart, C. Br.] an Arrow.

DAR'TEY, a scabby Disease in Sheep.

DART'FORD *q. d.* the Ford of the River *Darta*] a Town in *Kent*, 14 Miles E. S. E. from *London*.

DARTING, shooting or throwing.

DART'INGLY, like a Dart.

DAR'TON } [Δαρτός, Gr.] the Coat
DAR'TUS } which immediately covers the Testicles.

To DASH [probably of Dask, Dan. a Blow or Stroke, or of דוש, *H.* he hath threshed] to cut or strike.

To DASH [perhaps from *Gascher*, F. to bespatter with Dirt; or of Dask, and דוש, as before] to wet by dashing.

To DASH [of *Dazzle*, which from Duyselen, Du. to be greatly afraid; or of Dpæp, *Sax.* able to say nothing for himself] to put out of Countenance, to terrify.

DAS'TARD [Dpæp, *Sax.* Abashed, and Aerd, Du. Nature, *q. d.* timorous by Nature] a Coward or faint-hearted Fellow.

DA'TA [in *Mathematicks*] are such Things or Quantities as are supposed to be given or known, in order thereby to find out Things or Quantities which are unknown and sought for.

DA'TARY, the chief Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, through whose Hands most vacant Benefices pass.

DATE [of *Datum*, L.] the Writing which expresses the Date of the Month and Year when any Writing, Coin, *&c.* was made, *F.*

To DATE [*dater*, F. *datum*, L.] to set such a Date to.

DATES [*Dactylus*, L.] the Fruit of the Date-tree.

DA'TIVE [*Dativus*, L.] that may be given or disposed of at Pleasure. *O. L.*

DA'TIVE *Case* [in *Grammar*] the third of the six Cases used in Actions of giving and restoring.

DAUBE' [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing a Leg of Veal, *&c.* F.

DAUGH'TER [Dohtor, *Sax.* Dochter, Teut. and L. S. Daater, Dan.] a Female Child.

DA'VID [דויד, *H.* i. e. Beloved, David, Teut.] a King of *Israel*, &c.

St. DAVID's *Day*, the First of *March*, kept in honour of St. *David* Bishop of *Minevy* in *Wales*, at which Time the *Welsh* Men wear Leaks in their Hats, in Commemoration of a singular Victory obtained by them, under the Conduct of St. *David*, over the *Saxons*; they, by his Direction, wearing Leeks, as a Mark of Distinction and Colours.

DAVID's *Staff*, an Instrument made use of in Navigation.

DAVID's *Quadrant*, is the common Pack Quadrant used at Sea, to take the Sun's meridian Altitude.

DA'VIT [*Sea Term*] a short Piece of Timber used on board a Ship, to hale up the Flook of an Anchor, and fasten it to the Bow of the Ship.

DAUN'GERE, a Trap. *O.*

DAUN'GEROUS, coy, sparing. *O.*

To

To DAUNT [*domter*, F. of *domare*, L. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of Heart.

DAUNT'LESS, undaunted.

DAUPHIN [of *Delphinus*, L.] the Dolphin, a Sea-fish; also the Title of the *French* King's eldest Son. *F.*

DAW, or *Jackdaw*, a Bird.

To DAW [probably of dawen, Teut. to digest] as, *he never dawed it after*, i. e. he never overcame it, digested it, or enjoyed himself.

To DAW } to thrive, as, *he neither does nor*
To DOW } *daws*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends; *he'll never daw*, i. e. he will never be good. *C.* Also to awaken. *C.*

To DAWB [*dauber*, F.] to besmear, to foul, to bribe, to flatter.

A DAWGOS } a dirty, flatternly Wo-
A DAWKIN } man. *C.*

To DAWN [probably dæzian, *Sax.*] to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

DAY [dæz, *Sax.* dagh, Du. dag, Dan.] a Space of Time which is variously reckoned.

The *Artificial* DAY, is the Space of Time from the Sun's rising to Sun-setting, to which is opposed Night, which is the Time that the Sun is under the Horizon, and is every where unequal but just under the Equinoctial.

The *Natural* DAY, is the Space of twenty-four Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth about the Sun. And the *Natural* Day, beginning at Noon or Midnight, is equal; but that which is accounted from Sun-rising or setting, is unequal. The *Natural* Day is also called *Civil*.

The *Civil* Day differs from the *Natural* only in its Beginning, which is various, according to the Custom of Nations: The *Babylonians* begin to account their Day from Sun-rising; the *Jews* and *Athenians* from Sun-setting, as do the *Italians* to this Day.

DAY [in *Law Sense*] is used sometimes for the Day of Appearance in Court, and sometimes for the Return of Writs.

DAYS *in Bank*, are Days set down by Statute or Order of Court, when Writs shall be returned, or when the Party shall appear upon the Writ served.

A DAY's *Journey* [in *Scripture*] is 33 *English* miles, 172 Paces, and 4 Feet.

A *Sabbath* DAY's *Journey* [in *Scripture*] 600 Paces.

DAY's *Lily*, a Flower which lasts but one Day.

DAY's *Man*, an Arbitrator, Judge, or Umpire; a Mediator.

DAY *Net*, a Net for taking Larks, Martins, Hobbies, *&c.*

DAZE, a kind of glittering Stones found in the Tin and Lead-mines.

DA'ZED *Bread*, Dough-baked.

DA'ZED *Meat*, palled in the Roasting by a slack Fire.

A DA'ZED *Look*, such as Persons have when frighted.

I's DA'ZED, I am very cold. *C.*

To DAZZLE [duyzele, Belg.] to hurt the Sight with too much Light.

DAZ'ZLING, hurting the Sight by its Lustre.

DAZ'ZLINGLY, in a dazzling manner.

DEA'CON [*Diacre*, F. *Diaconus*, L. of Διάκονος, of διακονέω, to minister to, to serve, *Gr.*] *i. e.* a Minister or Servant, one whose Office it is, in the Church, to assist the Priest in Divine Service, to help him in the Distribution of the Holy Sacrament, to instruct the Youth in the Catechism, *&c.*

DEA'CONESSES [in the *Primitive Church*] Women of Probity, who were chosen to assist those of their own Sex in religious Concerns.

DEAD [dead, *Sax.* dood, L. S. and Belg. dod, Dan.] without Life.

DEAD-*Mens-Eyes* [in a *Ship*] little Blocks or Pulleys with many Holes, but no Shivers, wherein run the Lanniers.

DEAD-*Neap* [*Sea-Term*] a low Tide.

DEAD-*Nettle*, the Herb Archangel. *Labium album.* L.

DEAD-*Pledge*, a Mortgage, a pawning Things for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Time agreed on.

DEAD-*Reckoning* [in *Navigation*] that Estimation, Judgment, or Conjecture, which the Seamen make of the Place where the Ship is, by keeping an Account of her Way, and by knowing the Course they have steered by the Compass.

DEAD-*Rising* [*Sea-Term*] is that Part of the Ship that lies aft, between her Keel and her Floor-timbers.

DEAD-*Ropes* [in a *Ship*] Ropes which do not run in any Block or Pulley.

DEAD-*Tops*, a Disease in Trees.

DEAD-*Water* [*Sea Term*] the eddy Water just behind the Stern of a Ship.

DEA'DLY, occasioning Death.

DEAD'LY *Feud* [*Law Term*] an unappeasable Hatred, that proceeds so far as to seek Revenge even by the Death of the Adversary.

DEADS [in *Tin-mines*] are such Parcels of common Earth, lying above the Shelfs, as usually contain the Shoad.

DEAF [deaf, *Sax.* doof, Belg. taub, Teut.] not having the Sense of Hearing.

To DEAF'EN, to make deaf.

DEAF'ISH, somewhat deaf.

DEAF'LY, like a deaf Person.

DEAF'NESS, the being deaf.

DEAFOR'ESTED, made free from the Forest-law, or discharged from being a Forest.

DEAFELY, lonely, solitary, far from Neighbours. *C.*

DEAL [of Dole, C. Br. a Dale or Plain lying next the Sea] a Town in *Kent*, over-against the *Downs*, memorable for the first Arrival of *Julius Cæsar*, and a Fight there.

To DEAL [dælan, to divide, *Sax.* deelen, L. S.] to trade; to divide or proportion out.

A DEAL [of dæl, *Sax.* deel, L. S.] a Proportion, a Part, as a great deal.

A DEAL-*Board* [Diele, Teut.]

To DEAL'BATE [*dealbare*, L.] to whiten.

DEALBA'TION, the whitening any thing. *L.*

DEAMBULA'TION, a walking abroad or about; according to *Hippocrates*, Inquietude of Mind. *L.*

DEAN [*Doyen*, F. *Decanus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, who has Power over ten or more Canons.

DEAN *and Chapter*, a Spiritual Body Corporate, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries.

Rural DEAN, a Curate appointed by the Bishop and Archdeacon to have Jurisdiction over other Ministers and Parishes adjoining to his own.

DEAN'RY, the Jurisdiction of a Dean.

DEAN'SHIP, the Office or Dignity of a Dean.

DEANS *Apple*, a Fruit much esteemed in *Devonshire*.

DEAN *Pear*, the *Michael Pear*.

DEAR [deopdynan, *Sax.* duer, L. S. theur, Teut. to account dear to himself] valuable, precious, costing a great deal.

DEARLY, preciously, very much.

DEARNESS, Preciousness, Costliness.

DEAR'LING, a Darling. *Spenc.*

DEARTH' [of deop, *Sax.* dear] great Scarcity, or Want of Provisions, or Victuals.

DEARY, little. *C.*

DEATH [deaz, *Sax.* Theurung, Teut.] the Separation of Soul and Body, a total Stoppage of the Circulation of the Blood.

DEATH-*Watch* [Dood, L. S. and Belg. Todt, Teut.] a little Insect which makes a Noise like a Watch.

DEAURA'TION, a gilding or laying over with Gold. *L.*

To DEBA'R [probably of *debarrer*, F.] to shut out, to keep from, to hinder.

To DEBA'RK [*debarquer*, F.] to disembark.

To DEBA'SE [*debaiser*, F. *dibassare*, Ital.] to bring down, to humble, to disparage, to counterfeit Coin.

To DEBA'TE [*debatre*, F.] to dispute.

DEBA'TE [*debat*, F. *dibatto*, Ital.] Dispute, Quarrel, Strife.

To DEBAUCH' [*debaucher*, F.] to corrupt one's Manners, to marr or spoil; also to seduce and vitiate a Woman.

A DEBAUCH' [*Debauché*, F.] a riotous Banquetting and Revelling.

DEBAUCH'ERY [*Debauche*, F.] Disorder, Incontinency, Revelling, Licentiousness, Lewdness.

To DEBEL'LATE [*debellare*, L.] to vanquish, to bring under by War.

DEBELLA'TION, an overcoming in, or bringing under by War. *L.*

DE *bene esse* [*Law Phrase*] as to take a thing *de bene esse*, i. e. to allow or accept of it for the present, till the Matter shall come to be more fully debated. *L.*

DEB'ENHAM [of the river *Deben*, and *Ham*, a Town] a Town in *Suffolk*, 68 Miles N. E. by N. from *London*.

DEB'ENTUR } a Bill drawn upon the
DEBEN'TURE } Publick, for the Payment of any Seaman's or Land Soldier's Arrears to the Creditor.

DEBEN'TURE [in *Traffick*] is the Allowance of Custom paid Inward, which a Merchant draws back upon the Exportation of those Goods which were before imported.

DEBEN'TURES, are Bills used in the Exchequer, and also at Court, and given to the King's Houshould Servants, for the Payment of their Salaries, *&c.*

DE'BET [he oweth, *L.*] a Term applied to that which remains unpaid, after an Account is stated.

DE'BET *& solet*, a Writ of Right; as if a Man sue for any thing, which is now denied, and hath been enjoyed by himself and his Ancestors before him. *L.*

To DEBILI'TATE [*debiliter*, F. *debilitare*, L.] to weaken, to make feeble.

DEBILITA'TION, a weakening. *L.*

DEBIL'ITY [*Debilité*, F. of *Debilitas*, L.] Feebleness, Infirmity, Weakness.

DEBIL'ITIES [in *Astrology*] are certain Affections of the Planets, by which they are weakened, and their Influences become less vigorous.

DEBITO, a Writ where a Man owes another a Sum of Money for Goods sold. *L.*

DEBOIST' [of *debauché*, F.] debauched, lewd, riotous.

DEBONNAIR', courteous, affable, airy, brisk, of a sprightly Air. *F.*

DEBONNAIR'ITY [*Debonnairité*, F.] a being debonnair.

DEB'ORAH [דבורה, *H.* i. e. a Bee] a Prophetess.

DEBOYS'T } debauched, lewd. *Shakespear.*
DEBOISH'D }

DEBOSHEE [*un Debauché*, F.] a debauched dissolute Fellow.

DEBRUI'SED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Pale is borne upon any Beast in an Escutcheon; for then they say, *The Beast is debruised of the Pale.*

DEBT [*Debte*, F. of *Debitum*, L.] is what is due from one Man to another.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies upon Default of Payment of a Sum of Money due.

DEBTOR [*Débiteur*, F. of *Debitor*, L.] one who is indebted to another.

To DECACU'MINATE, to take off the Top of any thing.

DEC'ADE [Δεκαδὴ, Gr.] the Number of Ten, as the *Decades of Livy*.

DECA'DENCY [*Decadence*, F. *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down, Decay, Ruin.

DE'CAGON [*Decagone*, F. Δεκάγωνος, of δέκα ten, and γωνία a Corner, *Gr*] in *Geometry*, is a Figure that hath ten Angles, and has many Sides.

DE'CALOGUE [*Decalogus*, L. Δεκάλογος, of δέκα ten, and λόγος a Word, *Gr.*] the Ten Commandments. *F.*

DECAM'ERON [Δεκάμερον, of δέκα, and μέρος Part, *Gr.*] a Volume of Fables divided into ten Books, written by *Boccacio*, an *Italian*. L.

To DECAMP' [*decamper*, F.] to go from, to break up the Camp, to march off.

DECAMP'MENT [*Decampment*, F.] a decamping or marching off.

DE'CANATE } [among *Astrologers*] is
DEC'URY } ten Degrees attributed to some Planet, which being in, it is said to have one Dignity.

To DECANT' [*decantare*, L.] to pour off from the Dregs.

DECANTA'TION [*Chymical Term*] is a pouring off the clear Part of any Liquor by Inclination, so that it may be without any Sediment or Dregs.

DECAN'TER [of *Cantharus*, L.] a Flint Bottle to hold Wine, Beer, &c. to be poured off into a Drinking-glass.

To DECAPITATE [*decapiter*, F.] to behead.

DECAS'TICK, an Epigram or Stanza, consisting of ten Verses.

To DECAY' [*decheir*, F. *decare*, Ital. of *decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall off, to grow worse, to wither.

DECEA'SE [*Decis*, F. *decessus*, L.] a natural Death.

To DECEA'SE [*deceder*, F. *decedere*, L.] to die a natural Death.

To DECEDE [*decedere*, L.] to depart.

DECEIT [*Deceptio*, L.] a Cheat, a subtle wily Shift.

DECEIT'FUL, unsincere.

DECEIT'FULLY, not sincerely.

DECEIT'FULNESS, the Want of Sincerity, Unfaithfulness.

DECEIV'ABLE [*deceptibilis*, L.] easy to be deceived, or that may be deceived.

To DECEI'VE [*decevoir*, F. of *decipere*, L.] to beguile, to cheat or cozen.

DECEIV'ABLY, deceitfully.

DECEM'BER [of *decem*, L. ten] so called, because it was the tenth Month from *March*, which was antiently the Beginning of the Year.

DECEM'PEDAL [*decempedalis*, L. of *decem* and *pes*] ten Feet long.

DECEM *Tales* [*Law Term*] a Supply of ten Men, impannelled upon a Jury, in the Room of others who did not appear, or were challenged. *L.*

DECEMVI'RATE, the Office of the *Decemviri*, ten Noblemen among the *Romans*, chosen to govern the Common-Wealth, instead of two Consuls.

DE'CENCY [*Decence*, F. of *Decentia*, L.] Comeliness, Seemliness.

DE'CENT [*decens*, L.] becoming, beseeming. *F.*

DE'CENTLY, becomingly.

DE'CENTNESS, Becomingness.

DECEN'NIAL [*decennalis*, L. of *decem* and *annus*] of ten Years continuance, ten Years old.

DECEP'TION [*Deceptio*, L.] beguiling, deceiving, Deceit, Fraud. *F.*

DECEPTIO'NE, a Writ which lieth against him who deceitfully did any thing in the Name of another.

DECERPT [*decerptus*, L. of *de* and *carptus*, L.] cropped off.

DECERP'TION, a plucking or cropping off. *L.*

DECERTA'TION [of *de* and *certo*] a contending or striving for.

To DECI'DE [*decider*, F. *decidere*, L. of *de* and *cædo*] to conclude or bring an Affair to an Issue; to agree or make up a Difference.

DE'CIDENCE [of *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down.

DE'CIDENCE [in *Physick*] a Decay or Tendency to any Distemper.

DECID'UOUS [*deciduus*, L.] that which is apt or ready to fall; frequently used of Flowers and Seeds of Plants.

DE'CIES *tantum*, i. e. ten Times as much; a Writ which lies against a Juror (who had been bribed to give his Verdict) for the Recovery of ten Times as much as he took.

DECI'LE [in *Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, viz. when two Planets are distant 36 Degrees.

DE'CIMAL [of *Decimæ*, L. Tenths, of *decem*, L. Ten] of or belonging to Tens.

DE'CIMAL *Arithmetick*, is an Art which treats of Fractions, whose Denominators are in a Decuple continued Geometrical Progression; as 10, 100, 1000, &c.

DE'CIMAL *Fraction*, is that which has for it's Denominator 1, with a Cypher or Cyphers annexed, as $\frac{1335}{10000}$, &c.

DE'CIMAL *Chain*, a Chain for measuring of Lands divided decimally, or into an hundred equal Parts, Marks being placed at every Ten.

DE'CIMAL *Scales*, flat Rules or Scales divided decimally.

To DE'CIMATE [*decimer*, F. *decimare*, L.] among the *Romans*, was to take out every tenth Soldier by Lot, and punish or put him to Death for an Example to the rest; also to take Tythes.

DECIMA'TION, a punishing every tenth Soldier by Lot, also a gathering Tythes. *F.* of *L.*

DE'CIMIS *solvendis*, &c. a Writ against those who had farmed the Priors Aliens Lands of the King, for the Rector of the Parish to recover his Tythe by them.

DE'CINERS, DECEN'NIERS, DE'SINERS } such who had the Jurisdiction over ten Friburgs, for keeping the King's Peace.

To DECI'PHER [*dechiffrer*, F.] to find out the Meaning of a Letter, &c. written in Cyphers; also to penetrate into the Bottom of a difficult Affair.

To DECIR'CINATE [*decircinare*, L.] to bring into a Compass or Roundness; to draw a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

DECIS'ION, a determining, or deciding any thing in Debate. *F.* of *L.*

DECI'SIVE, DECI'SORY } [*decisif*, F.] deciding, determining, fit or able to determine a Controversy, or any thing in Debate.

DECI'SIVELY, in manner of a final Decision.

To DECK [decken, *L. S.* and *Teut.* to cover] to adorn or set off.

DECK [of a *Ship*, of decke, *L. S.* to cover] a planked Floor on which the Guns lie, and the Men walk to and fro.

A *Cambering* DECK, a Deck rising higher in the Middle than at each End.

A *Flush* DECK, *Fore and Aft*, a Deck which lies upon a right Line without any Fall.

To DECLAIM' [*declamer*, F. of *declamare*, L.] to make publick Speeches, as an Orator; to inveigh against.

DECLAMA'TION, an Oration made upon some feigned Subject, for the Exercise of some young Scholar or Student. *F.* of *L.*

DECLA'MATORILY, in manner of a Declamation.

DECLA'MATORY [*declamatoire*, F. of *declamatorius*, L.] belonging to a Declamation.

DECLARA'TION, a declaring, setting forth or shewing; also a Publick Order or Proclamation. *F.* of *L.*

DECLARA'TION [in *Law*] is a shewing in Writing the Complaint or Grief of the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

DECLAR'ATIVE, DECLAR'ATORY } which serves to declare. *L.*

DECLAR'ATIVELY, in manner of a Declaration.

To DECLA'RE [*declarer*, F. of *declarare*, L.] to make known, to manifest, publish or shew; to open one's Mind or Thoughts.

DECLEN'SION [*Declinaison*, F. *Declinatio*, L.] the varying of Nouns according to their diverse Cases.

The DECLEN'SION [of a *Disease*] is when the Distemper being come to it's Height sensibly abates.

DECLEN'SION [in *Manners*] is the growing looser in them; a Corruption of Morals.

DECLINA'TION [*Declinaison*, F.] bowing down; a declining, a decaying. *L.*

DECLINA'TION [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of any Star or Part of Heaven from the Equator.

DECLINA'TION *apparent*, is the Distance of the apparent Place of a Planet from the Equator.

DECLINA'TION [of the *Sun*] is the Distance of the Parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs any Day from the Equator itself.

DECLINA'TION [of the *Mariner's Compass*] is it's Variation from the true Meridian of any Place.

DECLINA'TION [of a *Wall*, or *Plane*, *for Dials*] is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended either between the Plane and the Prime Vertical Circle, if you account it from East to West; or else between the Meridian and the Plane, if you account it from the North or South.

DECLINA'TOR, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Declination of the Stars. *L.*

DECLI'NATORY, a Box fitted with a Compass and Needle to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling.

To DECLI'NE [*decliner*, F. of *declinare*, L.] to bow down, to diminish, to decay, also to avoid, to shun, to refuse.

DECLI'NING *Dials*, are Dials drawn upon declining Planes.

DECLIV'ITY [*Declivitas*, L.] Steepness downwards.

DECOC'TION, a boiling or seething; a Medicinal Liquor, or Diet-Drink, made of Roots, Herbs, &c. boiled. *F.* of *L.*

DECOLLA'TION, a Beheading. *L.*

DECOMPO'SITE [*decompositus*, L.] among *Grammarians*, is a Word compounded of more than two Words, as *In-dis-position*, of *in*, *dis*, and *position*.

DECOMPOSITE [among *Apothecaries*] is when a Physical Composition is increased.

DECO'PED, copped, peaked. *O.*

To DEC'ORATE [*decorer*, F. of *decorare*, L.] to adorn, &c.

DECORA'TION, an Adorning, Ornament, or Embellishment. *F.* of *L.*

DECORTICA'TION [of *de* and *cortex*, L.] the pulling off the outward Bark; also the pulling or unhusking Roots, &c.

DECO'RUM, that Comeliness, Order, Decency, or good Grace, which it becomes every Man to observe in all his Actions.

DECO'RUM [in *Architecture*] is a suiting all the Parts of a Building, so as they may best become the Situation.

DECOY' [Roy, *L. S.* and *Belg.* an inclosed Aviary, also a Cabbin in a Ship] a Place fitted for catching of wild Fowl; a Wheedle, a Lure.

To DECOY, to allure, entice, or draw in.

DECOY'INGLY, enticingly, wheedlingly.

DECOY' *Duck*, a Duck which flies abroad and decoys others into the Place where they become a Prey.

A DECREA'SE [*Decroissement*, F.] a growing less; also the Wane of the Moon.

To DECREA'SE [*decroistre*, F. *decrescere*, L.] to grow less, to decay.

DECREAS'INGLY, in a decreasing manner.

A DECREE' [*Decret*, F. *Decretum*, L.] an Order, or Statute; a Purpose or Resolution.

To DECREE' [*decreter*, F. *decretum*, of *decernere*, L.] to appoint or ordain; to determine or resolve.

DECREES } a Volume of the Canon
DECRE'TALS } Law, so called, collected by *Gracian*, a Monk of the Order of St *Benedict*.

DE'CREMENT [*Decrementum*, L.] Decrease or Waste.

DE'CREMENTS [in the *Universities*] are Fees paid by the Scholars for damaging or spoiling any thing made use of by them.

DECREMEN'TUM, an Abatement in Rent or other Dues. *O. L. R.*

DECREP'IT [*Decrepitus*, L.] worn out with Age, feeble. *F.*

DECREP'ITATED [among *Chymists*] reduced to Powder, making a crackling Noise.

DECREPITA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the crackling Noise which arises from Salt being thrown into an unglazed earthen Pot, heated red-hot over the Fire. *L.*

DECREP'ITLY, feebly.

DECREP'ITNESS, Feebleness.

DECRES'CANT } [*decrescens*, L.] the
DECRES'CENT } Moon decreasing, in the last Quarter.

DECRE'TAL, of or belonging to a Decree.

DECRE'TALS [*Decretalia*, L.] the Second of the three Volumes of the Canon Law; also the Names given to the Letters of Popes. *F.*

A DECRE'TORY, a definitive Sentence.

DECRE'TORY [*decretorius*, L.] which serves to decree, or absolutely to decide.

DECRUSTA'TION, an uncrusting or taking away the uppermost Crust or Rind of any thing. *L.*

DECREWED, deceased. *Spenc.*

To DECRY' [*decrier*, F.] to cry down, to speak ill of.

To DECUL'CATE [*deculcare*, L.] to tread under Foot.

DECUM'BITURE [in *Astrology*] is a Scheme of the Heavens, erected for the Moment the Disease invades, or confines one to his Bed, his Chamber, *&c.* by which Figure the Artist pretends to find out the Nature of the Disease, the Parts affected, the Prognosticks of Death or Recovery.

DECUM'BITURE [among *Physicians*] is when a Disease seizes a Man so violently, that he is obliged to take to his Bed.

DECUPELA'TION, the same as *Decantation*.

DECU'PLE [*decuplex*, L.] ten fold.

To DECU'RIATE [*decuriare*, L. of *de* and *curia*] to divide into Bands.

A DECU'RION, a Captain over ten Horse. *L.*

DECUR'SION, a running down, a hasty running. *L.*

To DECUR'TATE [*decurtare*, L. of *de* and *curtus*] to shorten.

A DECURTA'TION, a shortening. *L.*

DE'CURY [*decurie*, F. of *decuria*, L.] a Band of ten Soldiers.

DECUSSA'TION [in *Opticks*] is the crossing of any two Rays, *&c.* when they meet in a Point, and then go on parting from one another.

DECUS'SION, a shaking down, or beating off. *L.*

DECUSSO'RIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for pressing the *Dura Mater*, in curing a Fracture in the Skull.

DECU'TIENT [*decutiens*, L.] shaking off.

DEDA'LEAN [*Dædaleus*, L.] intricate or perplexed; also expert or cunning.

DEDBAN'NA, a Man-slayer. *L. T.*

DEDE, Dead. *O.*

To DEDE'CORATE [*dedecorare*, L.] to dishonour or shame one.

DEDECORA'TION, a disgracing or dishonouring. *F.* of *L.*

DE'DI [*i. e.* I have given] a Warranty in Law to the Feoffee and his Heirs.

To DED'ICATE [*dedier*, F. *dedicare*, L. q. d. *Deo Dico*] to set apart for sacred Use; to inscribe or address a Book to a Person of Distinction and Quality.

DEDICA'TION, a dedicating; also a consecrating. *F.* of *L.*

DEDICA'TION-*Day*, the Festival at the consecrating of a Church.

DED'ICATORY [*dedicatoire*, F. *dedicatorius*, L.] of or belonging to a Dedication.

DEDIGNA'TION, a disdaining or contemning.

DED'IMUS *Potestatem*, a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man, for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge; by the *Civilians* it is called *Delegation*.

DEDI'TION, a yielding or surrendering. *L.*

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To DEFLOUR' } [*deflorer*, F. of *deflorare*, L. *i. e.* to rob
To DEFLOW'ER } a Virgin of the Flower of her Virginity] to ravish a Virgin; also to take away the Grace of a Thing.

DEFLUX'ION [of *de* and *fluxus*, of *fluo*, L.] a flowing downwards. *L.*

DEFLUX'ION [in *Physick*] a flowing down of Humours to any Part of the Body.

DEFORCE'MENT, a with-holding Lands or Tenements by Force from the right Owner. *L. T.*

DEFOR'CEUR } one who casts another
DEFORCIANT } out of Possession by Force. *L. T.*

DEFORCIA'TION, a Distress or Seizure of Goods. *O. L.*

To DEFORM [*deformer*, F. of *deformare*, L.] to disfigure, to spoil the Form of.

DEFORMA'TION, a defacing, deforming, a disfiguring. *L.*

DEFORM'ED [*deformé*, F. *deformis*, L.] ugly, out of Form, mishapen.

DEFORM'EDLY, mishapenly.

DEFORM'ITY [*Deformité*, of *Deformitas*, L.] Uglineſs, Ill-favoureduess.

DEFOULED, shamed. *O.*

To DEFRAUD [*defraudare*, L. of *de* and *fraus*] to cheat, cozen, or beguile, to deprive by a Trick.

DEFRAUD'INGLY, cheatingly.

To DEFRA'Y [*defrayer*, F.] to discharge Expences.

DEFT [ᵹæfte, *Sax.* ᵹefrig, *Belg.*] neat, handsome, spruce, trim.

DEFT'LY, nimbly, neatly. *Spenc.*

DEFUNCT [*defunctus*, L. q. d. *qui fato est functus*] deceased, dead.

DEFUNC'TION, a final Performance of any Office; also Decease, Death. *Shakesp.*

To DEFY' [*defir*, F.] to challenge, to outbrave.

DEFY'INGLY, by way of Defiance.

DEGEN'ERACY [*Degeneratio*, L.] a being in a degenerate State and Condition.

DEGEN'ERACY, growing worse.

DEGEN'ERATE [*degenere*, F. *degeneratus*, L.] grown worse, corrupted.

To DEGENERATE [*degenerer*, F. *degenerare*, L.] to fall from a more noble to a baser kind; to grow out of Kind, to forsake the virtuous Steps of Ancestors.

To DEGENERATE [of *Plants*] to turn wild.

DEGEN'ERATELY, corruptedly.

DEGEN'EROUS [*degener*, L.] degenerated, base, vile.

DEGLUTINA'TION, an unglewing, *L.*

DEGLUTI'TION, a swallowing down.

DEGOWDY, Moulting. *O.*

DEGRADA'TION, a degrading. *F.* of *L.*

DEGRADA'TION [in *Painting*] is the lessening and rendering confused the Appearance of distant Objects in a Landskip, so as they may appear there as they would to an Eye placed at that Distance from them.

To DEGRA'DE [*degrader*, F. of *de* and *gradus*, L. q. d. *de gradu dejicere*] to put out of Office, Estate, Degree, Dignity.

DEGRA'DING, putting out of Office, lessening one's Reputation.

DEGRA'DINGLY, done in a degrading Manner.

DEGREE' [in *Mathematicks*] is the 360th Part of a Circle, on Earth 60 Miles.

DEGREE' [in *Fortification*] is a small Part of an Arch or Circle.

DEGREE' [in *Physick*] is the Vehemence or Slackness of the hot or cold Quality of any mixed Body.

Parodick DEGREE [in *Algebra*] is the Index or Exponent of any Power.

DEGUSTA'TION, a tasting, a touching with the Lips. *L.*

DEHO'RS, the Outside of a Thing. *F.*

DEHO'RS [in *Fortification*] is all sorts of separate Outworks, for the better Security of the main Place.

To DEHOR'T [*debortari*, L.] to advise to the contrary, to dissuade.

DEHORTA'TION, a dehorting or dissuading. *L.*

DEHORT'ATIVE, serving to dissuade from.

DEICIDES [*i. e.* God-killers] a Title given to the *Jews*, for murthering our Saviour. *L.*

To DEJECT' [*dejicere*, L.] to cast down, to afflict; to sink the Spirits.

DEJECT'ED, cast down, afflicted.

DEJECT'EDLY, afflictedly.

DEJECT'EDNESS, the being cast down, Affliction.

DEJEC'TION, a casting down, a Lowness of Spirits; also an Evacuation of the Excrements, a going to Stool. *F.* of *L.*

DEJERA'TION, a taking a solemn Oath. *L.*

DEIFICA'TION, a deifying, or making a God of one.

To DEIFY one [*deifier*. F. of *Deus* and *facere*, or *fio*, L.] to make one a God.

To DEIGN [*deigner*, F.] to vouchsafe kindly, mercifully, or graciously to grant.

DEIGNOUS, disdainful. *O.*

DEI *Judicium* [*i. e.* the Judgment of God] the ancient *Saxon* Custom of Trial by *Ordeal*.

DEIPNOSO'PHISTS [of Δεῖπνον, a Supper, and Σοφιστὴς, Gr. Sophister] a Company of wise Men, who discoursed of Philosophical Matters at Supper.

DEIRA [Deira, of deor, *Sax.* a wild Beast, so called from the Forests and Warrens, for which it was very remarkable] the South Part of *Northumberland*, lying between the Rivers *Humber* and *Tweed*. Pope *Gregory*, while he was an Arch-Deacon, seeing some Persons of the Province of *Deira* to be sold as Slaves in open Market, and admiring the Comelinesf of their Persons, enquired what Country they were of; and being answered, *Angli*, i. e. *English* Men, said, And well they may be so called, for they seem as *Angeli*, Angels; and enquiring of what Province, was answered, *Deira*, to which he answered, *De ira Dei sunt deliberandi*, i. e. they are to be delivered from the Wrath of God; and enquiring the Name of their King, which was *Alle*, how fitly (said he) may they sing *Hallelujahs*. And from that Time seriously endeavoured the Conversion of the *English* Nation, which, being Pope, he effected it by the Diligence of *Augustine* the Monk, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

DEIRIE, a Dairy. *O.*

DEIS, the upper Table in some *English* Monasteries.

DE'ISM [*Deisme*, F. of *Deus*, L. God] is the Belief of those, who, denying all Revealed Religion, acknowledged only the Natural, *viz.* the Existence of one God, his Providence, Virtue, and Vice, the Immortality of the Soul, and Rewards and Punishments after Death.

DE'IST [*Deiste*, F.] one who adheres to Deism.

DE'ITY [*Deite'*, F. of *Deitas*, L.] the Godhead, the Nature and Essence of God; also a fabulous God or Goddess.

DELAP'SION, a sliding, slipping, or falling down. *L.*

DELAP'SION [in *Physick*] a bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, *&c.*

DELA'TOR, an Informer or Accuser. *L.*

DELAY [*Delai*, F.] a Put-off; a Stop or Stay.

To DELAY' [*delayer*, F.] to defer, to put off from Day to Day, or Time to Time.

DELAY'ED, deferred, put off; also mingled with Water.

DELAY'INGLY, by way of Delay.

DELECT'ABLE [*delectabilis*, L.] delightful, pleasant. *F.*

DELECT'ABLY, pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION, Delight or Pleasure. *F.* of *L.*

DEL'EGATE [*Delegué*, F. of *Delegatus*, L.] one to whom Authority is committed from another, to handle and determine Matters.

To DEL'EGATE [*deleguer*, F. *delegare* L.] to appoint, by an extraordinary Commission, Judges to hear and determine a particular Case.

DELEGA'TION, an Appointment of Delegates. *F.* of *L.*

DELEGA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is a Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor in his Place.

DELENIF'ICAL [*delenificus*, L.] mitigating, pacifying.

DELE'TED [*deletus*, L.] defaced, destroyed.

DELETE'RIOUS *Medicines*, are such whose Particles are of a poisonous Nature.

DELE'TERY [*deleterius*, L.] deadly, destructive.

DELE'TION, a blotting out, a destroying. *L.*

DELF } a Mine. *O.* [in *Heraldry*] a
DELFEE } Square borne in the Middle of an Escutcheon.

DELF *of Coal*, Coal lying in Veins, before it is digged up.

To DELI'BATE [*delibare*, L] to taste, to sacrifice.

DELIBA'TION, a Tasting; also a Sacrificing.

DELIB'ERATE [*deliberatus*, L.] advised, prudent, wary.

To DELIB'ERATE [*deliberer*, F. of *deliberare*, L.] to weigh in Mind, to ponder upon; to consult or debate.

DELIB'ERATELY, advisedly, warily.

DELIB'ERATENESS, Advisedness, Wariness.

DELIBERA'TION, a deliberating, a consulting or debating. *F.* of *L.*

DELIB'ERATIVE [*deliberativus*, L.] apt to deliberate. *F.*

DELIB'ERATIVELY, in a deliberative Manner.

To DELI'BRATE, to peel or pull off the Bark of Trees, *L.*

DEL'ICACY [*Delicatesse*, F. *Deliciæ*, L.] Delicateness, Daintiness, Niceness, Tenderness.

DEL'ICATE [*delicat*, F. of *delicatus*, L.] dainty, neat, nice, tender.

DEL'ICATELY, daintily, nicely.

DEL'ICATENESS, Daintiness, Niceness.

DELI'CIOUS [*delicieux*, F. *deliciosus*, L.] pleasant to the Taste, sweet, charming.

DELI'CIOUSLY, very pleasantly.

DELI'CIOUSNESS, great Pleasantness.

DELICT' [*Delictum*, L.] an Offence.

DELIGA'TION, Swathing; that Part of Surgery which concerns the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, *&c.* L.

DELIGHT' [*Delice*, F. *Deleito*, Span. *Delectatio*, L.] Pleasure, Joy.

To DELIGHT' [*delectare*, L.] to afford Delight; to take Pleasure.

DELIGHT'FUL, pleasant.

DELIGHT'FULLY, pleasantly.

DELIGHT'FULNESS, Pleasantness.

To DELIN'EATE [*delineare*, L.] to draw the first Draught of a Thing.

DELINEA'TION, the making of a rude Draught. *F.* of *L.*

DELIN'-

DELIN'QUENCY [of *Delinquentia*, L.] failing in one's Duty, an offending.

DELIN'QUENT [*Delinquant*, F. of *Delinquens*, L.] a Criminal, an Offender.

DELIQUA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the preparing of Things melted upon the Fire. *L.*

DELI'QUIUM, a draining or pouring out; also Defect, Loss, Want, a Swooning away. *L.*

DELI'QUIUM [in *Chymistry*] is either a Distillation by Force of Fire, or the melting of the Calx which is suspended in moist Cellars, and a Resolution of it into lixivious Humours.

DELIRA'TION, a doting, or being besides one's self.

DELIR'IOUS [*delirus*, L.] light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIR'IOUSLY, ravingly.

DELIR'IUM [*Delire*, F.] Light headedness, doting, raving. *L.*

DELIR'IUM [in *Physick*] the frantick or idle Talk of People in a Fever, being a Depravation of the Imagination and Judgment, occasioned by a disorderly Motion of the Animal Spirits.

DELIV'ER, active, nimble. *O.*

To DELIV'ER [*delivrer*, F.] to put into one's Hand; to free or set at Liberty.

DELIV'ERANCE [*Delivrance*, F.] a setting free; a Release, the delivering up or surrendering of a Thing.

To *Wage* DELI'VERANCE [in *Law*] is to give Security that a Thing shall be delivered up.

DELIV'ERY [*Delivrance*, F.] a delivering; also uttering or speaking out in a Discourse.

Clerk of the DELI'VERIES, an Officer who draws up Orders for the delivering Stores or Provisions.

DELL } a Pit, *Spenc.* Also a Trull or
DELVE } Doxy. *Cant.*

DELTOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is a Triangular Muscle in the Form of the *Greek* Letter Δ, fastened to the *Os Humeri.*

To DELU'DE [*deludere*, L.] to beguile, to deceive, or cheat.

A DELVE, as a *Delve* of Coals, *i. e.* a Quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To DELVE [ðelpan, *Sax.*] to dig.

DEL'UGE [of *Diluvium*, L.] an Inundation or Overflowing of the Earth, either in Part, or in Whole, by Water. *F.*

DEL'UGED, drowned. *O.*

DELU'SION, Cheat, Deceit, Imposture. *L.*

DELU'SIVE } which is apt to delude,
DELU'SORY } beguile or deceive.

DELU'SIVELY, deceivingly.

DELU'SIVENESS, Deceitfulness.

DELY, little, small. *O.*

DEM'AGOGUE [*Demagogus*, L. of Δημαγωγὸς, Gr. *i. e.* a Leader of the People] the Head of a Faction, a Ring-leader of the Rabble, a popular and factious Orator.

DEMAIN' } [an Inheritance] is used
DEME'AN } to distinguish those Lands
DEMES'NE } which a Lord of a Manor hath in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Lessee, from such other Lands of the said Manor, which belong to Free or Copyhold.

Antient DEMAIN', a Tenure by which Crown-Lands were held in the Time of *William the Conqueror.*

DEMAND' [*Demande*, F.] is an asking any thing of another with a sort of Authority, a Claim.

To DEMAND' [*demander*, F.] to ask, to require, to lay Claim to.

DEMAN'DANT [*Law Term*] the Prosecutor in a real Action.

To DEMEAN *one's self* [*se demener*, F.] to carry or behave himself, to act well or ill.

DEMEAN, Behaviour. *Spenc.*

To DEMEAN, to debate. *Spenc.*

DEMEAN'OUR, Behaviour, Carriage.

DEMENT'ATED [*dementatus*, L.] made mad, bewitched.

DEMENTA'TION, a making mad. *L.*

To DEMER'GE [*demergere*, L.] to drown, plunge, or sink down.

DEMER'IT [*demerite*, F.] that which makes one worthy of Blame, or Punishment.

To DEMER'IT [*demeriter*, F.] to do a Thing worthy of Blame, Punishment, *&c.*

To DEMER'IT [*demeriter*, F.] to deserve well.

DEMER'SION, a plunging or sinking down. *L.*

DEMI [*demi*, F. of *dimidium*, L.] a Word which, used in Composition, signifies Half; as a Demi-God, *&c.*

DEMI } a Half-Fellow at *Magdalen* Col-
DEMY } lege in *Oxford.*

DEMI *Air.* See *Demi Volt.*

DEMI *Cannon*, a sort of great Gun.

DEMI *Chase-Boots*, a sort of Riding Boots for Summer.

DEMI *Culverine*, a Piece of Ordnance.

DEMI *Cross*, an Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

DEMI *Distance of Polygons* [in *Fortification*] is the Distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank.

DEMI *Gantlet* [in *Surgery*] a Bandage used in setting disjointed Fingers.

DEMI *Gods*, are those Gods among the *Heathens*, who partook of human Nature, as *Hercules*, &c.

DEMI *Gorge* [in *Fortification*] half the Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion.

To DEMI GRATE [*demigrare*, L.] to shift, fly, or remove from Place to Place.

DEMIGRA'TION, a removing or shifting of Quarters or Dwellings. *L.*

DEMIQUA'VER, a Note in Musick, being half a Semi-quaver.

DEMI-*Semi quaver*, is the least Note in Musick.

DEMI-

DEMI *Sang*, that is of the Half-Blood. *F. L. T.*

DEMI *Sextile* [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect when two Planets are distant thirty Degrees one from another.

DEMIN, a Judge. *O.*

DEMI'SE [*Law Word*] a letting or making over of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* by Lease or Will; also Death, when apply'd to the King.

To DEMI'SE, or let a Farm.

DEMIS'SION, a letting or casting down, an Abatement. *F.* of *L.*

DEMI'VOLT [in *Horsemanship*] one of the seven artificial Motions of a Horse; when his Fore-Parts are more raised than in the *Terra à Terra*, but the Motion of his Legs is not so quick as in the *Terra à Terra*.

DEMIUR'GICAL [*demiurgicus*, L. of δημιουργικὸς, of δήμι publick, and ἔργον, Work, Gr.] of or belonging to a Creator.

DEMOC'RACY [*democratie*, F. *democratia*, L. of δημοκρατία, of δῆμος the People, and κρατέω to exercise Power over, Gr.] a Form of Government where the Supreme or Legislative Power is lodged in the common People, or Persons chosen out from them.

DEMOCRA'TICAL [*democratique*, F. *democraticus*, L. of δημοκρατικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Democracy.

DEMOCRIT ICK, belonging to *Democritus*, a Philosopher who laughed at all the World.

ToDEMOL'ISH [*demolir*, F. *demoliri*, L.] to pull or throw down any thing built; to ruin or raze Buildings.

DEMOLI'TION, a razing or throwing down. *F.* of *L.*

DE'MON [*Dæmon*, L. of δαίμων, Gr.] an evil Spirit, the Devil.

A DEMO'NIACK [*demoniaque*, F. *dæmoniacus*, L. of δαιμονιακὸς, Gr.] a Man or Woman possessed of the Devil.

DEMONOC'RACY [of δαίμων a Devil, and κρατεία Power, Gr.] the Government of Devils.

DEMONOL'OGY [of δαίμων and λογία Discourse, Gr.] a Treatise of Devils or evil Spirits.

DEMON'STRABLE [*demonstrabilis*, L.] that may be demonstrated or proved.

DEMON STRABLY, in such a Way as to demonstrate a Thing.

To DEMON'STRATE [*demontrer*, F. *demonstrare*, L.] to shew plainly, to prove evidently, or unanswerably.

DEMONSTRA'TION, a shewing or making plain; a clear Proof. *F.* of *L.*

DEMONSTRA'TION [in the *Mathematicks*] is a Proof founded on self-evident Principles.

DEMONSTRA'TIONS [in *Algebra*] are evident, undoubted Proofs, to manifest the Truth of such Theorems or Canons as are analytically found out.

DEMON'STRATIVE [*demonstrativus*, L.] which serves to demonstrate, convincing, evident. *F.*

DEMON'STRATIVELY, convincingly.

To DEMUL'CE [*demulcere*. L. of *de* and *mulceo*] to assuage.

DEMU'RE [perhaps of *des Mœurs*, F. over-mannerly, or of Demuth, Humility, *Teut.*] affectedly grave, reserved, or bashful.

DEMURE'LY, with affected Gravity.

DEMURE'NESS, affected Gravity.

To DEMUR' [*demeurer*, F. of *demorari*, L.] to put in Objections and Doubts; to put off a Suit. *L. T.*

DEMUR'RAGE, an Allowance to a Master of a Ship for staying in a Port longer than the Time first appointed.

DEMUR'RER [*demeurer*, F.] signifies a Pause upon a Point of Difficulty in any Action.

DEN [Den, *Sax.*] a Cave or lurking Place under Ground.

DEN *and Strond*, Liberty for a Ship to run a-ground, or come a-shore. *O. L.*

DENA [in *Doomsday-Book*] a hollow Place between two Hills.

DENARIA'TA *Terræ* [*Old Records*] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

DENA'RII, a general Term for Cash or ready Money. *O. L.*

DENA'RIUS, a *Roman* Silver Coin, in Value 7*d.* 3*q.* *English* Money.

DENARIUS *Dei*, Earnest-Money. *O. L.*

DEN'ARY [*denarius*, L.] of or belonging to Ten.

DENBE'RA, a Place for the running of Hogs. *O. L.*

DEN'BIGH [probably of Den a Dale, and bigan, *Sax.* to inhabit] the County Town of *Denbighshire* in *Wales*, 209 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

DENDROL'OGY [of δένδρον, a Tree, and λόγος, a Speech, Gr.] a Treatise or Discourse of Trees.

DENE, a small Valley. O.

To DENEGATE [*denegare*, L.] to deny.

DENEGA'TION, a Denial. *L.*

DE'NELAGE the Laws which the *Danes* made here in *England*.

DENI'AL [*deni*, F.] a denying or refusing.

DENI'ER, a *French* Brass Coin, worth 3-10ths of a Farthing *English*.

To DENI'GRATE [*denigrare*, L.] to make black.

DEN'ISON } [*Davis* derives it of Di-
DEN'IZEN } nasmr or Dineskind, C. Br.
a Citizen; but *Minshew* of *Denaison*, F. Donation] a Foreigner enfranchised by the King's Charter, and made capable of bearing any Office, purchasing and enjoying all Privileges, except inheriting Lands by Descent.

DEN'NIS [a Contraction of *Dionysius*] a proper Name of Men.

To DENOM'INATE [*denommer*, F. *denominare*, of *de* and *nomen*, L.] to give Name to.

DENOMINA'TION, a naming or giving a Name unto; also the Name itself. *L.*

DENOM'INATIVES [in *Logick*] are Terms which take their Original and Names from others.

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction* [in *Arithmetick*] is that Part of the Fraction which stands below the Line of Separation, which always tells you into how many Parts the Integer is supposed to be divided, as $\frac{5}{20}$

DENOMINA'TOR [of any *Proportion*] is the Quotient arising from the Division of the Antecedent of such a Ratio by it's Consequent.

DENOTA'TION, a marking or noting. *L.*

To DENO'TE [*denoter*, F. *denotare*, L.] to shew by a Mark, to signify.

To DENOUN'CE [*denoncer*, F. *denunciare*, L.] to publish or proclaim.

DENSE [*densus*, L.] thick; a philosophical Term opposed to *thin*. F.

To DEN'SHIRE *Land* [*i.e.* to *Devonshire* it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and, when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes, as is done in *Devonshire*.

DEN'SITY [*Densité*, F. of *Densitas*, L.] Thickness.

DENT [of *Dens*, L. a Tooth] a Notch about the Edges. *F.*

DENT [in *Heraldry*] a *Bordure Dent* is when the Out-line of it is notched in and out.

DENTA'GRA [of *Dens*, L. a Tooth, ἄγρα, Gr. a Capture] the Tooth-ach; also Instruments to draw Teeth.

DEN'TAL, a small Shell-fish.

DENTA'RIUS, a Tooth-drawer. *L.*

DENT'ED *Verge* [in *Botany*] Leaves of Plants notched about the Edges.

DENTES *Sapientiæ* [*i.e.* Teeth of Wisdom, so called, because Persons are at the Time of their Growth come to Years of Discretion] two double Teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the twentieth Year, or upwards, having 'till then lain in their Sockets.

DEN'TIFRICE [*Dentifricium*, L.] a Medicine, for the whitening, scouring, and cleansing of Teeth. *&c.* F.

DENT'ILOQUENT [*dentiloquus*, L.] one that speaks through his Teeth.

DEN'TICLES } [in *Architecture*] is a
DEN'TILS } Member of the *Ionic* Cornice, square, and cut out at convenient Distances, which gives it the Form of a Set of Teeth.

DENTISCAL'PIUM, an Instrument to clean the Teeth with. *L.*

DENTI'TION, the Time when Children breed their Teeth, which is about the seventh Month. *L.*

DENUDA'TION [of *de* and *nudus*] making bare or naked. *L.*

To DENU'MERATE [*denumerare*, L.] to pay down.

DENUNCIA'TION [*Denonciation*, F.] a Denouncing or giving Warning, a Proclaiming. *L.*

DEN'WERE, Doubt.

To DENY' [*denier*, F. of *denegare*, L.] not to admit of or grant; to gainsay or disown.

DEOB'STRUENT *Medicines*, are Medicines which open Obstructions.

DEODAND' [*Deo dandum*, L.] a Thing devoted to God for Expiation of his Wrath, or to atone for the violent Death of a Man by Misadventure.

DEONERAN'DO *pro rata portione*, a Writ which lies for one that is distraned for a Rent that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

To DE'ONERATE [*deonerare*, L.] to unload, to take off a Burden.

To DEOP'PILATE [*desoppiler*, F. of *de* and *oppilare*, L.] to open Obstructions.

DEOP'PILATIVE } [*desoppilatif*, F. of
DEOP'PILATORY } *de* and *oppilatus*, L.] such Medicines as serve to remove Obstructions or Stoppages.

DEOSCULA'TION, a Kissing with Eagerness. *L.*

To DEPAINT' [*depeindre*, F. of *depingere*, L.] to make the Representation of any Story, Passage, or Thing, with a Pen; *figuratively*, to represent the noble Actions or Vices of any Person in Words.

To DEPART [*departir*, F.] to go away from a Place; also to cease or die.

A DEPART' [in *Chymistry*] is an Operation, whereby the Particles of Silver are made to *depart* from Gold, when they were before melted together in the same Mass, and could be separated no other Way.

DEPART *from the Plea* } [*Law Term*] is
DEPAR'TURE } when a Man pleads in Bar of Action, and, Reply being thereto made, he shews another Matter contrary to his first Plea.

DEPART'ED *even*, equally divided or mingled. *O. P.*

DEPART'ERS [of *Gold* or *Silver*] Artists who purify and part those Metals from the coarser Sort.

A DEPART'URE [in *Navigation*] is the Easting or Westing of a Ship, with respect to the Meridian it departed or sailed from.

DEPART'URE *in spight of the Court*, is when the Defendant appears to the Action brought against him, and makes a Default afterwards, *L. T.*

DEPAUPERA'TION, a making poor. *L.*

To DEPEACH, to acquit. *O.*

DEPECULA'TION, a robbing of the Prince or Commonwealth; an imbezzling of the Publick Treasure.

DEPELUPE, transparent. *O.*

To DEPEND' [*dependre*, F. of *dependere*, L.] to hang on; to rely on; to proceed from.

DEPEND'ENCE } a resting, staying, or
DEPEND'ENCY } relying upon; a Relation or Subjection to. *F.*

A DEPEND'ENT, one who depends on, or is sustained, *&c.* by another. *F.*

DEPENDENT [*dependens*, L.] depending.

DEPENTEN, painted. *Spenc.*

DEPHLEG'MATE } [*Chymical Term*]
DEPHLEG'MED } cleared from Phlegm or Water.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, a Separation of Phlegm or superfluous Water. *L.*

DEPILA'TION, a pulling off the Hair. *F.* of *L.*

DEPI'LATORY [*depilatoire*, F. of *depilatorius*, L.] making the Hair come off.

DEPI'LATORY, a Medicine for that Purpose. *L.*

To DEPLANT' [*deplanter*, F. of *deplantare*, L.] to transplant.

DEPLANTA'TION, a taking up of Plants. *L.*

DEPLO'RABLE [*deplorabilis*, L.] to be deplored or lamented. *F.*

DEPLO'RABLY, lamentably.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, the being worthy to be lamented.

DEPLORA'TION, a deploring, lamenting or bewailing. *L.*

To DEPLORE' [*deplorer*, F. of *deplorare*, L.] to lament or bewail one's Misfortune.

DEPLUMA'TION, a plucking off Feathers. *L.*

DEPLUMATION [in *Surgery*] a swelling of the Eye-lids, when the Hairs fall off from the Eye-brows.

To DEPLUME [*deplumer*, F. *deplumare*, L.] to pluck off the Feathers, to unfeather.

DEPO'NENT [*deponens*, L.] one who gives Information upon Oath before a Magistrate. *F.*

Verb DEPO'NENT [in *Grammar*] a Verb which has an active Signification, but a passive Termination.

To DEPO'PULATE [*depeupler*, F. *populare*, L.] to unpeople, to spoil or lay waste a Place.

DEPOPULA'TION, a dispeopling, spoiling, wasting, or destroying a Country. *L.*

DEPOPULATO'RES *Agrorum*, great Offenders; so called, because they unpeopled and laid waste whole Towns. *L. T.*

To DEPORT' [*deportare*, L.] to carry away; also to demean or behave one's self.

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away. *L.*

DEPORT'MENT [*Deportement*, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

To DEPO'SE [*deposer*, F. *deponere*, L.] to give Testimony about any Matter; also to put down, to dethrone a Sovereign Prince.

DEPOS'ITARY [*Depositaire*, F. *Depositarius*, L.] the Trustee or Keeper of a Thing; one in whose Hands a Pledge is lodged.

To DEPOS'ITE [*deposer* F. *deponere*, L.] to lay down or trust a Thing with any one, to lay in a Place.

DEPOS'ITION, what is laid down; a Testimony given in a Court of Justice of what a Man has seen or heard; also deposing or depriving of some Dignity. *F.* of *L.*

DEPOS'ITUM, a Pledge left in the Hands of another, or in a Place; also a Wager. *L.*

DEPRAVA'TION, a corrupting, a spoiling, or making bad. *F.* of *L.*

To DEPRA'VE [*depraver*, F. of *depravare*, L.] to corrupt, marr, or spoil.

DEPRA'VEDLY, corruptly.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, a rooted Habit of Naughtiness.

To DE'PRECATE [*deprecari*, L.] to pray against any Calamity.

DEPRECA'TION, a praying against, *&c.* for Pardon, *&c.* *L.*

DEPRECA'TIVE, serving to deprecate. *F.*

To DEPRE'CIATE [*depreciare*, L.] to cry down the Price, to undervalue a Thing.

DEPREDA'TION [*Deprædatio*, L.] a robbing, a making a Prey of, a spoiling. *F.* of *L.*

DEPREHENSIBLE, that may be caught, conceived or understood. *L.*

DEPREHEN'SION, a catching or taking at unawares. *L.*

To DEPRESS [*depressum*, L.] to press or weigh down; to bring down or humble.

To DEPRESS *the Pole* [in *Astronomy*] so many Degrees as any one sails or travels from the Pole towards the Equinoctial, he is said to depress the Pole.

DEPRES'SION, pressing, or forcing down, humbling, *&c.*

DEPRES'SION *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is a bringing into lower and more simple Terms by Division.

DEPRESSION *of a Planet* [in *Astrology*] is when the Planet is in a Sign which is opposite to that of it's Exaltation.

DEPRESSION *of a Star below the Horizon* [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of a Star from the *Horizon* below, and is measured by an Arch of the *Vertical* Circle or *Azimuth*, passing through the Star, intercepted between the Star and the *Horizon*.

DEPRES'SOR, one who keeps or presses down. *L.*

DEPRESSOR *Auricularum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Ear in Beasts, which serves to let the Ear fall.

DEPRESSOR *Labii inferioris* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle inserted into the nether Lip, pressing it down. *L.*

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing from the inferior Jaw-bone, and aſcending directly to the Corner of the Lips. *L.*

DEPRESSO'RES *Naſi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the *Os Maxillare*, and are inſerted into the Extremities of the *Alæ*, which they pull downwards.

DEPRES'SOR *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Eye, inſerted at the oppoſite Part of the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

To DEPRE'TIATE [*depretiare*, L.] to leſſen the Price of, or undervalue any thing; to vilify.

DE'PRIMENT [in *Anatomy*] is one of the ſtraight Muſcles which moves the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

DEPRIVA'TION, a bereaving or taking away, as when a Perſon is deprived of any thing, or depoſed from his Preferment. *L.*

To DEPRI'VE [*deprivare*, L.] to bereave or rob one of a thing.

To DEPRO'ME [*depromere*, L.] to draw forth or out of a Veſſel.

DEROMP'TION, a drawing out. *L.*

DEPT'FORD [*q. d.* deep Town] a Village in *Kent* upon the River *Thames*, five Miles E. by S. from *London*.

DEPTH [of ꝺeop, *Sax.* deep, ꝺeꝑte, L. S.] Profundity, the Meaſure from the Surface of a Place or Veſſel to the Bottom.

DEPTH [of a *Squadron* or *Battalion*] is the Number of Men that are in a File; which of a Squadron is three, and of a Battalion generally ſix.

DEPUL'SION [of *de* and *pello*] a driving away, a thruſting or putting off from. *L.*

DEPURA'TION, is the cleanſing of any Body from it's excrementitious Dregs, more groſs Parts, or Filth. *L.*

DEPURA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cleanſing of a Wound from it's Matter and Filth.

DEPUTA'TION, a deputing or ſending with a ſpecial Commiſſion. *F.* of *L.*

To DEPU'TE [*deputer*, F. of *deputare*, L.] to appoint any one to repreſent the Perſon, and act in the Room of another.

A DEPUTY [*un Deputé*, F. of *deputatus*, L.] a Perſon appointed to repreſent and act in the Place of another.

To DEQUACE, to daſh. *O.*

To DERA'CINATE [*deracinar*, F.] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out. *Shakeſp.*

To DER'AIGNE [*derationare*, L. barb.] to prove or juſtify. *O. L.*

DERAIGN'MENT, a Proof, *&c. O. L.*

To DERE, to hurt. *O.*

DERE'IGNE } [*Law Term*] the Proof of
DEREINE } a Thing which one denies to be done by himſelf.

DERELIC'TS [*derelicta*, L.] are ſuch as are wilfully thrown away, or abandoned by the Owners.

DERELICT' [*derelictus*, L.] utterly forſaken.

DERELIC'TION, an utter forſaking or leaving; alſo a being left or forſaken utterly. *L.*

DER'HAM [of Deop a Deer, and ꝺam a Lodge, *Sax.*] a Town in *Norfolk*, eighty-three Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

DER'ICK [a Contraction of *Theodorick*, Dietrich, *Teut.*] a Man Name.

To DERIDE [*derider*, F. of *deridere*, L.] to mock, or laugh one to Scorn.

DERI'DINGLY, mockingly.

DERISION, a deriding, mocking, or laughing to Scorn. *F.* of *L.*

DERIVA'TION [in *Grammar*] is the tracing a Word from it's Original. *F.* of *L.*

DERIVATION [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame Figure as *Paregmenon*.

DERIVATION [in *Phyſick*] is the drawing of a Humour from one Part of the Body to another.

DERIV'ATIVE [*derivatus*, L.] drawn or taken from another. *F.*

To DERI'VE [*deriver*, F. of *derivare*, L.] to draw or fetch from another, or from the Original.

DER'MA [Δέρμα, Gr.] the Skin of a Beaſt, or a Man's Body.

DERN, ſad, ſolitary; alſo barbarous or cruel. *O.*

To DE'ROGATE [*deroger*, F. of *derogare*, L.] to leſſen or take from the Worth of any Perſon or Thing; to diſparage; to ſwerve from.

DEROGA'TION, a diſparaging; or detracting from the Worth of a Perſon or Thing; alſo ſwerving from. *F.* of *L.*

DEROG'ATORY [*derogatoire*, F. of *derogatorius*, L.] which tends to derogate.

DERRING, daring. *Spenc.*

DERRING'DO, bold Deeds, Manhood, Chivalry. *Spenc.*

DERT'MORE [of the River *Dert* and *Moor*] a barren Place in *Devonſhire*.

DERTMOUTH [of *Dert* the River, and *Mouth*] a famous Port in *Devonſhire*, 165 Miles S. W. from *London*.

DER'VISES, a ſtrict Order of religious Perſons among the *Turks*, who undergo very ſevere Penances.

DERUNCINA'TION, a cutting off Buſhes, Trees, or any Thing encumbering the Ground. *L.*

To DESAR'CINATE [*deſarcinare*, L.] to take away the Baggage, to unload.

DESCANT' [*Deſchant*, F.] a Comment on any Subject, a continued Diſcourſe.

DESCANT [in *Muſick*] the Art of compoſing in ſeveral Parts.

Plain DESCANT', is the Ground-work of a Muſical Compoſition, which conſiſts in the orderly placing of many Concords.

Figurative DESCANT' } is that wherein
Florid DESCANT, } Diſcords are concerned as well as Concords.

Double DESCANT, is when the Parts are

are so contrived, that the *Treble* may be made the *Base*, and, on the contrary, the *Base* the *Treble*.

To DESCANT', is to run a Division or Variety with the Voice, upon a Musical Ground in true Measure, and metaphorically signifies to paraphrase ingeniously upon any pleasing Subject.

To DESCEND' [*descendre*, F. of *descendere*, L.] to come, go, step, or be carried down; to stoop to, to derive one's Original from, or come of a Family.

DESCENDINGLY, by way of Descent.

DESCEND'ABLE, which can descend, or which may be descended or gone down.

DESCEN'DENTS, Offspring, Posterity, Pregeny. *F.*

DESCEN'SION, a descending or going down. *L.*

DESCE NSION *of a Sign* [in *Astronomy*] in an Arch of the Equator, which sets with such a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or any Planet in it.

DESCE'NSION *Right of the Sign* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, which descends with the Sign below the Horizon of a right Sphere; or the Time the Sign is setting in a right Sphere.

DESCE'NSION *oblique* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator which descends with the Sun below the Horizon of an oblique Sphere.

DESCE'NSION [in *Chymistry*] is the falling downward of the essential Juice, dissolved from the distilled Matter.

DESCENSO'RIUM [among *Chymists*] is a Furnace for distilling, by causing the Vapours to distil downwards.

DESCENT' [*descente*, F. of *descentus*, L.] the coming or going down; also the steep Side of a Hill; also a Birth or Extraction. See *Discent*.

DESCENT [of *heavy Bodies*] is their Tendency towards the Centre of the Earth.

DESCENT [*into a Moat or Ditch*] is a deep digging into the Earth of the Cover'd Way.

To make a DESCENT *upon a Country*, is to land on it, and to enter it with a hostile and invading Force.

DESCENTS [in *Fortification*] are the Holes, Vaults, and hollow Places, made by undermining the Ground.

To DESCRI'BE [*decrire*, F. *describere*, L.] to represent an Action or Thing in Writing or Speech.

To DESCRI BE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Line or a Circle, *&c.*

A DESCRI'BENT [in *Geometry*] expresses some Line or Surface, which by it's Motion produces a plain Figure or Solid.

DESCRIPT'ION, a setting forth the Nature and Properties of any Thing, either by Figures or Words. *F.* of *L.*

To DESCRIVE, to describe. *Spenc.*

To DESCRY' [of *discernere*, L.] to discover far off, to discern.

To DESECRATE [*desecrare*, L.] to defile or unhallow.

DESER'T [of *deservir*, F.] Merit or Worth.

To DESERT [*deserter*, F. *desertum*, L.] to forsake; to run away from one's Colours.

A DES'ERT [*Desertum*, L.] a Wilderness, a large wild Part of a Country; also a solitary Place. *F.*

A DESERT' [*Dessert*, F.] the last Course of a Feast; Fruit, Sweatmeats, *&c.*

DESERT'ER [*Deserteur*, F.] a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or runs away from his Colours; also one that forsakes his Religion, Prince, *&c.*

DESER'TION, a deserting, forsaking, running from Colours, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

To DESERV'E [*desservire*, L.] to be worthy of either Reward or Punishment.

To DESIC'CATE [*desiccare*, L.] to dry up.

DESICCA'TION, a drying up.

DESICCA'TION [in a *Physical Sense*] is a dissolving of superfluous Moisture into Vapours by Fire.

DESIC'CATIVE, apt to dry; of a drying Quality. *L.*

DESIDERA'TA, Things wanting, required or sought for. *L.*

DESIDERY [of *Desiderium*, L.] Desire, Lust. *Chauc.*

DESIGN' [*Designatio*, L.] Contrivance, Enterprize, Invention, Purpose; also the first Draught of a Picture, *&c.*

To DESIGN' [*designer*, F. of *designare*, L.] to contrive, to purpose or resolve; also to draw a Figure or Sketch of any Thing.

DESIGNA'TION, Appointment, *&c.* L.

DESIGN MENT, a Designing, Intendment, or Intention.

DESIP'IENCE [*desipientia*, L.] Foolishness, Indiscretion, Doating.

DESI'RE [*desir*, F. of *desiderium*, L.] longing, wishing; also Intreaty, Request.

To DESI'RE [*desirer*, F. of *desiderare*, L.] to covet, long, or wish for; to intreat or pray.

DESIR'ABLE [*desiderabilis*, L.] that is to be desired or wished for. *F.*

DESIRA'BLENESS, the being worthy to be desired.

DESI'ROUS [*desireux*, F.] greatly or passionately desiring or wishing for.

DESIROUSLY, wishingly.

To DESIST' [*se desister*, F. of *desistere*, L.] to cease, give over, leave off.

DESSAVY, leacherous, beastly. *Chauc.*

DES'OLATE [*desolatus*, L.] left alone, forlorn; uninhabited, laid waste, ruined.

DESOLA'TION, a laying waste, making desolate. *F.* of *L.*

DE *son tort de mesne* [*Law Phrase*] are Words

Words of Form in an Action of Trespass, used by Way of Reply to the Plea of the Defendant, as when the Defendant pleads he did what he is charged with by his Master's Order, and the Plantiff replies he did it of his own proper Motion.

DESPAIR [*desespoir*, F. of *desperare*, L.] a Passion of Soul, which makes it cast off all Hopes; a timorous Consternation of an abject Mind.

To DESPAIR' [*desesperer*, F. of *desperare*, L.] to be out of all Hopes of obtaining our Ends, Wishes, Desires, &c.

DESPAIR'INGLY, in a despairing Manner.

To DESPECT' [*despicere*, L.] to look down.

DESPEC'TION, a looking downwards. *L.*

DESPERA'DO, a desperate, mad, hair-brained Fellow. *Ital.*

DES'PERATE [*desperatus*, L.] who is in Despair, or despaired of; also dangerous, violent.

The DESPERATE, Despair, or Desperation. *Shakesp.*

DES'PERATELY, dangerously.

DESPERA'TION, a despairing, or falling into Despair.

DES'PICABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] liable to be despised or contemned, base, mean.

DES'PICABLY, in a despicable Manner.

DES'PICABLENESS, being despicable, or worthy of Contempt.

DESPI'TE [*despit*, F.] Envy, Malice, Spite.

To DESPI'SE [*despicere*, L.] to look upon with Contempt or Disdain, to slight.

DESPIS'INGLY, contemptuously.

To DESPOIL' [*despouiller*, F. of *despoliare*, L.] to rob or strip one of his Goods, Estate, &c.

DESPOLIA'TION, a robbing or spoiling. *L.*

To DESPON'D [*despondere*, L.] to lose Courage, to despair or be quite disheartened or dejected.

DESPOND'ENCE } a failing of Courage,
DESPOND'ENCY } a being quite disheartened, a giving over all Hopes.

DESPOND'ENT [*despondens*, L.] despairing, giving up Hope.

DESPONSA'TION, a betrothing or giving in Marriage. *L.*

DE'SPOTE [Δεσπότης, Gr.] a Lord or Ruler of a Country; a Governor of a Province among the *Greeks*.

DESPOT'ICAL } [*Despotique*, F. of Δε-
DESPOT'ICK } σπότικος, Gr.] arbitrary, absolute, supreme.

DESPUMA'TION [of *de* privative, and *Spuma*, L. Froth] a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the clearing and cleansing any Liquor, by letting it boil to take off the Scum.

DESQUAMA'TION [in *Surgery*] is a scaling of foul Bones. *L.*

To DESQUA'ME [of *desquamare*, of *de* privative, and *Squama*, L. the Scale of a Fish] to take off Scales.

DESS, a Seat. *Spenc.*

DESSABLY, constantly. *C.*

To DESSE, to lay close together. *C.*

To DES'TIN } [*destiner*, F. of *destinare*, L.] to appoint,
To DES'TINATE } design, or order.

DESTINA'TION, an ordering, purposing, or designing. *F.* of *L.*

DES'TINY [*Destin*, F.] Fate; the Disposal or Enchainment of second Causes, ordained by Providence, which carries with it the Necessity of the Event; also Death.

The DES'TINIES, three poetical Deities; *Clotho*, who holds the Distaff; *Lachesis*, which draws out; and *Atropos*, that cuts the Thread of Man's Life.

DES'TINY *Readers*, Gypsies or Fortune-Tellers.

DES'TITUTE [*destitué*, F. *destitutus*, L.] left, forsaken.

DESTITU'TION, a leaving or forsaking. *F.* of *L.*

To DESTRO'Y [*détruire*, F. of *destruere*, L.] to throw down, to ruin or lay waste, to deface, to kill.

DESTRUC'TION, a Destroying, Ruin, Overthrow. *F.* of *L.*

DESTRUC'TIVE, apt to destroy or ruin, pernicious. *L.*

DESTUCT'IVELY, perniciously.

DESTRUCT'IVENESS, the being destructive or pernicious.

DESTRIER, a War-Horse. *O.*

DESUDA'TION, a profuse or inordinate Sweating. *L.*

DESUETUDE [*Desuetudo*, L.] a leaving or forsaking any Custom or Habit; Disuse.

DESULTORY [*desultorius*, L.] skipping from one thing to another, inconstant, fickle, mutable, wavering.

DESUMP'TION } a choosing, or taking
DESUM'TION } from or out of. *L.*

DEBT [or *Debt*] a Writ which lies for an Action of Debt.

To DETACH [*detacher*, F.] to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition.

DETACHIA'RE, to seize or take into Custody a Man's Goods or Person. *L. T.*

DETACH'MENT [*Detachment*, F.] a Party of Soldiers drawn out of a greater Body to strengthen a lesser, or go on some Expedition.

DETAIL' [*detail*, F.] the Particulars or particular Circumstances of an Affair.

To DETAIN' [*detenir*, F. of *detinere*, L.] to keep or with-hold; to hinder, let, or stop.

TO DETECT' [*detegere*, L.] to disclose, discover, to lay open.

DETEC'-

DETEC'TION, a discovering, or laying open. *L.*

To DETEN'EBRATE, to dispel, or drive away Darkness. *L.*

DETEN'TION, a detaining or keeping; Confinement, Imprisonment. *F.* of *L.*

DETENT'S [in a *Clock*] are those Stops, which, being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock or unlock the Clock in striking.

DETENT' *Wheel*, is also called the *Hoop Wheel*, and has a Hoop almost round it, wherein is a Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.

To DETER' [*deterrere*, L.] to frighten or discourage one from doing a Thing.

To DETERG'E [*detergere*, L.] to wipe or rub off.

DETERIORA'TION, a making worse, or spoiling. *F.* of *L.*

DETERM'INABLE, which may be determined or decided. *L.*

DETERM'INATELY, in a decisive manner.

DETERM'INATE [*determinativus*, L.] which is determined or designed; positive.

DETERMINA'TION, a final Resolution upon doing or not doing any Action; an Appointment, a Decision. *F.* of *L.*

To DETER'MINE [*determiner*, F. of *determinare*, L.] to decide or give a final Judgment, to design or purpose.

DETERMINED *Problem* [in *Geometry*] a Problem which has either one, or but one certain number of Solutions.

DETERMINATELY, finally, unchangeably, resolutely.

DETERRA'TION [of *de* and *Terra*, L.] the Removal of Sand, Earth, *&c.* from higher Grounds to lower by Rains.

DETER'SION, a cleansing, wiping, or rubbing off. *L.*

DETERS'IVE [*detersif*, F.] of a cleansing Nature. *L.*

DETERS'IVE *Medicines*, are such as cleanse the Body from sluggish and viscous Humours.

DETERS'IVELY, cleansingly.

To DETEST' [*detester*, F. *detestari*, L.] to abhor or loath.

DETESTABLE [*detestabilis*, L.] to be abhorred; vile, wretched. *F.*

DETEST'ABLY, in a detestable Manner.

DETEST'ABLENESS, the being detestable, or worthy Abhorrence.

DETESTA'TION, an abhorring or loathing. *F.* of *L.*

To DETHRONE [of the Proposition *de*, L. from, and *Throne*; *detroner*, F.] to depose, or drive a Sovereign Prince from his Throne.

DE'TINET [*i. e.* he detains, L] a Writ which lies where a Man owes an Annuity to another, and refuses to pay it.

DETIN'UE, is a Writ which lies against him who refuses to deliver back Goods or Chattels which were delivered him to keep.

DETONA'TION, a thundering. *L.*

DETONA'TION in *Chymistry*] is the thundering Noise that is often made by a Mixture being inkindled in the containing Vessel; for the volatile Parts fly out with great Vehemency and Impetuosity.

DETORSION, a turning or bending away or aside. *F.*

To DETRACT' [*detracter*, F. of *detractare*, L.] to take from, to abate or lessen, to speak ill of, or slander.

DETRACT'INGLY, by way of Detraction.

DETRAC'TION, a drawing from; also back-biting, slandering. *F.* of *L.*

DETRACT'IVE, apt to detract. *L.*

DETRACTA'TION, a drawing back, a Denial or Refusal. *L.*

DE'TRIMENT [*detrimentum*, L.] Damage, Hurt, Loss. *F.*

DE'TRIMENT [in *Astrology*] is the greatest of the essential Debilities of a Planet, *viz.* the Sign directly opposite that which is it's House; as the Detriment of the Sun in *Aquarius*, because it is opposite to *Leo*.

DE'TRIMENT at *Lincoln's-Inn*] is a Duty of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* paid by each Member of the Society, to the House, every Term, for defraying it's Charge, and repairing it's Losses.

DETRIMEN'TAL, hurtful; which brings Hurt or Damage. *L.*

DETRIMEN'TALLY, hurtfully.

DETRI'TE [*detritus*, L.] worn out.

DETRI'TION, a wearing or rubbing off Particles from any Thing, *L.*

DETRUNCA'TION, a cutting off a Branch or Limb of a Tree, *&c.* L.

To DETRU'DE [*detruder*, L.] to thrust down or from.

DETRU'SION, a thrusting down.

DETRU'SOR *Urinæ* [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle whose carneous Fibres embrace the whole Bladder like a Hand, and compress it in the Evacuation of the Urine. *L.*

DEVADIA'TUS [in *Doomsday-Book*] is one who has no Sureties or Pledges.

DEVARICA'TION, two things crossing one another.

DEVASTA'TION, a laying waste. *L.*

DEVASTAVE'RUNT *bona Testatoris*, is a Writ lying against Executors for paying Legacies and Debts, without Specialty, before the Debt upon the said Specialties be due, to the Prejudice of the Creditors. *L.*

DEUCALIDO'NIANS, a People who in ancient Times inhabited the Western Parts of *Scotland*.

DEVECTION, a carrying away, or down. *L.*

DEVEL'OPED [*developé*, F.] unwrapped, unfolded, opened, undone.

DEVENE'RUNT, a Writ to the King's Escheator, when any one of the King's Tenants holding *in Capite* dies, commanding him

him to enquire what Lands or Tenements came to him.

DEV'EREUX [*q. d.* of *Evereux*, a Town in *France*] a Sirname.

DEVER'RILL [perhaps of ꝺuꝼh, *Sax.* through] a little Rivulet in *Wiltshire*, which, like the Mole in *Surry*, runs under ground, and about a Mile further breaketh out again, and then runneth above ground.

To DEVEST' [*devestir*, F. of *devestire*, L.] to strip or uncloath; to deprive of.

To DEVEST [in *Law*] to turn out of Possession.

DEVEX'ITY [*devexitas*, L.] Bendingness, the Hollowness of a Valley.

To DE'VIATE [*deviare*, L. q. d. *de via ire*] to go from, to swerve.

DEVIA'TION, a going out of the way, a swerving. *L*

DEVI'CE [*devise*, F.] a Contrivance, Invention, or feigned Story; also a Motto or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, *&c.*

DEV'IL [Ðeoꝼl, *Sax.* Diafwl, C. Br. *Diable*, F. *Diablo*, Span. *Diavolo*, Ital. Duyvel, *Belg.* Teufel, *Teut.*] a fallen Angel.

DEVIL *on the Neck*, a sort of Rack or torturing Machine, antiently used by the Papists to wrest a Confession from the Protestants.

DEVIL's *Arse a Peak*, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Corners like so many Apartments, of which there are several strange Accounts given.

DEVIL's-BIT, an Herb. *Succisa*, L.

SEA-DEVIL, a strange Monster on the Coasts of *America*.

DEVIL's Drop, the Remains of an old Beacon on a high Hill at *Dover*.

DEV'ILISH [teufelisch, *Teut.*] of or belonging to, like, or of the Nature of the Devil. wicked.

DEV'ILISHLY, very wickedly.

DEV'ILISHNESS, very great Wickedness.

DEVIL's *Milk*, a sort of Spurge, an Herb. *Esula Minor*, L.

DE'VIOUS [*Devius*, of *de* from, and *via* way, *L.*] going out of the Way, swerving from.

To DEVIR'GINATE [*devirginare*, L.] to deflower a Virgin.

DEVI'SE [*Law Term*] whatever is devised or bequeathed by Will, also the Act of Bequeathing.

To DEVI'SE [probably of *deviser*, F.] to imagine, invent, fancy, or feign; also to contrive or forge.

To DEVISE [in *Law*] is to bequeath, give, or make over Lands, *&c.* by a last Will and Testament in Writing.

DEVISEE', the Person to whom any thing is bequeathed or devised.

DEVI'SOR, he who has bequeathed his Goods or Lands to another.

DEVITA'TIO, an Escape, shunning, eschewing, or avoiding.

DEVOCATIO'NE *Parliamenti*, a Writ for recalling a Parliament.

DEVOI'R, Duty, that which every one ought to do, according to the Laws and Rules of Civility and Reason. *F.*

DEVOIR'S [of *Calais*] the Customs due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried out from *Calais*, when our Staple was there.

To DEVOK'E [*devocare*, L.] to call down.

To DEVOL'VE [*devolvere*, L.] to roll or tumble down; or come from one to another, as an Estate does.

DEVOLU'TARY [*Devolutoire*, F.] one who claims a Benefice becoming void.

DEVOLU'TION, a rolling or tumbling down; also a passing from one to another. *F.* of *L.*

DEV'ONSHIRING *of Land*, is improving it by spreading on it the Ashes of burnt Turfs.

To DEVO'TE [*devour*, F. *devovere*, L.] to vow or consecrate to God, to set apart for holy Use.

DEVOTEE' } [*Devot*, F.] a Bigot, a su-
DEVOTO' } perstitious Hypocrite.

DEVO'TION, Piety, religious Zeal; also vowed Service, at the Command, Disposal of, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

DEVO'TIONIST, one much given to Piety and Devotion.

To DEVOU'R [*devourer*, F. *devorare*, L.] to eat up, or swallow down greedily; to consume, to waste.

DEVOUR'ING [in *Heraldry*] when Fishes are borne in an Escutcheon in a feeding Posture.

DEVOUR'INGLY, very greedily.

DEVOU'T [*devot*, F.] full of Devotion, pious.

DEUSEAVILLE, the Country. *Cant.*

DEUSWIN, two Pence. *Cant.*

DEUTEROG'AMY [*Deuterogamia*, L. of Δευτερογαμία, of δεύτερος the second, and γαμὴ Marriage, *Gr*] second Marriage.

DEUTERONO'MY [*Deuteronomium*, L. of Δευτερονομίον, of δεύτερος and νόμος, Law, Gr. *i. e.* the second Law] so is the Fifth Book of *Moses* called by the *Greeks*, because the Law is therein repeated.

DEUTEROPA'THY [Δευτεροπαθεία, Gr.] is a Disease which proceeds from another Disease.

DEUX *Ans*, a John Apple.

DEW [Ðeaꝼ, *Sax.* Dauw, *Belg.*] a Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour; or Dew composed of the Steams and Vapours of the Earth, which being exhaled by the Heat of the Sun, and kept suspended during his Presence, do upon his Absence convene into Drops, and fall down to the Earth again.

To

To DEW } [ᵹeapian, *Sax.* Dauwe, *Belg.* betauen, *Teut.*] to sprinkle, moisten, or wet with Dew.
To BEDEW'

DEW *of Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] is a Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt.

DEW'BERRY, a sort of Fruit, in *Latin*, *Rubus minor fructu cæruleo.*

DEW-BORN, a Distemper in Cattle.

DEW-CLAWS [among *Hunters*] the Bones or little Nails behind a Deer's Foot.

DEW-GRASS, an Herb.

DEW-LAP [ᵹeop-læppe, *Sax.*] of a Cow, is that Part which hangs down under their Neck.

DEWS-*Borough* [of Dew, *C. Br.* God, and *Borough*] a Town in *Yorkshire.*

DEWS [*Deux*, F. of Δύας, Gr. two] the Number Two at Cards or Dice.

DEXTER *Aspect* [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect which is contrary to the natural Order and Succession of the Signs.

DEXTER *Epiploick Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the second Branch of the Spleen Vein that passes to the Caul or Epiploon.

DEXTER *Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the right Side or Point in an Escutcheon.

DEXTER'ITY [*Dexterité*, F. of *Dexteritas*, L. *i. e.* Right-Handedness] Aptness, Cleverness, Nimbleness, Readiness, Skill.

DEX'TEROUS } [*Dexter*, L] handy,
DEX'TROUS } cunning, skilful.

DEX'TEROUSLY, cleverly, skilfully.

DEX'TEROUSNESS, Cleverness, Skilfulness.

DEXTRA'RIUS, a light Horse, or Horse for the Great Saddle. *O. R.*

DEY, the Title of the Supreme Governor of *Tunis* in *Barbary.*

DI'A [Διὰ, Gr.] a *Greek* Preposition, signifying *through*, *in*, or *between*, and is often joined to the Names of Physical Compositions, with that of the Principal Ingredient; as *Diascordium*, &c.

DIABE'TES [Διαβήτης, of διαβαίνω to run through, *Gr.*] a Disease when one cannot hold his Water.

DIABET'ICAL, troubled with, or belonging to, a *Diabetes.*

DIABOL'ICAL [*diabolique*, F. *diabolicus*, L.] devilish, very wicked.

DIABOL'ICALLY, devilishly.

DIA'BOLUS [διάβολος, of διαβάλλω, to destroy, *Gr.*] the Devil. *L.*

DIABRO'SIS [διάβρωσις, Gr.] a Solution of the *Continuum* by Corrosion of the Parts.

DIACATHOL'ICON, an universal Medicine. *L.*

DIACEN'TROS, the shortest Diameter of the Elliptical Orbit of any Planet.

DIACHO'RESIS [Διαχώρησις, Gr.] the Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements.

DIACLYS'MA [διακλυσμὰ, Gr.] a gargling or washing the Mouth.

DIACO'DIUM [of διὰ with, and κωδία the Top of a Plant, *Gr.*] a Syrup made of the Tops of Poppies.

DIAC'ONAL, of or belonging to a Deacon.

DIACOUS'TICKS [of διὰ and ἀκουστικὰ, Gr.] a Science which explains the Properties of refracted Sounds.

DIA'CRISIS [διάκρισις, Gr]. a judging of and distinguishing Diseases, with their respective Symptoms.

DI'ADEM [*Diademe*, F. *Diadema*, L. of διάδημα, Gr.] an Imperial or Royal Crown, properly a Linen Wreath, which Kings antiently wore instead of a Crown.

DIADO'CHE [διάδοχος, Gr.] Succession.

DIADO'CHE [in *Physick*] the Progress of a Disease.

DIADO'SIS [διάδοσις, Gr.] a Tradition.

DIADO'SIS [in *Physick*] a Distribution of Nourishment through all the Parts of the Body.

DIADROME' [διαδρομὴ, Gr.] the Vibration or Swing of a Pendulum.

DIÆ'RESIS [διαίρεσις, Gr.] a dividing.

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Grammar*] a poetical Figure, where one Syllable is divided into two, as *Evoluisse* for *Evolvisse.*

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Surgery*] is a Method of Separation of those Parts, which, by their Union, hinder the Cure of Diseases.

DIÆRET'ICKS, Medicines which corrode and eat. *Gr.*

DIÆ'TA [δίαιτα, Gr.] Diet, Food. *L.*

DIÆTE'TICA [διαιτητικὴ, Gr.] is a Part of Physick, which prescribes the Use and Knowledge of the Rules of Diet, or of the six Non-naturals.

DIAGLY'PHICE [διαγλυφικὴ, Gr.] the Art of cutting or making hollow or concave Figures in Metals.

DIAGNOST'ICK [of διαγινώσκω, Gr. to know] that knows or discerns thoroughly.

DIAGNOST'ICK *Signs* [in *Physick*] those Signs of a Disease which are apparent.

DIAGNOST'ICK *Signs* [among *Botanists*] are particular Signs, by which one Plant may be known from another.

DIAG'ONAL [*diagonale*, F. *diagonalis*, L. of διαγωνιος, Gr.] is a Line drawn from Angle to Angle in any Figure. *Geom.*

DI'AGRAM [*Diagramma*, L. of διάγραμμα, Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a Scheme drawn for the demonstrating or proving of any thing.

DI'AGRAM [in *Musick*] is a Proportion of Measures, distinguished by certain Notes.

DIAGRAPH'ICAL, belonging to the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRAPH'ICK *Art* [διαγραφικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRID'IUM, a Preparation of Scammony

mony, by baking or roasting it inclosed in the Fruit of Quince.

DIAHEXAP'LA } [among *Farriers*] a
DIAHEXAP'TE } Drink for Horses; so called from it's six Ingredients.

DI'AL [*Dialis*, L. of or belonging to a Day] any Plane upon which are drawn several Lines and Figures, and a Gnomon or Style fixed, to shew the Hours of the Day, as a Sun-Dial.

DIALS *Parallel*, are such as lie parallel with the Horizon, called Horizontal Dials.

DIALS *Perpendicular*, are such as stand perpendicular or erect to the Horizon.

DIALS *Erect, Direct, East, West, North*, or *South*, are Planes or Walls which face any one of the four Cardinal Points.

DIALS *inclining*, are such whose Planes incline or bow forward toward the Horizon.

DIALS *reclining*, are such as bend backward toward the Horizon.

DI'ALECT [*Dialectique*, F. *Dialectica*, L. of διαλεκτική, Gr.] is a Manner of Speech peculiar to some Part of a Country, and differing from the Manner used in other Parts, yet all using the same Radical Language as to the Substance of it.

DIALEC'TICA } [*Dialectique*, F. διαλεκτική, Gr.]
DIALEC'TICE } Dialecticks, or the Art of Logick, which teaches to discourse and reason in Mood and Figure.

DIALEC'TICAL } [*dialecticus*, L. of
DIALEC'TICK } διαλεκτικός, Gr.] of or belonging to Logick.

DIALEC'TICAL *Arguments*, Arguments which are barely probable, but do not convince, or determine the Mind to either side of the Question.

DIALEP'SIS [διάλειψις, Gr.] a Space between, a Prevention. *L.*

DIALEPSIS [in *Surgery*] is the Middle Space in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

DIAL'LAGE [διαλλαγή, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when many Arguments are brought to no Effect. *L.*

DIAL'LEL *Lines* [in *Geometry*] are such as run a-cross or cut one another.

DI'ALLING, the Art of making Dials.

DIALLING *Globe*, an Instrument contrived for drawing all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear Demonstration of the Art.

DIALLING *Sphere*, an Instrument contrived to demonstrate the Doctrine of spherical Triangles, and to give a true Idea of the drawing of Dials on all manner of Planes.

DIALOGIS'MUS [διαλογισμός, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when a Man reasons and discourses with himself, as though it were with another. *L.*

DIALO'GO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Piece of Musick for two or more Voices or Instruments, which answer one to another.

DI'ALOGUE [*Dialogus*, L. of διάλογος, Gr.] a Conference or Discourse between two or more Parties; or a written Discourse, where two or more Parties are talking together. *F.*

DIA'LYTON [διάλυτον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Words are put together without a Conjunction Copulative. *L.*

DIAMARGARI'TON [of διὰ and μαργαρίτης, Gr.] a Restorative Powder, whose main Ingredient is Pearl.

DIAMER'DIS [of *Dia* and *Merda*, L. Ordure] a Confection of Pilgrims Salve; also a shitten Fellow.

DIAM'ETER [*Diametre*, F. *Diameter*, L. of διάμετρος, Gr.] (in *Geometry*) is a Line which passes through the Middle of any Figure from one Angle to another.

DIAM'ETER [of a *Circle*] is a Line which passes through the Centre of a Circle, and is bounded by the Circumference on each Side, dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line, drawn through the Middle of the Figure, and dissecting all the *Ordinates* into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of *Gravity*] is that Right Line in which the Centre of Gravity is placed.

DIAMETER [of an *Hyperbola*] is any Right-Line, which passes through the Middle of the Transverse Axis, which is the Centre of the Figure.

DIAMETER [of the *Parabola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the Axis, and which may be supposed to meet at any infinite Distance, or in the Centre of the Figure.

DIAME'TRAL } belonging to, or that
DIAMET'RICAL } is in the Form of a Diameter. *F.*

DIAMET'RICALLY *opposite* [*diametralement*, F.] *i. e.* directly over-against; as when two things are opposed one to another right a-cross, or directly contrary.

DI'AMOND [*Diamont*, F. *Adamas*, L. of Ἀδάμας, Gr. Demant, *Teut.*] the most valuable and hardest of all precious Stones.

DIAMOND [in *Heraldry*] is the black Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.

DIAMOND [among *Printers*] a sort of small Printing Letter.

DIA'NA, the Poetical Goddess of Hunting. *L.*

DIANA's *Tree*, a Chymical Operation, by which a Composition of Silver, Mercury, and Spirit of Nitre, may be crystallized in the Form of a Tree, called the Philosophical Tree.

DIANOE'A [διάνοια, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, importing a serious Consideration of the Matter in Hand.

DIAPASM' [διάπασμα, Gr.] a Perfume or Pomander; also a Medicine made up of dry Powders to be sprinkled upon something.

DIAPA'SON [διαπασῶν, Gr.] a Term in Musick, signifying an Octave.

DIAPE'-

DIAPE'DESIS [διαπήδησις, Gr.] is a Second of the Concord in Musick, called a *Perfect Fifth.*

DIAPEN'TE [among *Physicians*] is a Composition made of five Ingredients; also a Name given to Punch, because made of five Ingredients.

DI'APER [of *diaper*, F. to interweave with Flowers] Linen Cloth wrought with Flowers and Figures.

DI'APER'D [in *Heraldry*] signifies a Bordure fretted all over with such Things as Bordures used to be charged, appearing between the Frets.

DI'APERING [in a *Picture*] is when a Piece, after it is quite finished, is over-run with Branches or other Works.

DIAPHANE'ITY [*Diaphanité*, F. of διαφάνεια, Gr. Transparency] the Property of a diaphanous Body.

DIAPH'ANOUS [*diaphane*, F. of διαφανὴς, Gr.] transparent like Glass, or which may be seen through.

DIAPH'ANOUSLY, transparently.

DIAPH'ORA [διαφορὰ, Gr.] Difference, Diversity; also a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word repeated is taken in a Signification different from what it was at first. *L.*

DIAPHO'RESIS [διαφόρησις, Gr.] a sending forth ill Humours by the Pores of the Body.

DIAPHORET'ICKS [*Diaphoretique*, F. *Diaphoretica*, L. of διαφόρητικα, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sweat.

DI'APHRAGM [*Diaphragme*, F. *Diaphragma*, L. of διάφραγμα, Gr.] the Midriff, or the Muscle composed of two others, which separate the middle from the lower Cavity.

DIAPHRAT'TONTES [among *Anatomists*] are the Membranes, commonly called the *Pleura*, which cover the Inside of the *Thorax*.

DIAPLA'SIS [διάπλασις, Gr.] the setting of a Bone that is out of Joint. *L.*

DIAPLAS'MA [διάπλασμα, Gr.] an Ointment or Fomentation. *L.*

DIAPLAS'TICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which are good for a Limb out of Joint.

DIAP'NOE [διαπνοὴ, Gr.] the same as Diaporesis. *L.*

DIAPO'RESIS [διαπόρησις, Gr.] a doubting; a Figure in Rhetorick, when, the Subjects to be handled being of equal Worth, the Orator seems to be in Doubt which he shall begin with.

DIA'PSALMA [διάψαλμα, Gr.] a Pause or Change of Note in Singing. *L.*

DIAPTHO'RA [διαπθορὰ, Gr.] is a Corruption made of any Part of the Body. *L.*

DIARRHOE'A [*Diarrhée*, F. of διάῤῥοια, Gr.] a gentle Lask or Loosenesses in the Belly. *L.*

DIARRHOET'ICK, that has a Lask or Loosenesses in the Belly without an Inflammation.

DIARTHRO'SIS [διαρθρώσις, Gr.] a kind of loose jointing of Bones, which serve for sensible Motions. *L.*

A DI'ARY [*Diarium*, L.] an Account of what passes every Day; a Journal or Day-Book.

DI'ARY, of or belonging to a Day.

DIASCOR'DIUM, an Electuary, of which the chief Ingredient is the Herb *Scordium*.

DIAS'TOLE [διαςολὴ, Gr.] a Distinction, dividing, or separating.

DIAS'TOLE [with *Anatomists*] the Motion of the Pulses, which dilate the Heart and Arteries, when the Blood flows into it from the Lungs.

DIAS'TOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure whereby a Syllable short by Nature becomes long.

DIASTY'LE [in *Architecture*] a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at the Distance of three of their Diameters from one another.

DIASYR'MUS [διασυρμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, by which a Person or Thing is commended by Way of Derision. *L.*

DIATE'RETICKS [of διατήρησις, Gr.] the Art of preserving Health.

DIATES'SARON [of διὰ by, and τέσσαρα four, Gr.] any Composition consisting of four Ingredients.

DIATES'SARON [διὰ τεσσάρων, Gr.] a Word used in Musick to denote an Interval composed of a greater and a lesser Tone, the Ratio whereof is that of Four to Three.

DIATET'ICK, that Part of Physick, which considers the Way of Living, as to Food or Diet, suitable to particular Cases.

DIA'THESIS [διαθεσις, Gr.] the natural or preternatural Disposition of the Body.

DIATHY'RUM [διάθυρον, Gr.] (in *Architecture*) signifies a Skreen or Fence of Boards, *&c.* a Pale or Rail before a Door. *L.*

DIA'TONI [διάτονοι, Gr.] Corner-stones, Band-stones, or Perpend-stones.

DIATO'NICK [*diatonique*, F. of διατόνος, Gr.] a Term signifying the ordinariest sort of Musick, proceeding by different Tones either in ascending or descending.

DIATO'NICK *Musick*, one of the three antient Methods of Singing.

DIA'TONUS *Hypaton*, the musical Note called D-sol re.

DIA'TONUS *Meson*, the Note called G-sol-re-ut.

DIATO'NUM } a sort of Song pro-
DIATO'NICUM } ceeding by different Tones and Semitones; a plain Song.

DIATRA'GACANTH, a Compound made of Gum Tragacanth.

DIA'TRIBA } [διάτριβή, Gr.] a Dispu-
DIA'TRIBE } tation or continual Discourse; also a Place where Orations or Disputations are held.

DIATRI'BUS [of διὰ with, and *tribus*, of *tres*, L. three] a Composition consisting of three Ingredients.

DIATRI'ON *Santalon*, a Medicinal Composition of three sorts of *Saunders*.

DIATRIPIP'ERON, a Medicine of three sorts of Pepper.

DIATUR'BITH, an Electuary of *Turbith*.

DIATY'POSIS [διάτυπωσις, Gr.] a Description; a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Things are so livelily represented, that they seem as it were before our Eyes.

DIAZEU'TICK *Tone*, in the antient *Greek* Musick, was that which disjoined two Fourths each on one Side of it, and which being joined to either made a Fifth.

DIA'ZOMA [διάζωμα, Gr.] a Girdle.

DIAZOMA [in *Anatomy*] the *Diaphragm*.

DIE'BLE, a Tool wherewith Herbs are set in a Garden; also a Hat-brush. *C.*

DI'CA, a Process or Action at Law. *L.*

DICA [in *Old Records*] a Tally for Accounts.

DICA'CITY [*Dicacitas*, L.] Talkativeness, Drollery, Buffoonery.

DICÆOL'OGY [δικαιολόγια, Gr.] a pleading of one's Cause; an advocating for; also an Accusation.

DICA'TION, a Dedication. *L.*

To DICHOT'OMIZE [διχοτομεῖν, Gr.] to cut or divide into two Parts.

DICHOT'OMY [διχοτόμια, Gr.] a cutting or dividing into two Parts.

DICK'ENS [*q. d.* Devilkins, *i. e.* little Devils] a sort of Oath, as *Ods Dickens*.

DICK'ER *of Leather*, is a Quantity consisting of ten Hides.

DICRA *Ferri* [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Quantity of Iron consisting of ten Bars.

DI'CROTUS [δίκροτος, Gr.] is a Pulse that beats twice.

DIC'TAMEN, a Thing witten by another's Instruction.

To DIC'TATE [*dicter*, F. of *dictare*, L.] to tell another what to write, *&c.*

DICTA'TOR [among the *Romans*] was a Ruler from whom no Appeal was granted; who was never chosen, but when the Commonwealth was in some imminent Danger or Trouble; he had the Power of a King for half a Year, but at the End of it was obliged to yield up his Office under Pain of Treason.

DICTA'TURE [*Dictatura*, L.] a Dictatorship; the Office and Dignity of a Dictator. *F.*

DIC'TIONARY [*Dictionnaire*, F. of *Dictionarium*, L.] a Collection of all the Words of a Language, explained in Alphabetical Order.

To DIC'TITATE [*dictitare*, L.] to speak often. *L.*

DIDAC'TICAL } [*Didactique*, F. of
DIDAC'TICK } διδακτικὸς, Gr.] instructive, serving to teach or explain the Nature of Things.

DIDASCAL'ICK [διδασκαλικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to a Master or Teacher.

DI'DAPPER [Duyck-dapper, *Belg. q. d.* Dive-dapper] the Name of a Bird.

To DID'DER [perhaps of zitteren, *Teut.*] to shiver or shake with Cold. *C.*

DI'DYMOI [δίδυμοι, Gr.] Twins or any Thing double.

DIDYMOI [among *Anatomists*] the Testicles.

DIE [in *Architecture*] the Middle of a Pedestal, *viz.* the Part lying between the Basis and the Cornice.

DE *die in diem*, from Day to Day, in a continued Succession. *L.*

DIEM *clausit extremum*, a Writ which lies when the Heir of one who holds Land of the King dies, for the Escheator to enquire of what Estate he was possessed.

DIEN'NIAL [*Diennis*, L.] of or belonging to two Years. *L.*

DIER's *Weed*, an Herb. *Luteola*, L. and another called *Genistella Tinctoria*, L.

DIES [in *Doomsday book*] is used to signify the Charge of one Day's Entertainment for the King.

DIES *datus* [*Law-Term*] a Respite given by the Court to the Defendant.

DIES *Juridici* [*Legal Days*] are Days given to the Parties in Court during the Term. *L.*

DIES *non Juridici*, Days on which no Pleas are held in any Court of Justice. *L.*

DIES *Marchiæ*, the Day of Meeting, formerly held every Year, on the Marches or Borders, between the *English* and *Scotch*.

DI'ESIS [δίεσις, Gr.] a Term in *Musick*, denoting a Tone below a Semi-tone or a Sharp.

DIESIS [among *Printers*] the Mark ‡ called also a double Dagger.

DIESIS *Enharmonical* [in *Musick*] is the Difference between the greater and lesser Semi tone.

DI'ET [*Diete*, F. of *Diæta*, L. of δίαιτα, Gr.] Food, Nourishment, limited Food.

DI'ET, a Convention of the States or Princes of a Kingdom or Empire; the same thing in *Germany* and *Poland* as a Parliament in *England*.

To DI'ET *one*, to provide one with Diet or Food.

To DIET [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is to keep a Person to a peculiar, regular, or strict Diet.

DIE'TA, a Day's Work or Journey. *O.*

DI'ETARY, treating of, or belonging to, prescribed or limited Diet.

DIETE'-

DIETE'TICAL, belonging to a moderate and limited Diet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, the Motto of the Arms of *England*, and signifies, *God and my Right*.

DIEU ET SON ACT, a Maxim in our Common Law, *that the Act of God shall hurt no Man*; so that if a House be beat down by a Tempest, the Lessee shall not only be free from an Action of Waste, but also has a Right to take Timber to rebuild the House.

DIEZEUG'MENON [διαζεύγμενον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which several Clauses of a Sentence have Relation to one Verb.

DIEZEUGMENON *Paranete* [in *Musick*] is the Note D-la-sol-re.

DIFFAMA'TION, a taking away one's good Name. *L.*

DIFFA'MATORY [*diffamatoire*, F.] slanderous.

To DIFFA'ME [*diffamer*, F. of *diffamare*, L.] to traduce or slander.

DIFFARREA'TION, the Parting of a Cake; a Solemnity used among the *Romans*, in the Divorcement of Man and Wife.

To DIF'FER [*differer*, F. of *differre*, L.] to disagree, to be unlike, to vary.

DIF'FERENCE [*Differentia*, L.] a Diversity; also a Controversy, Dispute, or Quarrel. *F.*

DIF'FERENCE [in *Logick*] is the Attribute or Property which essentially distinguishes one Species from another.

DIFFERENCE [in *Mathematicks*] is the Excess of one Quantity above another; or the Remainder, when one Quantity is taken out of another.

DIFFERENCE *of Longitude* [*of two Places on the Earth*] is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the Meridians of those two Places.

DIFFERENCE *Ascensional* [*of the Sun or Planet*] is the Difference between the Right and Oblique Ascension of the Sun or Planet.

DIFFERENCES [*in a Coat of Arms*] are such Things as distinguish one Family from another; or Persons of the same Family from each other.

To DIFFERENCE [*differencier*, F.] to distinguish.

DIF'FERENT [*differens*, L.] which differs, unlike, various *F.*

DIFFERENTLY, in a different Manner.

DIFFI'CILE [*difficilis*, L.] hard, difficult. *F.*

DIF'FICULT [*difficile*, F. of *difficilis*, L.] hard, troublesome to perform or understand, crabbed.

DIF'FICULTLY, hardly.

DIF'FICULTNESS, Troublesomeness, Hardness.

DIF'FICULTY [*Difficulté*, F. *Difficultas*, L.] Troublesomeness in performing or understanding any Thing; Hardness, Obscurity in the Writing of an Author.

DIF'FIDENCE [*Diffidentia*, L.] Doubtfulness, Mistrust, Suspicion.

DIF'FIDENT [*diffidens*, L.] doubtful, mistrustful, suspicious.

DIF'FIDENTLY, mistrustfully.

DIFFLA'TION, a blowing or puffing away. *F.*

DIFFLA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is when Spirits, which are raised by Heat, are blown into the opposite Arch of the Furnace with a Sort of Bellows.

DIF'FLUENCE [*Diffluentia*, L.] a flowing forth, abroad, or several Ways.

DIFFLU'VIUM, a falling off, a flowing down. *L.*

DIFFLU'VIUM [among *Botanists*] a Distemper in Trees, whereby they lose their Bark.

DIFFORM', is a Word used in Opposition to *Uniform*, and signifies, there is no manner of Regularity in the Form or Appearance of a Thing.

DIFFORM [with *Botanists*] a Word used to distinguish the Flowers of some Plants.

To DIFFU'SE [*diffundere*, L.] to spread here and there.

DIFFU'SE, *adj.* [*diffusus*, L.] ample, large, extended. *F.*

DIFFU'SION, a scattering abroad, extending, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

DIFFU'SION [in *Philosophy*] signifies the dispersing the subtile *Effluvia* of Bodies into a kind of Atmosphere all round them.

DIFFU'SIVE [*diffusivus*, L.] which spreads itself far, or is of a great Extent.

DIFFUSIVELY [*diffusement*, F.] largely, extendedly. *L.*

DIFFUSIVENESS, Vastness of Reach, Extensiveness.

To DIG [perhaps of Dician, *Sax.* or Diger, *Dan.* to make a Trench about] to break or open Ground with a Spade, *&c.*

A DIG, a Mattock. *C.*

To DIG *a Badger* [*Hunting Term*] to raise or dislodge him.

DIGAMMA [δίγαμμα, Gr.] the Letter F, so called by *Grammarians*, because it seems to represent a double Γ.

DI'GAMY [διγαμία, Gr.] a being married to two Wives at the same Time.

DIGAS'TRICK [διγαστρικὸς, of δὶς twice, and γαστὴρ the Belly, Gr.] that has a double Belly. *L.*

DIGAS'TRICUS [διγαστρικὸς, Gr.] a Muscle of the lower Jaw, so called from it's double Belly. *L.*

DI'GERENTS [with *Physicians*] Medicines which digest or ripen. *L.*

To DIGEST' [*digerer*, F. of *digerere*, L.] to dissolve in the Stomach; also to dispose or put in order.

To

To DIGEST' [in *Chymistry*] is to set a soaking over a gentle Fire.

To DIGEST [in *Surgery*] is to ripen, to cleanse a Sore.

A DIGEST'ER, a Vessel for dissolving Bones into a Jelly, *&c.*

DIGEST'IBLE [*digestibilis*, L.] that may be digested.

DIGEST'ION *Animal*, is the Decoction of the Aliment in the Stomach, or the Dissolution of it, by which it is turned into *Chyle*.

DIGESTION [In *Chymistry*] is a Dissolution of Things by an artificial Heat, or by Fire. *F.* of *L.*

DIGES'TIVE [*digestivus*, L.] helping to ripen, digest, or concoct.

DIGESTIVES, are Medicines which cause Digestion.

External DIGESTIVES, are such as dissolve a Swelling, or breed good Matter in a Wound.

DIGESTIVELY, by way of Digestion.

DIGESTS' [*Digesta*, L.] the first Volume or Tome of the Civil Law is called *Digests*, because the Author hath digested all things, every Book and Title, in it's proper and natural Place and Order.

DIGHT, dressed. *O.*

To DIGHT [ᴅᵢhtan, *Sax.*] to deck, set off, or adorn. *Spenc.*

To DIGHT, to foul or dirty. *Chesh.*

DI'GIT [*Digitus*, L.] the Quantity of three Quarters of an Inch in Measure.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] is a Character which denotes a Figure, as I. for One, V. for Five, X. for Ten.

DI'GIT [in *Astronomy*] is the twelfth Part of the Diameter of the Sun or Moon, and is used to denote the Quantity of an Eclipse.

DI'GITAL [*digitalis*, L.] pertaining to a Finger.

DIGITA'TION, a pointing with the Finger; also the Form of the Finger of both Hands joined together, or the Manner of their so joining.

DIGITA'TUM *Folium* [among *Botanists*] is a Term for the Leaf of a Plant, which either is composed of many single Leaves set together upon one Foot-Stalk, as in Cinquefoil, *&c.* or else, where there are many deep Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf, as in those of Strawberries, *&c.*

DI'GITS, signify any Integer or whole Number under Ten.

DIGLADIA'TION, a fighting with Sword, a Sword-playing. *L.*

DIGNA'TION, a vouchsafing. *L.*

DIGNE [*dignus*, L.] worthy, neat, genteel. *Chauc.*

To DIG'NIFY [of *dignus*, L. and *fio* or *facio*, L.] to advance to a Dignity, especially to an Ecclesiastical one.

DIG'NITARY [*Dignitarius*, L. Barb.] an Ecclesiastical Minister, who has not the Cure of Souls; as a Dean, Prebend, *&c.*

DIG'NITY [*Dignité*, F. of *Dignitas*, L.] Honour, Reputation, Advancement, some considerable Preferment, or Employment.

DIGNITY, *Ecclesiastical*, is defined by *Canonists*, to be an Administration joined with some Power and Jurisdiction.

DIG'NITIES [among *Astrologers*] are the Advantages which a Planet has, upon account of it's being in a particular Place of the Zodiack, or in such a Station with other Planets, *&c.*

DI'GRAVE } [q. d. *Dike* or *Ditch*
DIKE-GRAVE } *Grave*] an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

To DIGRES'S [*digredi*, L.] to go from the Subject in Hand.

DIGRES'SION, a wandering out of the way, a going from the Matter in Hand; that Part of a Discourse or Treatise which does not relate to it's main Design. *F.* of *L.*

DIGRES'SIVELY, by way of Digression.

DIHE'LIUS [in *Astronomy*] is that Ordinate in the *Ellipsis*, which passes thro' that *Focus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed. *Gr.*

DIJAM'BUS [of δὶς and Ἴαμβος, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of four Syllables, the first and third short, the second and last long.

To DIJU'DICATE [*dijudicare*, L.] to judge between two Parties; to discern or distinguish.

DIJUDICA'TION, a deciding a Difference between two. *L.*

DIKE [ᴅᵢce, *Sax.* Dige, *Dan.* Dijck, *L. S. Digue*, F.] a Ditch or Furrow.

DIKE-REEVE, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in *Lincolnshire*.

To DILA'CERATE [*dilacerare*, L.] to tear asunder.

DILACERA'TION, a tearing or rending asunder.

To DILA'NIATE [*dilaniare*, L.] to tear or rend in Pieces.

DILANIA'TION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. *L.*

To DILAP'IDATE [*dilapidare*, L.] to rid a Place of Stones; to lavish or spend wastefully.

DILAPIDA'TION, a decaying or wasteful spending. *L.*

DILAPIDATION [in *Law*] is a letting a Building run to ruin for want of Repairs.

DILA'TABLE, that may be widened. *L.*

DILATA'TION, a making wide or enlarging. *F.* of *L.*

DILATA'TION [among *Anatomists*] is when any Passages or Vessels in the Body are stretched too much.

DILA-

DILATA'TION [in *Philosophy*] is when a Thing takes up more Space than it did before.

DILATO'RES *Alarum Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles of the Nose, which pull up the *Alæ*, and dilate the Nostrils. *L.*

To DILATE [*dilater*, F. *dilatare*, L.] to make or grow wide; to rarefy or grow thin, as the Air does; also to enlarge upon a Subject.

DILA'TER } [*Dilator*, L.] a Surgeon's
DILA'TORY } Instrument to dilate or open the Mouth; also to pull barbed Irons out of a Wound.

DIL'ATORILY, by way of delay.

DIL'ATORINESS, a Faculty of delaying, or being used to delay.

DIL'ATORY [*dilatoire*, F. *dilatorius*, L.] accustomed to make Delays.

DIL'DO [contracted from the *Italian Diletto*, *q. d.* a Woman's Delight; or of our Word *Dally*, *q. d.* a Thing to play withal] *Penis Succedaneus*, called in *Lombardy*, *Passatempo*.

DILEC'TION, Affection, Love. *L.*

DILEM'MA [δίλημμα, Gr.] an Argument consisting of two or more Propositions, so disposed that neither of them can be well denied; grant which you will of them, the Argument shall involve you into Difficulties not easily surmounted.

DIL'IGENCE [*Diligentia*, L.] great Care, Carefulness.

DIL'IGENT [*diligens*, L.] careful, laborious, watchful. *F.*

DIL'IGENTLY, industriously, carefully.

DILL, [Dille, *Teut.*] an Herb like Fennel. *Anethum*, L.

DIL'LIGROUT, a sort of Pottage served on the King's Table on the Coronation-Day.

DIL'LING [*q. d. Dallying*] a Child born when the Parents are old.

DIL'OGY [δίλογία, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when a doubtful Word signifies two Things.

DIL'STONE } a Town in *Northumber-*
DEVILSTONE } *land*, called by *Bede Devil's Burn*, memorable for the Overthrow of *Cedwalla*, a famous *Briton*; perhaps, *q. d. Devil's Bourn*, because *Cedwalla*, for his barbarous Cruelty, was called a Devil.

DILU'CID [*dilucidus*, L.] clear, light, manifest, evident.

To DILU'CIDATE [*dilucidare*, L.] to make clear or plain.

DILUCIDA'TION, a making clear or plain. *L.*

DILU'CIDLY, clearly, evidently.

DIL'VING [in *dressing Tin Oar*] shaking it in a Canvass Sieve in a Tub of Water, so that the Filth goes over the Rim of the Sieve, leaving the Tin behind.

DILU'ENTS [*Diluentia*, L.] Medicines serving to thin the Blood. *P. T.*

To DILU'TE [*diluere*, L.] to thin a Fluid by the Addition of a thinner thereunto; to allay, temper, or mingle with Water; as to dilute Wine, is to mingle it with Water.

To DILUTE [in *Chymistry*] is to dissolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moist or liquid one.

DILU'TION, tempering, solving, *&c.*

DILU'VIAN, belonging to a Flood. *L.*

DIM [ðim, *Sax.*] obscure, dark.

To make DIM [a ðimmian, *Sax.*] to render obscure or dark.

DIM'LY, darkly, obscurely.

DIM'NESS, Imperfection, or Weakness of Sight, Obscurity.

DIMEN'SION, the just Measure or Compass of any Thing. *L.*

DIMENSION [in *Algebra*] is applied to the Powers of any Root in the Equation, which are called the Dimensions of that Root.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] signifies either *Length* and *Breadth*; or *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickness*.

DIMETÆ, the antient *Latin* Name of the People who inhabited the Counties now called *Caermarthenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

DIME'TIENT [*dimetiens*, L.] the same with Diameter.

DIMICA'TION, a Fighting or Skirmishing. *L.*

DIMIDIA'TION, a halving, or dividing into two Halves. *L.*

DIMIDI'ETAS, the Moiety or one half of a Thing. *O. L.*

To DIMIN'ISH [*diminuer*, F. *diminuere*, L.] to make or grow less, to abate, to decay or decrease.

DIMINU'TION [in *Architecture*] is the lessening of a Pillar by little and little.

DIMINU'TION [in *Heraldry*] is a defacing of some particular Point in the Escutcheon.

DIMINU'TION [in *Musick*] is the abating somewhat of the full Quantity of a Note.

DIMIN'UTIVE [*diminutivus*, L.] little, small; which diminishes or makes less. *F.*

A DIMIN'UTIVE [in *Grammar*] a Word which lessens the Original Word from whence it is derived; as of *Culter* a Knife, *Cultellus* a little Knife.

DIMIN'UTIVELY, by Way of Diminution.

DIMIN'UTIVENESS, Smallness.

DIMIS'SORY [*Dimissoire*, F. *Dimissorius*, L.] sent; *Dimissory Letters*, i. e. Letters sent from one Bishop to another, in Favour of one who stands Candidate for Holy Orders in another Diocese.

DIM'ITY, a fine Sort of Fustian.

DIM'PLE [q. d. *Dentle* or *Dinth*, from *Dint*

Dint or *Dent*] a little Dent in the Bottom of the Chin or Cheeks.

DIM'PLED, which has a Dimple.

A DIN [ðýn, *Sax.* Noise, probably of *tinnire*, L. to tinkle] a Noise.

To make a DIN [ðýnan, *Sax.* to sound] to make a great Noise or Bustle.

DI'NAH [דינה *H. i. e.* Judgment] a Daughter of *Jacob*.

DI'NARCHY [δυναρχία, Gr.] a Government by two.

To DINE [*diner*, F.] to eat at Noon.

To DING, to throw or dash against; to fling. *C.*

DIN'GLE, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.

DIN'NICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines against the Vertigo, or Dizziness in the Head.

DIN'NER [*diner*, F.] to eat at Noon.

DINT [ðint, *Sax.* a Blow] an Impression or Mark; the Force or Bent of a Discourse.

To DINU'MERATE [*dinumerare*, L.] to account or number.

DINUMERA'TION, an accounting or numbering. *L.*

DIOCE'SAN, [*Diocesain*, F.] a Bishop who has the Care of a Diocese committed unto him; also an Inhabitant within the Bounds of a Diocese.

DIOCE'SAN *Synod*, an Assembly of the Clergy of the Diocese meeting together.

DIOCESE [*Diocese*, F.] the Circuit or Bounds of a Bishop's Jurisdiction.

DIONYS'IUS [Διονύσιος, Gr. *Bacchus*, the fabulous God of Wine] a Name of Men.

DIOP'TRA [of Διοπτὴρ, Gr.] the Index or Ruler of an Astrolabe, or such-like Instrument.

DIOPTRA [of διόπτομαι, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to enlarge or open the Womb for the Extraction of the *Fœtus*.

DIOPTRICAL [*dioptricus*, L. of διόπτρικος, Gr.] belonging to the *Dioptricks*.

DIOP'TRICKS } [*Dioptrique*, F. of διόπτομαι, Gr.]
DIOP'TICKS } is a Part of Opticks which treats of refracted Rays, and their Union with one another, according as they are received by Glasses of this or that Figure.

DIOR'THOSIS [διόρθωσις, Gr.] an Operation where crooked and distorted Members are made straight, and restored to their due Shape.

DIO'TA [among *Chymists*] a circulating or double Vessel.

To DIP [ðippan, *Sax.* Doppe, *Belg.* Dypper, *Dan.*] to put into Water; also to look casually and at adventure into a Book.

DIPH'THONG *Diphthongue*, F. *Diphthongus*, L. of δίφθογγος, Gr.] two Vowels sounded together in one Syllable.

DIPLASAIS'MUS [διπλασιασμὸς, Gr.] is a Reduplication of Diseases; also two Muscles of the Arm which serve to turn it about.

DI'PLE, a Mark in the Margin of a Book, to shew where the Fault is to be corrected.

DIPLOE' [διπλόη, Gr.] is the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Skull; also a double Vessel used by *Chymists*.

DIPLO'MA [διπλῶμα, Gr.] a Royal Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent; also the Licence of a Clergyman to exercise the Ministerial Function; or of a Physician or Surgeon to practise their Art; also the same as Diploe.

DIP'PING-*Needle*, a Device shewing a particular Property of the Magnetick Needle.

DIP'TERON [δίπτερον, Gr.] a Building which has a double Wing or Isle.

DIP'TOTES [in *Grammar*] are such Words as have but two Cases.

DIP'TYCHS [δίπτυχα, Gr.] Tables in which the *Greek* Church inrolled the Names of Persons baptized; and also of such eminent Persons both dead and alive, who had the Honour to be recited by the Deacons during the Time of the Liturgy.

To DIRA'DIATE [*diradiare*, L.] to spread forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIA'TION, a spreading forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIA'TION [among *Physicians*] an Invigoration of the Muscles by the animal Spirits.

DIRÆ [q. d. *Deorum Iræ*] the Furies of Hell; the Tormentors of guilty Consciences. *L.*

DIRE [*dirus*, L.] cruel, unmerciful, terrible.

DIRE'FUL [of *dire* and *full*] cursed, damnable.

DIRE'FULLY, cursedly, dreadfully.

DIRE'FULNESS, Cursedness, Dreadfulness.

DIRECT' [*directus*, L.] straight, right. *F.*

DIRECT [in *Astronomy*] is when a Planet, by it's proper Motion, goes forward in the Zodiack according to the natural Order and Succession of the Signs.

DIRECT *Ray* [in *Opticks*] a Ray which is carried from a Point of the visible Object, directly to the Eye through one and the same *Medium*.

DIRECT *Sphere*, is the same as a Right Sphere.

To DIRECT [*diriger*, F. *dirigere*, L.] to guide, govern, manage, or rule; also to level or aim at.

DIREC-

DIREC'TION, Directing, Instruction, Management; Aim or Mark. *F.* of *L.*

DIRECTION [with *Astrologers*] is a Motion by which any Star, or Part of Heaven, which is supposed to effect any thing concerning a Person, is carried to another Star or Part of the Heaven, which also signifies something referring thereto.

Line of DIRECTION [in *Mechanicks*] is the Line of Motion, which any natural Body observes, according to the Force impressed upon it.

Number of DIRECTION [in *Chronology*] is the Number 35, which contains the Term of Years between the highest and lowest falling of any of the moveable Feasts.

DIRECTION WORD [in *Printing*] is the Word which begins the next Page, set at the Bottom of every Page preceding.

DIRECT'LY, in a straight Line; also immediately, presently, without delay; also to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.

DIREC'TOR [*Directeur*, F.] a Guider, Manager, an Overseer. *L.*

DIRECT'ORY, which serves to direct, *&c.*

The DIRECT'ORY, a Form of Publick Prayer, *&c.* set forth by the Assembly of Divines, and used in the Times of Anarchy instead of the Book of *Common Prayer*.

DIREMP'TION, a separating. *L.*

DIREP'TION, a robbing, spoiling, or ransacking of Places and Persons for Riches; a snatching or taking away by Force. *F.*

DIR'GE } [Dr *Tho. Henshaw* derives
DIR'IGE } it of the Psalm that begins *Dirige nos Domine*; but *Casaubon* takes it from the *Greek* Ὀδυρμα, a Lamentation] a Service for the Dead, beginning with *Dirige*, used by the *Roman* Catholicks; also a mournful Ditty, Song, or Lamentation at a Funeral.

DIRIB'ITORY [*Diribitorium*, L.] the Place of mustering and paying Soldiers.

DIR'IGENT [in *Geometry*] is the Line of Motion along which the describent Line or Surface is carried in the Genesis of any Plain or Solid Figure.

DI'RITY [*Diritas*, L.] Terribleness.

DIRK, dark, or to darken. *Spenc.*

DIRUP'TION, a bursting asunder. *L.*

DIS [of δὶς, Gr.] is a Preposition inseparable in Composition with *English* Words; it generally denotes a Negation or Privation of the Noun or Verb, simply taken, as *disjoin*.

DISABIL'ITY [of *dis* and *Habilitas*] is when a Man is so disabled, as to be rendered uncapable to inherit or to enjoy a Benefice, which otherwise he might have done; which may happen four ways; *viz.* by the Act of the Party, or his Ancestors; by the Act of Law, or of God.

DISABIL'ITY *by the Person's own Act*, is, if a Man binds himself, that, upon Surrender of a Lease, he will grant a new Estate to the Lessee, and afterwards grants over his Reversion to another, though afterwards he purchases the Reversion, yet has he forfeited his Obligation, because he was once disabled to perform it.

DISABIL'ITY *by Act of the Ancestor*, is, if a Man be attainted of Treason or Felony; by this Attainder his Blood is corrupt, and both himself and Children disabled to inherit.

DISABILITY *by the Act of the Law*, is most properly when a Man by the sole Act of the Law is disabled, as an *Alien* born is, who is disabled to take any Benefit thereby.

DISABILITY *by the Act of God*, is when a Man is not of whole Memory, which disables him so, that in all Cases, when he passes an Estate from him, it may after his Death be annulled.

To DIS'ABLE [of *dis* and *able*] to make unable or uncapable of.

To DISABU'SE [*desabuser*, F. of *dis* and *abusum*, L.] to undeceive.

To DISCORD [*desaccorder*, F.] to disagree.

DISADVAN'TAGE [of *des* and *Avantage*, F.] Damage Loss, Prejudice.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS [*des avantageux*, F.] which turns to disadvantage, hurtful, prejudicial.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, hurtfully, prejudicially.

DISADVAN'TAGEOUSNESS, Hurtfulness.

DISSAFFEC'TED [of *dis* and *affectus*, L.] bearing no good Will to, dissatisfied with, discontended.

DISAFFEC'TEDLY, discontentedly,

DISAFFEC'TEDNESS, Ill-will, Discontentedness.

To DISAGREE' [*disagreer*, F.] not to agree, fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

DISAGREE'ABLE [*desagréable*, F.] that which does not please; offensive, unpleasant, unsuitable.

DISAGREE'ABLY, unpleasantly.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, Unpleasantness.

DISAGREE'MENT [*desagrément*, F.] a Difference, a not agreeing with.

To DISALLOW', not to allow of, to discountenance or dislike.

To DISALT, to disable. *O. L. T.*

To DISAN'CHOR [of *dis* and *anchor*] to weigh Anchor, and put to Sea.

To DISANNUL' [of *dis* and *annuller*, F.] to appeal, abolish, or make void.

To DISAPPEAR' [of *dis* and *apparere*, L.] to go out of Sight, to vanish.

To DISAPPOINT' [of *dis* and *appointer*, F.] to deceive, to fail, to break one's Word.

DISAPPOINT'MENT, a disappointing, a being disappointed, a sross Accident.

To DISAPPRO'VE [*desapprouver*, F.] to disallow of, not to approve, to dislike, to blame, condemn, or find Fault with.

DI'SARD [either of ᵹizi, *Sax.* vertiginous, amazed; or *Disard*, F. a Prattler; or Dwaes aerd, *Belg.* an Idiot] an Idiot or silly Fellow.

To DISARM' [*desarmer*, F.] to take away one's Arms.

DISARM'ED [of a *Deer*] said when the Horns are fallen.

DISARRAY'ED [of *des* and *arroyer*, F.] put into Confusion or Disorder.

DISAS'TER [*Desastre*, F. *q. d.* a malignant Star] ill Luck, great Misfortune.

DISAS'TROUSLY, unfortunately.

DISAS'TROUS, unfortunate, unlucky, prejudicial.

DISA'VAUNCE, to withdraw. *Spenc.*

To DISAVOW' [*desavoüer*, F.] to disown, to deny.

To DISBAND' [*desbander*, F.] to put out of the Company, to turn out of the Service.

To DISBELIEVE [of *dis* Negative, and Geleoꝑ, *Sax.*] not to believe, to mistrust or doubt of.

DISBOSCA'TIO, a turning wood Ground to Pasture or Plowed Land. *O. L.*

To DISBRANCH [of *des* and *brancher*, F.] to cut off the Branches.

To DISBUR'SE [*desbourser*. F. *q. d.* to unpurse] to expend or lay out Money.

DISBURSE'MENT, a disbursing or laying out.

To DISBUR'THEN [of *dis* and Byrꝑen, *Sax.*] to take off a Burthen, to ease or unload.

DISCAL'CEATED [*discalceatus*, L.] unshod, bare-footed.

DISCAL'ENDRED [of *dis* and *Calendarium*, L.] to put out of the Calendar.

DISCARCA'TIO, the unloading of a Ship. *O L.*

To DISCARD' [*descarter*, F.] to lay out at Cards; to turn away or discharge from Service.

DISCENT' [q. d. *Descent*] Order or Means whereby Lands, *&c.* are derived to any Person from his Ancestors. *L. T.*

Lineal DISCENT', is a Descent conveyed downward in a right Line from the Grandfather, and from the Father to the Son, *&c. L. T.*

Collateral DISCENT', is that Descent which springs out of the Side of the whole Blood; as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, *&c. L. T.*

DISCEPTA'TION, a Disputation, Debating, or Arguing. *L.*

To DISCERN' [*discerner*, F. of *discernere*, L.] to perceive or know one Thing from another.

DISCERN'IBLE, that may be discerned or perceived. *L.*

DISCERNI'BLENESS, Visibleness.

DISCERN'MENT [*Discernement*, F.] the Faculty of Discerning, Discretion, Judgment.

DISCERP'IBLE [of *discerpere*, L.] that may be pulled in Pieces.

DISCERP'TION, a rending or tearing in Pieces. *L.*

DISCES'SION, a departing or going away. *L.*

To DISCEV'ER, to spend, to consume. *O.*

A DISCHARGE' [*descharge*, F.] an Acquittance for Money paid, a Release; a dismissing or sending away; a purging or driving out of Humours.

To DISCHARGE' [of *des* and *charger*, or *decharger*, F.] to ease, free, or release; to dismiss from Office or Service; also to shoot off a Gun, *&c.*

To DISCIND' [*discindere*, L.] to cut off or in Pieces.

DISCI'PLE [*Discipulus*, L.] a Learner or Scholar.

DISCIPLI'NABLE [*disciplinabilis*, L.] capable of Discipline, teachable.

DISCIPLI'NANTS, a religious Order of Men who scourge themselves.

DISCIPLINA'RIANS, Sectaries who pretend to a stricter Discipline than the Established Church.

DIS'CIPLINE [*disciplina*, L.] Education, Instruction, Management, strict Order; also Correction or Scourging, such as is used by Way of Penance. *F.*

To DIS'CIPLINE [*discipliner*, F. *disciplinare*, L.] to teach or instruct, to order or rule; to correct, scourge, or whip.

To DISCLAIM' [of *dis* and *clamer*, F.] to quit Claim to, utterly to refuse, renounce or disown having a Concern or Interest in a Thing.

DISCLAIM'ER, a Plea containing an express Denial or Refusal. *L. T.*

To DISCLO'SE [of *dis* and *clorre*, F. or *discludere*, L.] to discover or reveal.

To DISCLO'SE [with *Florists*] to blow, bud, or put forth Leaves.

DISCLO'SED [in *Falconry*] a Term apply'd to young Hawks newly hatched, and as it were put forth from the Shells.

To DISCOL'OUR [*discolorare*, L.] to alter or spoil the Colour of a Thing.

To DISCOM'FIT [*disconfit*, F.] defeat or overthrow in Battle.

DISCOM'FITURE [*Discorfiture*, F.] Defeat, Overthrow, Rout, Slaughter.

To DISCOM'FORT [of *dis* and *conforter*, F.] to afford no Comfort, to afflict, or cast down.

To DISCOMMEND' [of *dis* and *commendare*, L.] to dispraise or blame.

DISCOMMENDA'TION [of *dis* and *commendatio*, L.] Blame, Dispraise, Disgrace, Shame.

To

To DISCOMMO'DE [of *dis* and *commodare*, L.] to incommode.

DISCOMMOD'ITY [of *dis* and *commoditas*, L.] Inconveniency.

To DISCOMPO'SE [of *dis* and *composer*, F. of *componere*, L.] to disorder, disquiet, trouble, put out of humour, or ruffle.

DISCOMPO'SURE [of *dis* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder, &c.

DISCON'SOLATE [of *dis* and *consolatus*, L.] deprived of Consolation, comfortless, melancholy.

DISCONTENT' } [of *dis* and
DISCONTENT'MENT } *Contentement*, F.] a not being contented; Sorrow, Trouble.

DISCONTENT'ED [of *dis* and *content*, F. or *contentus*, L.] displeased, troubled.

DISCONTENT'EDLY, uneasily.

DISCONTENT'EDNESS, Uneasiness.

DISCONTIN'UANCE } [of *dis* and
DISCONTINUI'TY } *Continuite*, F. of *continuatio*, L.] an Interruption or breaking off.

DISCONTIN'UANCE *of a Plea* or *Process* [in *Law*] is when the Opportunity of Prosecution is lost, and not recoverable but by beginning the Suit afresh.

DISCONTINUA'TION [of *Possession*] is when a Man may not enter upon his own Land and Tenement, alienated, whatsoever his Right be, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover Possession by Law.

To DISCONTIN'UE [*discontinuer*, F.] to leave or break off for a Time.

To be DISCONTIN'UED [in *Law*] is to be finally dismissed the Court.

DIS'CORD [*Discorde*, F. of *Discordia*, L.] Disagreement, Strife, Variance.

To DISCORD [*discordare*, L.] to disagree.

DISCORDS [in *Musick*] are certain Intervals of Sounds, which, being heard at the same Time, do offend the Ear; yet, when orderly intermixed with Concords, make the best of Musick.

DISCORD'ANT [*discordans*, L.] disagreeing, jarring, untunable. *F.*

DISCORD'ANTLY, jarringly.

To DISCOV'ER [*descouvrir*, F. of *dis* and *operire*, L.] to reveal, to make manifest, to find out, to spy.

DISCOV'ERY [of *Decouverte*, F.] a discovering, finding out, &c.

DISCOUNT' [of *dis* and *Conte*, F.] Abatement in a Sum or Accompt.

To DISCOUNT' [either of *dis* and *conter*, F. or *computare*, L.] to abate from an Accompt or Reckoning.

To DISCOUN'TENANCE [*decontenancer*, F.] to put out of Countenance, to give a Check to.

To DISCOUR'AGE [*decourager*, F.] to dishearten, or put out of Heart.

DISCOUR'AGEMENT [*Decouragement*, F.] a discouraging, disheartening, &c.

To DISCOURS'E [*discourcir*, F.] to talk, to reason, to argue.

DISCOURSE [*Discours*, F. *Discursus*, L.] Reasoning, Speech, Talk.

DISCOURSE [in *Logick*] is that rational Act of the Mind, by which we deduce or infer one Thing from another.

DISCOUR'TEOUS [*discourtois*, F.] uncourteous, unkind, uncivil.

DISCOUR'TESY [of *dis* and *Courtoisie*, F.] Displeasure, an ill Turn.

DISCOI'DAL *Flowers* } [among *Botanists*]
DISCOUS } are such whose little Leaves are set together so close and even, that they make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish.

DISCRED'IT [of *dis* and *crédit*, F.] Disgrace, Reproach, Disrepute.

To DISCRED'IT, to make one lose his Credit, to disagree.

DISCREET' [*discreto*, Ital.] wise, considerate, sober. *F.*

DI'SCREPANCE [*Discrepantia*, L.] Disagreement.

DI'SCREPANT [*discrepans*, L.] differing from, disagreeing.

DISCRETE [*discretus*, L.] severed, separated, or distinguished one from another.

DISCRETE *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Proportion disjoins in the Middle, or when the *Ratio* of the First Term to the Second, or of the Third to the Fourth, is not the same with that of the Second Term to the Third.

DISCRETE *Quantity*, is such a one as is continued and joined together.

DISCRE'TION, a discreet Management, Prudence, Wisdom; also Will or Pleasure. *F.* of *L.*

To *live at* DISCRETION [*Military Term*] to have free Quarters.

To *surrender at* DISCRETION, to yield without Articles or Terms.

DISCRE'TIVE, that serves to separate, *L.*

DISCRETIVE *Propositions* [in *Logick*] are such where various Judgments are made and denoted by the Particles *But*, *Notwithstanding*, &c.

DISCRE'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing with Care, Moderation, Judgment, and Discretion. *Ital.*

DISCRETO'RIUM [with *Anatomical Writers*] the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

DISCRI'MEN, Difference, *L.* Also a sort of Bandage used in Bleeding in the Forehead and Temples.

To DISCRIM'INATE [*discriminare*, L.] to put a Difference between, to distinguish as to Preference or Favour.

DISCRIMINA'TION, a distinguishing one Thing from another.

To DIS'CURE, to discover. *Spene.*

DISCUR'SION, a running to and fro. *L.*

DISCUR'SIVE, running to and fro. *L.*

DIS'CUS [a Platter, *L.*] among the *Romans*, was a round Quoit, used in their Exercises.

DIS'CUS [among *Botanists*] is the middle, plain, and flat Part of some Flowers, such as the Marigold, *&c.*

DIS'CUS } [in *Astronomy*] the round
DISK } Phases in the Sun or Moon, which at a great Distance appear plain or flat.

DIS'CUS } a Desk or Reading-Shelf in
DES'CUS } a Church. *O. L.*

To DISCUS'S [*discutere*, L.] to examine, to scan, to sift; to strike off those Difficulties wherewith a Matter is perplexed.

DISCUS'SED, shaken off. *Spenc.*

DISCUS'SION, an Examination of a Question, Affair, or any difficult Matter, to discover the Truth; the clear treating or handling of any particular Problem or Point. *L.*

DISCUS'SION [in *Surgery*] a dispersing of the Matter of any Swelling, *i. e.* a Discharge of some thin Matter, gathered together in any Part, by insensible Evaporation.

DISCUS'SIVE, that can dissolve or disperse Humours.

DISCU'TIENT *Medicines*, such as dissolve impacted Humours.

DISDAIN, Scorn proceeding from Aversion or Pride. *F.*

To DISDAIN' [of *des* and *daigner*, F. or *dedignare*, L.] to despise or scorn.

DISDAIN'FULLY, scornfully.

DISDAIN'FULNESS, Scornfulness.

DISDIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a double Eighth or Fifteenth.

DISEA'SE [of *des aise*, F.] a Distemper or Sickness; also Uneasiness. *Spenc.*

DISEASED, troubled with a Disease.

To DISEMBARK' [*desembarquer*, F.] to go off from on board a Ship, to land Goods out of a Ship.

To DISEMBO'GUE [*desembouther*, Obsol. F. of *des* and *bouche*, a Mouth] to roll or discharge itself into the Sea, as a great River does; also a Ship is said to *disembogue*, when it passes out of some Streight's Mouth, or Gulf, into the Sea.

To DISENGA'GE [of *desengager*, F.] to free from an Engagement; to fetch, to get, to take off.

To DISESTEEM' [of *des* and *estimer*, F. of *æstimare*, L.] to have no Esteem for.

DISFA'VOUR [of *dis* and *favor*, L.] a being out of Favour, a Disfigurement, an ill Turn.

To DISFIG'URE [*desfigurer*, F.] to spoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

DISFIGURE *that Peacock* [a Term in *Carving*] *i. e.* cut it up.

DISFIG'UREMENT, a Blemish.

To DISFOR'EST [of *dis* and *Forest*] to displant or cut down the Trees of a Forest.

To DISENFRAN'CHISE [*desfranchir*, F.] to exclude out of the Number of free Denizens or Citizens.

DISENFRANCH'ISEMENT, a being disfranchised.

To DISGARN'ISH [of *dis* and *garnir*, F.] to take away the Garnish.

To DISGARNISH *a Place* [*Military Term*] to take away a great Part of its Garrison and Ammunition.

To DISGORGE' [*degorger*, F.] to throw up by Vomiting; to empty itself into the Sea as a River does.

DISGRA'CE [*Disgrace*, F.] Disfavour, Dishonour.

To DISGRA'CE [*disgracier*, F.] to put to Shame, to turn out of Favour.

DISGRACE'FULLY, shamefully.

DISGRACEFULNESS, Shamefulness.

DISGRADING } [*Law Term*] the de-
DEGRA'DING } posing a Clergyman from Holy Orders; also a Lord, Knight, *&c.* from his Titles of Honour.

To DISGRE'GATE, to scatter, separate, or disperse. *L.*

DISGUI'SE, [of *dis* and *guise*, *desguisement*, F.] a counterfeit Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or Cloak.

To DISGUISE' [*desguiser*, F.] to put into another Guise or Fashion; to dissemble or cloak.

DISGUI'SEDLY, by way of Disguise.

To DISGUST' [*desgouster*, F. *disgustare*, Ital.] to distaste or dislike, to displease, or be averse to.

DISGUST' [of *dis* and *gustus*, L.] a Distaste or Dislike.

DISGUST'FUL, distasteful, unpleasant.

DISGUSTFULLY, distastefully, unpleasantly.

DISHABIL'LE } [*Deshabille*, F.] an
DISHABIL'LY } Undress or Homedress.

A DISH [ᴅᴉᴘᴄ, or ᴅʏxᴀᴚ, *Sax. Discus*, L.] a Platter, *&c.*

DISHAR'MONY [of *dis* and *Harmonia*, L.] Discord, Jarring.

To DISHEART'EN [of *dis* and *hearten*, Eng.] to put out of Heart, to discourage.

DISHEART'ENINGLY, by way of Discouragement.

DISHER'ISON, disinheriting. *O. L. T.*

DISHER'ITOR, one who puts another out of his Inheritance.

DISHEV'ELLED [*dechevellé*, F.] with dishevelled Hair, *i. e.* having the Hair hanging loose, or dangling down on the Shoulders.

DISHON'EST [*Deshonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* and *Honestus*, L.] void of Honesty; knavish; also unchaste, lewd.

DISHON'ESTLY, knavishly.

DISHON'ESTY [*Deshonnêteté*, O. F. or of *dis* and *Honestas*, L.] Knavery, unfair Dealing; also Debauchery, Lewdness.

DISHON'OURABLE, disgraceful.

DISHON'OUR [*Deshonneur*, F.] Infamy, Disgrace.

DISHON'OURABLY, disgracefully.

To DISHON'OUR [*deshonorer*, F.] to render infamous, to disparage, or disgrace.

To DISINCHANT [of *dis* and *enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to set free from an Enchantment.

To DISINGA'GE [*desengager*, F.] to revoke an Engagement.

DISINGENUI'TY [*des* and *Ingenuité*, F. or *dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] want of Ingenuousness; Insincerity, Dissimulation.

DISINGENU'OUS [*dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] unsincere, false-hearted, unfair.

DISINHABITED [of *dis* and *inhabitatus*, L.] void of Inhabitants, desolate.

To DISINHER'IT [*desheriter*, F.] to deprive one of his Inheritance.

To DISINTAN'GLE, to unravel, to disengage or rid out of.

DISIN'TERESTED } [*disinteresse*, F.]
DISINTERES'SED } void of Self-Interest, impartial, unbiassed.

DISIN'TERESTEDLY, impartially.

TO DISINTER'R [of *des* and *enterer*, F.] to dig or take up a dead Body out of the Grave.

To DISINVI'TE [of *des* and *inviter*, F. of *invitare*, L.] to recal an Invitation, to forbid a Person to come, who was before invited.

To DISJOIN' [*desjoindre*, F. of *disjungere*, L.] to separate, part, or loosen.

To DISJOINT' [of *des* and *Joint*, F.] to put out of Joint.

DISJUNC'TION, a Disjoining, Separation, Division. *L.*

DISJUNC'TIVE *Propositions* [in *Logick*] are such in which the disjunctive Particle *or* is found.

DISK. See *Discus*.

DISKENNYING, concealing or hiding. *Chauc.*

DISKEVER, to discover. *Chauc.*

To DISLOCATE [*disloquer*, F. of *dislocare*, L.] to put out of Joint.

DIS'LOCATED [of *dis* and *locatus*, L.] put out of it's Joint or Place.

DISLOCA'TION, the putting out of Joint or Place.

To DISLODG'E [*desloger*, F.] to put or turn out of House, Lodging, or Post, *&c.*

To DISLODG'E [in *Hunting*] is to raise Beasts or Game from their Lodging or Harbour.

DISLOIN'D, remote. *Spenc.*

DISLOY'AL [*déloyal*. F.] unfaithful to a Sovereign Prince or Husband; traiterous, treacherous.

DISLOY'ALLY, perfidiously.

DISLOY'ALTY [*Déloyauté*, F.] Unfaithfulness, Perfidiousness; commonly used with regard to one's Prince.

DIS'MAL [q. d. *Dies Malus*, L. an unlucky Day; or Days-meal, *Belg.* q. d. *Dimmel*, of ᵭim, *Sax.* dark; spoken in Comparison with Hell, which is called *Utter Darkness*] dreadful, hideous, terrible.

DIS'MALLY, dreadfully.

DISMAL'NESS, Dreadfulness.

To DISMAN'TLE [*demanteler*, F. to take off a Mantle or Cloak] to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, *&c.*

To DISMAY' [*desmayer*, Sp. or *se esmayer*, F.] to astonish, terrify, *&c.*

DISMAY'INGLY, dishearteningly.

To DISMEMBER [of *dis* and *Membrum*, L.] to cut off Members or Limbs; to disjoin, divide, or cantle out.

DIS'MES [*Decimæ*, L.] Tithes or Tenths, of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Persons in Holy Orders. *F. L. T.*

To DISMIS'S [*dimissum*. L.] to discharge, send or put away.

DISMIS'SION [*Dimissio*, L.] a sending away.

To DISMOUNT' [*desmonter*, F.] to take away or remove; to unhorse, to alight from on Horse-back.

To DISMOUNT' *a Piece of Ordnance*, is to throw or take it down from the Carriage; to break or render it unfit for Service.

DIS'NATURED, ill-natured, ill-conditioned. *Shakesp.*

DISOBE'DIENCE [*Desobeïsance*, F. of *dis* and *Obedientia*, L.] Undutifulness, Frowardness.

DISOBE'DIENT [*desobeïsant*, F. of *dis* and *obediens*, L.] undutiful, stubborn, froward.

DISOBE'DIENTLY, undutifully.

To DISOBEY' [*desobeïr*, F. of *dis* and *obedire*, L.] to withdraw one's Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

DISOBLIGA'TION [of *dis* and *Obligatio*, L.] a disobliging, displeasing; Displeasure, Offence.

To DISOBLIG'E [*desobliger*, F. or of *dis* and *obligare*, L.] to displease, to do an ill Office to.

DISOBLI'GINGLY, displeasingly, offensively.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, Offensiveness.

DISOCCIDENTATED, swerved or declined from the West, spoken of a Sun-Dial.

DISOR'DER [*Desordre*, F.] Confusion, Riot, Discomposure of Mind, Trouble.

To

To DISOR'DER, to put out of Order, to confound, to discompose, vex.

DISOR'DERLINESS, Unruliness.

DIS'ORDERLY, unrulily.

DISORDINAUNCE, Disorder. *Chauc.*

To DISOWN' [of *dis* and eignen, to own, *Teut.*] not to acknowledge for one's own, to deny.

To DISPAND' [*dispandere*, L.] to stretch out, to spread abroad.

DISPAN'SION, a spreading abroad, *L.*

To DISPAR'AGE [*disparager*, F.] to decry or speak ill of.

DISPARAG'INGLY, by way of Disparagement.

DISPAR'AGEMENT, a disparaging, or undervaluing, a lessening in Esteem. *F.*

DISPARAGEMENT [in *Law*] is the disposing of an Heir or Heiress in Marriage under his or her Degree, or against Decency.

DIS'PARATES [*Disparata*, L.] Opposites in Logick, which are together unlike one another.

DISPARIL'ITY } [*Disparité*, F. of *Disparitas*, L.] Difference, Inequality, Unlikeness.
DISPAR'ITY }

To DISPARK' [of *dis* and *Park*] to take away the Pales or Inclosures of a Park.

DISPARP'LED } [in *Heraldry*] scattered
DISPERP'LED } loosely, or shooting itself into several Parts.

To DISPART', to put asunder.

DISPART [in *Gunnery*] is the Thickness of the Metal on the Mouth and Breech of the Piece.

To DISPART *a Cannon*, is to set a Mark at or near the Muzzle Ring of a Piece, that a Sight-Line taken upon the Top of the Base Ring, against the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the Axis of the concave Cylinder of the Piece, for the Gunner to take aim by at the Mark he is to shoot.

To DISPAR'TION, to divide, distribute. *Chauc.*

DISPATCH' [*Dépeche*, F.] the quick doing of a Thing, Riddance.

To DISPATCH [*dépecher*, F.] to hasten, to speed, or rid off, to send away in haste; also to kill with speed, or quickly.

DISPATCH'ES, Letters sent abroad about publick Affairs.

DISPAU'PERED [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, L.] put out of Capacity of suing *in Forma Pauperis*, i. e. without paying Fees.

To DISPEL' [*dispellere*, L.] to drive away.

To DISPEND' [*dispendere*, L.] to spend, or to lay out Money.

DISPENS'ABLE, that may be dispensed with. *L.*

DISPENS'ARY [*Dispensaire*, F.] a Treatise of Medicines; also a Place where they are made or kept.

DISPENSA'TION, a distributing or dealing; also a suffering or permitting a Man to do a Thing contrary to Law, an Indulgence from the Pope. *F.* of *L.*

A DISPENSA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] as when the Simples of a Composition are set in order, lest any of the Ingredients should be forgotten.

DISPENSA'TION [in *Divinity*] is the giving the Levitical Law to the *Jews*, and the Gospel to the Gentiles.

DISPENS'ATORY [*Dispensaire*, F.] a Book which directs the Apothecaries in the ordering every Ingredient, as to the Quantity and Manner of making up every Physical Composition.

To DISPEN'SE [*dispenser*, F. *dispensare*, L.] to distribute or dispose of, to administer, bestow, or manage.

To DISPENSE *with*, to exempt, or excuse, to free from the Obligation of a Law.

DISPEN'SES, Expences or Charges. *O.*

To DISPEO'PLE [*depeupler*, F.] to unpeople, or destroy the People of a Country.

To DISPERSE [*disperser*, F. *dispersum*, L.] to spread abroad, to scatter.

DISPERS'EDLY, here and there.

DISPER'SION, a scattering or spreading abroad. *F.* of *L.*

To DISPIR'IT [of *dis* and *Spirit*] to pull down one's Spirit.

DISPI'TOUS [of *dis* and *Spite*] full of Spite, angry.

To DISPLAC'E [*desplacer*, F.] to put out of Place, to remove.

To DISPLANT' [*deplanter*, F. *deplantare*, L.] to pluck up that which is planted.

A DISPLAY', particular Explication, an unfolding, an opening wide.

To DISPLAY' [*deployer*, F.] to spread wide, unfold, declare, or explain at large.

DISPLAYED [in *Heraldry*] a Term apply'd to an Eagle, when represented in an Escutcheon with the Wings spread abroad.

To DISPLE, to discipline. *Spenc.*

To DISPLEA'SE [*deplaire*, F.] not to please, to offend, to be disagreeable or unacceptable to.

DISPLEAS'INGLY, offensively.

DISPLEA'SURE [*deplaisir*, F.] Affront, shrewd Turn, Discontent, Anger.

DISPLEASAUNCE, Displeasure. *Chauc.*

DISPLO'SION, a breaking or bursting asunder with great Noise or Sound; also the letting off a Gun.

DISPOLIA'TION, a robbing, rifling, or spoiling. *L.*

To DISPO'NE [*disponere*, L.] to dispose, to put in Order. *O.*

DISPORT' [*Disporto*, Ital.] Divertisement, Pastime.

To DISPORT *one's self*, to divert one's self, to take his Pleasure.

DISPO'SAL } the Power of disposing;
DISPO'SE } Command, Management,

To

To DISPOSE [*disposer*, F. *disponere*, L.] to set in order, to fit or make ready.

To DISPO'SE *of*, to do what one pleases with a Thing.

DISPOSI'TION, a disposing or placing of things; Situation, State; Inclination, or Aptness; also the natural Inclination of the Mind or Constitution of the Body.

DISPOSITION [in *Ethicks*] is an imperfect Habit, where the Person operates but with some Difficulty, as in Learners.

DISPOSITION [in *Architecture*] is the just placing all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order.

DISPOS'ITOR, a Disposer or Setter in Order. *L.*

DISPOS'ITOR [in *Astrology*] the Planet who is Lord of the Sign where another Planet chances to be.

To DISPOSSESS' [of *dis* and *possidere*, L. *depossesder*, F.] to deprive, put or turn out of Possession.

DISPO'SURE, Disposing, Disposal.

DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *Praise*] Blame, Censure, Reproach.

To DISPREADEN [ausbrietten, *Teut.*] to spread. *Spenc.*

DISPROF'IT [of *dis* and *Profit*] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISPROOF', a disproving.

To DISPROP'ERTY, to deprive of, or take away the Property from a Person, *&c.*

DISPROPOR'TION [of *dis* and *proportio*, L.] not bearing Proportion, an Inequality. *F.*

DISPROPOR'TIONABLE } [of *dis* and
DISPROPOR'TIONATE } *proportionatus*, L.] which bears no Proportion to, unequal.

To DISPROPOR'TION [*disproportioner*, F.] to make unequal.

To DISPRO'VE [of *dis* and *prouver*, F.] to prove the contrary.

DISPURVEY'ANCE, want of Provision. *Spenc.*

DISPU'TABLE [*disputabilis*, L.] which may be disputed. *F.*

DIS'PUTANT [*Disputeur*, F. *Disputans*, L.] a Disputer, one who holds a Dispute or Disputation.

DISPUTA'TION, a debating, disputing, or reasoning. *L.*

DISPU'TATIVE, apt to dispute, contentious, quarrelsome. *L.*

DISPU'TE [*dispute*, F.] Debate, Contest, Quarrel.

To DISPU'TE [*disputer*, F. of *disputare*, L.] to debate, discourse, or treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.

To DISPUTE *a Thing*, to strive or contend for it, or to quarrel about it.

DISQUAMA'TION, a taking off the Scales of a Fish. *L.*

DISQUIET [of *dis* and *Quiet*, F. of *Quies*, L.] Unquietness, Trouble.

To DISQUI'ET [of *dis* and *quietare*, L.] to disturb one's Quiet or Rest, to make uneasy, to trouble.

DISQUI'ETLY, uneasily.

DISQUISI'TION, a diligent Search or Enquiry into; or Examination of a Thing. *L.*

DISRATIONA'RE } to justify or stand
DIRATIONARE } by the Denial of a Fact; to clear one's self of a Crime. *O. L.*

To DISREGA'RD [of *des* and *regarder*, F.] to have no Regard to, not to mind, to slight.

DISREGARDFUL, negligent.

DISREGARD'FULLY, negligently, slightingly.

DISREGARD'FULNESS, Neglectfulness.

To DISREL'ISH [of *dis* and *relecher*, F. to lick again] not to relish well, to dislike.

DISREPUTA'TION } [of *dis* and *repu-*
DISREPU'TE } *tatio*, L.] ill Name or Fame, Discredit.

DISRESPECT' [of *dis* and *respect*, F.] Incivility, Slight.

DISRESPECT'FUL, not shewing Respect.

DISRESPECT'FULLY, slightingly, uncivilly.

DISRESPECT'FULNESS, Incivility.

To DISRESPECT' [of *dis* and *respecter*, F. *respectare*, L.] to shew no Respect, to be uncivil to.

To DISRO'BE [of *dis* and *Robe*, or *derober*, F.] to pull off one's Robe, to strip one of his Cloaths.

DISRU'LY, disorderly. *Chauc.*

DISSATISFAC'TION [of *dis* and *satisfaction*, L. *dissatisfaction*, F.] Discontent, Disgust, Displeasure.

DISSATISFAC'TORILY, by way of Dissatisfaction.

DISSATISFAC'TORY [*dissatisfactoire*, F.] which gives no Satisfaction, displeasing, offensive.

To DISSAT'ISFY [of *dis* and *satisfaire*, F. of *satisfacere*, L.] to disgust, displease, offend.

To DISSECT' [*dissequer*, F. *dissectum*, L.] to cut open a dead Body, to anatomize.

DISSEC'TION, a cutting asunder or in Pieces; it most commonly signifies the cutting up or anatomizing the Bodies of Animals. *F.* of *L.*

To DISSEI'SE, to dispossess, to turn out of Possession. *F. L. T.*

DISSEISEE', a Person who is put out of his Lands, *&c.*

DISSEI'SIN, an unlawful dispossessing a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right.

DISSEISIN *upon Disseisin*, is where the Disseisor is put out of his Possession by another.

DISSEI'SOR, he who puts another out of his Possession.

DISSEISORESS, a Woman who puts another Person out of Possession.

DISSEM'-

DISSEM'BLABLE, unlike, having no Resemblance. *F.*

To DISSEM'BLE [*dissimuler*, F. of *dissimulare*, L.] to pretend or feign, to conceal, or cloak.

DISSEM'BLINGLY, by way of Dissimulation.

To DISSEM'INATE [*disseminare*, L.] to sow, scatter, or spread abroad.

DISSEMINA'TION, a sowing or scattering here and there; a spreading all about. *L.*

DISSENSION, Disagreement, Strife, Quarreling. *L.*

DISSENT', Contrariety of Opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS [*dissentaneus*, L.] Disagreeing, Contrariety.

DISSENTA'NEOUS *Things* [in *Logick*] are such Things which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clearly, when taken separately.

DISSEN'TER [of *dissentire*, L.] one of a different or contrary Opinion; 'tis chiefly used to signify a Non-conformist, who complies not with the Discipline of the Church of *England*, or of any Established Church.

DISSEN'TORY, a kind of Still. *O.*

DISSERTA'TION, a Debate, Reasoning, or Discourse upon any Point or Subject. *L.*

To DISSER'VE *one* [*desservir*, F. of *de* and *servire*, L.] to do one a Prejudice.

DISSER'VICE [of *dis* negative, and *Service*, F. of *servire*, L.] an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.

DISSEVERED [of *dis* and *separatus*, L.] separated, divided, parted in twain.

To DISSEVIN, to deceive. *Chauc.*

DISSEYVABILL, deceitful. *Chauc.*

DIS'SIDENCE [*Dissidentia*, L.] a disagreeing or falling out; Disagreement, Discord.

DISSIGNIF'ICATIVE [of *dis* and *significativus*, L.] that serveth to signify something different from.

DIS'SILIENCE [*dissilire*, L.] a leaping down from off a Place, or from one Place to another; a leaping asunder.

DISSIM'ILAR [*dissimilaire*, F.] unlike, that is of a different Kind or Nature.

DISSIMILAR *Parts* [in *Anatomy*] are those Parts which consist of other Parts differing from one another as to their Nature, as the Hand consists of *Arteries*, *Veins*, *Muscles*, &c. all which differ from one another.

DISSIMILAR *Leaves* [with *Botanists*] are the two first Leaves of a Plant, when it first shooteth out of the Ground, so called because they are usually of a different Form from the common Leaves of the grown Plant.

DISSIMIL'ITUDE [*Dissimilitudo*, L.] Unlikeness.

DISSIMULA'TION, Counterfeiting, disguising, dissembling, a pretending to one Thing, and designing quite the contrary; Hypocrisy. *L.*

DIS'SIPABLE [*dissipabilis*, L.] that may be scattered or dispersed.

To DIS'SIPATE [*dissiper*, F. *dissipare*, L.] to disperse or scatter; to dissolve; to consume, spend, or waste.

DISSIPA'TION, a dispersing, consuming, wasting, scattering. *F.* of *L.*

DISSOCIA'TION, a Separation of Company. *L.*

DISSOL'UBLE [*dissolubilis*, L.] that may be dissolved.

To DISSOL'VE [*dissolvere*, L.] to loosen, to unbind; to melt.

To DISSOL'VE [in *Chymistry*] to reduce some hard Substance into a liquid Form.

A DISSOL'VENT [*Un dissolvant*, F. *Dissolvens*, L.] a Medicine fitted to disperse collected Humours.

A DISSOL'VENT [in *Chymistry*] is a Liquor proper for dissolving a mixt Body, commonly called a *Menstruum*.

DIS'SOLUTE [*dissolu*, F. *dissolutus*, L.] loose, wanton, given to Pleasure.

DISSOLUTELY, wantonly, voluptuously,

DISSOLUTENESS, Loosenes of Manners, Debauchery, Lewdness, *&c.*

DISSOLU'TION, a Separation of Parts, a dissolving; also Death. *F.* of *L.*

DISSOLU'TION [in *Chymistry*] is that Action by which Fluids loosen the Textures of immersed Bodies, and reduce them into very small Particles; as *Water* dissolves *Salt*, *Sugar*, &c. *Aqua Fortis* dissolves *Brass*, *Silver*, &c.

DISSOLUTION, [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling of mixt Electuaries or Powders in Waters.

DIS'SONANCE [*Dissonance*, F. of *Dissonantia*, L.] a disagreeable Interval between two Sounds, which, being continued together, offend the Ear; also a Contrariety or Difference in Opinion.

DIS'SONANT [*dissonant*, F. *dissonans*, L.] untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

DISSONANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies all disagreeing Intervals.

DISSONID, dissonant, disagreeing. *Chauc.*

To DISSPRED, to spread. *Spenc.*

To DISSUA'DE } [*dissuader*, F. of
To DISSWA'DE } *dissuadere*, L.] to divert, to put off from a Design, to advise to the contrary.

DISSUA'SION, a persuading one contrary to a Resolution taken. *L.*

DISSWAS'IVE [*dessuasif*, F.] apt or proper to dissuading.

A DISSWASIVE, an Argument or Discourse dissuading.

DIS'TAFF [Distæf, *Sax.*] an Instrument used in Spinning.

To DISTAIN' [*destaindre*, F.] to stain, defile, or pollute.

DIS'TANCE [*Distantia*, L. of *dis* and *stare*] is the Remoteness of one Thing from another

another, either in Point of Time, Place, or Quantity. *F.*

DISTANCE [in *Navigation*] is the Number of Degrees or Leagues that a Ship has sailed from any given Point.

DISTANCE *of Bastions* [in *Fortification*] is the Side of the exterior or outward Polygon.

DISTANCE *of Polygons* [in *Fortification*] is a Line made from a Flank, and the Prolongation of it to the exterior Polygon.

DIS'TANCED, set at a convenient Distance, *&c.* outstripped.

DIS'TANT [*distans*, L.] being far asunder, differing. *F.*

DISTAS'TE [of *dis* and *Taste*] Dislike. See *To Taste.*

To DISTASTE', to give Distaste, to cause Offence, to displease, or dislike.

DISTASTE'FUL, displeasing, disagreeable.

DISTASTE'FULLY, displeasingly.

DISTASTE'FULNESS, Disagreeableness.

DISTEM'PER [of *dis* and *temperies*, L.] Sickness, Disease, Indisposition of Body; also Disorder in a Kingdom or State.

DISTEMPER [in *Painting*] a Piece is said to be done in Distemper, when the Colours are not mixed with Oil or Water, but with Size, Whites of Eggs, or such-like gluey Substance.

To be DISTEM'PERED, to be diseased; to be put out of Temper.

DISTEM'PERATURE, a being out of Order or Temper.

DISTEMP'ERAU'NCE, Intemperance. *Chauc.*

To DISTEND' [*distendere*, L.] to stretch, to stuff out.

DISTEN'SION, a stretching, a stuffing out or enlarging. *F.* of *L.*

DISTENSION [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is when any Parts of the Body are puffed up, loosened, or widened.

To DISTER'MINATE [*disterminare*, L.] to bound Place from Place, or to separate one Place from another.

To DISTHRO'NE, to dethrone.

DIS'TICH [*Distique*, F. *Distichon*, L. of Δίστιχον, of δὶς twice, and στίχος a Verse, *Gr.*] a couple of Verses in a Poem, making a compleat Sense.

DISTICH'IA [Διστιχία, Gr.] a double Row of Hairs upon the Eye-lids.

To DISTILL' [*distiller*, F. *distillare*, L.] to drop, or run down Drop by Drop.

To DISTILL [among *Chymists*] is to draw off some of the Principles of a mixed Body by means of Fire.

To DISTILL *per Ascensum*, is when the Matter to be distilled is over the Fire, the Fire being under the Vessel containing the Matter.

To DISTILL *per Descensum*, is when the Matter to be distilled is below the Fire, the Fire being above the containing Vessel.

DISTIL'LABLE, that which may be distilled.

DISTILLA'TION, a distilling or dropping down; also a falling down or flowing of Humours from the Brain. *L.*

DISTILLA'TION [among *Chymists*] is an Extraction of the humid Part of Things by virtue of Heat, which humid Part is first resolved into a Vapoor, and then condensed again by Cold.

DISTILLA'TIONS [in *Natural Philosophy*] are waterish Vapours drawn by the Sun into the Air, which fall down to the Earth again when the Sun is set.

DISTINCT [*distinctus*, L.] different, separate one from another; also clear, plain. *F.*

DISTINCT *Base* [in *Opticks*] is that precise Distance from the Pole of a Convex-Glass, in which Objects beheld through it appear *distinct*, and well defined, and is the same as *Focus.*

DISTINC TION, is an assigning or putting a Difference between one Thing and another; also the Difference itself. *F.* of *L.*

DISTINCT'IVE, making a Distinction. *L.*

DISTINCT'LY, separately, clearly.

DISTINCT'NESS, the being distinct, or clear.

DISTIN'GUED, distinguished. *Chauc.*

To DISTIN'GUISH [*distinguer*, F. of *distinguere*, L.] to discern between; to put a Difference between.

To DISTINGUISH *himself*, to raise himself above the common Level, by Prudence, Valour, Wit, *&c.*

DISTIN'GUISHABLE, which may be distinguished.

DISTIN'GUISHABLY, in such a manner as to be distinguished from others.

DISTIN'GUISHABLENESS, Distinction, Difference.

To DISTORT' [*detorquer*, F. *distorquere*, L.] to wrest aside, to pull awry, to make crooked.

DISTORT'EDLY, crookedly.

DISTORT'EDNESS, Crookedness.

DISTOR'TION } a wresting or wring-
DISTOR'SION } ing awry. *L.*

DISTOR'TION [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of an animal Body are ill placed, or ill figured.

To DISTOURBIN, to disturb. *Chauc.*

To DISTRACT' [*distraire*, F. *distrahere*, L.] properly to draw or pull asunder; to perplex, interrupt, or trouble; also to make one distracted or mad.

DISTRACT'EDLY, madly.

DISTRACT'EDNESS, Madness.

DISTRAC'TION, Distractedness, Frenzy, Madness, Perplexity. *F.* of *L.*

To DISTRAIN' [*distraindre*, F. of *distringere*, L.] to seize upon a Person's Goods for Rent, Parish-Dues, &c. &c.

DISTRAUGHT', strained, distorted; distracted or confused. *Spenc.*

To DISTREIN, to constrain. *O.*

DISTRESS' [*Distrezza*, Ital. of *dis*, twice, and *stringere*, L. to bind, *q. d.* a being doubly bound] the Act of Distraining; also a great Strait, Adversity, or pressing Calamity.

DISTRESS [in *Law*] is a Compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty denied.

DISTRES'SED, brought into Distress, reduced to Extremity or Misery.

DISTRES'SEDLY, miserably.

DISTRES'SEDNESS, Miserableness.

DISTREYTE, Distress. *Chauc.*

To DISTRIB'UTE [*destribuer*, F. *distribuere*, L.] to divide or share, to dispose or set in order.

DISTRIBU'TION, a dividing or sharing amongst many. *F.* of *L.*

DISTRIBU'TION [in *Logick*] is a resolving the Whole into Parts.

DISTRIBU'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is an applying to every thing it's peculiar Property.

DISTRIBU'TION [of the *Chyle*] is when, after a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it soaks into the little Teats in the Intestines, and passing through the *Lacteal* Veins, and it's proper Channel along the Side of the *Thorax*, at last it falls into the *Subclavian* Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood, and receive it's Colour.

DISTRIB'UTIVE, which serves to distribute. *F.*

DISTRIB'UTIVE *Justice*, that Justice which is administered by a Judge, Arbitrator, or Umpire, who, in executing his Office, may be said to give every Man his own.

DISTRIBUTIVE *Noun* [in *Grammar*] is a Noun which betokens reducing into several Orders or Distinctions.

DIS'TRICT [in *Law*] the Circuit within which a Man may be forced to make his Appearance.

DISTRICT [*districtus*, L.] a particular Territory, the Bounds or Extent of a Jurisdiction.

DISTRICTIO'NES, Distresses or Goods seized and kept till Payment and full Satisfaction be made. *Q. L.*

DISTRIN'GAS, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, or any other Officer, commanding him to distrain one for a Debt to the King, or for his Appearance at a Day.

DISTROUB'LETH, disturbeth. *Chauc.*

DISTRUST' [of *dis* Negative, and *Trust*] Jealousy, Suspicion.

To DISTRUST' [mistrauen, *Teut.*] to suspect, to be jealous of.

DISTRUST'FUL, suspicious.

DISTRUST'FULLY, suspiciously.

DISTRUST'FULNESS, Suspiciousness.

To DISTURB' [*disturbare*, L.] to interrupt, to hinder or let; to cross, trouble or vex.

DISTURB'ANCE, Disorder, Trouble.

DISTURB'EDLY, interruptedly.

DISTURB'EDNESS, Disorderliness, Interruption.

To DISTUR'NE, to turn away. *O.*

DISU'NION [of *dis* Negative, and *Unio*, L.] Division, Disagreement.

To DISUNI'TE [of *dis* Negative, and *unire*, L.] to divide or set at Variance; to disjoin or separate.

DISU'SAGE } [of *dis* and *Usage*, F. and
DISUSE' } *Usus*, L.] a being out of Use.

To DISU'SE, to forbear the Use of; to break one's self of a Use or Custom.

DI'SWARE, not aware. *Chauc.*

DISYL'LABLE [*dissyllabus*, L.] a Word consisting of two Syllables.

A DITCH [Dyce, *Sax*, Dike, *Dan.* Dijk, *L. S.*] a Trench about a Field, &c.

To DITCH [dician, *Sax.* diger, *Dan.*] to dig a Trench about a Field, &c. also to cleanse a Ditch, &c.

DITHYRAM'BUS [Διθύραμβος, Gr.] an Hymn antiently sung in Honour of *Bacchus*.

DITHYRAM'BICK, belonging to a *Dithyrambus*.

DI'TION [*Ditio*, L.] Dominion.

DITO'NE [Δίτονος, Gr.] a double Tone in Musick, or the greater Third.

DIT'TANDER, an Herb, otherwise called Pepper-wort. *Lepidium*, L.

DIT'TO, the aforesaid, or the same. *Ital.*

DITTOL'OGY [Διττολογία, Gr.] a double Reading, as in several Scriptural Texts.

DIT'TY [of *Dictum*, L. a Saying] a Song that has the Words set to Musick.

DIVAGA'TION, a going astray. *L.*

DIVAN', a great Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

DIVAPORA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the driving out of Vapours by Fire.

DIVAR'ICATED [*divaricatus*, L.] spread wide from another, straddling.

DIVARICA'TION, a striding wide, a setting asunder; winding and turning. *L.*

To DIVE [dippan, *Sax.* tauchen, *Teut.*] to duck or go under Water; also to enquire narrowly into a Matter.

DI'VER, one who dives; also a Bird called a Didapper.

To DIVER'BERATE [*diverberare*, L.] to strike or beat through.

DIVERBERA'TION, a striking or beating through.

DIVER'GENT [*divergens*, L.] going farther and farther asunder; thus, any two Lines forming an Angle, if they be continued, will

will be *divergent*, i. e. will go farther and farther asunder.

DIVER'GENT *Rays* [*Opticks*] are such arising from a Point of a visible Object as are dispersed, and continually depart one from another.

DI'VERS [*diversus*, L.] sundry, several, many. *F.*

DI'VERSE [*diversus*, L.] various, different, contrary, unlike in Circumstances.

To DIVER'SIFY [*diversifier*, F. of *diversus*, and *fio*, or *facio*, L.] to make divers, or different, to vary.

DIVERSIL'OQUENT [*diversiloquus*, L.] speaking diversly or differently.

DIVER'SION, a Recreation, a Pastime; a turning aside from an Affair. *F.*

DIVER'SITH, diversifieth. *Chauc.*

DIVER'SITY [*diversité*, F. *diversitas*, L.] Variety, being different, Unlikeness.

DI'VERSLY, variously.

To DIVERT' [*divertir*, F. of *divertere*, L.] to lead or turn aside, to take off; to misapply or imbezzle; also to delight or make chearful.

DIVERT'ING, pleasant, agreeable.

DIVERT'INGLY, pleasantly.

DIVERT'INGNESS, Pleasantness.

To DIVERT'ISE, to afford Divertisement, to recreate.

DIVERT'ISEMENT [*Divertissement*, F.] Diversion, Recreation, Sport, Pastime.

DI'VES [*i. e.* Rich] a Title usually applied to the rich Man in the Gospel.

To DIVEST' [of *di* and *vestire*, L.] to strip or deprive of.

To DIVI'DE [*diviser*, F. *dividere*, L.] to part or put asunder, to set at Variance, to distribute.

DIV'IDEND [*Dividende*, F. *Dividendum*, L.] in *Arithmetick* a Number given to be divided.

DIVIDEND [in *Trade*] is an equal Share of the Profits of a Joint-Stock.

DIVIDEND [in an *University*] is a Share of the annual Salary, equally divided among the Fellows of a College.

DIVIDENDS [in the *Exchequer*] seem to be one Part of an Indenture.

DIVI'DERS, a Pair of Mathematical Compasses.

DIVID UALS [in *Arithmetick*] Numbers in the Rule of *Division*, being Parts of the *Dividend*, distinguished by Points, *&c.*

DIVINA'TION, divining, presaging, or foretelling Things to come. *F.* of *L.*

DIVI'NE [*Divinus*, L.] belonging to God, heavenly. *F.*

A DIVINE, a Clergyman.

To DIVINE [*divinare*, L.] to foretel, to guess, to soothsay.

DIVINE LY, in a heavenly Manner.

A DIVIN'ER [*Divinator*, L.] a Conjurer, a Soothsayer.

DIVINIS'TRE, a Divine or Doctor of Divinity. *Chauc.*

DIVIN'ITY [*Divinité*, F. of *Divinitas*, L.] the Divine Nature, the Godhead; also that Science which has for it's Object God and his Revelation.

DIVI'SA, a Devise of Goods by one's last Will; also the Will itself. *O. L.*

DIVI'SI [in *Musick books*] signifies divided into two Parts. *Ital.*

DIVISIBIL'ITY [*divisibilité*, F.] a being divisible, or capable of being divided into several Parts.

DIVIS'IBLE [*divisibilis*, L.] that may be divided. *F.*

DIVISIBIL'ITY, } the being capable of
DIVIS'IBLENESS, } being divided.

A DIVI'SION, a severing of any Thing into it's Parts; also Variance, Discord. *L.*

DIVISION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule to know how often one Number is contained in another, or to divide a Number into what Parts you please.

DIVISION [in *Algebra*] is the reducing the Dividend or Divisor to the Form of a Fraction, which Fraction is the Quotient.

DIVISION [in *Geometry*] is the changing the Species of a Quantity; as a Surface divided by a Line gives a Line, *&c.*

DIVISION [in *Musick*] is the dividing a Tone into many small Notes; as *Quavers*, *Semi-quavers*, *&c.*

DIVISION [*Logical*] is an Oration explaining a Thing Part by Part.

DIVISION [*Physical*] is a Separation of the Parts of Quantity, when one continued Body is separated into many Parts.

DIVISION [in *Military Discipline*] is a Body of Men, led up by a particular Officer.

DIVISION [in *Printing*] is a small Line betwixt, and joining two Words, as Man hood.

DIVI SOR [in *Arithmetick*] the Number by which the Dividend is to be divided. *L.*

DIVORCE' [*Divortium*, of *diverto*, L.] a Dissolution of Marriage, or a Separation of a Man and Wife. *L.*

A Bill of DIVORCE, a Writing which a Woman, divorced under the Levitical Law, was to receive of her Husband.

DIVORCE'MENT, the Act of divorcing, or State of a Person divorced.

DIVOT'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a grave, serious Manner or Way of playing or singing, proper to inspire Devotion. *Ital.*

DIURE'SIS [of Διὰ and Οὕρησις, of οὖρον, Gr. Urine] a Separation of the Urine by the Reins, or a voiding it through the Bladder, *&c.*

DIURET'ICAL } [*Diureticus*, L. Διου-
DIURET'ICK } ρητικὸς, Gr.] which provokes Urine.

DIURET'ICKS [*Diuretiques*, F. *Diuretica*, L. Διουρητικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which by parting, dissolving, and fusing the Blood, do precipitate the *Serum* by the Reins into the Bladder.

DIUR'NAL [*diurne*, F. *diurnus*, L.] belonging to the Day, daily.

DIURNAL [in *Astrology*] those Planets are so called, which contain more active than passive Qualities.

DIURNAL *Arch*, is the Arch or Number of Degrees described by the Sun, Moon, or Stars, between rising and setting.

DIURNAL *Motion of a Planet*, is so many Degrees, Minutes, &c. as any Planet moves in the Space of Twenty-four Hours.

DIURNAL *Motion of the Earth*, is the Motion whereby it turns about it's own Axis, which causes the interchangeable Succession of Day and Night.

A DIURNAL [*Diurnum*, L.] a Book for writing down Things done every Day; a Journal, a Day-book. *F.*

DIUTUR'NITY [*Diuturnitas*, L.] Lastingness, or long Continuance.

To DIVULGE' [*divulguer*, F. *divulgare*, L.] to publish or spread abroad.

DIVUL'SION, a pulling away or asunder. *L.*

To DIZE, to put Tow on a Distaff. *C.*

DIZ'END, dressed. *C.*

A DIZ'ZARD [of ᵹiʒi, *Sax.* a Fool] a silly or sottish Fellow.

DIZ'ZINESS, Giddiness, or Swimming of the Head.

DIZ'ZY, giddy.

D LA-SOL-RE, the fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries of the *Gamut*.

D L S [among *Confectioners*] signifies double refined Loaf-Sugar.

DOBU'NI, the Name of an ancient People of *England*, who inhabited the Counties now called *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

DO'CIBLE } [*docile*, F. *docibilis* and *docilis*, L.] teachable, apt to learn.
DO'CILE }

DO'CIBLENESS, the being apt to learn.

DOCIL'ITY [*Docilité*, F. of *Docilitas*, L.] Teachableness, Tractableness.

To DO'CILIZE, to make tractable.

DOCK [ᵹocca, *Sax.*] a Plant. *Lapathum*, L. Also a Tail of an Horse.

DOCK [among *Hunters*] the fleshy Part of a Boar's Chine, between the Middle and the Buttock.

DOCK [some derive it from δοχεῖν from δέχομαι, Gr. to receive, *q. d.* a Reception for Ships; others of Dupken, *Belg.* to lie hid] a Place for Shipping, either dry or wet.

A *Dry* DOCK, is a Pit, great Pond, or Creek, by the Side of an Harbour, where the Water is kept out by great Flood Gates, till the Ship is built or repaired; but are opened to let in Water to float or launch her.

A *Wet* DOCK, is a Place in the Owze, out of the Way of the Tide, where a Ship may be haled in, and so dock herself, or sink herself a Place to lie in.

To DOCK *a Horse*, to cut off his Tail.

To DOCK *herself*, a Ship is said to do so, when, being brought on Owzy Ground, she makes a Place to lie in.

DOCK-*Cresses*, an Herb. *Lampsana*, L.

DOCK'ED, as *strong docked*, i. e. which has strong Reins and Sinews.

DOCK'ET, a Bill with Direction tied to Goods, and directed to the Person and Place they are to be sent to.

DOCKET [*Law Term*] a small Piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Heads of a large Writing; also a Subscription at the Foot of Letters Patent, by the Clerk of the Dockets.

DOC'TOR [*Docteur*, F.] a Teacher; one who has taken the highest Degree in any Art or Science at an University. *L.*

DOC'TORAL, of or belonging to a Doctor. *L.*

A DOC'TORATE [*Doctorat*, F.] a Doctorship.

DOC'TORS [among *Gamesters*] false or loaded Dice.

DOCTORS *Commons*, a College in *London*, for the Professors of the Civil Law, first founded by Dr *Harvey*, Dean of the Arches.

DOC'TRESS, a She-Doctor.

DOC'TRINAL [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a Point of Doctrine, instructive.

DOC'TRINE [*Doctrina*, L.] Learning, Knowledge, Maxims, Tenets. *F.*

DOC'UMENT [*Documentum*, L.] a Lesson of Instruction, Admonition, Warning. *F.*

To DOC'UMENTIZE, to instruct or teach; also to admonish.

DOD'DED, unhorned; also lopped as a Tree. *O.*

DOD'DER, a Weed which winds itself about other Herbs. *Cuscuta*, L.

DODECADAC'TYLUM [among *Anatomists*] the first of the small Guts.

DODECAE'DRON [Δωδεκάεδρον, Gr.] a Geometrical Solid, bounded by twelve equal and equilateral *Pentagons*. It is one of the Platonick or regular Bodies.

DODE'CAGON [of δώδεκα and γωνία, Gr.] a regular Polygon, consisting of twelve equal Sides, and twelve Angles.

DODE'CAGON [in *Fortification*] a Place with twelve Bastions.

DODECAPHAR'MACUM [of δώδεκα twelve, and φάρμακον an Ingredient, *Gr.*] a Composition consisting of twelve Ingredients.

DODECATE'MORY [of δώδεκα and μοῖρα, *Gr.* a Division] the twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

To DODGE [perhaps of a *Dog*, because he runs this Way and that in Hunting; or of

of doddycke, *Belg.* wavering] to run from one Place to another, to prevaricate, to play shifting Tricks.

DOD'KIN [Duytkin, *Belg.* of kin diminutive, and duyt a small Coin] a small Piece of Coin about the Value of a Farthing.

DOD'MAN, a Shell-Snail. *C.*

DO DO, the Monk Swan of *St Maurice*'s Island; a Bird having a great Head, covered with a Skin resembling a Monk's Cowl.

DOD'RED *Wheat*, red Wheat without Beards. *C.*

DOE [da, *Sax.*] a Female Deer, Rabbet, *&c.*

DO'EG [דואג *H. i. e.* Careful] the chief Herdsman to King *Saul.*

DOEN, done, made, or to make. *Spenc.*

To DOFF *and don one's Cloaths*, contracted of *do off and do on*; to put off and on. *West Country.*

A DOG [doc, *Sax.* dogge, *Belg.* dock, *Teut.*] a Quadrupede well known; also an Andiron.

DOG DAYS, certain Days in *July* and *August*, commonly from the 24th of the first to the 28th of the latter, so called from the Star *Canis* or Dog-Star, which then rises and sets with the Sun, and greatly increases the Heat.

He who has a mind to beat a Dog, will easily find a Stick.

This Proverb is generally apply'd to such Persons, who, out of Prejudice or ill Design, seek Occasion of Blame and Scandal against other Persons, and aggrandize the most pardonable Infirmities into flagrant Crimes: It seems to be borrowed of the Latin, *Qui vult cædere canem, facile invenit fustem.*

To DOG *one, i. e.* to follow one close at the Heels, in order to know where he is going.

DOGE, the Chief Magistrate of either *Venice* or *Genoa.*

DOG-*Draw* [*Law Term*] is when a Man is found *drawing* after a Deer by the Scent of a Hound which he leads in his Hand.

DOG'GED, sullen, surly, crabbed.

DOG'GEDLY, sullenly.

DOG'GEDNESS, Sullenness.

DOG'GISH, snarling, crabbed.

DOG'GISHNESS, Crabbedness.

DOG'GER, a Ship of about eighty Tons Burden, with a Well in the Middle to bring Fish alive to Shore.

DOG'GER-*Fish*, Fish brought in such Vessels.

DOG'GREL *Rhyme*, pitiful Poetry, paltry Verses, a kind of Metre fittest for Burlesque Poetry.

DOG'MA [*Dogme*, F. of δόγμα, Gr.] a Decree, Maxim, Tenet, a received Opinion. *L.*

DOGMAT'ICAL } [*Dogmatique*, F. *Dogmaticus*, L. of δογματικὸς, Gr.] positive, wedded to, or imposing his own Opinion; also prudent.
DOGMAT'ICK }

DOGMAT'ICK *Philosophy*, is a Philosophy, which, being grounded upon sound Principles, asserts a Thing positively, and is opposed to *Sceptick.*

DOGMAT'ICALLY, positively.

DOGMAT'ICALNESS, Positiveness.

DOG'MATIST [δογματιστὴς, Gr.] one who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own Opinions; also one who is the Author of any new Sect or Opinion.

To DOG'MATIZE [*dogmatiser*, F. of δογματίζειν, Gr.] to speak peremptorily or positively; to give Instructions or Precepts; to teach new Opinions.

DOGS-*Bane*, -*Grass*, -*Tooth*, -*Mercury*, several sorts of Herbs.

DOGS-*Stone*, a Plant, a kind of Satyrion. *Cynosorchis*, L.

DOI [in *Musick Books*] signifies Two, as *Doi Canti*, two Songs. *Ital.*

DOIT } [duyt, and kin, Du.]
DOIT'KIN } a small Coin in *Holland*, in Value less than one Farthing.

DOKE, a deep Ditch or Furrow. *C.*

DOL'CE [in *Musick-Books*] signifies soft and sweet. *Ital.*

Con DOL'CE *Maniera*, signifies to play or sing in a soft, sweet, pleasant, and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*

DOLCEMEN'TE, the same as *Dolce*, Ital.

DOLE [of *dolere*, L.] Sorrow, Moan. *Sp.*

DOLE [dal, *Sax.*] a Part or Pittance, a Distribution, a Gift of a Nobleman to the People.

To DOLE' or DEAL [dælan, *Sax.* deelen, *L. S.*] to distribute.

DOLES } Slips of Pasture left between
DOOLS } Furrows of plowed Lands.

DOLE *Fish*, Fish which the Fishermen in the North Seas usually receive for their Allowance.

DOLE-*Meadow*, one wherein divers Persons have a Share.

DOLE'FUL [*dolorosus*, L.] sad, mournful, woeful.

DOLE'FULLY, mournfully.

DOLE'FULNESS, Mournfulness.

DOLG'BOTE [dalgbot, *Sax.*] a Recompence for a Wound or Scar.

DOL'LAR [Thaler, *Teut.*] a *Dutch* Coin, worth about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* the *Zeland* Dollar 3 *s.* the Specie Dollar 5 *s.* the *Riga* Dollar 4 *s.* 8 *d.*

DOL'LING, Warning. *O.*

DOL'OROUS [of *dolorosus*, L.] grievous, painful, sad.

DOL'OUR [*Dolor*, L.] Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Anguish.

DOL'PHIN [*Dauphin*, F. *Delphinus*, L.] Δελφὶν, Gr.] a Sea-Fish; also a Northern Constellation.

DOL-

DOL'PHIN } a Title of the *French*
DAU'PHIN } King's eldeſt Son, whoſe Coat of Arms is ſet out with Dolphins and *Flower-de-Lis's*.

DOLPHINS [in *Gunnery*] Handles made in that Form to Pieces of Ordnance.

DOLPHINS [with *Gardeners*] ſmall black Inſects that infeſt Beans, *&c.*

A DOLT [Doll, *Belg.* ſtupid] a meer ſilly Sot or Block-head.

DOLT'ISHLY, ſtupidly.

DOLT'ISHNESS, Stupidity.

DOLT'ISH, dull, ſottiſh, ſtupid.

DOLVIN, dug, buried. *O.*

DO'LY or DOO'LY, mourning, ſad. *O.*

DO'MABLE [*domabilis*, L.] tameable, that may be tamed.

DOMA'TION } a Taming. *L.*
DOMA'TURE }

DOM'BOC [bomboc, *S.*] a Statute-Book belonging to the *Engliſh Saxons*, in which the Laws of their preceding Kings were contain'd.

DOME [*Domus*, L.] a vaulted Roof, a Tower of a Church, a Cupola. *F.*

DOME, Judgment. *Chauc.*

DOME [among *Chymiſts*] an arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace.

DOMES-MAN } a Judge appointed to
DOOMS-MAN } hear and determine Law-Suits; alſo a Prieſt or Confeſſor who hears Confeſſions.

DOMESTIC'ITY [*Domeſticité*, F.] the being a Servant.

DOMES'TICK [*Domeſtique*, F. of *Domeſticus*, L.] belonging to a Houſhold, or one's *own* Country in Oppoſition to *Foreign*.

DO'MICIL [*Domicile*, F. *Domicilium*, L.] a Dwelling-houſe, Habitation, or Abode.

DOMIGE'RIUM [*Old Law*] Damage, Danger.

DOMINA'TION, Dominion, Empire, Sovereignty. *F.* of *L.*

DOMINA'TIONS, one of the nine Orders of Angels. *L.*

DOM'INATIVE, belonging to Rule or Government.

To DOMINEE'R [*dominer*, F. of *dominari*, L.] to bear Rule or Authority; alſo to vapour over others.

DOM'INI [*i. e.* of the Lord] as *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord.

DOMIN'ICA [*i. e. Dies*] the Lord's Day or *Sunday*.

DOMIN'ICAL *Letter*, one of the firſt ſeven Letters of the Alphabet, wherewith the *Sundays* are mark'd throughout the Year in the Almanack: It changes every Year; and after the Term of 28 Years the Letters are uſed again.

DOMIN'ICANS, an Order of Friars, founded 1206, by *Dominick* a *Spaniard*

DOMIN'ICUM, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *O. R.*

DOMIN'ICUM *Demain* or *Demeſne*, are Lands not rented to Tenants, but held in Demeſne, or in the Lord's own Uſe and Occupation. *L. T.*

DOMI NICUM *Antiquum Regis*, the King's antient *Demeſne*; or royal Manours not diſpoſed of to Barons or Knights, to be held by any Feudatory or Military Service, but reſerved to the Crown. *L.*

DOMIN'ION [*Dominium*, L.] Government, Authority, Rule, Juriſdiction, the Extent of a Kingdom or State.

DOM'INO, a ſort of Hood worn by the Canons of a Cathedral Church; alſo a mourning Veil for Women.

DOMITEL'LUS, a Title anciently given to the *French* King's Natural Sons.

DOM'MEROR, a Madman. *Cant.*

DO'MO *reparando*, a Writ lying againſt one whoſe Houſe, going to decay, may endanger his Neighbour's by falling. *F.*

DO'MUS *Conſervorum*, the ancient Name of the Houſe where the Rolls are kept in *Chancery-Lane*. L.

DON, Lord or Maſter. *Span.*

DO NARY [*Donarium*, L.] a Thing which is given to a ſacred or holy Uſe.

DONA'TION, a Grant, a Deed of Gift. *F.* of *L.*

DO'NATISTS, a Sect of Hereticks, ſo called from *Donatus* Biſhop of *Carthage*, *A. C.* 258: they were of two ſorts: the more rigid called *Circumcellians*, and the more moderate *Rogatiſts*; they all held, that the true Church was in *Africa* only; that the Son in the Trinity was leſs than the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt leſs than the Son.

A DO'NATIVE [*Donativum*, L.] a Largeſs or Benevolence beſtowed upon the Soldiers by the *Roman* Emperors: it is now uſed for a Dole, Gift or Preſent, made by a Prince or Nobleman.

A DO NATIVE [in *Law*] is a Benefice given to a Clerk, by the Patron, without Preſentation to the Biſhop, or Inſtitution, or Induction by his Order.

DO'NATIVE [*Donativus*, L.] which is able or apt to give.

DON'CASTER [Doncearten, of the River Don and Cearten, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Yorkſhire* 123 Miles N. W. from *London*.

DONDONNER, the Afternooning. *Yorkſh.*

DON DON, a fat old Woman. *Dondone*, F.

DONEE' [*Law Term*] is he to whom Lands and Tenements are given.

DON'ET [Donod, *C. Br.* of *Ælius Donatus*, a Grammarian] a Grammar.

DONE-*Hours*, Canonical Hours. *O.*

DON'GEON } [in *Fortification*] is gene-
DON'JON } rally taken for a large Tower or Redoubt of a Fortreſs, where the Garriſon may retreat in Caſe of Neceſſity, and capitulate with greater Advantage. *F.*

DONIF'EROUS [of *Donum* and *Ferre*, L.] bringing Gifts.

DON-

DON'MOW } a Priory in *Essex*, where
DUN'MOW } there was a Custom, that any Person who had been married a Year and a Day, upon taking Oath before the Prior and Convent, that he had not repented of it in that Time, was intitled to a Gammon and Flitch of Bacon; which being delivered unto him, he was conducted out of Town with great Solemnity.

A DON'NAT [*i. e.* a Do-nought] a good for-nothing, or idle Person. *Yorksh.*

DO'NOUR [*Donateur*, F. of *Donator*, L.] a Giver, a Benefactor.

DO'NOUR [in *Law*] one who gives Lands, *&c.* to another.

DOOL [of *Dolor*, L.] Dolour, Pain, Grief. *Spenc.*

DOOM } [Dome, *Sax.* Don, *Dan.*]
DOME } Judgment, Sentence.

DOOMS-*Day* [Dommeda, *Dan.*] the Day of general Judgment in a future State.

DOOMS-*Day-Book* } [Dom-boc, *Sax.* a
DOMES-*Day-Book* } Tax-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 Dom-boc, *i. e.* the Judicial or Judgment-Book. *William the Conqueror*, in the Year 1085, and 20th of his Reign, following the Precedent of King *Alfred*, had also a general Survey, which was called by the Name of *Dooms-Day-Book*, which is the same with Dom-boc, or *Doom-Book*, i. e. a Register from which Sentence and Judgment might be given in the Tenure of Estates. It is now preserved in the Exchequer, in two Volumes, fair and legible.

DOOMS-*Man*, an Arbitrator, a Judge.

A DOOR [Dora, *Sax.* Dure, *Goth.* Dore, *Dan.* Dore, *L. S.*] the Entrance into a House.

DOR, the Drone Bee; also a Term used in *Westminster* School for Leave to sleep a while.

DOR'CAS [Δορκὰς, Gr. a Roebuck] a proper Name of Women.

DOR'CHESTER [of Dwr, *C. Br.* Water, and Ceaster, *Sax.* i. e. a Town where is much Water, which *Leland* calls Ὑδροπόλις, Gr.] the County Town in *Dorsetshire*, 100 Miles S. W. from *London*; also another in *Oxfordshire*.

DOREE' a Sea-Fish, called also St *Peter*'s Fish. *Fr.*

DO'RES, Insects called Black-clocks.

DORI'AS's *Wound Wort*, an Herb so named from one Captain *Dorias*.

DOR'ICK *Dialect*, one of the five Dialects of the *Greek* Tongue, used by the *Dorians*.

DOR'ICK *Mood* [in *Musick*] a kind of grave and solid Musick, consisting of slow Spondaick Time.

DORICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, which took it's Name from the *Dorians*; it's Columns are simple without Pilasters.

DO'RING or DA'RING. See *Clap-Net and Looking-Glass*.

DOR'MANT [*Dormant*, F. of *Dormiens*, L.] a sleeping.

DORMANT [in *Heraldry*] signifies a Beast in an Escutcheon, lying in a sleeping Posture.

DORMANT *Tree*, a great Beam which lies a-cross an House, a Sumner.

DORMANT *Writing*, a Deed which has a Blank to put in the Name of a Person.

To lie DORMANT, not to be used.

DOR'MAUNT, standing or lying, always ready, never removed. *Chauc.*

DOR'MER *Window*, a Window made in the Roof of a House.

DOR'MITORY [*Dormitorium*, L.] a Sleeping-place or Bed-chamber, especially in a Monastery, *&c.*

DOR'MOUSE [q. d. *Mus dormiens*, L.] a sleeping Mouse, a Field-Mouse that sleeps all the Winter.

DOR'NIX, a sort of Stuff.

DOR'OTHY [Δωρόθεα, Gr. *i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Women.

DORP [Dorp, *L. S.*] a Country Town or Village.

DORR, a Door. *Chauc.*

DORR, a kind of Beetle living on Trees.

DOR'SER } [*Dossier*, F. of *Dorsum*, L.
DOS'SER } Back] a Pannier or great Basket, to carry Things on Horse-back.

DOR'SETSHIRE [from the *C Br.* Durotriges, and this from Dwr, Water, and Trig, an Inhabitant, *q. d.* a People on the Sea-Coast] a County in *England*.

DOR'SAL [among *Physicians*] is applied to those Distempers, whose Seat is supposed to be in the Back.

DOR'SI *Longissimus* [in *Anatomy*] a great Muscle inserted into the transverse Processes of the Vertebræ of the Loins. *L.*

DORSIF'EROUS *Plants* } [of *Dorsum*
DORSIP'AROUS } and *fero*, to bear on the Back, and *dorsiparus*, of *Dorsum* and *parere*, to bring forth on the Back] are such Plants as are of a capillary kind, without Stalks, and do bear their Seeds on the backside of their Leaves.

DOR'TER } [*Dormitorium*, L.] the
DOR'TOIR } common Room where all
DOR'TURE } the Friars of one Convent sleep at Nights.

DOSE [Δόσις, Gr.] is the Quantity of Physick which a Physician appoints his Patient to take at once. *F.*

DO'SEL } a rich Canopy under which
DOR'SEL } Princes sit; also a Curtain of a Chair of State.

DO'SENS } a sort of Cloths made in *De-*
DO'ZENS } *vonshire*.

DOSEPE'RIS [*Les Douze Pairs*, F.] the twelve Peers of *France* *Chauc.*

DOSOL'OGY [of Δόσις and λογία, Gr.] a Discourse concerning the Quantity or Dose of Herbs or Drugs which ought to be taken at a Time.

DOS'IL, a sort of Tent for Wounds.

A DOSOM *Beast*, content with nothing; also thriving. *Chesh.*

DOS'SALE } [*dorsuale*, L.] Hangings of
DOR'SALE } Tapestry, or Curtains of a Choir.

DOS'SER [*dorsarius*, L.] a Dorser, a Crate or Basket carried on the Back.

DO'TAGE [of *dote* and *Age*] Doting, Dulness, Stupidness

DO'TAL [*dotalis*, L.] belonging to a Dowry or Portion.

DO'TANCE, Fear, Reverence, Respect. *C.*

A DO'TARD, a doting Fellow.

To DOTE [Doten, *Du.*] to grow dull, senseless, or stupid.

A DOTE, a Drone. *O.*

To DOTE *upon*, to be very fond of.

DO'TE *assignando* [in *Law*] is a Writ for the Escheator to assign a Dowry to the Widow of the King's Tenant, swearing in Chancery not to marry without the King's Leave; these are the King's Widows. *L.*

DO'TE *unde nihil habet* [in *Law*] is a Writ of Dower for a Widow of the Land sold by her Husband, whereof he was so seized, as that the Issue of them both might have inherited. *L.*

DO'TINGLY, fillily, fondly, childishly.

DO'TINGNESS, Fondness, Childishness.

DOTHIEN' [Δοθιὴν, Gr.] an hard Swelling or Push as big as a Pigeon's Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain, and proceeding from thick Blood.

DO'TING *Tree*, a Tree almost worn out with Age.

DOT'KIN } a small *Dutch* Coin, the
DOD'KIN } eighth Part of a Stiver.

DOT'TEREL, a silly Bird in *Lincolnshire*, imitating the Fowler till he be caught.

DOU'BELER } a great Dish or Platter.
DOU'BLER } *C.*

DOUBLE [*duplex*, L.] two-fold, twice as much, or twice the Value; also deceitful, dissembling. *F.*

DOUBLE *Flower*, a beautiful, large, flat, Pear.

DOUBLE *Plea* [in *Law*] is that wherein the Defendant alledges two several Matters in Bar of the Action, either whereof is sufficient to effect his Desire in debarring the Plaintiff.

DOUBLE *Quarrel*, a Complaint made to the Archbishop of the Province against an inferior Ordinary, for delaying Justice in some Court Ecclesiastical.

DOUBLE *Vessel* [in *Chymistry*] is when the Neck of one Matress is put and well luted into the Neck of another.

To DOUBLE [*doubler*, F. of *duplicare*, L.] to make double, or fold up.

To DOUBLE [among *Hunters*] a Hare is said *to double*, when she winds about to deceive the Hunters.

DOUBLE *Horizontal Dial*, a Dial with a double Stile, one to shew the Hour on the outward Circle, and the other to shew the same in the *Stereographick Projection*, drawn on the same Plate.

DOUBLER. See *Doubeler.*

DOU'BLES, Folds.

DOUBLES [in *Law*] the Duplicates of Letters Patent.

DOUB'LET [*doubles*, F. *diubletto*, Ital.] an old-fashioned Garment for Men, much the same as a Waistcoat.

A DOUBLET [with *Lapidaries*] is a false Jewel or Stone, being two Pieces joined together.

DOUBLETS [at *Dice*] are Throws of the same sort; as two Fours, two Fives, *&c.*

DOUBLETS [among *Antiquaries*] two Medals of the same sort; also two Books, *&c.* of the same sort.

DOUB'LING *the Cape* [*Sea Phrase*] is to come up with it, pass by it, and so to leave it behind the Ship.

DOUB'LINGS [*Military Term*] is putting two Files of Soldiers into one.

DOUBLINGS [in *Heraldry*] are the Linings of Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

DOUBLINGS [*Hunting Term*] are the Windings and Turnings of a Hare to avoid the Dogs.

To DOUBT [*doubter*, F. of *dubitare*, L.] to be uncertain, not to know on which Side to determine in any Matter.

DOUBT'FUL, uncertain.

DOUBTFULLY, uncertainly.

DOUBTFULNESS, Uncertainty.

DOUBTINGLY, dubiously.

DOU'CET [probably of *Doucet*, sweetish, *F.*] a kind of Custard.

DOU'CETS } [*Hunting Term*] the
DOUL'CETS } Stones of a Deer or Stag.

DOUCHTRIN [Dochter, *L. S.* Daughter] *Chauc.*

A DOVE [Dofa, *Sax.* Duybe, *Belg.* taube, *Teut.*] a Female Pigeon.

DOVE-LIKE, harmless, innocent.

DOVER [Deofna, *Sax.* Dufyrrah, *C. Br.* a steep Place, from the steep Rocks not far from thence] a very famous Port in *Kent*, 67 Miles S. E. from *London.*

DOVE-TAIL *Joint*, a Joint so called by Carpenters and Joiners.

DOVE'TAILING [in *Architecture*] is the Way of fastening Boards or Timber together, by letting one Piece into another indentedly, with a Joint in the Form of a Dove-tail.

DOUGH [Dah, *Sax.* of Deagan, to knead or mix with Water, Deig, *Teut.* Deyg, *Dan.*] Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking.

DOUGHTY

DOUG'HTY [ᵹoh̄tiᵹ, *Sax.* valiant, or ᵹuᵹuh̄, Valour] ſtout, undaunted.

DOUN'DRINS, Afternoons Drinkings. *Derbyſhire.*

DOVYL'LET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing a Pig, call'd *au Pere douyllet.*

DOUS'ABEL [*Douce-et-belle*, F. *i. e.* ſweet and fair] a proper Name of Women.

DOUS'ET, a Sort of Apple.

DOUTANCE, Doubt. *Chauc.*

A DOUTER, an Extinguiſher for a Candle. *C.*

DOUTOUS, doubtful. *Chauc.*

DOUTREMERE [*d'outre mer*, F.] Sea faring, travelling beyond Sea. *O.*

DOUX [in *Muſick Books*] ſoft and ſweet, much the ſame as *Piana.* *Ital.*

To DOW, to give. *O.*

DOW'AGER [*Douairiére* of *Douaire*, F. a Dowry] a Widow who enjoys her Dower. This Title is moſt commonly given to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, and other Perſons of Honour.

A DOW'DY, a ſwarthy groſs Woman.

DOW'ER } [*Douaire*, F.] the Marriage-
DOW'RY } Portion brought by a Wife to her Huſband.

DOW'ER [in *Common Law*] that which a Wife hath with her Huſband after Marriage, or after her Huſband's Deceaſe.

DOW'GATE [*q. d.* Dourgate, *i. e.* the Water-gate, from ᵹwur, C. Br. Water, and *Gate*] a Port of the *Thames*, near the Bridge, *London.*

DOW'LAS, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

DOWLE, a Feather, or rather the ſingle Particles of the Down. *Shakeſp.*

DOWLY, melancholy, lonely. *C.*

DOWN [ᵹune, *Sax.*] downwards.

DOWN [ᵹun, Dan. ᵹuune, L. S. a Feather] the fineſt Feathers of Geeſe.

DOWN'GYV'D, turn'd or ty'd down. *Shakeſp.*

DOWN'INESS, the being downy.

DOWNS [of ᵹuno, *Sax.* an Hill; but probably from Δενὸς for Βενὸς, Gr. an Hill, *Dunes*, F.] hilly Plains, or Hills conſiſting of Sands, *&c.* Alſo the Sea lying near the Sands upon the Coaſt of *Kent*, where the *Britiſh* Navy rides.

DOWNY, full of, or of the Nature of Down.

DOW'RY [*Coſaubon* derives it from Δῶρον, Gr. a Gift] See *Dower.*

To DOWSE [ᵹouſen, L. S.] to give one a Slap of the Chaps.

DOWEREMERE, fair Weather. *Chauc.*

DOXO'LOGY [Δοξολογία, of δόξη, Glory, and λόγος a Word, *Gr.*] a Song or ſhort Hymn of Praiſe ſaid in Divine Service; as the *Gloria Patri*, *i. e.* Glory be to the Father, *&c.*

DOX'Y [perhaps of ᵹoxen, *Du.* to yield willingly] a She-Beggar, a Trull.

To DOZE [probably of ᵹuyſelen, *Belg.* to be vertiginous, or of ᵹpaf, *Sax.* a Blockhead, or of *Dote*, Engl.] to make or to grow dull, heavy, or ſleepy.

DOZ'EL } a Tent for a Wound, with-
DOS'SEL } out a Head.

A DOZ'EN [*Douzaine*, F.] Twelve.

DRAB [ᵹpabbe, *Sax.* coarſe, common, or the Refuſe of any Thing] a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

DRAB, a Cloth. See *Drap.*

DRAB [in a *Ship*] a ſmall Topſail.

DRACHM [with *Phyſicians*] is the eighth Part of an Ounce, and contains three Scruples, or ſixty Grains.

DRACHMA [δραχμὴ, Gr.] a Coin among the *Grecians*, in Value 7 *d.* 3 *qrs.* of our Money; alſo a Weight containing 2 Penny-Weights 6 9-24th Grains Troy.

DRAC'MON } [דרכמון *H.*] an *He-*
DAR'CON } *brew* Gold Goin, in Value 15 *s.*

DRA'CO *Regius*, a Standard borne by one of our antient Kings, having the Picture of a Dragon upon it. *L.*

DRACO's *Laws*, certain ſevere Laws made at *Athens* by *Draco*, from whence a ſevere Puniſhment for a ſlight Offence is termed *Draco's Laws.*

DRA'CO *Volans* [according to *Meteorologiſts*] is a Meteor appearing in the Form of a flying Dragon. *L.*

DRACUN'CULUS, a kind of Ulcer that eats even through a Nerve itſelf. *L.*

DRAD, to be feared. *Spenc.*

DRAFF [ᵹpabbe, *Sax.* or ᵹraf, *Belg.* Lees] Waſh for Hogs.

DRAFTY, irkſome, troubleſome. *O.*

DRAG, a Hook; alſo a Net.

A DRAG [with *Hunters*] a Fox's Tail.

A DRAG-NET, a Draw or Sweep-net.

Gum DRA'GANT [corrupt of *Tragacantha*, L.] a ſort of Gum.

DRAGS, Wood or Timber, ſo joined together, as, ſwimming upon the Water, they may bear a Burden or Load of Wares down the River; alſo whatſoever hangs over a Ship and hinders her ſailing.

To DRAG'GLE, to drag, draw, or trail in the Dirt.

DRA'GIUM, Drag, a coarſer Sort of Bread-Corn. *O. L.*

DRAG'MA [δράγμα, Gr.] a Handful, a Gripe.

DRAGMA [with *Apothecaries*, &c.] a Handful of Herbs.

DRAG'MIS [in *Pharmacy*] as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

DRAG'ON [*Dragon*, F. of *Draco*, L. Drache, *Teut.*] a ſort of Serpent; alſo a Conſtellation.

Flying DRAGON [with *Meteorologists*] is a fat, heterogeneous, earthy Meteor, in the Shape of a Flying Dragon.

DRAGON *Beams* [in *Architecture*] are two strong Braces which stand under a Breast-Summer, and meet in an Angle on the Shoulder of the King-piece.

DRAGON's *Blood*, [Drachen-Blut, *Teut.*] the Gum or Rosin of a Tree called *Arbor Draco*.

DRAGON's *Head* [in *Astronomy*] is a Node or Point in which the Orbit of the Moon intersects the Orbit of the Sun and the Ecliptick, as she ascends from the South to the North.

DRAGON's *Tail*, is a Point of the Ecliptick, opposite to the Dragon's Head, which the Moon cuts in descending from the North to the South.

DRAGON's *Head* [in *Heraldry*] is the tawny Colour in the Escutcheon of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGON's *Tail* [in *Heraldry*] is the murrey Colour of the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGOON } [of *Dragon*, so called
DRAGOO'NER } because at first they were as destructive to the Enemy as Dragons] a Soldier who fights sometimes on Horseback, and sometimes on Foot. *F.*

DRAIN, a Water-course or Sink.

DRAIN [in *Fortification*] is a Trench cut to clear a Moat or Ditch of Water.

To DRAIN [*trainer*. F, of *trahere*, L.] to draw off Waters by Furrows, Ditches, *&c.*

DRAIN'ABLE, which may be drained.

DRAKE [of *Draco*, L.] a Male Duck; also a sort of Gun.

DRAM } [δραχμὴ, Gr.] the Weight
DRACHM } of 60 Grains; among *Apothecaries*, 1-8th of an Ounce; in Averdupois Weight 1-16th.

DRA'MA [δρᾶμα, Gr.] a Play, either Comedy or Tragedy.

DRAMAT'ICK [*Dramatique*, F. δραματικὸς, Gr.] relating to Acts; especially those of a Stage-Play.

DRAMATICK *Poem*, a Composure intended to be acted on the Stage.

Active DRAMATIC *Poetry*, is when the Persons are every-where adorned and brought upon the Theatre to speak and act their own Part.

DRAMAT'ICALLY, like Stage-Plays.

DRAME, [Drom, L. S. Traum, *Teut.*] a Dream. *Chauc.*

DRA'NA, a Drain or Water-course. *O. L.*

DRAP } [*Drap*, F.] Cloth, Woollen-
DRAB } Cloth.

DRAP-DE-BERRY, a kind of Frieze or thick Cloth, first made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*. F.

DRAPE, a Farrow Cow, whose Milk is dried up. *N. C.*

DRAPE *Sheep*, bad or culled Sheep. *C.*

DRA'PER [*Drapier*, F.] a Seller of Cloth, Linen or Woollen.

DRA'PERY [*Draperie*, F.] the Cloth Trade.

DRAPERY in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] is the cloathing of human Figures.

DRAPETS, Linen Cloths. *Spenc.*

DRAS'TICK *Remedies* [of δραστικὸς, Gr. brisk] are such Remedies as work speedily and smartly.

DRAUGHT [drohr, *Sax.* Draght, *Belg.*] the Resemblance of a Thing drawn; the Copy of a Writing.

The DRAUGHT [drohze, *Sax.* the Excrements] a House-of-office, Necessary, or Bog-house.

DRAUGHT [in *Military Affairs*] is a Detachment of Soldiers.

DRAUGHT [in *Navigation*] is the Quantity of Water a Ship draws when afloat; or the Number of Feet under Water when laden.

DRAUGHT [in *Trade*] is an Allowance in weighing Commodities.

DRAUGHT [Drunck, L. S. and *Teut.*] a Portion, or what a Person, *&c.* drinks at once.

DRAUGHTS, a Game; also Harness for Drawing Horses.

DRAUGHT *Hooks*, large Iron Hooks, fixed on the Cheeks of a Cannon Carriage, two on each Side.

To DRAUL, to speak very slowly.

DRAUL'INGLY, speaking very slowly.

DRAUL'INGNESS, Slowness in Speech.

To DRAW [drazan, *Sax.* of *trahere*, L. trecken, L. S.] to pull, to pull out or along: to trace with a Pencil, *&c.*

DRAW [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said *to draw* so much Water, according to the Number of Feet she sinks into it.

DRAW'BACK [in *Commerce*] a Return of some Part of the Duties paid for Goods on Importation, or Exportation.

DRAW-*Bridge*, is a Bridge made after the manner of a Floor, to be drawn up or let down as Occasion serves, before the Gate of a Town or Castle.

DRAW *Gear*, any Furniture or Harness of Cart-Horses.

DRAW *Latches*, Night Thieves, called *Robert's Men*. S.

DRAW *Net*, for catching the larger sort of Fowl.

DRAW'ING [among *Painters*] is the Representation of the Form or Shape of Things with Pen or Pencil.

DRAWING [among *Hunters*] is beating the Bushes, *&c.* after a Fox.

DRAWING *Amiss* [*Hunting Term*] is when the Hounds hit the Scent of their Chace contrary, *i. e.* up the Wind instead of down.

DRAWING *in the Slot*, is when the Hounds, having touched the Scent, draw on 'till they hit on the same again.

DRAWING

DRAWING *Table*, a Table framed to hold Paper for Draughts in Fortification, *&c.*

To DRAWL *out one's Words*, to speak leisurely and lazily.

DRAY [*Traba*, L.] a sort of Cart used by Brewers; also a Squirrel's Nest.

A DRAZ'EL, a dirty Slut. *C.*

DREAD [ᴅᴩæᴅ, *Sax.*] great Fear.

DREADFUL, causing great Fear, terrible.

DREADFULLY, in a dreadful Manner.

DREAD'FULNESS, Terribleness.

DREAM [Dꝏm, L. S. Traum, Teut.] an acting of the Imagination in Sleep.

To DREAM [ᴅᴩomen, L. S. drommer, Dan.] an Action well known.

DREAM'ER [Dꝏmer, L. S.] one who dreams; a sluggish Person.

DREAMINGLY, sluggishly.

DREAM'INGNESS, Sluggishness.

DREAR, Sorrow. *Spenc.*

DREDES, Dread. *O.*

DREDG } Oats and Barley mingled to-
DREG } gether. *C.*

To DREDGE *Meat*, to scatter Flour on it while roasting.

A DREDG'ER, a Flour-Box.

DREDG'ERS, Fishers for Oysters.

DREE [spoken of a *Way*] long, tedious beyond Expectation. *N. C.*

DREER'IMENT, Sorrow, Heaviness. *O.*

DREE'RY [of ᴅᴩýᴩman, *Sax.* to make sorrowful] lamentable, sorrowful, dismal. *O.*

DREGS [Dꝏeck, L. S. and Teut. ᴅᴩeᴩten, *Sax.*] Filth, Dross.

DREINT, drenched, drowned. *O.*

DREIT-DREIT, a double Right, *i. e.* of Possession and Dominion. *F. L. T.*

DREN'AGE, the Tenure by which the *Drenches* held their Lands.

A DRENCH [Tranck, *Teut.*] a Physical Portion for a Horse.

To DRENCH [ᴅᴩencan, *Sax.* trencken, *Teut.*] to drink, to water, to give a Drench; also to bathe or soak.

DRENCH'ES } such Tenants as being
DREN'GES } at the Conquest put out of their Estates, were afterwards restored by King *William*, because they were not against him either in Person or by Councils.

DRENE, drowned. *Spenc.*

DRENIE, sorrowful. *O.*

DRER'EMENT, Sadness. *Spenc.*

DRER'INESS [of ᴅᴩýᴩman, *Sax.*] Sorrow. *Chauc.*

DRESHFOLD, a Threshold. *Chauc.*

DRESLIE, sorrowful. *O.*

To DRESS [*betrescher*, F. to adorn; or *dresser*, F. to direct or to shape; trikko, C. Br. to adorn or deck] to clothe; also to cook Meat.

To DRESSIN [*dresser*, F.] to prepare. *Chauc.*

To DRETCH, to dream, to tarry. *O.*

To DRETCHE [of ᴅᴩeccan, *Sax.*] to vex, or trouble. *Chauc.*

To DRIB'BLE, [probably of triefen, to fall by little Drops, *Teut.*] to slabber, or let one's Spittle fall out of the Mouth.

A *True* DRIBBLE, a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent. *C.*

DRIB'BLET, a small Portion. *O.* Still used for a small Sum of Money, of a larger Debt, paid at a Time.

DRIEN [of Aᴅᴩeoꝛan, *Sax.*] to endure, to suffer. *Chauc.*

DRIFT [Trieb, *Teut.*] the Impulse of the Mind, Aim, Purpose, Scope.

DRIFT [*Sea Term*] signifies any Thing that floats upon the Water; a Boat is said to go a-drift, when it hath no-body in it to row or steer it.

DRIFT-*Sail*, is a Sail only used under Water; it is veered out right a-Head upon the Sea in a Storm, to keep the Head of the Ship right upon the Sea, *&c.*

DRIFT-*Way* [of a *Ship*] is the same as *Lee-Way*.

DRIFT [of the *Forest*] is an exact Examination what Cattle are upon the Forest.

DRILL, a Tool for boring; also an overgrown Ape or Baboon.

To DRILL [ᴅᴩyllian, *Sax.*] to bore Holes with a Drill.

To DRILL *one on*, to draw on or entice, to protract Time.

DRI'LY, in a dry Manner, slily.

DRINESS, Slineſs.

DRINK [ᴅᴩinc, *Sax.*] any Liquor to be drank.

To DRINK [ᴅᴩincan, *Sax.* Drincken, L. S. and *Teut.*] to sup up Liquor.

DRINKILESS, without Drink. *Chauc.*

DRINK'HAM } a certain Quantity of
DRINKLEAN } Drink provided by Tenants for the Lord and his Steward: *Scot-Ale.*

DRIP [in *Architecture*] the most advanced Part of the Cornice; the Eaves.

To DRIP [Dꝏpper, Dan.] to drop slowly.

DRIP'PING, the Fat which drops from Meat while it is roasting.

DRIP'PING } [in *Falconry*] is when a
DROPPING } Hawk mutes directly downwards in several Drops.

To DRIVE [ᴅᴩyᴩan, *Sax.* Drꝏven, L. S. triben, *Teut.*] to put on, impel, or force; a Ship is said to *drive*, when an Anchor let fall will not hold her fast.

To DRIV'EL [triefen, *Teut.*] to let the Spittle fall on one's Chin.

A DRIV'ELER, a silly Fellow.

DRIVELINGLY, sillily.

A DRIVER, one who drives or eggs on.

To DRIZ'ZLE [trifeln, *Teut.*] to fall in small Drops like the Rain.

DRIZ'ZLY, full of small Drops.

DROF FEN [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

DROF'LAND } was antiently a Quit-
DRYF'LAND } Rent, or yearly Payment, made by some Tenants to the King or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle thro' the Manour to Fairs and Markets.

A DROIL [of Drevel, *Belg.*] a Drudge or Slave.

DROIT, Right, Justice, Equity. *F.*

A DROLL [*Drole*, F.] a merry Fellow, a boon Companion, a Buffoon; also a sort of Farce or mock Play.

To DROLL, to play the Droll, to be waggish, to joke or jest.

DROLL'ERY [*Drolerie*, F.] a merry and facetious way of speaking or writing, full of merry and waggish Wit.

DROM'EDARY [*Dromedaire*, F. of *Dromedarium*, L.] a sort of Camel, having two Bunches on the Back.

DRO'MO [Δρόμων, Gr.] a Caravel or swift Bark, that scours the Seas; also a kind of Fish of great Swiftness.

DROMO'NES } at first signified high
DRO'MOS } Ships; but afterwards those we now call Men of War. *O. L.*

A DRONE [Dræn, *Sax.* *Minsheu* derives it of Droomigh, *Belg.* sleepy] a sort of Bee or Wasp without a Sting; also a slothful Fellow or Wench.

DRO'NISH, slothful.

DRO'NISHLY, slothfully.

DRO'NISHNESS, Slothfulness.

To DROOP [of Droevigh, *Belg.* sorrowful] to hang down the Head, to languish.

DROOP'INGLY, faintly, languishingly.

A DROP [Dropa, *Sax.* Drop, L. S. Tropfe *Teut.*] the smallest Quantity of any Liquor.

A DROP [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament of Pillars of the *Dorick* Order, representing Drops or little Bells underneath the Triglyphs.

To DROP [Dropian, *Sax.* tropffen, Teut.] to fall by Drops.

DROP'ACISM [*Dropacismus*, L. of δράκαξ, Gr.] an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body.

DROP'SICAL [*Hydropique*, F. *Hydropicus*, L. of ὑδρόπικος, Gr.] subject to, or troubled with, the Dropsy.

DROP'SIED, dropsical, afflicted with a Dropsy. *Shakesp.*

A DROP'SY [*Hydropisie*, F. of *Hydrops*, L. of ὑδρόπεσις, Gr.] the Settlement of a watery Humour either through the whole Body, or some Part of it.

DROSO'MELI [δροσόμελι, of δρόσος, Dew, and μέλι, Honey, Gr.] Honey-Dew, or Manna.

DROSS [Dropa, *Sax.* Droes, *Belg.*] the Scum of Metals.

DROS'SINESS, the being drossy.

DROS'SY, full of, or belonging to Dross.

DRO'VA, a common Way or Road to driving Cattle. *O.*

A DROVE [Drap, *Sax.*] a Herd of Cattle.

DROVERS [Treiber, *Teut.*] Men who drive Cattle for Hire or for Sale.

DROUGHT [Drugoð, *Sax.* Droochte, *Belg.*] excessive Thirst or Drineſs of the Earth, Air, or Thirstiness of Animal Bodies.

DROU'SY } [Droosen, *Belg.* always to
DROW'SY } slumber] sleepy, sluggish.

DROU'SILY, sluggishly.

DROU'SINESS, Sluggishness.

DRO'VY, troubled, muddy. *O.*

To DROWN [*Skinner* derives it of Drunden, Teut. below or under] to plunge or overwhelm.

DROW'SY-*Head*, Drowsiness. *Spenc.*

DROZEN, fond. *C.*

DRU [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood.

To DRUB [*q. d.* to dub, *i. e.* to beat upon a Drum; or from Druben, *Teut.* signifying over-against, or on the other Side, or δρύπτω, Gr. to bruise] to cudgel or bang soundly.

DRUB'BING [in *Barbary*, &c.] is a beating upon the Bum or Belly.

A DRUDGE, one who does all mean Services.

To DRUDGE [probably of Dreccan, *Sax.* to vex or oppress, or of Dragen, L. S. tragen, Teut. to bear Burthens] to toil and moil; also to fish for Oysters.

A DRUD'GER, an Oyster-Fisher.

DRUDG'ERY, dirty, laborious Work, Slavery.

DRUDG'INGLY, laboriously.

DRUG'GERMAN } [*Drogueman*, F.
DRA'GOMAN } Δράγομαν, Gr. probably of תרגמן *Chald.*] an Interpreter made use of in the *Eastern* Countries.

DRUG'GET, a sort of Woollen Stuff.

DRUG'GIST } [Drooghist, *Belg.*] a
DRUGS'TER } Dealer in Drugs.

DRUGS [*Drogues*, F.] all kinds of Simples, for the most Part dry, for the Use of *Physick*, *Painting*, &c. also sorry Commodities, which stick on Hand.

DRU'IDS [either of Dryn, *Sax.* a wise Man, or δρῦς, Gr. an Oak, under which they celebrated their superstitious Rites and Ceremonies] certain learned Pagan Priests of the antient *Britons* and *Gauls*, who lived naked in the Woods, giving themselves to the Study of Philosophy, and avoiding Company as much as possible.

DRUM [Tromme, Dan. Trummel, L. S.] a Musical Warlike Instrument; also a fine Sieve; also a Membrane of the Cavity of the Ear.

To DRUM [trummelen, L. S.] to beat upon a Drum.

DRUM-

DRUM-*Major*, the Chief Drummer.

DRUNK, tuddled, intoxicated with Liquor.

A DRUNK'ARD, a hard Drinker.

DRUNK'ENNESS, excessive Drinking.

DRU'RY, Sobriety, Modesty. *O.*

DRUSIL'LA [δρόσιλλα, Gr. *i. e.* dewy Eyes] a proper Name of Women.

D. R. W. [with *Perfumers*, &c.] Damask Rose-water.

DRY [Drigge, *Sax.* Droogh, *Belg.*] which has no Juice or Moisture; empty, flat; also reserved, sly, stingy.

DRY [spoken of *Wine*] a Wine that, by reason of Age, is pretty well dephlegmated, or has lost much of its waterish Quality.

DRY *Exchange* [in *Usury*] is when something is pretended to be exchang'd on both Sides, but nothing really passed but on one Side.

To DRY [Adrigan, *Sax.* Droogheu, *Belg.*] to make dry.

To DRY *Shave*, to cheat, gull, or chowse notoriously.

DRY *Stitch* [in *Surgery*] is when by means of a Piece of Linen Cloth with strong Glue, stuck on each Side a Wound, its Lips are drawn together.

DRY'ADES [Δρύαδες, Gr.] certain Wood-Nymphs, or Fairies, so called from δρῦς, an Oak, because their Lives were feigned to be included in Trees.

DUVILLET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing of Pigs, Pigeons, &c. *F.*

DU'AL [*dualis*, L.] belonging to two, as the Dual Number [in *Grammar*] is when the Number signifies two Persons or Things, and no more.

DUA'RIUM, a Wife's Jointure, settled on her at Marriage, to be enjoyed after her Husband's Decease.

DUAR'CHY [of δύο two, and Ἀρχὴ, Gr. Principality] a Form of Government, where two govern conjointly.

DUB, a Pool of Water. *N. C.*

To DUB *a Knight* [probably of *douber*, F. of Dubban, *Sax.* to gird] to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon one.

DUB'BING [of a *Cock*] is a cutting off the Cock's Comb and Wattles.

DU'BIOUS [*dubius*, L.] doubtful, uncertain.

DU'BIOUSLY, doubtfully.

DUBIOUSNESS, Doubtfulness.

DU'CAL [*ducalis*, L.] belonging to a Duke.

DUCA'PE, a sort of Silk used for Womens Garments.

DUC'AT } [so called probably, be-
DUCK'ET } cause coined in the Territories of a Duke] a foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, of different Values, according to the Places, where current.

DUCATOO'N } a foreign Coin, much
DUCKATOON } the same with Ducat, that of *Holland* and *Flanders*, in Value about 6*s.* 3*d.* 3-5ths.

A DUCE [*un Deux*, F. of *Duo*, L.] the Two of Cards or Dice.

DUCE *take you* [probably from Duer, *Sax.* a Spectre] *i. e.* the Devil, or an evil Spirit, take you.

DU'CES *tecum*, a Writ commanding one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence, or other Things which that Court would view. *L.*

A DUCK [of Ducken, Belg. to dive] a Water-Fowl.

To DUCK [of Ducken, L. S. Dauchen, *Teut.* or Gedupian, *Sax.*] to dive under Water, to stoop, to bow.

DUCK'ER } a Cock who in fighting
DOUK'ER } runs about the Pit, almost at every stroke he strikes.

DUCKING *at the Main Yard*, is when a Malefactor at Sea, having a Rope fastened under his Arms, about the Waist, and under his Breech, is hoisted up to the End of the Yard, and then violently let fall two or three Times into the Sea.

DUCKS-MEAT, an Herb growing on Ponds. *Lens Palustris*, L.

DUCK'UP [*Sea Term*] a Word used by the Steersman, or him who is at the Helm, when either Main-sail, Fore-sail, or Sprit-sail hinder his Sight, so that he cannot see to sail by a Land mark, &c. for then he cries *Duck up the Clew-Lines of those Sails.*

DUC'TILE [*ductilis*, L.] that may easily be drawn out into Wires, or hammered out into thin Plates.

DUCTIL'ITY is an easily yielding and spreading the Parts of any Metal under a Hammer.

DUC'TION, a leading. *L.*

DUCTO'RIOUS, drawing or leading.

DUC'TUS, guiding, leading, or drawing; also a Conduit-Pipe for conveying Water. *L.*

DUC'TUS *adiposi* [in *Anatomy*] are certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin. *L.*

DUC'TUS *alimentalis*, the Gullet, Stomach, and Bowels, which make up but one continued Canal or Duct. *L.*

DUCTUS *biliarius*, a Channel passing to the lower End of the Gut *Duodenum.* L.

DUCTUS *chyliferus*, a Vessel conveying the *Chyle* and *Lympha* from the lower Parts to the Heart. *L.*

DUCTUS *cysticus*, a Pipe going from the Neck of the Gall-Bladder to that Part where the *Porus biliarius* joins it. *L.*

DUCTUS *lachrymalis*, a Passage whereby the Water which moistens the Eyes is conveyed into the Nose.

DUCTUS *pancreaticus*, is a little Channel arising from the *Pancreas*, and running along the Middle of it, and is inserted into the *Duodenum.*

DUCTUS

DUCTUS *roriferus*, is the same with *Ductus Chyliferus*.

DUCTUS *salivares*, are little Canals, which, proceeding from the *Maxillary Glands*, go as far as the Jaws and Sides of the Tongue, where they remit the Juice called Spittle. *L.*

DUCTUS *thoracicus*, the same as *Ductus Chyliferus*. L.

DUCTUS *Wirtsungianus*, so called from *Wirtsungus*, the Inventor, and is the same with *Ductus pancreaticus*.

DUCTUS *umbilicalis*, the Navel-Passage of a Child in the Womb. *L.*

DUCTUS *urinarius*, the urinary Passage; the same with *Ureter* and *Urethra*. L.

DUDG'EON, Stomachfulness, Grudge, Disdain. *O.*

To *take in* DUDG'EON [some derive it from Dudgeon, a Dagger, *q. d.* to resent a Thing so ill as to draw his Sword to be revenged; others from dolg, *Sax.* a Wound; and that from *dolendo*, L. grieving, *q. d.* to bear an Injury impatiently] to take in bad Part, to be displeased at.

DUDGEON *Dagger*, a small Dagger.

DUD'MAN, a Malkin, or Scare-crow; a Hobgoblin, a Spright.

DUE [*deu* of *devoir*, F.] to be owing or unpaid.

DUE, two. *Ital.*

DU'EL [*Duellum*, L.] a Fight between two Persons, usually upon a Challenge. *F.*

DU'EL [in *Law*] a Combat between two Persons for the Trial of the Truth.

DUEL'LER } [*Duelliste*, F.] a Person
DUEL'LIST } who fights a Duel.

DUE'NESS, a being due.

DUET'TI } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
DUET'TO } little Songs or Airs in two Parts. *Ital.*

A DUG [some derive it from Duyghe, *Belg.* a Faucet, because the Milk is sucked out of it as Liquor out of a Faucet; others from דוד *Heb.* a Pap or Teat] the Teat of a Cow, or other Beast.

DUG *Tree*, a sort of Shrub.

DUI, two. *Ital.*

DUKE [*Duc*, F. from *Dux*, L.] the highest Title of Honour in *England*, next to the Prince of *Wales*: He is created by Patent, girded with a Sword, a Mantle of State, a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Rod of Gold in his Hand.

DUKE'DOM [*Duche*, F. *Ducatus*, L.] the Dominion and Territories of a Duke.

DULCAR'NON [*Arab.*] a certain Proposition, found out by *Pythagoras*, upon the Account of which he sacrificed an Ox to the Gods, in token of Thankfulness. Whence *Chaucer*, &c. uses it to signify any knotty Point or Question.

To *be at* DULCAR'NON, to be nonplussed, to be at one's Wits end.

DUL'CET, sweet. *Shakesp.*

DULCIFICA'TION, a making sweet. *L.*

To DUL'CIFY [*dulcifier*, F.] to make sweet, or sweeten.

To DUL'CIFY [in *Chymistry*] is to wash the Salt off from any mixed Body, which was calcined with it.

DUCIL'OQUY [of *dulce* sweet, and *loquium*, L. Speech] sweet-speaking.

DUL'CIMER [*Dolcemelle*, Ital.] a musical Instrument.

DUL'CINISTS, a Sort of Hereticks, so called from one *Dulcin*, their Ring-leader, who asserted, that the Father having reigned from the Beginning of the World 'till the Coming of Christ, then the Son's Reign began, and lasted 'till the Year 1300, when the Reign of the Holy Ghost began.

DULCI'NO, a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

DULCIS'ONANT [*dulcisonans*, L.] sounding sweetly.

DUL'CITUDE [*Dulcitudo*, L.] Sweetness.

DULCORA'TION, a making sweet. *L.*

DU'LEDGE, a Peg of Wood, which joins the Ends of six Fellows, which form the Round of a Wheel of a Gun-Carriage.

DULOC'RACY [Δουλοκρατία, of δοῦλος a Servant, and κράτος Power, Gr.] a Government where Servants and Slaves have so much Licence and Privilege, that they domineer.

DULL [dole, *Sax.* Dull, *Belg.* Doll, *Teut.* Dul, *C. Br.* a Blockhead] heavy, sluggish, stupid.

DUL'LY, heavily, stupidly.

DUL'NESS, Heaviness, Stupidity.

DUL'WICH *College*, an Hospital in *Surry*.

DU'MAL, pertaining to Briars and Brambles.

DUM *fuit infra ætatem*, is a Writ to recover Lands sold at Under-Age.

DUM *non fuit Compos Mentis*, is a Writ to recover Lands made over by one not of sound Mind.

DUMB [dumbe, *Sax.* Dum, *Dan.* Dum, *Teut.* stupid] not having the Use of Speech; also silent.

DUMB'LY, silently.

DUMB'NESS, the being dumb.

DUMO'SE [*dumosus*, L.] mossy; also full of Brambles and Briars.

DUMP [of *Dumb*] a sudden Astonishment, a melancholy Fit.

DUMP'ISH, somewhat melancholy.

DUMP'ISHLY, in a melancholy Manner.

DUMPS, Melancholy, fixed Sadness.

DUN [dun, *Sax.*] a Colour something like brown.

A DUN [dyn, *Sax.* a great Noise] a clamorous or pressing Demand of a Debt.

To DUN [dynan, *Sax.* to make a great Noise] to demand a Debt clamorously, pressingly, and frequently.

A DUNCE

A DUNCE [ſome derive it from *attonitus*, L. others from *Dumb*, Eng. *q. d.* Dumps, *i. e.* dumbiſh] a blockiſh, ſtupid Perſon.

DUN-NECK, a Bird.

DUNA, a Bank of Earth caſt upon the Side of a Ditch. *O. L.*

DUNCH, deaf. *O.*

DUNG [ᵹᵢᵣᵢᵹ, *Sax.* Dung, *Teut.*] Ordure, Soil, Filth.

To DUNG [ᵹᵢᵣᵹᵃⁿ, *Sax.* Dungen, *Teut.*] to manure Land with Dung.

DUNG-MEERS, Pits, where Dung, Weeds, *&c.* are mixed to lie and rot together ſome Time, for the Improvement of Huſbandry.

DUNG'EON [*Dungeon*, F. a dark, ſtrong, fenced Place; or probably from *Dung*, Eng. becauſe of it's Naſtineſs] the darkeſt, cloſeſt, and moſt loathſome Part of a Priſon.

DUNGE'ONABLE *Body*, a ſhrewd Perſon; alſo a deviliſh Fellow. *N. C.*

DU'NIO, a ſort of Coin leſs than a Farthing. *O. L.*

DUN'MOW [of ᵹunan Hill, and mapan to mow, *Sax.* it being a fruitful Hill that yields a great Crop to the Mowers] a Town in *Eſſex*.

DUNNY, deafiſh, ſomewhat deaf.

DUN'NILY, deafiſhly.

DUN'NINESS, Deafiſhneſs.

DUN'STABLE [of *Dunus*, a Robber in the Time of King *Henry* I. who made it dangerous for Travellers, by his continual Robberies] a Town in *Bedfordſhire*, thirty Miles N. W. from *London*.

DUN'STAN [of ᵹun a Hill, and ſᵣᵃⁿ a Stone, *Sax.*] a proper Name of an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

DU'NUM } [in *Doomſday-book*] a Down
DU'NA } or hilly Place.

DUN'WICH [of ᵹun a Hill, and Wic a Fort, *Sax. q. d.* a Fort upon a Hill] a Town in *Suffolk*, eighty-two Miles N. E. from *London*.

DUODECEN'NIAL, of twelve Years. *L.*

DUODE'CIMO [*i. e.* the Twelfth] as a Book in *Duodecimo*, or Twelves, is one that has twelve Leaves in a Sheet. *L.*

DUODE'NA, a Jury of twelve Men. *O. L.*

DUODE'NUM [in *Anatomy*] is the firſt of the Inteſtines or Guts, in Length about twelve Fingers Breadth.

A DUPE, a Cully, a Fool, or Ninny. *F.*

DU'PLICATE [*Duplicatum*, L.] any Manuſcript or Copy of Writing.

DU'PLICATE *Proportion* } [in *Arithmetick*] is a
DU PLICATE *Ratio* } Rank of Geometrical Proportions, the firſt Term to the third is ſaid to be in *Duplicate Ratio* of the firſt to the ſecond.

DUPLICATE *Ratio* [in *Geometry*] is the Product of the *Ratio* multiplied by itſelf, or the Square of the *Ratio*.

DUPLICA'TIO [in the *Civil Law*] is the ſame with *Rejoinder* in the *Common Law*.

DUPLICA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is the ſame as *Anadiploſis*.

DUPLICATION [in *Law*] is an Allegation brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply.

DUPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the multiplying any Number by Two.

DUPLICATION [of the *Cube*] is when the Side of the Cube is found, which ſhall be the Double of the Cube given.

DU'PLICATURE [in *Anatomy*] is the Doubling of any Membranes, when they go off to ſome Diſtance, and return again. *L.*

DUPLI'CITY [*Duplicité*, F.] a being double.

DU'RABLE [*durabilis*, L.] which is of long Continuance, laſting.

DU'RABLY, laſtingly.

DU'RABLENESS, Laſtingneſs.

DU'RA *Mater* [among *Anatomiſts*] the outward Skin, which encompaſſes or enwraps the Brain. *L.*

DU'RANCE [of *Durance*, F.] Confinement, Impriſonment.

DURA'TION, Continuance. *L.*

DURATION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Continuance of the Exiſtence of any Thing, and is the ſame with abſolute Time. *L.*

DURATION *of an Eclipſe* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Time the Sun or Moon remains eclipſed, or darkened in any Part of them.

DUR'DEN, a Coppice or Thicket of Wood in a Valley. *O. R.*

DU'RESS [*Durities*, L.] Hardneſs, or Hardſhip, Severity, Confinement, Impriſonment.

DURESS [in *Law*] is where one is impriſoned, or reſtrained of his Liberty contrary to Law.

DUR'GEN [ᵹᵣᵉᵒⁿᵹ, *Sax.*] a Dwarf, a little, thick, and ſhort Perſon.

DUR'HAM [of ᵹun-ᵽolm, *Sax.* i. e. a Town in a Wood] a Biſhop's See, two hundred and twelve Miles N. from *London*.

DUROTRI'GES, an antient People of *England*, who inhabited the County now called *Dorſetſhire*.

DURZ'D *Corn*, Corn beaten out of the Straw by the Wind turning it. *N. C.*

DUSK'ISH } [ᵹʏᵣᵗᵣᵉ, *Sax.*] ſomewhat
DUSK'Y } dark, obſcure.

DUSK'ISHLY, darkly.

DUSK'ISHNESS, Darkneſs, Obſcurity.

DUST [ᵹuſᵗ, *Sax.*] Earth dry'd to a Powder.

DUST'INESS, the being full of Duſt.

DUS'TY, full of Duſt.

DUSTY *Foot*, a Foreign Trader, or Pedlar, one who has no ſettled Habitation. *O. L. T.*

DUTCH'ESS [*Ducheſſe*, F.] a Duke's Wife.

DUTCH'Y

DUTCH'Y [*Duché*, F. *Ducatus*, L.] the Territory of a Duke; in *Great-Britain*, a Seigniory or Lordship eſtabliſhed by the King under that Title, with ſeveral Privileges, Honours, *&c.*

DUTCHY *Court*, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

DU'TIFUL, obedient, reſpectful.

DU'TIFULLY, obediently.

DU'TIFULNESS, Obedience.

DU'TY [of *Deu*, of *Devoir*, F. or *Debitum*, L.] any Thing that one is obliged to do; a publick Tax.

DUTY [in *Military Affairs*] is the doing what pertains to the Function of a Soldier.

DUTY [in *Merchandize*] is Money paid for Cuſtom of ſuch Goods.

DUUM'VIRATE [*Duumviratus*, L.] the Office of the *Duumviri*, a *Roman* Magiſtracy of two Perſons in equal Authority.

DWALE, Deadly Night-ſhade. *Bella Donna*, Ital.

DWARF [ᴅᴩeoɴh, *Sax.* Dwargh, *L. S.* ȝwarg, *Teut.*] a Perſon of a very low Stature.

DWARF'ISH, like a Dwarf.

DWARF-TREES, low ſtunted Trees.

To DWELL [ᴅᴡelger, *Dan.* to abide, ᴅᴩehan, *Sax.* dwale, *Belg.* to wander, becauſe our Anceſtors once lodged in Tents, which they removed from Place to Place] to abide in, to inhabit.

To DWIN'DLE [ᴅᴩinan, *Sax.*] ſchwinden, *Teut.*] to decreaſe, decay, to waſte.

DWIND'LINGLY, decreaſingly.

DWIND [of ᴅᴩinan, *Sax.*] conſumed, pined away. *O.*

To DYE [ᴅeaȝan, to tinge, *Sax.*] to dye Colours.

To DYE [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of δύω or δύνω, Gr. to inter. Dr *T. H.* from *Divier*, F. and that from *de Vie*, F. *q. d.* (to depart) from Life; *Minſhew* from δείδω, Gr. to affright, whence Death is called the King of Terrors] to give up the Ghoſt.

DYERS-WEED, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark bluiſh green Colour, uſed in dying Yellow, *&c.* *Geniſtilla tinctoria*, L.

DY'NASTY [δύναȝεια, Gr.] ſupreme Government and Authority; alſo a Liſt of the Names of ſeveral Kings, who have reigned in a particular Kingdom ſucceſſively.

DYRKID, darkened. *Chauc.*

DYSÆSTE'SIA [δυσαισθησία, of δὺς and αἴσθησις, Senſe, *Gr.*] a Difficulty or Fault in Senſation.

DYS'CINESY [δυσκινησία, of δὺς and κίνησις, Motion, *Gr.*] an Inability to move.

DYS'CRASY [δυσκρασία, of δὺς bad, and κράσις Conſtitution, *Gr.*] an unequal Mixture of Elements in the Blood, or nervous Juice.

DYSECOI'A [δυσηκοία, of δὺς and ἀκόη Hearing, *Gr.*] Dulneſs of Hearing.

DYS'ENTERY [δυσεντερία, of δὺς and ἔντερον a Bowel, and ῥέω to flow, *Gr.*] Looſeneſs, accompanied with Gripings in the Belly.

DYSEPULOT'ICA [δυσεπελωτικὰ, of δὺς and ἐπελωτικὸς cicatrizing, *Gr.*] great Ulcers beyond Cure.

DYS'NOMY [δυσνομία, of δὺς and νόμος a Law, *Gr.*] an ill ordering of Laws.

DYSO'DES [δυσοδία, Gr.] that ſends forth an ill Smell, ſtinking.

DYSOREX'IA [δυσορεξία, of δὺς and ὄρεξις, Gr.] a Decay or Want of Appetite.

DYS'PATHY [δυσπαθία, of δὺς and πάθος, Gr.] an Impatience in Temper.

DYS'PEPSY [δυσπεψία, of δὺς bad, and πέπτω to concoct, *Gr.*] a Difficulty of Digeſtion, or Fermentation in the Stomach or Guts.

DYS'PHONY [δυσφονία, of δὺς and φωνὴ a Voice, *Gr.*] a Difficulty in Speaking.

DYS'PHORY [δυσφορία, of δὺς and φέρω to bear, *Gr.*] an Impatience in Suffering.

DYSPNOE'A [δυσπνοία, of δὺς and πνέω to breathe, *Gr.*] a Difficulty in Breathing.

DYSTHERA'PEUTA [δυσθεράπευτα, of δὺς and θεραπεύω to heal, *Gr.*] Diſeaſes of difficult Cure.

DYS'THYMY [δυσθυμία, of δὺς and θυμὸς the Mind, *Gr.*] a Sickneſs in the Mind.

DYS'TOCHY [δυσοκία, Gr.] a Difficulty in bringing forth.

DYS'URY [δυσουρία, of δὺς and οὖρον Urine, and ῥέω to flow, *Gr.*] a Difficulty of Urine.

E A

E. Often ſtands for *eſt*, L. is; as *i. e.* for *id eſt*, that is.

EACH [ᴇlc, *Sax.* eiken, *L. S.*] every one.

EADBERT [of Ɛad, Happineſs, and Beoɴt illuſtrious, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland.*

EADITH [Ɛadiȝ Happy, *Sax.*] a proper Name of Women.

EADEL'MAN } [Ædelman, *Sax.*
ADEL'MAN } Aedelman, *Teut.*] a Nobleman.

EAD'GAR [of Ɛadiȝ Happy, and Ar Honour, *Sax.* But *Verſtegan* draws it from Ɛad an Oath, and Ɛarɴ to keep, *q. d.* one who keepeth his Oath, and ſuppoſes it is the ſame with *Edward*] the Name of a moſt puiſſant and peaceable King of the *Engliſh Saxons.*

EAD'WIN [of Ɛad Happineſs, and Win an Obtainer, *Sax. i. e.* one who attaineth Happineſs] a Chriſtian Name of Men.

EA'GER [ᴇaȝoɴ, *Sax.* *aigre*, F. ear, C. Br.

C. Br. *Acer*, L.] sharp, sour, tart; also earnest, sharp-set, vehement.

The EA'GER, the Current, the Tide, or swift Course of a River.

EA'GERLY, sharply, earnestly.

EA'GERNESS, Sharpness, Earnestness.

EA'GLE [*Aigle*, F. of *Aquila*, L.] the biggest and strongest of all Birds of Prey.

EAGLE-*Stone*, a Stone said to be found in an Eagle's Nest.

EAGLET [*Aiglette*, F.] a young Eagle.

EAK EKE [Æak, *Sax.*] Eternity.

EALD, Age. *O.*

EALDERMAN [Ealdorman, *Sax.* Alterman, *Teut.*] the same with the *Saxons* as Earl was with the *Danes.*

EALDRED [*i. e.* all Counsel] a proper Name of Men. *Sax.*

EAM [Eame, *Sax.* Dom, L. S. Dheim, *Teut.*] an Uncle, a Compere, a Friend. *C.*

To EAN, to bring forth Young as a Female Sheep does. See *To Yean.*

EAR-*Hard*, spoken of a Horse.

EAR-*Brisk*, when he carries his Ears pointing forward.

EAR [Eare, *Sax.* Dre, *Dan.* Dor, *L.S.* Dhr, *Teut.*] of an Animal Body.

EAR [Eare, *Sax.* Ahre, *Teut.* Are, L. S.] an Ear of Corn.

To EAR, to shoot out Ears as Corn.

To EAR, or ARE [of earian, *Sax.* of *arare*, L.] to till, to plow, or fallow the Ground.

EAR'ABLE } [*arabilis*, L.] fit to be
AR'ABLE } plowed.

EAR'ING [in a *Ship*] is that Part of the Bolt-Rope, which at the four Corners of the Sail is left open in Form of a Ring.

EAR'ING-*Time*, Harvest.

EARL [Eorl, *Sax.* Eorla, *Dan.*] a Title of Nobility between a Marquis and a Viscount.

EARL'DOM [Eorldom, *Sax.*] the Dignity and Jurisdiction of an Earl.

EARL'INESS. the being early.

EAR'LY [of Ær, *Sax.* before, probably Erklich, *Teut.*] betimes.

To EARN [Earnian, *Sax.* of Ernten, to reap, *Teut.*] to get or obtain by Labour, *&c.*

To EARN, to glean; also to run as new Cheese does. *C.*

EARNED, longed earnestly. *Spenc.*

EARN'EST [Ernst, *Teut.*] industrious, diligent, eager, vehement, important, weighty.

EARNEST [Earnest, *Sax.*] Money given in Hand to bind a Bargain.

EAR'NESTLY, industriously, eagerly.

EARNES'TNESS [Ernstlich, *Teut.*] Eagerness.

EARN'ING, Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese Curds. *C.*

EARST, before, formerly. *Milton.*

EARTH [Eorh, *Sax* Erd, *L.S.* Erde, *Teut.* probably of Ἔρα, Gr. the Ground] one of the four Elements.

EARTH [among *Chymists*] the last of the five Chymical Principles, that Part of Bodies that most answers to what they call *Caput Mortuum*, that is at last left in the Furnace, and neither capable of being raised by Distillation, nor dissolved by Solution.

New EARTH, that which never served to the Nourishmeut of any Plant, lying three Feet deep, or as far as you can go, if it be really Earth; or else Earth that has been a long Time built upon, tho' it had formerly bore; or Earth of a sandy, loamy Nature, where Cattle have been a long Time fed.

Fallow EARTH, Earth left unemployed to recover and re establish.

To EARTH [Earhdigan, *Sax.*] to go into a Hole under Ground, as a Badger or Fox.

EARTH-*Nut*, a Root in Shape and Taste like a Nut. *Bulbocastanum*, L.

EARTHING [among *Gardeners*] is the covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs, with Earth.

EARTHING [among *Hunters*] is the Lodging of a Badger, *&c.*

EARTHLINESS, the being earthly.

EARTH'LY, belonging to the Earth.

EARTH'QUAKE [of Eorh and Cpacian, *Sax.* to tremble] is a violent Shock or Shaking of the Earth, sometimes particular, and felt only by one Country or Nation; and sometimes general, and felt by several Nations at the same Time.

EARTHY, of the Nature or Quality of Earth.

EARTHY *Triplicity* [in *Astrology*] the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn.*

EAR'WIG [Earpiga, *Sax.* Dhrwurm, *Teut.*] an Insect.

EASE [*Aise*, F. *Menage* draws it from *Otium*, L. but more probably of Eaz, *Sax.* easy] Rest, Comfort, Pleasure.

To EASE, to give Ease or Rest; also to slacken or let loose.

To EASE *the Helm*, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

To EASE [in a *Ship*] is to slacken the Shrouds when they are too stiff.

EA'SEL [of Esel, an Ass, *Teut.*] a wooden Frame, on which a Painter sets the Cloth, *&c.* to be painted.

EA'SEL *Pieces*, are such small Pieces as are painted on the Easel.

EASE'MENT, Easing, Refreshment.

EASEMENT [in *Law*] a Service which one Neighbour has of another; as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, *&c.*

An EASEMENT [*Aisemente*, F.] a Privy or House of Office.

EA'SILY, gently.

EASINESS, Gentleness, Contentedness.

EAST [East, *Sax.* Osten, *Teut.*] the Quarter of the Earth where the Sun rises.

EAS'TER [Eastern of Eastre. *Sax.* a

Goddess of the *Saxons*, in Honour of which, Sacrifices were offered about that Time of the Year, Ostern, *Teut.*] a solemn Festival appointed in Commemoration of Christ's Death and Resurrection.

EASTER-*Offerings*, Money paid to the Parish-Priest at *Easter*.

EASTERLINGS, People living in the East of *England*; especially Merchants of the *Hans Towns* in *Germany*. Our Current Money was called *Sterling*, from a Coin there stamped by King *Richard* I.

EASTERN *Mile*, a Scripture Measure of Length, containing one *English* Mile, 403 Paces, and one Foot.

EA'SY [*Aisé*, F.] at ease, free, contented; ready, mild.

To EAT [Æran, *Sax. Edere*, L. Essen, *Teut.* Eeten, L. S.] to feed.

An EAT *Bee*, a small Bird feeding on Bees.

EAT'ABLE, which may be eaten.

EATH, easy, it is eath to do, *i. e.* easy to do.

EA'TON [of Ea, Water, and tun, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town seated on the Shore of the River *Thames*.

EAVES [*Eaux*, F. of Ea, *Sax.* Water] the Edges of the Tiling of a House.

EAVES [in *Architecture*] is a flat square Member of the Cornice.

EAVES-*Dropper*, a lurking Listener under the Eaves, or at the Window of a House, to hear what People say.

EAVES *Catch* [in *Architecture*] is a thick feather'd-edged Board, nailed round the Eaves of a House.

EBB [Ebba, *Sax.* Ebbe, *Dan.* and L.S.] the going out of the Tide.

To EBB [Ebben, L. S.] to flow back as the Tide does.

EBDOMADA'RIUS [of Ἑβδομάς, Gr.] a Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral-Churches, appointed weekly to oversee the Performance of Divine Service. *O. L.*

EB'EN *Tree*, a Tree in *India*, &c. without either Leaves or Fruit.

EBEREMORTH } [Ebene-morb,
EBEREMURDER } *Sax.*] down-right Murder, in Distinction from Man-Slaughter and Chance-Medley.

EB'IONITES, Hereticks, *A. C.* 71, who deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the Gospels but St *Matthew*'s; so called from *Ebion* their Ring-leader.

EBON, made of Ebony. *Spenc.*

EB'ONIST [*Ebeniste*, F.] one who works or deals in Ebony.

EB'ONY [*Ebéne*, F. *Hebenum*, L. of הבונים *H.*] a sort of black Wood of the Ebony-tree.

EBRA'ICK [*Hebraique*, F. *Hebraicus*, L.] belonging to the *Hebrew* Tongue.

EBRA ICK, the *Hebrew* Tongue. *Chauc.*

EBRI ETY [*Yvresse*, F. *Ebrietas*, L.] Drunkenness.

EBRIOS'ITY [*Ebriositas*, L.] Drunkenness.

EBULLIENCY, Ebullition.

EBULLITION, boiling or bubbling. *L.*

EBULLITION [among *Chymists*] the great Struggling or Effervescence which arises from the Mixture of an acid and alkalizate Liquor.

EBUR'NEAN [*Eburneus*, L] belonging to Ivory.

ECBASIS [Ἔκβασις, Gr.] a going out, an Event.

ECBASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure called *Digression*.

ECBOL'ICA [of Ἐκβολία, Gr.] Medicines which help Delivery in hard Labour; also such as cause Abortions.

ECCENTRI'CITY [of ἐκ and κέντρον, Gr.] the Distance of the Centres of the Eccentrick Circles from one another.

ECCENTRI'CITY [in the *Ptolemaick Astronomy*] is that Part of the *Linea Absidum*, lying between the Centre of the Earth and of the Eccentrick.

ECCENTRICITY *Simple* or *Single* [in the *New Elliptical Astronomy*] is the Distance between the Centre of the *Ellipse* and the *Focus*, or between the Sun and the Centre of the Eccentrick.

ECCENTRICITY *Double*, is the Distance between the *Foci* in the *Ellipse*, and is equal to twice the Eccentricity.

ECCEN'TRICK [Ἐκκεντρικός, Gr.] that hath not the same Centre.

ECCENTRICK *Circles*, are Circles which have not the same Centre.

ECCENTRICK *Equation* [in *Old Astronomy*] an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Centre of the *Eccentrick*, to the Body or Place of any Planet.

ECCENTRICK *Place of a Planet*, is that very Point of the Orbit, where the Circle of Inclination, coming from the Place of a Planet in his Orbit, falls there with Right Angles.

ECCHO [Ἠχώ, *sonus*, Gr.] the Reflection of a Sound or Voice from Woods, Rocks, and hollow Places, but rather *Echo*.

ECCHYMO'MA } [Ἐχύμωσις, Gr.]
ECCHYMO'SIS } Marks and Spots in the Skin, from the Extravasation of the Blood.

To ECCLE, to aim or intend. *N. C.*

ECCLE'SIA [Ἐκκλησία, Gr.] the Church, or the Congregation of People met together to worship God; also the Place set apart for that Use.

ECCLESIAS'TES [Ἐκκλησιαστής, Gr. *i. e.* the Preacher] the Title of a Book in the Scripture, written by King *Solomon*.

ECCLESIASTICAL [Ἐκκλησιαστικός, Gr.] belonging to the Church.

An ECCLESIASTICK, a Churchman, or Clergyman.

ECCLESIASTICUS, a Book of Apocryphal Scripture written by *Jesus* the Son of *Sirach*.

ECCO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Repetition

petition of some Part of a Song or Tune in a very low or soft Manner, in Imitation of a real or natural Echo. *Ital.*

ECCOPE' [Ἐκκοπὴ, Gr.] a cutting off.

ECCOPE' [in Surgery] a cutting off any Member, or Part of the Body.

EC'CRISIS [Ἔκκρισις, Gr.] a Secretion of Excrements out of a Natural Body.

EC'DICUS [Ἐκδικὸς, Gr.] an Attorney or Proctor of a Corporation, a Recorder. *C. L.*

To E'CHE, to increase, add, or help out.

ECHINATE *Seeds* [of *Plants*] are such as are prickly and rough.

ECHINUS [in *Botany*] the prickly Head or Cover of the Seed on the Top of any Plant, so called from its Likeness to a Hedge-hog.

ECHINUS [in *Architecture*] is a Member or Ornament placed on the Top of the *Ionick* Capital.

ECHO [Ἠχὼ, Gr.] an airy Nymph, feigned by the Poets to be transformed into that Voice or Sound that is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly called an *Echo*. *Gr.*

ECHO'ICUS *Versus*, a Verse which returns the last Syllable like an *Echo*; as *grata malis lit.* *L.*

ECHUS [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Eco*, which see.

To ECKLE, to aim at, to intend. *N. C.*

ECLAIRCIS'SEMENT, a making clear, an Explication or unfolding. *F.*

ECLEG'MA [Ἐκλείγμα of ἐκλείχω, to lick, Gr.] a Medicine to be licked or sucked, to ease the Lungs in Coughs, Peripneumonies, *&c.*

ECLIP'SE [*Eclipsis*, L. Ἔκλειψις, Gr.] a Defect or Failing of Light in the Sun or Moon, *&c.* *F.*

ECLIPSE [of the *Sun*] is when the Moon interposes between us, or the Earth, and the Sun.

ECLIPSE [of the *Moon*] is when the Earth comes between the Sun and it, so as to deprive it of the Light of the Sun.

Partial ECLIPSE, is when either the *Sun* or *Moon* are darkened but in Part.

Total ECLIPSE, is when they are wholly eclipsed or darkened, although, properly speaking, the Sun is not universally eclipsed.

To ECLIPSE [*Faire eclipser*, F.] to darken, or obscure.

ECLIP'SIS [in *Grammar*] is when a Word is wanting in a Sentence.

ECLIPTICK [*Ecliptique*, F. *Eclipticus*, L. Ἐκλειπτικὸν, Gr.] is a great Circle of the Heavens, in which the *Sun* moves in its annual Motions. It is supposed to be drawn through the Middle of the *Zodiack*, and makes an Angle with the *Equinoctial* of 23 D. 30 M. It is called the *Ecliptick Line*, because the Eclipses of the Sun or Moon always happen under it.

The ECLIPTICK [in the *New Astronomy*] is that Way or Path amidst the fixed Stars, which the Earth appears to describe, to an Eye supposed to be placed in the Sun, as in its annual Motion it runs round the Sun from West to East.

EC'LOGUE [*Eclogа*, L. ἐκλογὴ, Gr. *i. e.* a choice Piece] the Title of *Virgil*'s Pastoral Poems.

ECLYMPASTEYRE, a fictitious Name for the Successor of Sleep. *Chauc.*

E'CLYSIS [ἔκλυσις, Gr.] is when the Strength of the Patient is a little decayed, proceeding from a Want of sufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

ECPHO'NEMA [ἐκφώνημα, Gr.] a breaking out of the Voice with some interjectional Particle.

ECPHO'NESIS [ἐκφώνησις, Gr.] an Exclamation; a Rhetorical Figure whereby the Orator expresses his own Passion and Affection, and stirs up that of his Auditors. *L.*

ECPHRAC'TICKS [ἐκφρακτικὰ, of ἐκφράσσω, to open, Gr.] Medicines good against Obstructions.

ECPHRAX'IS [ἔκφραξις, Gr.] a taking away of Obstructions.

ECPHYS'ESIS [ἐκφύσησις, Gr.] a breathing thick.

ECPHY'SIS [ἔκφυσις, Gr.] a rising or springing up. *L.*

ECPHY'SIS [in *Anatomy*] the Part where the Guts take Rise from the lower Orifice of the Stomach, called *Pylorus*.

ECPHY'SIS [among *Surgeons*] a Process that coheres with the Bone.

ECPI'ESMA [ἐκπίεσμα, Gr.] a Juice squeez'd out; also a Fracture of the Skull, wherein the broken Parts press upon the *Meninges*, or Skins of the Brain. *L.*

ECPI'ESMUS [ἐκπίεσμος, Gr.] a very great Protuberance of the Eyes. *L.*

EC'PLEXIS [ἔκπληξις, Gr.] a Fright or Consternation. *L.*

ECPNEUMA'TOSIS [ἐκπνευμάτωσις, Gr.] the Faculty of breathing out.

EC'PTOMA [ἔκπτωμα, Gr.] a being out of Joint, as the Bones.

EC'PTOSIS [ἔκπτωσις, Gr.] a falling or slipping down, the same with *Ecptoma*.

ECPY'ESMA [ἐκπύεσμα, Gr.] the same with *Empyema*.

ECRITH'MUS [of ἐξ and ἄριθμος, Gr.] Number] a Pulse which observes no Method or Order. *L.*

ECSAR'COMA [ἐκσάρκωμα, Gr.] the growing of Flesh in any Part.

EC'STACY [ἔκστασις, Gr.] a Trance or Swooning; also a Transport of the Spirits by Passion.

ECSTAT'ICAL } [ἐκστατικὸς, Gr.] be-
ECSTAT'ICK } longing to an Ecstasy.

EC'STASIS [ἔκστασις, Gr.] Extension or stretching out; also a Figure in Grammar, whereby a short Syllable is made long. *L.*

ECTHLIM'MA [ἐκθλίμμα, Gr.] an Ulceration arising from a violent Compression in the Surface of the Skin. *O. L.*

ECTHLIPSIS [ἐκθλιψις, Gr.] a preſſing, ſqueezing, or daſhing out.

ECTHY'MATA [Ἐκθύματα, Gr.] are Pimples, or certain Breakings out in the Skin, as Small-Pox, &c.

ECTHY'MOSIS [Ἐκθύμωσις, Gr.] is a Commotion and Intumeſcence of the Blood; alſo a Cheerfulneſs of Mind.

ECTILLOT'ICA [Ἐκτιλλωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which conſume callous Parts, and pull out Hairs.

ECTOME' [ἐκτομὴ, Gr.] the cutting off of any Thing.

ECTRO'PIUM [ἐκτρόπιον, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye-lids, when they are turned downwards, or when the lower is ſhorter than the upper.

EC'TYPE [ἔκτυπον, Gr.] a thing drawn after a Copy; alſo the Counterfeit.

EDA'CITY [*Edacitas*, L.] greedy eating or devouring.

ED'DER, a kind of Fiſh.

ED'DISH } [Ꝺoiſch, *Sax.*] the latter Pa-
EDISH } ſture, or Graſs which comes after mowing, or after reaping.

ED'DY [of Ꝺo again, and Ꝺ Water, *Sax.*] is the running back of the Water at any Place contrary to the Tide or Stream, and ſo falling back into the Tide or Current again; occaſioned by ſome Head-land or Point jutting out ſuddenly.

ED'DY *Water*, is that which falls back, as it were, on a Rudder of a Ship under Sail.

EDDY *Wind*, is that Wind which is reflected from a Sail, or any other Thing, and ſo goes contrary to its Courſe before it ſtruck the Sail, &c.

E'DEN [עדן *H. i. e.* Pleaſure] Paradiſe.

To EDEN'TATE, to make toothleſs.

E'DER *Breche*, the Treſpaſs of Hedge-breaking.

ED'GAR [of eaꝺiꝛ happy, and Æne Honour, *Sax.*] the Name of a King of *England*. See *Eadgar*.

EDGE [of Ꝺge, *Sax. Acies*, Ἄκη, Gr.] the ſharp Part of a Weapon.

To EDGE, to make a Border or Edge.

To EDGE, to borrow. *C.*

EDGE'COMBE [of Ꝺꝺge and Comb, *Sax.*] a Valley invironed with Hills] a Sirname.

EDGEREW, Graſs left growing after Mowing. Some call it the *latter Graſs*, or *latter Math*.

E'DIBLE [*Edibilis*, L.] eatable, or that may be eaten.

E'DICT [*Edit*, F. *Edictum*, L.] a Commandment, Publick Ordinance or Decree.

EDIFICA'TION, a building up, an Improving; alſo Inſtruction. *L.*

ED'IFICE [*Ædificium*, L.] a Building. *F.*

To ED'IFY [*édifier*, F. of *ædificare*, L.] to profit by Inſtruction.

ED'INBURGH [of the Hill Ꝺꝺen, and Buꝛg, *Sax.*] the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, 328 Miles N. from *London*.

EDINTON } [of eaꝺ eaſy, and Ꝺun a
EDINDON } Hill, *Sax.*] a Town in *Wales*, memorable for King *Alfred*'s ſignal Victory over the *Danes*.

EDITH [of eaꝺ proſperous, and ÿꝺian to redound, *Sax. q. d.* one who overflowed with Proſperity] the Wife of *Edward the Confeſſor*.

EDITION, a ſetting forth or publiſhing, the Publication or putting out of a Book, *F.* of *L.*

ED'MONTON [q. d. *Edmund*'s Town, probably of King *Edmund*] a Village ſeven Miles N. from *London*.

ED'MUND [Ꝺaꝺ Bleſſedneſs, and Mund Peace, *q. d.* Bleſſed Peace] a King of the *Eaſt-Engliſh*, martyred by the *Danes*.

ED'MUNDSBURY [of St *Edmund*, and Buꝛg, *Sax.*] a pleaſant Town in *Suffolk*, 60 Miles N. N. E. from *London*, ſo called from St *Edmund*, who there ſuffered Martyrdom under the *Danes*.

E'DOM [אדום *H. i. e.* red or earthy] the Sirname of *Eſau*, from whence the *Edomites* deſcended.

To ED'UCATE [*educare*, L.] to bring or train up, to nurture, to nouriſh; to inſtruct.

EDUCA'TION, the bringing up of Children and Youth; Inſtruction. *F.* of *L.*

To EDUL'CORATE [of *e* and *dulcorare*, L.] to ſweeten, to make ſweet.

EDULCORA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] ſignifies the clearing any Matter from the Salts it may be impregnated with, by waſhing it in Water.

EDWARD [of Ꝺaꝺ Bleſſedneſs, and Ꝺeꝛd, *Teut.* Nature] a Name of a Man.

ED'WIN [of Ꝺaꝺ and pin, *Sax. q. d.* a happy Conqueror] the Name of two Kings of *England*.

EEL [Ꝺl, *Sax.* Aal, *Teut.* and L. S.] a long and roundiſh ſort of Fiſh.

EEL'*Backt* [*Horſes*] ſuch as have black Lifts along their Backs.

EEL-FARES } a Fry or Brood of Eels.
EEL-VARES }

EEL-POUT, a kind of young Eel.

To EEIN, to be at Leiſure. *Cheſh.*

EEVER, Corner or Quarter. *Cheſh.*

EF'FABLE [*effabilis*, L.] that may be ſpoken, uttered, expreſſed.

To EFFA'CE [*effacer*, F.] to deface, raſe out, to deſtroy.

EFFECT' [*Effet*, F. of *Effectum*, L.] any Thing done, finiſhed, or brought to paſs; alſo Conſequence, End, Iſſue.

EFFEC'TS, the Goods of a Merchant, Tradeſman, &c.

To EFFECT' [*effecter*, F. *effectare*, L.] to perform or bring to paſs; to put in Execution.

EFFEC'TIONS [in *Geometry*] ſometimes ſignify Geometrical Conſtructions; ſometimes Problems, ſo far as they are deducible from ſome general Propoſitions.

EFFEC'-

EFFEC'TIVE [*effectivus*, L.] which brings to effect, real. *F.*

EFFECT'IVELY, so as to produce the Effect desired.

EFFEC'TOR, the Author or Performer of a Thing.

EFFECT'LESS, of no Effect.

EFFEC'TUAL, which necessarily produces it's Effect; forcible, powerful. *L.*

EFFEC'TUALLY, thoroughly, compleatly.

To EFFEC'TUATE, to accomplish, to do a Thing thoroughly.

EFFEM'INACY } a Womanish
EFFEMI'NATENESS } Softness. *L.*

EFFEM'INATE [*effeminé*, F. *effœminatus*, L.] Woman-like, tender, delicate, nice.

To EFFEM'INATE [*effeminer*, F. *effœminare*, L.] to make womanish, or lascivious, to soften by Voluptuousness.

EFFERVES'CENCE } [*Effervescentia*,
EFFERVES'CENCY } L.] a boiling over, a growing very hot, a greater degree of Motion or Struggling of the small Parts of a Liquor, than is commonly understood by Fermentation and Ebullition, and such as occasions great Heats.

EFFERVES'CENCE [in *Philosophy* and *Chymistry*] signifies a greater Degree of Motion and Struggling of the small Particles of any Liquor, than is usually understood by Fermentation, and denotes a great Ebullition or boiling up, with some Degree of Heat.

EFFE'TE [*effœtus*, L.] worn out, or past bearing.

EFFICA'CIOUS [*efficace*, F. *efficax*, L.] full of Efficacy, effectual, powerful.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, effectually.

EFFICA'CITY [*Efficacité*, F. of *Efficacitas*, L.] the same as Efficacy.

EF'FICACY } [*Efficace*, F.
EF'FICACIOUSNESS } *Efficacia*, L.] Ability, Operation, Virtue, Force, Strength.

EFFI'CIENCE } [*Efficientia*, L.] the
EFFI'CIENCY } Faculty or Power to do a Thing.

EF'FICIENT [*efficiens*, L.] producing it's Effect, accomplishing, causing. *F.*

EFFICIENT *Cause*, is the Cause which immediately produces the Effect.

EFFI'GIES [*Effigie*, F.] Image, Likeness, Shape, the Picture or Portraiture of a Person, *&c.* L.

To EFFLA'GITATE [*efflagitare*, L.] to desire a Thing earnestly.

EFFLAGITA'TION, earnest Desiring.

EFFLORES'CENCE } [of *efflorescere*,
EFFLORES'CENCY } L.] a blowing out, as a Flower; a Flourish of Rhetorick: [in *Physick*] it is the Appearance of Spots in a Disease.

EF'FLUENCE [*effluentia*, L.] a flowing or running out.

EFFLU'VIUMS [of *effluvium*, L.] are such small Particles as are continually flowing out of almost all mixed Bodies, and are therefore called *Corpuscular Effluviums*.

EFFLUV'IUMS [*Physically*] are Vapours which pass through the Pores of the Skin.

EF'FLUX [*effluxus*, L.] a running or flowing out.

EFFLUX'ION, the same as *Effluxus*, but is more especially applied to Women when they bring forth an imperfect Birth. *L.*

EF'FORT [*Effort*, F.] strong Endeavour, a forcible Attempt.

EFFRAC'TOR, a House-breaker. *L. T.*

EFFRON'TERY [*Effronterie*, F. of *Effrons*, L.] Boldness, Impudence, Malapertness. Saucinesſ.

EFFUL'GENCE, a shining forth. *L.*

EFFU'SIO *Sanguinis*, the Fine or Penalty imposed by the old *English* Laws for Bloodshed. *L.*

EFFU'SION [in *Chymistry*] is a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, when the Matter, by its Weight, is sunk to the Bottom of the Vessel.

EFT [Ɛvet, *Sax.*] a venomous Creature in the Shape of a Lizzard.

EFT, against. *O.*

EF'TERS, Walks, Entries, Galleries, Hedges. *O.*

EFTSOO'NS [ɛftona, *Sax.* jetzund, *Teut.*] immediately, often, ever and anon, afterwards. *O.*

E. G. an Abbreviation of the *Latin* Words *Exempli Gratia*, i. e. for Example.

EGALL, equal. *Chauc.*

EGBERT [*Ebert*, of Ɛce, eternal, and Beɔhht, *Sax.* flourishing, *q. d.* always flourishing; but *Verstegan* derives it from Ɛghr Equity, and behht propense, *q. d.* greatly inclined to Equity] the Name of the first Monarch of *England*.

To EGEL'IDATE [*egelidare*, L.] to thaw, also to make cold, or congeal.

To EGER'MINATE [*egerminare*, L.] to bud or spring out.

EGERS, the Spring Tulips, or first blown Tulips. *C.*

EGES'TION, an Evacuation of the Excrements, or going to Stool; also the discharging of Meat digested through the *Pylorus*, into the rest of the Entrails. *L.*

EGESTUOS'ITY [*Egestuositas*, L.] extreme Poverty.

EGES'TUOUS [*egestuosus*, L.] extreme poor.

An EGG [Æg, *Sax.* Ɛg, *Dan.* Ey, *Teut.*] the Production or Semen of Fowls, Insects, *&c.*

To EGG *on* [egger, *Dan.*] to provoke, stir up, or set on.

EGGIMENT, egging, promoting, Procurement. *O.*

EGIST'MENTS [in *Law*] Cattle taken in to graze, or to be fed by the Week, *&c.*

EG'LANTINE [*Aiglantier*, F. a wild Rose] Sweet-brier.

EGO'ITY [of *Ego*, L. I,] the Being or Essence of *I*, or Myself.

EGRE, Sore. *C.*

EGRE'GIOUS [*egregius*, L.] choice, excellent, singular, rare, remarkable.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, remarkably.

E'GRESS [*egressus*, L.] a going forth.

EGRES'SION, the same. *L.*

E'GRET, a Fowl of the Hern Kind.

E'GRITUDE [*Ægritudo*, L.] Sickness, Grief.

To EGRO'TE [*ægrotare*, L.] to be sick, or to feign himself sick.

E'GULA, a sort of Sulphur used in working woollen Cloth, which makes it soft and white.

To EGUR'GITATE [*egurgitare*, L.] to empty or disgorge.

EGYP'TIANS, Natives of *Egypt*; also Gypsies.

EGYP'TIAN *Thorn*, a Shrub.

E'HUD [אהוד *H. i.e.* a praising] a Judge of *Israel*.

EIA, an Island, an Eit, or Ait. *Sax.*

EJACULA'TION, a shooting forth, a short Prayer poured out with Fervency.

EJACULA'TORY [*ejaculatorius*, L.] shooting forth, ejaculative.

EJACULA'TORY *Vessels* [among *Anatomists*] Vessels serving to discharge the *Semen* in the Act of Copulation.

To EJECT' [*ejectare*, L.] to cast or throw out.

EJEC'TION, a casting out.

EJEC'TION [in *Physick*] is the discharging digested Meat into the Entrails.

EJECTIONE *Custodiæ*, is a Writ lying against one who casts out a Guardian from any Lands during the Minority of the Heir. *L.*

EJECTIONE *Firmæ*, is a Writ lying for the Lessee for Term of Years, who is ejected before the Term is expired. *L.*

EJECTUM, a Jetson, or Goods thrown out of a Ship. *O. L.*

EIGHN, Eyes. *O.*

EIGHT [Ꝏahta, *Sax.* Acht, *Teut.* *Huit.* F. *Octo*, L. Ὄκτω, Gr.] VIII. 8. in Number.

EIGHT, an Island in the River.

EIGHT *Alney*, a little Isle in *Gloucestershire*, where *Edmund* King of *England*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, in a single Combat try'd their Right to the Kingdom.

EIGHTETH *Mow*, might grant. *O.*

EIGHTEE'N [Ꝏahtatyne, *Sax.* Achtien, L. S.] XVIII. 18. in Number.

EIGHTH [Ꝏhatoð, *Sax.*] VIIIth, or 8th, an Adjective Numeral.

EIGHT'Y [Ꝏahzotz, *Sax.* Achtzig, *Teut.*] LXXX. or 80. in Number.

EI'GNE, the Eldest or First-born. *F. L.*

EINECIA, Eldership. *F. L. T.*

EI'RENARCHY εἰρηναρχεία, of Εἰρήνη Peace, and Ἀρχὴ Dominion, Gr.] a peaceable Government.

EISIL [Ꝏsig, *Teut.*] Vinegar. *O.*

EI'THER [Æzðer, *Sax.*] or.

E'JULATION, a yelling, howling, wailing. *L.*

EJULA'TOR, a wild Beast called *A Crier*, which makes a Noise like the crying of a young Child. *L.*

EJURA'TION, a renouncing or resigning one's Place. *L.*

EKE [eac, *Sax.* ook, L. S. oc, *Dan.* auch. *Teut.*] also, likewise.

To EKE *out* [eacan, *Sax.* which *Junius* derives of αὔξειν, Gr.] to add, to make larger, by adding another Piece.

ELA' [perhaps of *Eleva*, L. lift up] the highest Note in the Scale of Musick.

ELAB'ORATE [*elaboratus* L.] done with Exactness and Pains.

ELABORA'TION, the working any thing with the Hands. *L.*

ELABORA'TION [among *Physicians*] Digestion or Concoction of the animal Fluids.

An ELAB'ORATORY, a Place to work in; more properly of a *Chymist*.

To ELA'CERATE [*elacerare*, L.] to tear in Pieces.

E'LAM [עלם *i.e.* a young Man, *H.*] the Father of the *Elamites*.

E-LA-MI', the sixth ascending Note of each Septenary in the Scale of Musick.

To ELAP'IDATE [*elapidare*, L.] to clear a Place of Stones.

ELAPIDA'TION, a clearing of Stones. *L.*

ELAPS'ED [*elapsus*, L.] past or slid away.

ELAPS'ION, a passing or sliding away.

To ELA'QUEATE [*elaqueare*, L.] to disintangle, to set free from a Snare.

ELASTI'CITY [of Ἐλαστέω, Gr.] is a Springiness which most Bodies have, more or less, a Power to return to its first Place and Condition; as a Stick which is forcibly bent; the Air has it in a very remarkable Manner, and, being compressed, it endeavours with a very great Force to restore itself to its former State.

ELAS'TICAL } [*elastique*, F. *Elasticus*,
ELAS'TICK } L. of Ἐλαστικὸς, Gr.] springy, or endued with Elasticity.

ELAS'TICK *Body*, is that which being pressed for a while yields to the Stroke, but afterwards can recover it's former Figure by it's own natural Power.

ELASTICK *Force*, the Force of a Spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend itself again.

ELASTICK *Force* [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is such an Explosion of animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps and Convulsions.

ELAT'ED } [*elatus*, L.] puffed up, lofty,
ELA'TE } proud, haughty.

To ELA'TE, to lift up or exalt.

EL'ATEDNESS, Loftiness, Pride.

ELA'TERISTS, a Name given by Mr. *Boyle* to those Persons who held the Doctrine of *Elaterium*.

ELATE'RIUM [ἐλατήριον, Gr.] the Elasticity or springing Faculty of the Air.

ELATE'-

ELATE'RIUM [in *Physick*] the Juice of wild Cucumbers, made up in a thick and hard Consistence; also any Medicine which purges or loosens the Belly.

ELA'TION, a lifting up, Haughtiness, Pride. *L.*

To ELA'TRATE [*elatrare*, L.] to bark out, or speak aloud.

To ELAX'ATE [*elaxare*, L.] to unloose or make wider.

EL'BOW [Elboga, *Sax.* Ellenbogen, *Teut.* Albu, Dan.] Part of the Arm.

ELCESA'CITÆ, a Sect of Hereticks in the Third Century, who rejected all St *Paul's* Epistles, and taught that there were two Christs, one in Heaven, and the other on Earth, and that the Holy Ghost was Christ's Sister.

ELD [Ælꝺ, Old, *Sax.* Alt, *Teut.*] Old Age, Antiquity, Forefathers, Old Times, *&c. Shakesp.*

ELDAR } a Tree. *Sambucus*, L.
ELDER }

EL'DEN [Ælꝺ, *Sax.*] Fuel for Fire. *N. C.*

EL'DEN-*Hole*, a Hole in *Derbyshire*, remarkable for its Deepness.

EL'DER [ælꝺoɼ, *Sax.* aelter, *Teut.*] more aged, or farther advanced in Years.

ELDER *Battalion* [*Military Term*] that Battalion which was first raised, and has the Post of Honour according to it's Standing.

EL'DER *Officers*, such Officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date.

EL'DER [Eyter, *Teut.*] an Udder of a Beast. *C.*

EL'DEST, oldest.

ELDIN [alten, *Teut.*] to grow old. *Chauc.*

ELE, Assistance, Help. *O.*

ELEANOR [*Camden* supposes it to be a Corruption of *Helena*; others derive it from Æl Eamen, *Sax.* all fruitful, *q. d.* a Teeming Woman] a Name of Women.

ELEA'ZAR [אלעזר *H.* of אל God, and עזר Help, *i. e.* the Help of God] the Son and Successor of *Aaron.*

ELECAMPA'NE, an Herb. *Enula campana.* L.

ELECT [*Electus*, L.] chosen, appointed.

The ELECT' [among *Divines*] the Faithful, the Elected Saints.

To ELECT' [*Elire*, F. *Electum*, Sup. of *Eligere*, L.] to chuse, or make choice of.

ELEC'TION, Chusing or Choice. *F.* of *L.*

ELEC'TION [in *Numbers*] the several Ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having respect to their Places.

ELECTIONS [among *Astrologers*] are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular Business.

ELECTION *de Clerk*, a Writ for the Choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. *F.*

ELEC'TIVE [*electif*, F. *electivus*, L.] pertaining to Election or Choice.

ELEC'TOR [*Electeur*, F.] a Chuser. *L.*

ELECTORS, certain Princes of the Empire of *Germany*, who, according to the Institution of *Charles* the Vth, have a Right to chuse the Emperors. There are Nine in Number: Three Spiritual and Six Temporal, in Rank as follows: *Mentz, Treves, Cologn, Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, Brunswick.*

ELEC'TORAL of, *&c.* the Electors. *F.*

ELEC'TORATE [*Electorat*, F. *Electoratus*, L.] the Dignity or Territory of an Elector of the Empire.

ELECTORESS [*Electrice*, F.] the Wife of an Elector.

ELEC'TRICAL [of ἤλεκτρον, Gr. Amber] that attracts like Amber.

ELECTRI'CITY, is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-wax, *&c.* have of attracting and repelling very light Bodies, when the attracting Body is rubbed or chafed.

ELECTRIF'EROUS [*electrifer*, L.] bearing Amber.

ELECTUA'RIUM *Theriacum*, a sort of Cordial for weak and consumptive Horses.

ELEC'TUARY [*Electuaire*, F. of *Electuarium*, L.] a Medicinal Composition made to the Consistence of a Conserve.

ELECTUARY *of Kermes*, a Composition made of the Grain of Kermes, Juniper-Berries, *&c.*

ELEEMOSYNARY, a Place in a Monastery, where the common Alms were laid up; also the Almoner's Office, to which peculiar Rents were allowed. *L.*

ELEEMOSYNA'RIUS, the Almoner or Officer who received the Eleemosynary Gifts and Rents, and disposed of them to charitable and pious Uses.

ELEEMO'SYNARY [*Eleemosynarius*, L. of ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr.] belonging to Alms, freely given by Way of Alms; also an Almoner.

EL'EGANCE } [*Elegantia*, L.] Fine-
EL'EGANCY } ness of Speech, Politeness of Language, Neatness in Apparel. *F.*

EL'EGANT [*elegans*, L.] eloquent, handsome, fine, neat. *F.*

EL'EGANTLY, eloquently, handsomely.

ELE'GIACK [*Elegiaque*, F. *Elegiacus*, L. ἐλεγιακὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Elegy.

ELEGIACK *Verse*, a sort of Verse in *Latin* and *Greek*, called *Pentameter.*

ELEGIAMBICK *Verse*, a sort of Verse used in *Horace's* Poems, called *Epodes.*

ELEGIOG'RAPHER [*Elegiographus*, L. ἐλεγιόγραφος, of ἐλεγεῖα and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] a Writer of Elegies.

ELE'GIT, a Writ that lieth for him who has recovered Debt or Damage in the King's Court against one not able in his Goods to satisfy.

EL'EGY [*Elegie*, F. *Elegia*, L. ἐλεγεῖα, Gr.] a mournful Poem, a Funeral Song.

ELEMENTARY [*elementaire*, F. *elementarius*, L.] belonging to Elements.

EL'EMENTS [*Elementa*, L.] among *Natural Philosophers* and *Chymists*, are the simplest Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any thing else, but of which all Things are made, being four in Number, viz. *Fire*, *Air*, *Earth*, *Water*, F.

ELEMENTS [among *Artists*] signify the Principles of any Art or Science, or those *Definitions*, *Axioms*, and *Postulates*, upon which any Art or Science is founded.

First ELEMENTS *of Magnitude* [in *Geometry*] are a Point, a Line, and a Surface.

EL'EMI, a sort of Gum.

ELENC'HICAL } [*elenchicus*, L. of ἐ-
ELENC'TICAL } λεγχτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Elenchus.

EL'ENCHUS [ἔλεγχος, Gr.] a Sophistical Argument, a Confutation; also an Index to a Book.

ELENGE, strange, foreign. *O.*

ELENGELICK, strangely, or miserably.

E'LEOT [in *Cyder Countries*] an Apple much esteemed for it's excellent Juice.

ELEOSAC'CHARUM [of ἔλαιον, Gr.] Oil, and *Saccharum*, L. Sugar] a Mixture of Oil and Sugar together, which is used with the distilled Oils, to make them mix with aqueous Fluids for present Use.

EL'EPHANT [*Elephas*, L. of ἐλέφαντος, Gr.] the biggest, strongest, and most intelligent of all four-footed Beasts. *F.*

ELEPHANT'IA, the Leprosy, which makes the Skin rough like that of the Elephant. *L.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS [ἐλεφαντίασις, Gr.] the same with *Elephantia*.

ELEPHANT'INE [*elephantinus*, L.] belonging to an Elephant.

To EL'EVATE [*elever*, F. *elevare*, L.] to lift up, to raise, to make chearful or merry.

EL'EVATED [*elevé*, F. *elevatus*, L.] raised, lifted up, made chearful.

ELEVATED [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said to be elevated above another, when, being stronger, it weakens the Influence of the other.

ELEVA'TION, a lifting up, an exalting, *F.* of *L.*

ELEVA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the rising up of any Matter in the Manner of Fume and Vapour.

ELEVA'TION [in *Gunnery*] is the Angle which the Chace of a Cannon or Mortar, or the Axis of the hollow Cylinder, makes with the Plane of the Horizon.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in *Astronomy*] is the Height of the Pole above the Horizon, or the Number of Degrees the Pole is raised above the Horizon.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in *Dialling*] is the Angle which the Style makes with the Substylar Line.

ELEVA'TOR, a Person who helps or lifts up. *L.*

ELEVA'TORS [among *Anatomists*] are those Muscles which serve to draw the Parts of the Body upwards,

ELEVA'TOR *Labiorum*, a Muscle lying between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Elevator Labii superioris proprius*. L.

ELEVA'TOR *Labii inferioris*, a Muscle that with it's Partner lies within the lower Lip, and draws it upwards. *L.*

ELEVA'TOR *Labii superioris*, a Muscle springing from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, serving to draw up the upper Lip. *L.*

ELEVATOR *Oculi*, the Muscle of the Eye, rising near the Place where the Optick Nerves enter the Orbit. *L.*

ELEVATO'RIUM [*Elevatoire*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith Skulls that are depressed are raised up again. *L.*

ELEV'EN [Ѳnlyfan, *Sax.* of ene, one, and lyfan, to leave, *i. e.* one remaining after the Computation of Ten] XI. 11.

ELF [Ælf, or Ѳlfenne, *Sax.* Elfe, *Teut.*] a Fairy, an Hobgoblin, a Dwarf.

To ELFE *the Hair*, to tie it up in Knots and Ringlets.

ELF-*Arrows*, Flint-Stones sharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, used in War by the ancient *Britons*.

ELFIN, belonging to Fairies. *Spenc.*

ELI [עלי *H. i. e.* offering or lifting up] a Judge of *Israel*.

ELIAKIM [אליקים *H.* of אל God, and קים he arose, *i. e.* God arises] a proper Name of a Man.

ELIBA'TION, a tasting or offering of Sacrifices. *L.*

ELICITA'TION, a drawing out or alluring. *L.*

To ELIDE [*elidere*, L.] to strike, dash, or knock out.

ELI'GIBLE [*eligibilis*, L.] fit or deserving to be chosen.

ELI'HU [אליהוא *H.* of אלי my God, and הוא He, *i. e.* He is my God] one of *Job*'s Friends.

ELI'JAH } [אליה *H.* of אל God, and
ELI'AS } יה the Lord, *i. e.* God the Lord] a certain great Prophet.

ELIMA'TION, a filing off, or polishing. *L.*

ELIMINA'TION, a throwing over the Threshold, a turning out of Doors. *L.*

ELI'PHAZ [אליפז, of אל God, and פין he strengthened, *H.* the Strength of God] one of *Job*'s Friends.

ELI'QUAMENT [*Eliquamen*, L.] a fat Juice squeezed out of Flesh or Fish.

ELI'SHA [אלישע *H.* of אל and ישוע Salvation, *&c. i. e.* the Health of God] a Prophet.

ELIS'ION, a striking or dashing out. *L.*

ELISION [in *Grammar*] a cutting off a Vowel at the End of a Word in Verse, as *th'*,

ELIXA'-

ELIXA'TION, a ſeething or boiling; alſo the drawing the Virtues out of Ingredients by ſtewing.

ELIX'IR [*Arabick, i. e.* Strength] in Chemiſtry is a very fine and uſeful Tincture; as *Elixir Proprietatis, &c.* or a Medicine made by ſtrong Infuſion, where the Ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the *Menſtruum*, and give it a thicker Conſiſtence than a Tincture.

ELIZ'ABETH ['Ελισαβετ, Gr. of אלישבת, *H. q. d.* God hath ſworn] the Mother of *John Baptiſt.*

ELK [Elch, *Sax.* Elend, *Teut.*] a ſtrong, ſwift Beaſt, in Shape like a Hart, and as tall as a Horſe.

ELKE, a kind of Yew for making of Bows. *O. S.*

ELL [Eln, *Sax.* Elle, L. S. and *Teut. Aulne*, F. *Ulna*, L.] a Meaſure containing three Feet and nine Inches.

EL'LA [Ellen, *Sax.* Valour] the firſt King of the South *Saxons.*

ELLINGE [allein, alone, *Teut.*] ſolitary, lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours.

ELLIP'SIS [ἔλλειψις, Gr.] an Omiſſion, *L.*

ELLIPSIS [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby ſome Part of a Diſcourſe is left out or retrenched.

ELLIPSIS [in *Geometry*] is an Oval Figure, produced from the Section of a Cone, by a Plane cutting both Sides of a Cone (but not parallel to the Baſe) and which may be deſcribed upon a Plane, by a Line made by a looſe Cord carried round upon two Centers or Pins.

ELLIPSIS [in *Grammar*] is when ſome Word is wanting to make up the Senſe.

ELLIP'TICAL [*ellipticus*, L.] of or belonging to an Ellipſis.

ELLI'PTICAL *Compaſſes*, Compaſſes to draw an Oval.

ELLIP'TICAL *Dial*, a ſort of Pocket Dial.

EL'LIS [according to *Camden*, from *Elias*] formerly a Chriſtian, now a Surname.

ELM [Elm, *Sax.* Elme, *Dan.* Elm, *Belg.* Ulm. *Teut.*] a Tree or Wood of it.

ELMIN'THES ['Ελμινθες, Gr.] Worms breeding in the Bowels, eſpecially in the Gut called *Rectum*, or the lowermoſt, ſtraight, or great Gut.

An ELL-MOTHER, a Step-Mother. *Cumberl.*

ELOCU'TION, Utterance, Delivery. *F.* of *L.*

ELO'DES [ἑλώδες, Gr.] a continual Fever, wherein the Patients are almoſt melted through Moiſture.

E'LOGY [*Eloge*, F. *Elogium*, L. of ἔλογεῖον, Gr.] a Teſtimonial to one's Commendation, or Praiſe.

E'LOHIM [אלוהים *H.*] one of the Names of God.

ELOI [אלוהי *Syr.*] my God,

To ELOIN [*aloiner*, F.] to remove, or ſend away to a great Diſtance.

To ELON'GATE [*elongare*, L.] to remove afar off.

ELONGA'TION, a lengthening or prolonging. *L.*

ELONGA'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Removal of a Planet to the fartheſt Diſtance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye on the Earth.

ELONGA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when the Ligament of a Joint is ſtretched and extended, but not ſo that the Bone goes quite out of it's Place.

To ELO'PE [of *elabi*, L.] to leave her Huſband, and dwell with an Adulterer; alſo to go away by Stealth.

An ELOPE'MENT, going away from a Huſband, *&c.* for which, without voluntary Reconcilement to her Huſband, a Wife ſhall loſe her Dower; nor is he obliged to allow her any Maintenance.

EL'OQUENCE [*Eloquentia*, L.] that has the Gift of ſpeaking well, or with a good Grace. *F.*

ELSE [elles, *Sax.* prob. of *alias*, L. *Minſheu* derives of ἄλλως, Gr.] otherwiſe.

ELSE [elles, *Sax.*] before, already. *C.*

To ELT, to knead. *C.*

To ELU'CIDATE [*elucidare*, L.] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDA'TION, a making clear; an explaining or clearing the Difficulties of any crabbed Author. *L.*

ELUCUBRA'TION, a Writing or Studying by Candle-light. *L.*

To ELU'DE [*eluder*, F. of *eludere*, L.] to eſcape any impending Trouble or Danger, to ſhift off, to wave.

EL'VERS, a ſort of Gregs or ſmall Eels, which at a certain Time of the Year ſwim on the Top of the Water about *Briſtol.*

EL'VES [Elpenne, *Sax.*] Scare-crows to frighten Children.

EL'VISH, froward, moroſe, wicked, helliſh. *O.*

E'LUL [אלול *H.*] a *Jewiſh* Month, anſwering to part of *Auguſt.*

ELUM'BATED, lamed about the Loins. *L.*

ELU'SIVE, evaſive. *L.*

ELU'SIVELY, evaſively.

ELU'SORY [*eluſorius*, L.] ſerving to elude or ſhift off.

ELUX'ATED, wrenched, ſtrained. *L.*

ELY [probably of ἕλος, Gr. a Marſh, or Helig, C. Br. a Willow, becauſe it, as other Fenny Places do, aboundeth with Willows] a Place in *Cambridgeſhire*, fifty-four Miles N. E. by E. from *London.*

ELY'SIAN *Fields*, a certain Paradiſe of delightful Groves and Meadows, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of good Men paſſed after Death.

ELY'SIUM [ἠλύσιον, Gr.] the Paradise last mentioned.

EMACERA'TION, a making lean or wasting; also a soaking or sowsing. *L.*

To EMA'CIATE [*emaciare*, L. of *macies*] to make lean.

EMACIA'TION, a making lean. *L.*

EMA'CITY [*Emacitas*, L.] a Desire to be always buying.

To EMAC'ULATE [*emaculare*, L.] to take out Spots.

EMANA'TION, that which flows from another. *L.*

EMANA'TION [with *Divines*] is used to express the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the *Father* to the *Son*.

EMANA'TIVE, that floweth from.

To EMAN'CIPATE [*emanciper*, F. *emancipare*, L.] to set at Liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION [among *Surgeons*] is the taking away the Scurf from the Brims of Wounds or Sores. *L.*

To EMAS'CULATE [*emasculare*, L.] to geld, to enfeeble, or weaken.

EMASCULA'TION, a Gelding, Unmanning, or making effeminate. *L.*

To EMBALE, to make up into Bales or Packs.

EMBAL'ING, making up into Bales or Packs. *Shakesp.*

To EMBAL'M [*embaumer*, F.] to dress a dead Body with Balm, Spices, *&c.* to preserve it some Time from Putrefaction.

An EMBALM'ING, such a dressing or seasoning of a dead Body.

EMBAR'GO, a Stop or Arrest of Ships. *Span.*

To EMBAR'K [*embarquer*, F. *imbarcare*, Ital.] to go on Ship-board; also to enter upon a Design.

An EMBARKA'TION, a going or putting on Ship-board.

To EMBAR'RASS [*embarrasser*, F.] to pester, to clog, to encumber.

EMBAR'RASS } [*Embarras*,
An EMBAR'RASSMENT } F.] a perplexing, intangling, or hindering.

EMBAS'SADOUR [*Ambassadeur*, F.] one appointed to act for and represent the Person of a Prince or State in a Foreign Country.

EMBAS'SADRESS [*Ambassadrice*, F.] an Embassadour's Wife.

EMBAS'SAGE } [*Ambassage*, F.] the
EMBAS'SY } Commission given by a Prince or State; the Errand an Embassadour is sent upon.

EMBA'TER, the Hole or Look-through to take Aim by in a Cross-Bow.

EMBATEU'TICON *Jus*, a Law by which People might keep Things pawned to them in their own Possession. *C. L.*

EMBAT'TELED [of *em* and *Bataille*, F.] put in Array.

EMBAT'TELED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of any Ordinary resembles the Battlement of a Wall, *&c.*

To EMBAY' to cherish, foment, or bathe. *Spenc.*

To EMBEL'LISH [*embellir*, F.] to adorn, beautify, to set out to the Eye.

EMBEL'LISHMENT [*Embellissement*, F.] an Ornament or setting off.

EM'BER [of Emmer, *Dan.* a Spark] a Coal of Fire or Cinder.

EMBER *Days* [so called from a Custom anciently of putting Ashes on their Heads on those Days, in Token of Humiliation] are the *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays* in the Ember Weeks.

EMBER *Weeks*, four Seasons in the Year, set apart more particularly for Prayer and Fasting, *viz.* the first Week in *Lent*, the next after *Whit-Sunday*, the 14th of *September*, and the 13th of *December*.

To EMBE'ZEL } to spoil or waste, to
To EMBEZ'ZLE } pilfer or purloin.

An EMBLEM [*Embleme*, F. *Emblema*, L. of ἔμβλημα, Gr.] a Representation of some moral Notion by way of Device or Picture; as a Lion is a Device of Generosity.

EMBLEMAT'ICAL } [*Emblematique*,
EMBLEMAT'ICK } F.] of or belonging to an Emblem.

EMBLEMAT'ICALLY, by way of Emblem.

EMBLEM'ATIST, a Contriver or Maker of Emblems.

EM'BLEMENTS [in *Law*] are the Profits of Lands which have been sowed.

EMBOLDED, swelled. *O.*

EM'BOLISM [ἐμβολισμὸς, Gr.] an adding a Day to a Year, which makes Leap-Year.

EMBOLISMICAL *Lunation* or *Month*, [in *Astronomy*] is when the Lunations, which happen every successive Year 11 Days sooner than in the foregoing, and amount to 30 Days, and make a new additional Month, to render the common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

To EMBOSS' *a Deer* [*embosquer*, F. *imboscare*, Ital. of *Bosco* a Wood] to chace her into a Thicket.

To EMBOSS [*imbossare*, Ital.] to adorn with embossed Work.

EMBOS'SED [in *Architecture*] raised with Bunches or Knobs.

EMBOS'SED, covered, overlaid. *Spenc.*

EMBOS'SING, a sort of Sculpture or Carving, where the Figure is protuberant, or sticks out from the Plane on which it is cut.

EMBOST' [*Hunting Term*] is a foaming at the Mouth, or a Deer so hard chaced that he foams at the Mouth.

EMBOUNDED, limited, kept or restrained within Bounds. *Shakesp.*

To EMBOW'EL, to take out the Bowels.

To

To EMBRA'CE [*embrasser*, F. *imbracciare*, Ital.] to encompass in one's Arms.

EMBRACEOU'R } [in *Law*] is he who,
EMBRASOU'R } when a Matter is in Trial between Party and Party, comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, being bribed thereto, and either speaks in the Cause, being no Lawyer, or endeavours to corrupt the Judge.

EMBRA'CERY, is the Offence of an *Embraceour*.

EMBRA'SURE [in *Architecture*] is an Enlargement made in the Wall to give more Light or Convenience to the Windows, Doors, *&c.*

EMBRASURES [in *Fortification*] are the Holes in a Parapet, through which the Cannons are laid to fire into the Moat or Field. *Fr.*

To EMBRAVE, to adorn, to make brave. *Spenc.*

EMBROCA'TION [of ἐμβροχὴ of ἐμβρέχω, to soak in, *Gr.*] is a kind of Fomentation, wherein the fomenting Liquor is let distil from aloft Drop by Drop, very slowly, upon the Part or Body to be fomented.

To EMBROI'DER, to work Figures on Silk or Cloth with gold or silver Thread, *&c.*

EMBROID'ERER, one who works such Figures.

EMBROID'ERY, Works wrought by an Embroiderer.

To EMBROIL' [*embrouiller*, F.] to disturb, confound, or set together by the Ears.

EMBROUDID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

EM'BRYO [*Embryon*, F. ἔμβρυον, of ἐμβρύω to sprout out, *Gr.*] the Fœtus or [illegible] in the [illegible], as soon as it's Members come to be distinctly formed.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TES [ἐμβρυοθλάστης, of ἔμβρυον an Embryo, and θλάω to break, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith they break the Bones of a [illegible], that it may be more conveniently taken out of the [illegible].

EMBRYOT'OMY [of ἔμβρυον, and τομὴ cutting, *Gr.*] an Anatomical Dissection of a Fœtus or new formed Child.

EMBRYUL'CUS [of ἔμβρυον and ἕλκω to draw] an Instrument to crush the Bones of an Embryo, [illegible], so as to be more easily extracted, and to lay hold of, and draw it out of [illegible].

To EMBURS'E [*embourser*, F.] to restore or refund Money owing.

EME, the Emmet or Ant. *O.* An Uncle by the Mother's Side. *Spenc.*

EMEN'DALS, Remainder; an old Word used still in the *Inner Temple*, where so much in *Emendals*, is so much in Bank, in the Stock of the House.

EMENDA'TION, a Correcting or Amendment. *L.*

EMENDA'TIO *Panni* [*Law Term*] the Power of looking to the Assize of Cloth. *L.*

EMENDA'TIO *Panis & Cervisiæ* [*Law Term*] the Power of supervising the Weights and Measures of Bread and Beer. *L.*

EM'ERALD [*Esmeraude*, F. *Esmeralda*, Span. *Smaragdus*, L. of Σμάραγδος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour.

EM'ERALD [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

To EMERG'E [*emergere*, L.] to arise with Difficulty or Surprize.

To EMERGE [among *Naturalists*] when a Natural Body, in Specie lighter than Water, being thrust down forcibly into it, rises again, when it is said to emerge out of the Water.

EMER'GENCY [of *emergere*, L.] a Thing which happens suddenly, an unexpected Circumstance of Affairs; as an emergent Occasion, *i. e.* Business of Consequence happening on a sudden.

EMER'GENT [*emergens*, L.] rising up above Water; also accidental, appearing on a sudden, momentous.

EMERGENT [in *Astronomy*] when a Star is getting out of the Sun's Beams, and is ready to become visible, it is said *to be emergent*.

EM'ERIL } a sort of Stone used in bur-
EM'ERY } nishing Metals, *&c.* also a Glazier's Diamond to cut Glass.

EMER'SION [in *Astronomy*] is when a Star that is so nigh the Sun that it cannot be seen, begins to appear again; also the coming of the Sun or Moon out of an Eclipse.

EMET'ICAL } [*emetique*, F. *emeticus*,
EMET'ICK } L. ἐμετικὸς, Gr.] that provokes Vomiting.

EMET'ICKS [of ἐμέω, Gr. to vomit] Medicines which cause Vomiting.

EME'TICK *Tartar*, Cream of Tartar powdered and mingled with *Crocus Metallorum*, prepared according to Art.

EMFORTH, according to. *Chauc.*

EMICA'TION, a shining forth. *L.*

EMIGRA'TION, a departing or going from one Place to another to live. *L.*

EM'INENCE } [*Eminentia*, L.] Excel-
EM'INENCY } lency, high Degree of Quality; a Title given to Cardinals, accounted to be above *Excellent*.

An EM'INENCE, is a little Hill or rising Ground.

An EM'INENCE [in *Fortification*] is a Height which overlooks and commands the Place under it.

EM'INENT [*Eminens*, L.] excellent, high, great, renowned. *F.*

EMINENTLY, excellently.

EMINENTNESS, Excellentness.

E'MIR, a *Turkish* Lord, especially one descended from the Prophet *Mahomet*.

EMIS'SARY [*Emissaire*, F. *Emissarius*, L.] a Person sent out to observe the Motions of an Enemy; or to sound the Thoughts of another; a Spy, a Scout.

EMIS'SION, a sending forth, a casting out, a hurling or shooting forth. *F.* of *L.*

To EMIT' [*emittere*, L.] to send forth or cast out.

EMMENAGO'GICKS } [ἐμμεναγώγικα, of εν in, μὴν a Month, and ἄγω to lead, Gr.]
EMMENAGO'GUES } Medicines which excite the Courses in Women.

EM'MET [Æmet, *Sax.* Ameiſz, *Teut.*] an Ant or Pismire.

EMMOI'SED, comforted. *O.*

EMOL'LIENT [*emolliens*, L.] making soft, pliant, loose.

EMOL'LIENTS [*emollientia*, L.] softening Medicines, such as sheathe and soften the Asperities of the Humours, and relax and supple the Solids at the same Time.

EMOL'UMENT [*Emolumentum*, L.] Advantage, Profit. *F.*

EMOLUMEN'TAL, profitable. *L.*

EMO'TION, a stirring or moving forth; a violent Motion of the Mind. *F.* of *L.*

To EMPAIR' [*empirer*, F.] to injure, to weaken, to make less. *Spenc.*

EMPAIRIN, to impair. *Chauc.*

EMPALEMENT, the outward Part of the Flower of a Plant encompassing the Foliation or Attire.

To EMPAN'NEL, to set down the Name of a Jury in a Roll called the *Pannel. L. T.*

EMPAR'LANCE [of *parler*, F. to speak] a Motion or Petition made in Court, for a Day of Respite. *F. L. T.*

EMPASM S [ἔμπασμα, Gr.] Medicines composed of sweet Powders, to take away Sweat and allay Inflammation.

EMPAT'TEMENT [in *Fortification*] the same as *Talus.*

To EMPEACH' [*empêcher*, F.] to hinder.

EMPEROUR [*Empereur*, F. *Imperator*, L.] a Sovereign Prince who bears Rule over several large Countries.

EM'PHASIS [*Emphase*, F. ἔμφασις, Gr.] a strong or vigorous Pronunciation of a Word; Earnestness, or an express Signification of one's Intention. *L.*

EMPHAT'ICAL } [*emphatique*, F. *emphaticus*, L. of ἐμφατικός, Gr.]
EMPHAT'ICK } spoken with Earnestness, significant, forcible.

EMPHAT'ICAL *Colours* [in *Philosophy*] are such as are often seen in Clouds, before the Rising, or after the Setting of the Sun; or in the Rainbow.

EMPHAT'ICALLY, significantly.

EMPHAT'ICALNESS, Significantness.

EMPHRAX'IS [ἔμφραξις, Gr.] an Obstruction in any Part. *L.*

EMPHY'SEMA [ἐμφύσημα, Gr.] an Inflammation proceeding from an Effervescence, or otherwise.

EMPHY'TON *Thermon* [ἔμφυτον θερμὸν, Gr.] the innate Heat, or Heat first supposed to be produced in a *Fœtus* or Child, in the Womb.

EMPIGHT, fixed, placed. *Spenc.*

EM'PIRE [*Imperium*, L.] the Dominions of an Emperor; Authority, Power. *F.*

EMPIR'ICAL [*Emperique*, F.] belonging to a Quack.

EMPIR'ICE [ἐμπειρική, Gr.] Skill in Physick gotten by meer Practice.

EMPIR'ICISM, the Profession or Practice of a Quack or Empirick.

EM PIRICK [ἐμπειρικὸς, of ἐμπειράω to try, Gr.] a Physician by bare Practice, a Mountebank or Quack.

To EMPLAIS'TER, to paint, to set forth with Advantage. *Chauc.*

EMPLAS TRUM [ἔμπλαστρον, Gr.] a Plaister or Salve.

EMPLAS'TICKS [ἐμπλαστικὸς, Gr.] Medicines which constipate and shut up the Pores of the Body, so that sulphureous Vapours cannot pass.

EMPLEA'CHED, bound together, interwoven, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

To EMPLEAD [*implaider*, F.] to plead at the Bar.

To EMPLOY' [*employer*, F.] to set one at work, or about some Business; to make use of.

EMPNEUMATO'SIS [ἐμπνευματώσις, Gr.] an alternate Dilatation of the Chest, by which the external Air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the Blood.

To EMPOI'SON [*empoisonner*, F.] to poison. *O.*

EMPORET'ICAL } [*emporeticus*, L.
EMPORET'ICK } ἐμπορετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Markets, Fairs, or Merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] the common Sensory of the Brain.

EM'PORY [ἐμπόριον, Gr] a Market-Town, a Place where a general Market or Fair is kept. *L.*

EM'PRESS, the Wife of an Emperor.

To EMPRESS, to imprint. *Chauc.*

EMPRIMED [*Hunting Term*] when a Deer has left the Herd.

To EMPRI'SON [*emprisonner*, F.] to cast into Prison.

EMPRIZE, Enterprize. *Spenc.*

EMPROSTHO'TONOS [ἐμπροσθότονος, Gr.] a kind of Cramp, or drawing together the Muscles of the Neck toward the Fore-parts.

EMP'TION, a buying. *L.*

EMP'TIONAL, to be bought. *L.*

EMPTURI'TION, a longing or earnest Desire to buy.

EMP TILY, without Solidity, weakly.

EMP'TINESS, the being empty or weak.

EMP'TY [æmti, *Sax.*] void, *&c.*

To EMP'TY [æmptian, *Sax.*] to make void, *&c.*

EMPYE'MA [ἐμπύημα, of ἐν within, and πύον, Matter, *Gr.*] a Collection of purulent Matter in the Cavity of the *Thorax*; but,

but, largely taken, signifies the same in the *Abdomen*; also an Operation to discharge all sorts of Matter with which the Midriff is loaded, by making a Perforation in the Breast. *L.*

EMPYRÆ'UM *Cælum*, the highest Heaven, in which is the Throne of God, Residence of Angels and glorified Spirits. *L.*

EMPYRE'AL } [*Empyrée*, F. Ἐμπυ-
EMPYRE'AN } ραῖον Gr.] of or belonging to the highest Heaven.

EMPYRE'AL *Substance* [with *Philosophers*] the fiery Element above the Ethereal.

EMPYREU'MA [Ἐμπύρευμα, of ἐμπυρόω to burn, Gr.] that Taste and Smell of the Fire, which in Distillations happens to some Oils, Spirits, *&c.*

EMPYREU'MATA [Ἐμπυρεύματα, Gr.] Relicks of a Fever after the critical Time of the Disease; also a Settlement in Distillations.

EMPYREUMAT'ICK, belonging to, or of an *Empyreuma*.

EM'ROD. or *Emry*, a Glazier's Diamond.

EM ROSE, a sort of Flower.

EMU'CID [*emucidus*, L.] mouldy.

To EM'ULATE [*æmulari*, L.] to vie with one; to strive, to envy or go beyond another in any thing; to envy or disdain.

EMULA'TION, a striving to excel or go beyond another in any thing; also envying or disdaining. *F.* of *L.*

To EMULG'E [*emulgere*, L.] to milk out or stroak.

EMUL'GENT [*emulgens*, L.] stroaking or milking out.

EMUL'GENT *Vessels* [in *Anatomy*] the two large Arteries and Veins, the former from the descending Trunk of the *Aorta*, the latter from the *Vena Cava*.

EMUL'SION, a Physical Drink made of the Kernels of some Seeds infused in a convenient Liquor. *L.*

EMUNC'TORIES [*Emunctoriæ*, L.] are the Cavities into which something is emptied, as the pituitous Humour of the Brain into the Nostrils; the yellow thickish Humour which we call Ear-Wax in the Ears; the Excrements into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder.

EMUNDA'TION, a Cleansing. *L.*

EMUSCA'TION, a clearing a Tree from Moss. *L.*

To ENA'BLE [of *en* and *able*] to make able or capable.

To ENACT' [of *en* and *actum*, of *agere*, L.] to establish an Act or Law, to ordain or decree.

ENÆ'MON [Ἔναιμον, Gr.] a Medicine for stopping Blood.

ENÆO'REMA [Ἐναιώρημα, Gr.] a Gathering in the middle of an Urinal or in distilled Waters.

ENAL'LAGE [Ἐναλλαγὴ, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, where there is a Change of one Mood or Case for another.

ENALU'RON [in *Heraldry*] a Bordure charged with Martlets, or any other kind of Birds.

To ENAM'EL [*emailler*, F.] to vary with little Spots, to paint with Mineral Colours.

ENAM'OURED [*enamouré*, F.] in love with.

ENANTI'OSIS [Ἐναντίωσις, Gr.] Contrariety; a Rhetorical Figure, when that is spoken by a Contrary, which is intended should be understood, as it were, by Affirmation; as, *There was Rage against Resolution, Pride against Nobility.*

ENAR'GIA [Ἐνάργεια, Gr.] Evidence, or Clearness of Expression.

ENARRA'TION, a plain Declaration, a Recital or Rehearsal. *L.*

ENAR'THROSIS [Ἐνάρθρωσις, Gr.] a sort of Jointing [*in Anatomy*] when the Cavity that receives it is deep, and the Bone that is inserted is long.

ENAUNTER, lest that. *Spen.*

ENBLAUNCHED, whited, adorned. *O.*

ENBOL'NED, swelled. *O.*

ENBRASE, to embrace. *Chauc.*

ENBRAUDIN, to embroider. *Chauc.*

ENBUSHMENT, Ambush. *Chauc.*

ENCÆ'NIA [Ἐγκαίνια, Gr.] yearly Festivals anciently kept on the Days which Cities were built. Among the *Jews*, *The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple.* Among Christians, it signifies the Consecration or Wake-Day of Churches.

ENCANTHIS [Ἐγκανθὶς, Gr.] an Excrescence and Swelling of the inner Angles of the Eye.

ENCAR'DIA [Ἐγκαρδία, Gr.] a precious Stone, bearing the Figure of an Heart. *L.*

ENCAR'PIA [Ἐγκαρπία, Gr. in *Architecture*] Flower-Work or Fruit-Work on the Corners of the Pillars. *L.*

ENCA'THISMA [Ἐγκάθισμα, Gr.] a Bath for the Belly. *L.*

ENCAU'MA [Ἔγκαυμα, Gr.] a Burning in any Part of the Body; also an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab.

ENCAUS'TICE [Ἐγκαυστικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Enamelling or Painting with Fire. *L.*

ENCEIN'TE, a Compass, or Inclosure. *F.*

ENCEINTE [in *Fortification*] the whole Compass of Ground forfeited.

ENCEPH'ALOS [Ἐγκέφαλος, Gr.] is all that Substance which is contained within the Skull. *L.*

ENCHA'FED [of *echauffé*, heated. *F.*]

To ENCHANT' [*enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to conjure or bewitch.

ENCHANT'MENT [*Enchantement*, F. *Incantatio*, L.] Witchcraft, Conjuration.

ENCHAR'AXIS [Ἐγχάραξις, Gr.] an Engraving; also scarifying or lancing the Flesh.

To ENCHA'SE [*enchasser*, F.] to set any thing in Gold, Silver, or any other Metals.

EN-

ENCHA'SNED, Engraven. *Spenc.*

ENCHAUFEN, to warm, to chafe, to heat. *Chauc.*

ENCHEINEN [*encheiné*, F.] to be chained together. *Chauc.*

ENCHE'SON, Occasion, Cause, or Reason why any thing is done. *F. L. T.*

ENCHESON, Accident. *Spenc.*

ENCHI'RESIS *Anatomica* ['Εγχείρησις, Gr.] a Readiness or Dexterity at Dissections.

ENCHIRID'ION } ['Εγχειρίδιον of ἐν and
ENCHIRID'IUM } χεὶρ the Hand, Gr.] a small portable Pocket-Book.

ENCHRIS'TA ['Εγχρίστα, , Gr.] thin Ointment.

ENCHY'MOMA [ἐγχύμωμα, Gr.] an Afflux of the Blood, whereby the external Parts become black and blue, as in the Scurvy.

ENCHYTA [ἔγχυτον, Gr.] an Instrument for Infusion of Liquor into the Eyes, Ears, or Nostrils.

To ENCIR'CLE [of *in* and *circuler*, F. *circulare*, L.] to encompass about.

ENCLITICKS [in *Grammar*] certain Particles joined to the End of a Word; as, *que, ne, ve.*

To ENCLOSE [*enclorre*, F.] to include.

ENCOLAP'TICE ['Ενκολαπτική, Gr.] the Art of making Brass Plates, and cutting in the Figures and Letters for Inscriptions and Laws.

To ENCOM'BER } [*encombrer*, F. *In-*
To ENCUM'BER } *gombrare*, Ital.] to trouble or vex.

ENCOM'BERMENT, Encumbrance, Trouble, Distress. *Chauc.*

An ENCO'MIAST ['Εγκωμιαστὴς, Gr.] a Maker of Encomiums.

ENCOMIAS'TICAL } [*Encomiasticus*,
ENCOMIAS'TICK } L. 'Εγκωμιαστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Encomium.

An ENCOMIAS'TICK, a Copy of Verses in the Praise of a Person.

ENCO'MIUM ['Εγκώμιον, Gr.] a Speech, Copy of Verses, *&c.* in Praise and Commendation of a Person. *L.*

To ENCOM'PASS [of *en* and *compasser*, F.] to surround or stand about.

To ENCONTREWEIL, to prevent. *O.*

ENCOPE' ['Εγκοπὴ, Gr.] is an Incision of any Part of the Body.

An ENCOUN'TER [of *Encontrer*, F.] a Meeting, a Fight.

To ENCOUN'TER [of *Encontrer*, F.] to meet, to engage with in fighting.

To ENCOUR'AGE [*encourager*, F.] to animate, incite, or stir up.

ENCOUR'AGEMENT, an Excitement, a Reward or Recompence.

ENCRA'NIUM [with *Anatomists*] the hinder Part of the Brain. *C.*

ENCRA'TITÆ, Hereticks, who condemned Marriage, and forbad their Disciples the Use of Wine and Flesh.

To ENCREASE [*increscere*, L.] to grow and wax more and more.

To ENCRO'ACH [*encrocher*, F.] to intrench upon.

ENCROACH'INGLY, by way of Encroachment.

ENCROACH'MENT, Usurpation.

ENCROACHMENT [in *Law*] is an unlawful gaining upon the Rights and Possessions of another.

ENCUM'BERANCE, a Hinderance, a being involved.

ENCYC'LICAL ['Εγκυκλικὸς, Gr.] circular, to his whole Jurisdiction.

ENCYCLOPEDY [*Encyclopædia*, L. of 'Εγκυκλοπαιδεία, of ἐν in, κύκλος a Circle, and παιδεία Learning, *Gr.*] the whole Circle or Compass of Learning, which comprehends all Liberal Arts and Sciences.

END [Ende, *Sax* Ende, *L.S.* and *Dan.*] the last Part of a Thing, a Conclusion.

To END [endian, *Sax.* enden, *L. S.* endigen, *Teut.*] to conclude, to desist, or finish.

END *for End* [*Sea Term*] when a Rope runs all out of the Pulley, or off the Block, or what it is wound upon.

To ENDAM'AGE [*endommager*, F.] to do Damage, to hurt.

To ENDEAR' [of *en* and *dear*, probably of ðynan, *Sax.* to count dear to himself] to make dear and beloved.

An ENDEAR'MENT, an endearing, a Cause of Affection.

To ENDEAV'OUR [of *en* and *devoir*, F.] to perform a Thing according to Ability.

ENDE'CAGON [ἑνδεκάγωνος, Gr.] a plain Figure of Eleven Sides and Angles.

EN'DEIXIS [ἔνδειξις, Gr.] a shewing or declaring.

EN DEIXIS [in *Physick*] an Indication of Diseases, shewing what is to be done.

ENDEM'ICAL } [of ἐν and δῆμος, Gr.]
ENDE'MIAL } *Distempers*, are such as infect a great many in the same Country, proceeding from some Cause peculiar to the Country where it reigns, as the Flux to *Ireland*, *&c.*

ENDEN'IZONED, naturalized.

To ENDEW' [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk digests her Meat so, that she does not only discharge her Gorge of it, but also cleanses her Pannel.

ENDEINOS, disdainful. *O.*

To ENDI'TE [*enditer*, F.] to compose or write the Matter of a Letter, *&c.*

EN DIVE [*Endivia*, L.] a Sallad Herb.

To ENDOC'TRINATE [*endoctriner*, F.] to teach or instruct.

ENDOMAGEN, to endamage, to do Damage, to Hurt. *Chauc.*

To ENDOR'SE [*endosser*, F. of *en* and *dorsum*, L.] the Back] to write on the Back-side of a Bill, *&c.* See *Indorse.*

ENDOR'SE [in *Heraldry*] is an eighth Part of a Pale.

ENDOR'SED [in *Heraldry*] is where two Lions or other Animals are borne Rampant, with their Backs to each other.

ENDORSE'MENT [*Endossement*, F.] a Writing on the Backside of a Bill, *&c.*

To ENDOSS, to endorse. *Spenc.*

ENDOUBTED, feared, doubted. *O.*

To ENDOW' [*Endouaire*, F.] to give one a Dowry, to invest in a Right to an Estate, Goods, *&c.*

ENDOW'MENT, a natural Gift or Quality.

ENDOWMENT [in *Law*] the giving or taking of a Dowry to Women.

ENDOWMENT *de la plus belle part*, is when, a Man dying possessed of Lands held in Knights Service, and others in Soccage, the Widow has her Dower out of the Soccage Lands, as being the fairer Part.

ENDOWMENT [of a *Vicarage*] a setting out sufficient Maintenance for a Vicar, when a Benefice is appropriated.

ENDREYTE [of *Endroit*, F.] a Place a Bit or Cut off a Joint of Meat. *Chauc.*

To ENDRY, to endure. *O.*

To ENDUE [corrupt of *Endow*] to furnish with, to qualify, to supply.

To ENDURE [*endurer*, F. *durare*, L.] to suffer or undergo.

ENDURED, hardened. *Spenc.*

ENDY'ED *in Untime*, yeaned before the Time. *O.*

EN'EGATED [*enecatus*, L.] killed.

ENEMA [of ἐνίημι, Gr. to send in] a Clyster.

EN'EMY [*Ennemi*, F. *Inimicus*, L.] an Adversary, or one who is against one.

ENEO'REMA [ἐναιρέω, Gr. to lift up] are those Contents of the Urine which float about in the Middle, resembling a Cloud.

EN'ERGETICAL [*energique*, F. *energeticus*, L.] forcible, efficacious, emphatical.

ENERGET'ICAL *Bodies*, are Bodies which are eminently active, and very efficacious in producing their Operations of different Natures.

E'NERGY [*Energie*, F. *Energia*, L. of Ἐνεργία, Gr.] Force, Efficacy.

ENERGY [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein great Force of Expression is used.

ENERGY [in *Physick*] is an Operation of the Animal Spirits and Body.

To ENER'VATE [*enerver*, F. *enervare*, L.] to weaken or deprive of Strength.

ENERVA'TION, a weakening or enfeebling; a Listlessness to Action.

ENERVA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Weakness about the Nerves and Tendons.

ENEWED, made new. *O.*

ENER'VITY [*Enervitas*, L.] Weakness.

ENFAM'INED, famished or starved. *O.*

ENFANS *Perdues* [*Military Term*] the forlorn Hope of an Army. *F.*

ENFAUNCE [*Enfance*, F.] Infancy. *Chaucer.*

To ENFEE'BLE [of *en* and *feeble*] to make weak.

ENFEOF'FED *himself*, took Possession of the Inheritance, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

ENFILA'DE, a Ribble row of Rooms, *&c.* a long Train of Discourse. *F.*

ENFILA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] is the Situation of a Post, so as to discover and scour all the Length of a straight Line. *F.*

To ENFILA'DE *the Curtain*, &c. is to scour or sweep the whole Length of such a Work with Shot, *&c.*

To ENFIRE, to set on Fire. *Chauc.*

To ENFOR'CE [*enforcer*, F.] to constrain or force to do a Thing.

ENFOULDRED, mixed with Flame. *Sp.*

To ENFRAN'CHISE [of *affranchir*, of *Franc*, free] to make Free, to incorporate a Man into a Body Politick.

ENFRAN'CHISEMENT. the Act of enfranchising, making free, *&c.*

To ENFREE'DOM, to set a Person free.

To ENGA'GE [*Engager*, F.] to draw in or persuade; to press one's Word to, to take upon one's self; to encounter or fight.

ENGAGE'MENT, a Tie or Obligation; also a Fight. *F.*

ENGASTRIMYTHOS [of ἐν in, γαστὴρ the Belly, and μῦθος a Word, *Gr.*] one who emits Sounds like the Voice of one speaking out of the Stomach or Belly, without using the Organs of Speech; such as is reported of the *Pythian* Prophetess, *&c.*

To ENGEN'DER [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to breed; most commonly applied to Animals not human, which yet are produced by the ordinary Methods of Generation.

ENGENDRIN, to engender, to beget. *Chauc.*

ENGENDURE, Generation, Procreation. *Chauc.*

An EN'GINE [*Engin*, F.] is any Mechanick instrument composed of Wheels, Screws, *&c.* in order to raise, cast, or sustain any Weight, *&c.*

ENGINED, racked. *O.*

ENGINE'ER } a Person skilled in Forti-
ENGINIE'R } fication, Building, Attacking, and defending Castles, Forts, *&c.* also in making Fire-works. *Fr.*

ENGINRY, Arms, Instrument. *Sp.*

ENGI'SOMA [Ἐγκίσωμα, Gr.] a Fracture in the Skull, which sinks the Bone to the inner Skin of the Brain; also an Instrument used about such a Wound.

ENGLAND [*Anglia*, L. from the *Angles*, a People in *Denmark*, who, with the *Jutes* and *Saxons*, subdued and settled themselves in this Island] since the Union with *Scotland*, called *Great Britain*.

ENGLE-

ENGLECE'RY, ENGLECHE'RY, ENGLECHIRE' } an old Law Term, the being an *Engliſhman*.

ENGLEMED, nauſeated. *O.*

ENGLISH, belonging to *England*.

To ENGLUT, to ſurfeit one's ſelf with any thing.

To ENGLUTE [of *Gluten* Glue, L.] to glue or faſten together. *Chauc.*

ENGO'NASI ['Εγγόνασι, Gr.] a Northern Conſtellation containing forty-eight Stars.

ENGOR'GED, ſticking in the Throat.

ENGOUT'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Hawk's Feathers have black Spots in them.

To ENGRAFF [of *en* and *graffer*, F.] to inoculate Trees, *&c.*

ENGRAIL'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Border is formed by an arched Line, the little Arches of which turning outward from the Center of the Eſcutcheon.

ENGRAINED, dyed in Grain. *Spenc.*

To ENGRAVE [*engraver*, F. eingraben, *Teut.*] to cut any Figure in Wood or Metal.

To ENGRE'VIN, to grieve. *Chauc.*

To ENGROS'S [of *en* and *groſſoyer*, F.] (in *Law*) is to write fair over the rude Draught of a Thing.

To ENGROSS' [in *Trade*] is to buy up all of a Commodity, in order to enhance the Price.

To ENHAN'CE, To ENHAUN'CE } [of *enhauſſer*, F.] to advance or raiſe the Price of Things.

ENHANCE'MENT, an enhancing.

ENHARMON'ICAL, ENHARMON'ICK } a Muſical Term uſually applied to the laſt of the three Sorts of *Muſick*, and abounds in *Dieſis* and *Sharps*.

ENIG'MA [*Enigma*, F. Αἴνιγμα, Gr.] a Riddle, a dark or intricate Speech, a difficult Queſtion or Propoſition.

ENIGMAT'ICAL, ENIGMAT'ICK } [*enigmatique*, F. *enigmaticus*, L. αἰνιγματικός, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Riddles, or dark Sentences.

ENIGMAT'ICALLY, by way of Riddle.

ENIGMATISTS [*Ænigmatiſtes*, L. Αἰνιγματίστης, Gr.] a Maker or Propoſer of Riddles, *&c.*

To ENJOIN [*enjoindre*, F.] to bid, charge, or order.

To ENJOY [of *en* and *jouir*, F.] to have the Uſe or Profit of.

ENJOY'MENT, Enjoying, Joy, Pleaſure, Poſſeſſion.

ENIXUM *Sal* [in *Chymiſtry*] a neutral Salt, partaking both of the Nature of an *Acid* and an *Alkali*.

ENLACED, entangled. *O.*

ENLANGOURED, languid, faint. *Cheſh.*

To ENLARGE [*enlargir*, F.] to amplify, or make larger.

ENLARGEMENT, a making large; ſo a Diſcharge from Priſon.

To ENLASE, to intrap. *Chauc.*

To ENLIGHT'EN [of *en* and lihtan, *Sax*, erleuchten, *Teut.*] to put Light into, to make clear.

To ENLIV'EN [of *en* and libban, *Sax.*] to put Life into, to make briſk or lively.

EN'MITY [*Inimitie*, F. *Inimicitia*, L.] Hatred, Grudge, Variance.

ENMOIS'ED [of *animoſus*, L.] comforted, encouraged. *Chauc.*

EN'NEAD ['Εννεὰς, Gr.] the Number Nine.

ENNEADECATER'IDES [of 'Εννέα and δεκατέσσαρες, Gr.] in *Aſtronomy*, a Revolution of 19 Years, called the Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.

ENNE'AGON [of ἐννέα 9, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] in *Geometry*, a regular Figure of nine equal Sides and nine Angles.

ENNEAT'ICAL [ἐννεάκις, Gr.] belonging to the Number Nine, as *enneatical Days*, every ninth Day of a Sickneſs; *enneatical Year*, every ninth Year of a Man's Life.

ENNEE'MERIS ['Εννεήμερις, Gr.] the Figure *Cæſura*, in a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe.

To ENNO'BLE [*enoblir*, F.] to make Noble, to render more Renowned.

E'NOCH [חנוך *H. i. e.* dedicated] the Son of *Seth*.

ENOCH's *Pillars*, two Pillars, upon which the whole Art of *Aſtronomy* is ſaid to have been engraved by *Enoch*.

ENODA'TION, an untying, a making any Difficulty plain. *L.*

ENODATION [in *Huſbandry*] an unknotting or cutting away the Knots of Trees.

ENOR'MITY [*Enormité*, F. of *Enormitas*, L.] Heinouſneſs, High Miſdemeanour.

ENOR'MOUS [*enormis*, L.] out of Rule or Square, exceeding great, heinous.

ENOR'MOUSLY, heinouſly.

ENOS [אנוש *H. i. e.* Mortal, Sickly, Miſerable] a Son of *Seth*.

ENOUGH [genoh, *Sax* genug, *Teut.*] ſufficient.

ENPA'TRONED, had gotten a Patron. *Shakeſpear.*

EN'PASSAN'T, by the Bye. *F.*

ENPI'TED, pitied. *O.*

To ENPLEET, to implead. *O. L. T.*

ENPRICE, the Faſhion. *O.*

ENQUI'RAUNCE, Enquiry. *O.*

To ENQUIRE [*enquerir*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to aſk, to ſearch narrowly.

To ENRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a Rage, to make mad.

ENRA'GEDLY, furiouſly.

ENRA'GEDNESS, Furiouſneſs.

To ENRICH' [*enrichir*, F.] to make rich.

To ENRIN'G, to put on, or adorn with a Ring.

To ENROL [*s'enroller*, F.] to enter in a Roll.

ENS [in *Physick*] is used to express some Things that are pretended to contain all the Qualities or Virtues of the Ingredients they are drawn from in a little Room.

ENS *positivum* } a real or positive Being
ENS *reale* } or Existence. *L.*

ENS *Rationis*, an imaginary Being. *L.*

ENS *primum*, the most efficacious Part of any mixed Body. *L.*

ENS *Veneris* [among *Chymists*] the Sublimation of equal Parts of calcined Powder of *Cyprus Vitriol*, and of *Sal Armoniac*.

ENSA'MPLE, Example or Pattern. *O.*

ENSCHED'ULED, set down in a Writing called a Schedule. *Shakesp.*

To ENSCONS'E, [einschanzen, or verschanzen, *Teut.*] to intrench. *O.*

To ENSEAM' [in *Falconry*] to bring down the Fat of a Hawk by purging.

ENSEEL'ED [in *Falconry*] said of a Hawk, is when a Thread is drawn through the upper Eye Lids, and made fast under the Beak, to take away the Sight.

To ENSEEM, to breed. *Spenc.*

ENSIF'EROUS [*ensifer*, L.] Sword bearing.

ENS'IFORM [*ensiformis*, L.] in the Form of a Sword, like a Sword.

ENSIFOR'MIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Breast Bone, so called from it's sharp-pointed triangular Shape.

EN'SIGN [*Enseigne*, F.] an Officer in a Company of Foot-Soldiers, who carries the Colours.

EN'SIGN [in *Heraldry*] an Escutcheon in which the Trophies of Honour of a particular Family are painted.

ENSIG'NE, Bleeding, or Blood-letting; also blooded or let Blood. *F. L. T.*

ENSISE, Quality, Stem. *O.*

To ENSTAL' [of *en* and ȝeȳllan, *Sax.*] to admit into the Number, and create a Knight of the Garter, *&c.*

ENSTAL'MENT, a Creation of Knights, *&c.*

To ENSU'E [*ensuyure*, F. of *insequi*, L.] to follow.

ENTAB'LATURE } [of *en* and *Tablature*, F.] is properly a Flooring with Boards.
ENTABLEMENT }

ENTAB'LATURE [in *Architecture*] the Architrave, Frize, and Cornice of a Pillar.

ENTACHED, defiled. *O.*

ENTAIL' [*entaille*, F.] a Fee-tail, or Fee entailed or abridged, by which means the Heir is limited and tied up to certain Conditions.

To ENTAIL' [*un Estate entailler*, F.] is to make it over by *Entail*.

ENTAI'L Engraving. *Spenc.*

ENTAILED, engraven. *O.*

To ENTAILENTEN, to create a Desire, to move, to affect. *Chauc.*

To ENTAN'GLE [probably either of *en* and *Tendicula*, a Snare, L. or *en* and tangl, a Twig, *Sax.* because, being daubed with Bird-lime, it entangles Birds] to involve in Difficulties, to perplex.

ENTELECHI'A [Ἐντελεχία, Gr.] a Word used by *Aristotle* to express the human Mind: The *Modern Philosophers* take it for a kind of Motion and happy Modification of Matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform Acts proper to it.

ENTENDAUNCE, Attendance. *O.*

ENTEND'MENT [*Entendement*, F.] the true Meaning of a Word or Sentence. *L. T.*

To EN'TER, [*entrer*, F. of *intrare*, L.] to go into, to set down in Writing.

To ENTER [in *Architecture*] is to let the Tenon of one Piece of Timber into the Mortise of another.

To ENTER *a Hawk* [in *Falconry*] is a Term used when she first begins to kill.

To ENTERCHANG'E [*enterchanger*, F.] to change mutually.

ENTER'COURSE [*Entercours*, F.] Commerce or Freedom of Discourse to one or with another.

ENTERDEAL, Mediation. *Spenc.*

ENTERFE'RING, a Distemper in Horses, causing them to hit or fret one Foot against another.

To ENTERLA'CE [*entrelasser*, F.] to lace between.

ENTERLA'CING [of *entrelasser*, F.] intricate; full of Windings and Turnings.

To ENTERLI'NE [*entreligner*, F.] to write between the Lines.

ENTERMED'DLED, intermeddled or intermingled. *O.*

ENTERMINED, robbed, emptied. *O.*

ENTERMEW'ER [in *Falconry*] is an Hawk which changes the Colour of her Wings by Degrees.

ENTEROCE'LE [Ἐντεροκήλη, of ἔντερον a Gut, and κήλη a Swelling, Gr.] a Bursting or Falling of the Entrails into the Groin or Skin which covers the *Scrotum*.

ENTEROL'OGY [Ἐντερολογία, of ἔντερον and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of the Entrails.

ENTEROM'PHALUS [Ἐντερομφαλος, of ἔντερον and ὀμφαλος the *Navel*, *Gr.*] a Rupture, when the Entrails burst out at the Navel.

ENTEROPIPLOCE'LE [Ἐντεροπιπλοκήλη, of ἔντερον and ἐπίπλοον the Caul, and κήλη a Swelling, *Gr.*] a sort of Rupture, when the Caul and Intestines fall both together into the Cods.

ENTERPARTIN, to divide, to share, to bear a Part with one. *Chauc.*

To ENTERPEN' [in *Falconry*] as *The Hawk enterpenneth*, *i. e.* has his Feathers snarled or entangled.

To ENTERPLEA'D [*enterplaider*, F.] in Common Law, is to discuss a Point, incidentally falling out before the principal Cause can have an End.

To ENTERPRISE, to give Reception to one. *Spenc.*

EN'TERPRIZE [*enterprise*, F.] an Attempt, Undertaking, or Design.

To ENTERPRIZE [*enterprendre*, F.] to take in hand, to undertake.

To ENTERR [*enterrer*, F.] to bury.

To ENTERTAIN [*entretenir*, F.] to receive, or accept; to treat; to keep, lodge, or maintain.

ENTERTAINING, diverting.

ENTERTAIN'INGLY, divertingly, pleasantly.

ENTERTAIN'MENT [*Entertenement*, F.] entertaining, receiving, Treatment, good Welcome.

To ENTERTAKE, to entertain. *Spenc.*

ENTER'VIEW [in *Falconry*] is the second Year of a Hawk's Age.

ENTERYNGE [*Enterrement*, F.] Interment, Burial. *Chauc.*

ENTHE'MATA [in *Husbandry*] Grafts stuck into the Clefts of Trees. *Gr.*

ENTHE'MATA [in *Surgery*] Medicines applied to Green Wounds, to stop the Blood and Course of Humours. *Gr.*

To ENTHRAL' [of *en* and Þræl, *Sax.* a Vassal or Slave] to bring into Slavery.

To ENTHRO'NE [*enthroner*, F. Ἐνθρονίζω, Gr.] to place upon the Throne.

ENTHU'SIASM [*Enthusiasme*, F. *Enthusiasmus*, L. of Ἐνθουσιασμὸς, Gr.] an Inspiration, whether real or imaginary, Fanaticism; a Ravishment of the Spirit, a Poetical Fury.

ENTHU'SIAST [*Enthusiaste*, F. *Enthusiasta*, L. of Ἐνθουσιαστὴς, Gr.] one who fancies himself inspired with the Divine Spirit, and so to have a true Sight and Knowledge of Things.

ENTHUSIAS'TICAL } [*Enthusiasticus*,
ENTHUSIAS'TICK } L. Ἐνθουσιαστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Enthusiasm.

EN'THYMEM [*Enthymeme*, F. *Enthymema*, L. of Ἐνθύμημα, Gr.] an imperfect Syllogism, where either the *Major* or *Minor* Proposition is wanting, as being easily to be supplied by the Understanding.

To ENTICE [*attiser*, F. or probably of *en* and tician, *Sax.* to over persuade] to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

ENTICE'MENT, an Enticing, Allurement, *&c.*

ENTI'CINGLY, alluringly.

ENTIER'ITY [*Entierité*, F.] Entireness, or the Whole.

ENTIRE' [*entier*, F.] compleat, perfect, whole.

ENTIRE *Pertingents* [in *Heraldry*] Lines which run the longest Way of the Shield's Position, without touching the Centre.

ENTIRE *Pertransient* [in *Heraldry*] a Line crossing the Middle of the Escutcheon, and running diametrically the longest Way of it's Position.

ENTIRE *Tenancy* [*Law-Term*] is contrary to several Tenancies, signifying the sole Possession in one Man.

ENTIRE'LY, [*entierement*, F.] completely, wholly.

ENTITA'TIVELY, according to the Entity or Being.

EN'TITY [*Entitas*, L.] a Being.

To ENTOMB' [*entomber*, F.] to bury in a Tomb.

ENTOYRE (of *entourer*, F. to surround) [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bordure is charged with any sort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits. *F.*

EN'TRAILS [*Entrailles*, F.] the Inwards, Guts, or Bowels, generally understood to include the Contents of the three Cavities, the Head, Breast, and Belly.

To ENTRAP' [*entraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

EN'TRANCE [of *intrare*, L.] Entry, or going in, Admittance.

ENTRAY'DED, wrought between. *Spenc.*

ENTRE *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ for a Tenant in Reversion, against him who comes into a Tenement after the Death of the former Tenant.

ENTRE' } [in *Musick Books*] signifies a
ENTRE'E } particular sort of Air. *Fr.*

To ENTREAT' [of *en* and *traiter*, F. of *tractare*, L.] to beg earnestly, or beseech, to court with fair Words; also to treat of or handle. *O.*

ENTREAT'INGLY, by way of Supplication.

ENTREAT'Y, Request, Supplication, a Courting with fair Words.

To ENTRECOMMUNIN, to converse or correspond with one. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, Intermesses. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, Intermingled. *O.*

ENTRIKED, deceived. *O.*

ENT'RING *a Ship* [in a Fight] is boarding of her.

ENT'RING-*Ladder*, a Ladder to go in and out of a Ship.

ENT'RING-*Rope*, a Rope fastened to the Sides of a Ship, to hold by, in going up and down the Sides.

ENTRU'SION [*Intrusio*, L.] is a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Possession, by him that hath no Right to them.

ENTRU'SION *de Gard*, is a Writ for a Lord, where an Infant within Age entered into the Lands, and held his Lord out.

EN'TRY [*Entrée*, F.] entering or coming in, a Passage, a formal Procession made by Princes, *&c.*

ENTRY [in *Law*] is the taking Possession of Lands.

To *make an* ENTRY *of Goods*, is the passing the Bills through the Hands of the proper Officers; also the setting down the Particulars of Trade in the Account-Books.

ENTRY *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ lying where a Tenant for Life aliens Lands, and dies, then the Party in Reversion shall have

have this Writ against the Person who is in Possession. *L.*

ENTRY *ad Terminum qui præteriit*, is a Writ which lies where a Man leases Land to another for a Term of Years, and the Tenant holds over his Term. *L.*

ENTRY *causa Matrimonii prælocuti*, is a Writ which lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, on Condition that he shall take the Donor to his Wife within a certain Time, and he espouses another, or otherwise disables himself that he cannot take her according to the Condition.

ENTRY *in causa consimili*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant for Life, or Tenant by Courtesy, aliens in Fee. *L.*

ENTRY *in casu proviso*, a Writ which lies if a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life, the Tenant in Dower living, he in the Reversion shall have this Writ.

ENTRY *sine Assensu capitali*, when an Abbot, Prior, or such as has Convent or Common Seal, alienates Lands or Tenements of the Right of the Church, without the Assent of the Convent or Chapter, and dies, the Successor shall have this Writ. *L.*

ENTRY *per se cui & post*, a Writ lying for a Man disseized or turned out of his Freehold, when the Disseizor aliens, and dies in Possession, and his Heirs enter. *L.*

EN'TRIES [*Hunting Term*] Places or Thickets through which Deer are found lately to have passed.

ENTUNE, to tune, to sing. *Chauc.*

To EN'TWINE [of en and tpinan, *Sax.*] to twist or wind about.

To ENTWIST, to twist together.

ENTY'POSIS [Ἐντύπωσις, Gr.] the joining of the Shoulder with the Arm.

ENU'CLEATED [*enucleatus*, L.] having the Kernels taken out, thoroughly sifted and scanned.

ENUCLEA'TION, a taking out the Kernel; opening or explaining a difficult Matter. *L.*

To ENVEL'OP [*enveloper*, F.] to cover, to fold or wrap up, to hem in, to surround, to beset.

ENVEL'OPE [in *Fortification*] a Work of Earth, raised either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it, sometimes of the Form of a plain Parapet or Breast-work, and sometimes like a little Rampart with a Breast-work to work it.

To ENVEN'OM [*envenimer*, F.] to infect with Poison.

EN'VIOUS, full of Envy.

EN'VIOUSLY, invidiously.

EN'VIOUSNESS, being full of Envy.

EN'VERMAILED, painted with Vermilion. *Chauc.*

To ENVI'RON [*environner*, F.] to inclose, encompass, or beset.

To ENU'MERATE [*enumerare*, L.] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERA'TION, a numbering, a summing up. *L.*

ENUNCIA'TION, Utterance or Pronunciation. *L.*

ENUNCIATION [in *Logick*] is a Proposition which simply affirms or denies.

ENVYTE, Enmity.

EN'VOY [*Envoyé*, F.] a Person of a lower Degree than an Ambassador, sent by one Prince to another for the Transaction of an Affair; a Resident.

To ENURE, to take Place or Effect, to be of Force, available. *L. T.*

To ENURE [of *en* and *Ure*, ant. for *Use*, L.] to accustom to.

ENURY [in *Heraldry*] is a Bordure of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts.

EN'VY [*Envie*, F. of *Invidia*, L.] an uneasy Passion of the Mind, on beholding the Prosperity of others.

To ENVY, to be uneasy at the Success of others.

ENWOMB'ED, inclosed in the Womb. *Shakesp.*

EO'LIAN, appertaining to *Æolus*, the God of Winds.

EOL'IPYLE [*Æolipyle*, F. of *Æolus*, and πύλαι, Gr. Gates] an Instrument in *Hydraulicks*, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper, with a Tail to it, and a Hole to fill it. *F.*

EPACMAS'TICA [Ἐπακμαστικὸς, Gr.] a Fever which continually grows stronger.

E'PACT [*Epacte*, F. *Epactæ*, L. of Ἐπακτὰ, Gr.] is a Number whereby is noted the Excess of the common *Solar Year* above the *Lunar*, and thereby may be found out the Age of the Moon every Year; for the *Solar Year* consisting of 365 Days, and the *Lunar* but of 354, the *Lunations* every Year get 11 Days before the *Solar Year*; but thereby in 19 Years the Moon completing 20 times 12 *Lunations*, gets up one whole *Solar Year*; and having finished that Circuit, begins again with the Sun, and so from 19 Years to 19 Years: for the first Year afterwards the Moon will go before the Sun but 11 Days; the second Year 22 Days; which is called the Epact of that Year; the third Year 33 Days, but 30 being an entire Lunation, cast that away, and 3 shall be that Year's Epact; the next Year 14; and so adding yearly 11 Days, and casting away 30, when the Number amounts to more.

E'PACT [*of the Year*] is the Moon's Age at the Beginning of every Year, *i. e.* the Time between the first Minute of the first Day of *January*, and the last New Moon of the foregoing Year.

EPAGO'GE [ἐπαγωγὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which Things are compared.

EPAGO'GIUM, the Fore skin of the *Penis*. *L.*

EPANADI'PLOSIS [Ἐπαναδίπλωσις, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein a Sentence begins, and ends with the same Words.

EPANALEP'SIS [Ἐπανάληψις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the same Word is, for Enforcement sake, repeated.

EPANAPH'ORA [Ἐπαναφορὰ, Gr.] a Figure in which the same Word begins several Sentences; as *Ver adeo frondi, Ver utile sylvis.*

EPAN'ODOS [Ἐπάνοδος, Gr.] a Figure wherein the same Sound or Word is twice repeated in the same Sentence, in an inverted Order; *Nec sine sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua sol.*

EPANOR'THOSIS [Ἐπανόρθωσις, Gr.] is a pathetical Form of Speech, in which the first Expression appearing too weak, the Speaker still endeavours to correct and mend it, by using a stronger Expression; as *O clementia, seu potius patientia mira!*

EPARC'H [Ἔπαρχος, Gr.] the President of a Province.

EPAR'MATA [Ἐπάρματα, Gr.] Tumours of the Glandules, called *Parotides*, behind the Ears.

EPAULE, the Shoulder. *F.*

EPAULE [in *Fortification*] is the Shoulder of a Bastion, or Angle of a Face and Flank, which is often called the Angle of the *Epaule.*

EPAU'LEMENT, a Shouldering-Piece. *F.*

EPAU'LEMENT [in *Fortification*] is a Side-Work, made either of Earth thrown up, or Bags of Earth, Gabions, or Fascines, and Earth: It sometimes signifies a *Demi-Bastion*, and sometimes a square *Orillon.*

EPAUX'ESIS [Ἐπαύξησις, Gr.] an Increase, a Figure in Rhetorick.

EPEN'THESIS [Ἐπένθεσις, Gr.] is the Interposition of a Vowel or Consonant in the Middle of a Word. *Gram.*

E'PHA [אֵפָה] an *Hebrew* Measure, containing, dry, 3 Pecks, 3 Pints, 12 solid Inches, and 4 decimal Parts; and in liquid Things, 4 Gallons, 4 Pints, and 15 solid Inches, Wine Measure.

EPHE'BEUM } [in *Anatomy*] the Space
EPHE'BIUM } from the Hypogastrium, or lower Part of the Belly, to the Privy Parts.

EPHE'BIA [Ἐφηβία, Gr.] a Strippling's Age, at the Entry of 15 Years.

EPHEL'CIS [Ἕλκις, Gr.] the bloody Substance which is brought up in spitting of Blood; also a Shell or Crust that is brought over Ulcers.

EPHE'LIS [Ἐφηλὶς Gr.] a Spot or Freckle which proceeds from Sun-burn.

EPHE'MERA [of ἐπὶ upon, and ἡμέρα, a Day, *Gr.*] a continual Fever which lasts but one Day. *L.*

EPHEMER'IDES [Ἐφημέριδες, Gr.] Registers of *Astronomical* Tables, calculated to shew the diurnal Motions of the Planets, with their Places and Aspects, *&c.* throughout the Year; which Tables are used by *Astrologers* to draw Horoscopes and Schemes of the Heavens. *F.* of *L.*

EPHEMERID'IAN, of an Ephemeris.

EPHE'MERIS [Ἐφημερὶς, Gr.] is a Diary or Daily Register of the Motion of the Planets, and other Circumstances relating thereto, and is commonly called an Alphabet. *L.*

EPHE'MERIST [Ἐφημεριστὴς, Gr.] a Maker of *Ephemeris's*, or Almanacks, *&c.*

E'PHESUS, a City of *Asia*, now called *Efese*, once famous for the stately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the seven Wonders of the World: It was 200 Years in building, all *Asia* contributing to it's Expence; the Pillars were 70 Feet high, and all of Marble: This prodigious Fabrick was set on Fire by *Herostratus*, the same Night that *Alexander the Great* was born.

EPHIAL'TES [Ἐφιάλτης, Gr.] a Disease called the Night-Mare, or Hag, is a depraved Imagination, whereby Persons asleep fancy that their Windpipe is oppressed by some superincumbent Body, and that their Breath is stopped.

EPHI'DROSIS [Ἐφίδρωσις, Gr.] a Discharge of Humours through the Skin by Sweat.

EPHIP'PIUM [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Bone *Sphenoides*, wherein the pituitary Glandule is placed.

EPHOD [אֵפוֹד *H.*] a linen Garment worn by the High Priest, and other inferior Priests among the *Jews.*

EPHRAIM [אֶפְרַיִם *H.* fruitful] *Joseph*'s second Son.

EPI'ALA } ['Ἐπίαλος, Gr.] a continual
EPIA'LOS } Fever, wherein the Patient feels both Heat and Cold at once.

EPICARPIUM ['Ἐπικάρπιον, of ἐπὶ upon, and καρπὸς the Wrist, *Gr.*] a Medicine applied to the Wrist to drive away intermitting Fevers.

EPI'CAUMA [Ἐπίκαυμα, Gr.] a crusty Ulcer that sometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

EPICE'DIUM ['Ἐπικήδιον, Gr.] a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verses in Praise of the Dead.

E'PICENE ['Ἐπικοίνος, Gr.] common to both Sexes.

EPICERAS'TICKS ['Ἐπικεράστικα, of ἐπὶ upon, and κεράννυμι to correct, *Gr.*] Medicines which moderate sharp Humours.

EPICHARIKA'KY [of ἐπὶ upon, χαρὰ Joy, and κακὸν Evil] a Joy at the Misfortunes of others

EPICHIREMA ['Ἐπιχείρημα, Gr.] a complex Argumentation, consisting of four or five Propositions, proving one another, or some Point to be made out.

EPICHI'RESIS ['Ἐπιχείρησις, Gr.] the same with *Enchiresis.*

EPICK [Ἐπικὸς, Gr.] consisting of Heroick, or Hexameter Verse.

EPICK *Poem*, a Poem written in Heroick Verse, whose Subject is always a Hero, or some Great Person.

E'PICK *Poet*, a Writer of such Poems.

EPICKS, Epick Poetry.

EPICOL'ICK *Regions* [in *Anatomy*] that Space on both Sides where the Gut *Colon* runs under.

EPICO'PHOSIS [of ἐπὶ and κώφωσις, Gr.] Deafness.

EPI'CRASIS [Ἐπίκρασις, Gr.] a gradual Evacuation of ill Humours in the Blood by Degrees.

EPI'CRISIS [Ἐπίκρισις, Gr.] a judging of a Disease.

EPICTE'TUS [Ἐπικτετὸς, Gr.] a famous Stoick Philosopher, born at *Hierapolis*, who was in such high Esteem for Studiousness, that his Lamp, which was made of Earth, was sold for 4000 *Attick* Groats, in Value about 92 Pounds Sterling. He comprised all Philosophy in these two Words, to *bear* and *forbear*; he wrote a Book now extant, called *Epictetus's Enchiridion*.

An E'PICURE, one given to Excess of Gluttony and Voluptuousness.

EPICURE'AN [*Epicureus*, L. of Ἐπικουρικὸς, Gr.] a Follower of the Sect of *Epicurus*.

EPICURE'AN *Philosophy*, the Natural Philosophy, taught by *Epicurus* and *Democritus*, and afterwards delivered in Verse by *Lucretius*. It is much the same with the Mechanical Philosophy in our Days.

EPICURISM, the Doctrine of *Epicurus*; also the Practice of an Epicure, Gluttony, Excess.

To EPICURI'ZE, to live voluptuously.

EPICU'RUS [Ἐπίκουρος, Gr. *i. e.* an Helper] a famous Philosopher at *Athens*, who held that Pleasure, or rather an Indolency, *i. e.* a being free from Pain, was the *Summum Bonum*, or chiefest Good; whence all voluptuous Persons are called *Epicures*; tho' some affirm that *Epicurus* himself lived not a voluptuous Life.

EPICYCLE [Ἐπικύκλος, Gr.] a little Circle, whose Centre or small Orb, being fixed in the Deferent of a Planet, is carried along with it's Motion, and yet with it's own peculiar Motion carries the Body of the Planet fixed to it, round about it's proper Centre, which the *Ptolemaick* Astronomers attribute to all the Planets, except the Sun, for solving their Appearances.

EPICY'CLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Curve generated by the Revolution of the Periphery of a Circle along the Convex or Concave Part of another Circle.

EPICY'EMA [Ἐπικύημα, Gr.] a Superfetation, or conceiving again before the first Young is brought forth.

EPIDEM'ICAL } [*Epidemique*, F. *Epidemicus*, L. ἐπιδημικὸς, Gr.] common among all the People,
EPIDEM'ICK } universal.

EPIDEM'ICAL *Disease*, a Disease proceeding from a common Cause, and spreading itself over a large Space, or several Countries; as the Plague, malignant Fever, Small-Pox, *&c.*

EPIDE'MIUM [of ἐπὶ upon, and δῆμος the People, *Gr.*] the same as *Endemius*, but is often used in a more extensive Signification to express an Infection, as that of the Plague, which reaches several Countries at the same Time.

EPIDER'MIS [Ἐπιδερμὶς, Gr.] the outward Skin, which covers the main Skin of a Man's Body.

EPI'DESIS [Ἐπίδεσις, Gr.] the binding up a Wound to stop the Blood.

EPIDIDYM'IDÆ [Ἐπιδιδυμὸς, Gr.] in *Anatomy*, Vessels making, with their various Windings, that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles.

EPIGÆ'UM [Ἐπίγαιον, Gr.] the Part of a Circle in which a Planet moves, which is nearest to the Earth.

EPIGAS'TRICK *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Iliack Artery*, distributing itself among the Muscles of the *Epigastrium*.

EPIGAS'TRIUM [*Epigastre*, F. of ἐπιγαστρον, of ἐπὶ upon, and γαστὴρ the Belly, Gr.] is the Fore and Upper Part of the Abdomen, or lower Belly. *L.*

EPIGLOT'TIS [Ἐπιγλωττὶς, of ἐπὶ above, and γλῶσσα the Tongue, *Gr.*] is the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the Opening of the Windpipe.

EPIGO'NATIS [Ἐπιγόνατις, Gr.] the Pan of the Knee.

E'PIGRAM [*Epigramme*, F. *Epigramma*, L. of Ἐπίγραμμα, Gr.] it is usually taken for a short witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies and Conceits which arise from any kind of Subject; also an Inscription upon a Statue, *&c.*

EPIGRAM'MATIST [*Epigrammatiste*, F. *Epigrammatarius*, L. Ἐπιγραμματιστὴς, Gr.] a Maker of Epigrams.

EPIGRAM'ME [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Meat. *F.*

EPIG'RAPHE [Ἐπιγραφὴ, Gr.] an Inscription or Title on a Statue, *&c.*

EP'ILEPSY [Ἐπιλήψια of ἐπιλαμβάνω, to seize, *Gr.*] a Falling Sickness, so called, because the Persons afflicted with it fall down on a sudden.

EPILEP'TICAL } [Ἐπιληπτικὸς, Gr.]
EPILEP'TICK } troubled with an Epilepsy.

EPILEP'TICKS [Ἐπιληπτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good against an Epilepsy.

EP'ILOGUE [*Epilogus*, L. of Ἐπίλογος, Gr.] a Conclusion of a Speech; also a Speech made at the End of a Play. *F.*

To

To EPIL'OGIZE [ἐπιλογίζομαι, Gr.] to make a Conclusion or End; to recite an Epilogue.

EPIMONE' [ἐπιμονὴ, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when, to move Affection, the same Word is repeated.

EPIMY'THIUM [ἐπιμύθιον, Gr.] the Moral of a Fable.

EPINI'CION [ἐπινίκιον, Gr.] a triumphal Song after a Victory.

EPYNC'TYDES [ἐπινύκτιδες, Gr.] Pimples painful in the Night; Sores which make the Corners of the Eyes water.

EPINYC'TIS, an angry Tumour affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

EPIPAROX'YSMS [of ἐπὶ and παροξυσμὸς, Gr.] a double Fit in a Fever.

EPIPODOM'ETRY [among *Mathematicians*] signifies the measuring of Figures standing on their Bases.

EPIPHÆNO'MENON [of ἐπὶ and φαινόμενα, Gr.] Signs in Diseases which appear afterwards.

EPI'PHANY [ἐπιφανεία, Gr.] an Appearing of Light, a Manifestation; also the Feast celebrated the twelfth Day after *Christmas*, or our Saviour's Nativity, wherein he was manifested to the Gentiles, by the Appearance of a miraculous Blazing Star, conducting the *Magi* to the Place of his Abode.

EPIPHO'NEMA [ἐπιφώνημα, Gr.] an Exclamation, a Figure in Rhetorick, a smart Close at the End of a Narration, or a lively Reflection on the Subject treated of, as, *So inconstant is the Favour of Princes.*

EPI'PHORA [ἐπιφορὰ, Gr.] an Attack, *&c.* a Figure in Rhetorick, in which one Word is repeated at the End of several Sentences.

EPI'PHORA [in *Logick*] is a Conclusion or Consequence drawn from the Assumption in a Syllogism.

EPI'PHORA [in *Physick*] is a Defluxion of Humours into any Part; but more especially a Defluxion of thin Rheum from the Eyes; also an Inflammation of the whole Body.

EPIPHYLOSPER'MOUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are the same with *Capillaries*, which bear their Seed on the Back-part of their Leaves.

EPI'PHYSIS [ἐπίφυσις, of ἐπιφύω to grow to, *Gr.*] one Bone which grows to another by simple and immediate Contiguity.

EPI'PLEXIS [ἐπίπληξις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which, by an elegant kind of Upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

EPIPLOCE' [ἐπιπλοκὴ, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure; a gradual Rising of one Clause of a Sentence out of another.

EPIPLOIS *dextra* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, which runs through the Right-side of the hinder Leaf of the Caul, and the *Colon* that is next to it. *Gr.* and *L.*

EPIPLOIS *Postica*, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, springing out of the lower End of the *Splenica*, and running to the hinder Leaf of the *Omentum*. Gr.

EPIPLOIS *sinistra*, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, bestowed on the Lower and Leftside, of the *Omentum*.

EPIPLOOCE'LE ['Επιπλοοκήλη, of ἐπιπλόον the Caul, and κήλη a Tumour, *Gr.*] a kind of Rupture, when the Caul, or thin Skin which covers the Entrails, falls into the Cods.

EPIPLOOM'PHALUM [of ἐπίπλοον, and 'Ομφαλὸς, Gr.] a Navel Rupture.

EPI'PLOON ['Επιπλόον Gr.] the Caul.

EPIPOROMA [ἐπιπωρόμα, Gr.] a hard Brawn in the Joints.

EPISARCID'IUM [of ἐπὶ and σαρκίδιον, Gr.] a Sort of Dropsy.

EPIS'COPACY [*Episcopatus*, L. 'Επισκοπὴ. Gr.] Church-Government by Bishops, the Office or Dignity of a Bishop.

EPISCOPAL [*episcopalis*, L.] belonging to a Bishop. *L.*

EPISCOPA'LIA, Synodals, Pentecostals, and other customary Payments from the Clergy to their Diocesan. *L.*

EPISCOPA'LES *Valvulæ* [in *Anatomy*] two thin Skins in the Pulmonary Vein, which hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart.

EPIS'COPALLY, by a Bishop.

EPISCOPA'RIANS, those who are of the Episcopal Party.

EPIS'COPATE [*Episcopatus*, L.] the Office of a Bishop.

EPISCO'PICIDE [of *Episcopus* and *cædes*, L.] the killing of a Bishop. *Gr.* and *L.*

EPISEMASI'A [ἐπισημασία, Gr.] the very Time when a Disease first seizes a Person, properly called *Significatio.*

EPISODE [ἐπεισόδιον, Gr.] is a separate Story or Action, which a Poet connects in the main Plot of his Poem, in order to give it a plain Diversity; as the Story of *Dido* in *Virgil.* *F.* and *L.*

EPISPAS'TICKS [of ἐπισπάω, Gr.] Medicines which draw Blisters.

EPISPHÆ'RIA [in *Anatomy*] Windings and Turnings in the outward Substance of the Brain, that the sanguiferous Vessels may pass more securely.

EPIS'TLE [*Epistre*, F. *Epistola*, L. of 'Επιστολὴ. Gr.] a Letter.

EPIS'TLER, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church, *&c.*

EPIS'TOLAR } [*epistolaire*, F. of *epistolaris*, L.]
EPISTOLARY } belonging to a Letter or Epistle.

EPISTO'MIA

EPISTO'MIA [Ἐπιςόμια, Gr.] the utmost Gapings and Meetings of Vessels. *Anat.* L.

EPISTROPHE' [Ἐπιςροφὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which divers Sentences end in the same Word.

EPISTROPHE'US [Ἐπιςροφεὺς, of ἐπιςρέπω to turn about, *Gr.*] the second Vertebra of the Neck. *Anat.*

EPYSTY LUM [Ἐπιςύλιον, Gr.] a Piece of Stone, or Mass of Timber, laid upon the Capital of a Pillar. *Architect.*

EPITAPH [Ἐπιτάφιον, of ἐπὶ upon, and ταφὴ a Tomb. *Gr.*] an Inscription on a Tomb.

EPI'TASIS [Ἐπίτασις, Gr.] is the second and busiest Part of a Comedy, wherein the Plot thickens, and is, as it were, brought to it's Height. *L.*

EPITHALA'MIUM [*Epithalame*, F. of Ἐπιθαλάμιον, Gr.] a nuptial Song or Poem in Praise of the Bride and Bridegroom, wishing them Happiness and Fruitfulness, formerly sung at Weddings. *L.*

EPI'THEMA [Ἐπίθημα, of ἐπιτίθημι, to put upon, *Gr.*] a Medicine applied to the more noble Parts of the Body; any outward Application, or generally of a liquid Form, like a Fomentation.

EP'ITHET [Ἐπίθετον, Gr.] a Word expressing the Nature and Quality of another Word, to which it is joined.

EPITI'MESIS [Ἐπιτίμησις, Gr.] a Rebuke or Check; a Figure in Rhetorick, the same as *Epiplexis.*

EPIT'OME [Ἐπιτομὴ, Gr.] an Abridgment, Abstract, or short Draught of a Book, *&c.* F. of *L.*

To EPIT'OMISE, to make an Epitome or Abridgment of a Thing.

EPITROCHAS'MUS [Ἐπιτροχασμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein we hastily run over several Things.

EPITROPE' [Ἐπιτροπὴ, Gr.] Permission; a Figure in Rhetorick, in which we seem to permit one to do what he will, yet think nothing less.

EPIZEUX'IS [Ἐπιζευξις, Gr.] in Rhetorick, is a Repetition of the same Word in the same Sentence or Verse, no other Word coming between.

EPO'CH } [*Epoche*, F. Ἐπωχὴ, of ἐπόχειν, Gr. to stop or stay,
EP'OCHA } because the Measures of Time are thereby stay'd or determin'd] in *Chronology*, is some remarkable Occurrence from whence some Nations date and measure their Computations of Time; as from the Creation of the World; *Noah*'s Flood: the Birth of *Christ*; the Building of *Rome*, *&c.*

The *Julian* E'POCHA, has it's Name from *Julius Cæsar*'s Reformation of the *Roman* Calendar, which was in the 708th Year from the Building of *Rome*, and 45 Years before the Birth of *Christ*.

E'POCHA [of the *Abyssines* or *Ethiopians*] is so called from it's being in use among the *Abyssines*. This Epocha began *A. C.* 284, *August* 22.

E'POCHA [of the *Arabians* or *Turks*] takes it's Beginning from the Flight of *Mahomet* the Impostor from the City of *Mecca* in *Arabia*, *A. C.* 722, *July* 16.

E'POCHA [of the *Persians*] bears Date either from the Coronation of *Jesdegerdis*, the last *Persian* King, or from his being vanquished by *Ottoman* the *Saracen*, *A. C.* 623, *June* 16.

EPO'DE [Ἐπωδὸς, Gr.] a Pindarick Ode; also a Title of one of *Horace*'s Books after his *Odes*. F. and *L.*

E'POMIS [Ἐπωμὶς, Gr.] a Hood, such as Graduates in an University, and Liverymen of a Corporation, wear.

E'POMIS [in *Anatomy*] is the upper Part of the Shoulders.

EPOM'PHALUM [Ἐπόμφαλον, Gr.] a Plaister, or any Thing applied to the Navel when it starts. *L.*

EP'ULARY [*epularis*, L.] belonging to a Feast or Banquet.

E'PULIS [Ἐπυλὶς, Gr.] an Excrescence in the Gums, so large as sometimes to hinder the Opening of the Mouth.

EPULOT'ICKS [Ἐπυλοτικὸς, of ἐπυλόω to cicatrize, *Gr.*] are Medicines to dry up Sores and Ulcers.

EQUABIL'ITY [*Æquabilitas*, L.] Equality, Evenness, Steadiness; also the exact Agreement of two Things in respect of Quantity.

E'QUABLE [*æquabilis*, L.] equal, alike, or of the same Proportion, steady.

E'QUABLE *Acceleration*, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion increases equally in equal Time.

E'QUABLE *Motion*, is that which is performed with the same Velocity, and is neither accelerated nor retarded.

E'QUABLE *Retardation*, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion is equally lessened in equal Times.

E'QUABLY [*æquabiliter*, L.] equally, evenly, steadily.

E'QUAL [*egal*, F. *æqualis*, L.] like, even, just.

An E'QUAL [*Æqualis*, L.] one who is upon the same Level with another.

To E'QUAL [*egaler*, F. *æquare*, L.] to make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

EQUAL'ITY } [*Egalité*, F. *Æqualitas*,
E'QUALNESS } L.] a being Equal or Like, Agreeableness, Likeness.

To E'QUALIZE, to make Shares equal, to compare.

E QUALLY [*æqualiter*, L.] alike, even, the being equal.

EQUA-

EQUANIM'ITY [*Æquanimitas*, L.] Evenness of Mind, Contentedness, an even and calm Frame of Mind and Temper under Fortune, either good or bad, so as neither to be puffed up nor overjoyed in Prosperity, nor dispirited or uneasy under Adversity.

EQUAN'IMOUS [*æquanimis*, L.] even tempered, contented in Mind.

EQUA'TION [*Æquatio*, L.] a making Equal, an Equal Division.

EQUA'TION [in *Algebra*] is a mutual comparing of Things of different Denomination; as 3 *s.*=36 *d.*

EQUA'TION [in *Astronomy*] the proportioning or regulating of Time, or the Difference between the Time marked out by the apparent Motion of the Sun, and the Time measured by the real or middle Motion of it, according to which Clocks and Watches are to be adjusted.

EQUA'TION, or *Total Prostaphæresis*, [in the *Ptolemaick* Theory of the Planets] the Difference between the Planets *mean* and *true* Motion, or the Angle made by the Lines of the *true* and *mean* Motion of the Centre.

EQUA'TION, or *Physical Prostaphæresis*, is the Difference between the Motions of the Centre of the *Epicycle* in the *Equant*, and in the *Eccentrick*.

EQUA'TION, or *Optical Prostaphæresis*, is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Centre of the *Epicycle* to the Centre of the World, and of the *Eccentrick*.

EQUA'TION *of Time*, is the Difference between the Sun's true Longitude, and the right Ascension.

EQUA'TOR [*le Equateur*, F. *Æquator*, L. one who makes equal] the Æquinoctial Line; which see.

EQUER'RY [of *equus*, L.] an Officer who has the Care and Management of the Horses of a King or Prince.

EQUES, an Horseman; also a Man of Arms. *L.*

EQUES *Auratus* [*i. e.* a gilded Knight] the *Latin* Term for an *English* Knight, because in ancient Times none but Knights were allowed to gild their Armour and other warlike Furniture.

EQUES'TRIAN [*equestris*, L.] belonging to a Horseman or Knight.

EQUIAN'GULAR [*equiangle*, F. of *æquus* and *Angulus*, L.] that has equal Angles or Corners.

EQUICRU'RAL [of *æquus* and *cruralis*, L.] that has equal Legs or Sides.

EQUIDIS'TANT [of *æquus* and *distans*, L.] that is of an equal Distance, equally distant from another Thing.

EQUIFOR'MITY [of *æquus* and *forma*, L.] Likeness in Form.

EQUILAT'ERAL [*æquilateralis*, L.] equally sided, or whose Sides are all equal. *F.*

EQUILIB'RITY [*Æquilibritas*, L.] equal weighing or poising.

In EQUILIB'RIO [in *Mechanicks*] when the two Ends of a Balance hang exactly even and level, so that neither can ascend or descend, they are said to be in *Æquilibrio*.

EQUILIB'RIUM [*Equilibre*, F. *Æquilibrium*, L.] Equality of Weight and Poise, equal Balance.

EQUIMUL'TIPLES [of *Æqui* and *Multiplices*, L.] Numbers or Quantities multiplied by the same Number or Quantity; or Numbers and Quantities which contain their Submultiples an equal Number of Times; as 16 and 8 are of their respective Submultiples, 4 and 2, because each contains it's Submultiple 4 times.

EQUINOC'TIAL [*Æquinoctialis*, of *Æquus*, Equal, and *Nox* Night, L.] the Equinoctial Line or Æquator, called by Sailors emphatically *the Line*; is an imaginary Circle in the Heavens, equally distant from the Poles of the World, that divides the Heaven, or Globe of the Universe, into two equal Parts, North and South, and is called the Equinoctial, because, when the Sun passes through it, the Day and Night become of an Equal Length in every Part of the Earth. Some distinguish between the *Equinoctial* and *Equator*, for that, tho' they be both Circles in the same Plane, yet the Equator is a great Circle of the Earth, equally distant from the Poles of the Earth, and it is that which is commonly called *the Line* by the Sailors. *F.*

EQUINOC'TIAL *Dial*, a Dial whose Plane lies equal to the Horizon.

E'QUINOXES [of *Æquus* and *Nox*, L.] the Times wherein the Sun enters the first Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the Days and Nights are of equal Length all over the Earth, except just under the Pole.

The *Vernal* E'QUINOX, is about the 21st Day of *March*.

The *Autumnal* E'QUINOX, is about the 22d of *September*.

To EQUIP [*equipper*, F.] to set forth or account, to furnish, to provide with Necessaries.

E'QUIPAGE [*Equipage*, F.] the Provision of all Things necessary for a Voyage or Journey; as Attire, Furniture, Horses, Attendance, *&c.* It is frequently used for a Coach and Number of Footmen.

EQUIP'ARABLE, Comparable. *L.*

EQUIP'ARATES [*Æquiparatæ*, L.] Things compared and made equal. *Logick.*

EQUIPOL'LENCE [*Æquipollentia*, L.] a being of equal Force and Value, a Term in Logick, used when several Propositions signify one and the same Thing, though expressed after different Manners; as

Some

Some Man is learned, not every Man is learned.

EQUIPOL'LENT [*equipolent*, F. *æquipollens*, L.] being of equal Force or Signification.

EQUIPON'DERANCY [*æquipondium*, L.] equal Weighing or Poising.

To EQUIPON'DERATE [of *æquè* and *ponderare*, L.] to weigh equally.

EQUIPON'DEROUS [of *æquè* and *ponderosus*, L] that is of equal Weight.

E'QUITABLE, just, righteous, reasonable. *F.*

EQUITATU'RA, a Liberty of Riding; also of carrying Grist or Meal from a Mill on Horse-back. *O L.*

E'QUITY [*Equité*, F. of *Æquitas*, L.] is the Virtue of treating all Persons according to the Rules of Reason and Justice, as we would be treated by them, were we in their Circumstances.

E'QUITY [in *Law*] is the Correction of the Common Law in some Part wherein that fails.

Court of EQUITY, is the Court of *Chancery*, in which the Rigour of the Common Law, and the Severity of other Courts, is moderated, and where Controversies are supposed to be determined according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conscience.

EQUIV'ALENCE [*æquivalentia*, L.] the Agreement in Nature, Quality, and Circumstances, between two or more Things proposed.

EQUIV'ALENT [*æquivalens*, L.] being of equal Might, Value, or Worth. *F.*

An EQUIVALENT, a Thing of equal Value with another.

EQUIV'OCAL [*equivoque*, F. *æquivocus*, L.] that which hath a double or doubtful Signification, or whose Meaning and Sense may be taken several Ways. *Logick*

EQUIV'OCALS [*æquivoca*, L.] are such Terms whose Name are the same, but their Natures very different. *Logick.*

EQUIV'OCAL *Generation* [in *Philosophy*] is the Production of Plants without Seed: Insects or Animals without Parents, in the natural Way of Coition between Male and Female, which is now believed never to happen, but that all Bodies are univocally produced.

EQUIVOCAL *Signs* [in *Surgery*] are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Skull, which confirm other Signs called *Universal.*

EQUIV'OCAL *Word* [in *Grammar*] a Word comprehending more Significations than one, or serving for different Notions.

EQUIV'OCALLY [*æquivocè*, L.] dubiously, ambiguously, with a mental Reservation.

To EQUIV'OCATE [*equivoquer*, F.] to speak ambiguously, to say one Thing and mean another.

E QUIVOCA'TION, a double Meaning. *L.*

EQUO'REAN [*æquoreus*, L.] belonging to the Sea.

EQUUS *Coopertus*, a Horse set out with a Saddle and other Furniture. *O. L.*

ER [ער *H. i. e.* a Watchman] *Judah's* first born Son.

ERA. See Æra.

To ERAD'ICATE [*eradicare*, L.] to pull up by the Roots.

To ERADICATE *a Disease, &c.* to destroy it utterly.

ERADICA'TION, a Rooting out, Destroying, *&c. L.*

ERAD'ICATIVES [in *Physick*] Medicines that work powerfully, and, as it were, root out the Distemper; it is used in Opposition to Palliatives, which operate but gently.

ERA'SED [*erasus*, L.] scraped or scratched out.

ERA'SED [*Heraldry*] any thing violently torn off from it's proper Place.

ERASE'MENT, a blotting or dashing out.

ERAS'MUS [Ἐράσμιος, Gr. Amiable, Lovely] a proper Name.

ERAS'TIANISM, the Doctrine of *Erastus.*

ERA'STIANS, Hereticks, Followers of *Erastus*, a *Swiss* Physician, who, among other Tenets, held, that the Power of Excommunication in a Christian State was lodged in the Civil Magistrate.

ERATO' [Ἐρατώ, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Patroness of amorous Poetry.

ERATOS'THENES, a famous Historian, Poet, Philosopher, and Astronomer, who for his great Learning was called *Plato Minor*, and was especially eminent for his Skill in the *Mathematicks.*

ER BER, an Arbour *O.*

ERE [ere, *Sax*] before that, rather than.

E'REBUS [Ἔρεβος, Gr.] an Infernal Poetical Deity, said to be the Father of Night and Hell.

ERECT' [*erectus*, L.] raised, upright.

To ERECT [*eriger*, F. *erigere*, L. *erectum*, sup.] to raise, to set up, to build.

To ERECT' *a Figure* [with *Astrologers*] is to divide the 12 Houses of the Heavens aright; putting down the Sign, Degree, *&c.* in the right Place, according to the Positions of the heavenly Bodies, at the Moment of Time the Scheme is erected.

ERECT *Flowers*, are such as grow upright, without hanging the Head.

EREC'TION, a raising or causing to stand upright. *F.* of *L.*

ERECTO'RES, Lifters up. *L.*

ERECTO'RES *Penis* [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles, which cause the Erection of the Yard.

ERECTO'RES *Clitoris* [in *Anatomy*] Muscles inserted into the spongeous Bodies of the *Clitoris*, which they erect in Coition.

EREMIT'ICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of ἐρεμιτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Desert, or leading the Life of an Hermit.

ER'EMITE [*eremita*, L. of ἐρημίτης, Gr.] an Hermit.

EREMITO'RIUM, an Hermitage, or desert Place, for the Retirement of Hermits. *O. L.*

EREP'TION, a snatching or taking away by Violence and Force. *L.*

ERES'SES } Canary-birds above two
ERIS'SES } Years old.

EREWHILE, lately, not long since, or not long hence.

ERIDA'NUS [in *Astronomy*] a Southern Constellation of 68 Stars.

ER'GO, therefore. *L.*

ERIN'GO, a Plant; called also Sea-Holly, the Roots of which are esteemed good against the Plague and Contagions.

ERIS'MA [in *Architecture*] an Arch-buttress, Shore-post, or Props, to hold up a Building, that is otherwise like to fall.

ERKE, weary, loitering. *O.*

ER'MINE [*Ermine*, F. probably from *Armenia*, the Country from whence these Skins were brought] a very rich Fur of a Weasel or Field-Mouse, worn by Princes or Persons of Quality.

ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field is Argent, and the Powdering Sable, or White interspersed with black Spots.

ER'MINE-*Street*, } one of the noted
ER'MINAGE-*Street*, } *Roman* Highways, in *England*, from *St David's* to *Southampton*.

ER'MINES [in *Heraldry*] a Sable Field with the Powdering Argent.

ERMINI'TES [in *Heraldry*] a white Ground powdered with black, to which a red Hair is added.

ERMINOIS' [in *Heraldry*] a Ground *Or*, or Gold Colour, powdered or patched with Black.

To ERN [probably of ernten, to reap, *Teut.*] to glean. *C.*

ERNES, Promises. *O.* Also the loose scattered Ears of Corn on the Ground after the cocking it; also Affections. *Chauc.*

ER'NEST [*Ernestus*, L. Earnest, *Sax.* *i. e.* Earnest] a proper Name of Men.

ERNFUL, sorrowful, lamentable. *S. C.*

ERO'DING *Medicines* [of *erodere*, L. to gnaw] are such as prey upon the Flesh by their acute Particles.

EROGA'TION, a bestowing or laying out, a profuse Spending of Money. *L.*

E'ROS [Ἔρως, Gr.] Cupid. *Chauc.*

ERO'SION, a gnawing, eating away, or consuming. *L.*

EROS'TRATUS, an Incendiary, who, it is said, only to get himself a Name, set the magnificent Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* on Fire.

ERO'TEMA [Ἐρώτημα, Gr.] Interrogation or Question.

ERO'TESIS [Ἐρώτησις, Gr.] the same.

EROTE'SIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, when by asking any Question we aggravate a Matter.

To ERR, [*errer*, F. of *errare*, L.] to go out of the Way, or mistake.

ER'RAND [Ærrend, *Sax.*] a Message.

ER'RANT [*errans*, L.] wandering or straying out of the Way. *F.*

ER'RANT [in *Law*] is applied to Justices who go the Circuit; and to Bailiffs travelling at large.

Knights ERRANT, those fabulous romantick Knights, feigned to travel about the World in Search of Adventures, and to do great Feats at Arms, with unaccountable Hazard of their own Persons.

ERRA'TA, Faults or Omissions, which have escaped Correction in Printing. *L.*

ERRAT'ICAL, } [*erratique*, F. of *erraticus*, L.] wandering or straying out of the Way.
ERRAT'ICK, }

ERRAT'ICK *Stars*, the Planets so called in Contradistinction to the fixed Stars, by reason of their having each a particular Motion.

ERRAT'ICUM, a Waif, or Stray, an errant or wandering Beast. *O. L.*

ER'RHINES [Ἔρρινον, of ἐν in, and ῥὶς, the Nose, *Gr.*] Medicines to put up the Nostrils to cleanse the Head, either by or without Sneezing, or to enliven the Spirits.

ERRO'NEOUS [*erroné*, F. of *erroneus*, L.] subject to, or full of, Errors and Mistakes.

ERRO'NES, the same as erratick Stars.

ER'ROR [*Erreur*, F. of *Error*, L.] Mistake, Oversight, false Opinion.

ER'ROR [in *Law*] is a Fault in Pleading, or in the Process.

A Writ of ERROR, is that which lies to redress false Judgment in any Court of Record.

Clerk of the ERRORS, a Clerk whose Office it is to copy out the Tenour of the Records of a Cause, upon which a Writ of Error is brought.

ERS, bitter Vetch, a sort of Pulse.

ERSK, Stubble after Corn is cut. *C.*

ERST [probably of erst, first, *Teut.*] long since, formerly. *Spenc.*

E'RTHELESS, without Earth. *Chauc.*

ERUBES'CENCY [*Erubescentia*, L.] a Blushing for Shame: An Uneasiness of Mind, by which it is hindered from doing ill, for Fear of Loss of Reputation.

ERUCTA'TION, a belching forth. *L.*

ERUDI'TION, Instruction in good Literature, Learning, Scholarship. *F. of L.*

ERUP'TION, an Issuing or breaking forth with Violence. *L.*

ERUNCA'TION, a Weeding or pulling up of Weeds. *L.*

ERUPTU'RIENT [of *erupturus*, L.] apt or ready to break forth.

ERY-

ERYSI'PELAS [*Erysipele*, F. Ἐρυσίπελας, Gr.] a Disease called *St Anthony's Fire*.

ERYSIPELATO'DES [ἐρυσιπελατόδης, Gr.] a Bastard *Erysipelas*.

ERYSIPE'LATOUS, belonging to, or of the Nature of, an *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHREM'MATA, [of ἐρυθρὸς and θρέμμα, Gr.] Red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Pestilential Fevers.

ERYTHROI'DES *Membrana* [of ἐρυθρὸς red, and εἶδος, Appearance] is a red Skin of the Testicles; the first of the proper Coats.

E'SAU [עשו *H. i. e.* doing or working] the Brother of *Jacob*.

ESBRANCATU'RA, the cutting off of Branches or Boughs in a Forest. *O. L.*

ESCALA'DE [*escalade*, F.] is a furious Attack upon a Wall or Rampart, carried on with Ladders to mount up upon, without besieging it in Form, breaking Ground, or carrying on of Works to secure the Men.

ESCA'PE [*echappe*, F.] getting away from, Flight.

To ESCA'PE [*echapper*, F. *scappare*, Ital. *escapar*, Span.] to make one's Escape, to get away.

To ESCAPE [in a *Law Sense*] is when one who is arrested comes to his Liberty, before he is delivered by Order of Law.

ESCA'PIUM, what comes by Accident, Chance, or Hap. *O. L.*

ES'CAR [ἐσχάρα, Gr.] a Scar remaining after the Healing of a Sore, or one raised by Causticks.

ESCAROT'ICKS, Searing Irons, Fire, Plaisters, &c. which bring a Sore to a Crust.

ESCANDE'RIA, the Chandry or Office where the Candles are laid up, and delivered out for Family Uses.

ESCHAUF'E [*eschauffer*, F.] to warm or heat. *Chauc.*

ESCHAU'NCE, Exchange. *Chauc.*

ESCHEAT' [*eschaete*, F.] is any Lands or Profits which fall to a Lord within his Manor, by Forfeiture, or by the Death of his Tenant dying without Heirs.

To ESCHEAT' [*escheoir*, F.] to fall to the chief Owner after such a Manner.

An ESCHEAT'OR, an Officer who takes Notice of the King's Escheats in the County whereof he is Escheator, and testifies them in the Exchequer.

To ESCHEW' [*eschever*, F. scheuen, *Teut.*] to shun, or avoid.

ESCRIPT' [of *e*, out of, and *scriptum*, L. a Writing] a Thing written out, a Transcript.

E'SCRITE [*écrit*, F.] a Writing. *Chauc.*

ESCROL'L. a Roll, Deed, or Inventory, a Scrip of Paper with some Motto. *L. T.*

ES'CUAGE [of *escu*, F. a Buckler] a Tenure of Land obliging a Tenant to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charge.

ES'CULENTS [of *esculentus*, L.] that may be eaten; Plants and Roots for Food, as Carrots, Turneps, &c.

ESCU'RIAL, a famous Monastery in *Spain*, built by King *Philip* II. in the Shape of a Garrison, in Honour of St *Laurence*, and takes it's Name from a Village near *Madrid*: It contains a King's Palace, St *Laurence*'s Church, and the Monastery of the *Jeronomites*, and the Free-Schools.

ESCUTCH'EON [*scutum*, L.] a Shield, the Coat or Field on which Arms are borne.

ESCUTCH'EON [of *Pretence*] is an Inescutcheon, or little Escutcheon, which a Man hath married an Heiress may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

ESHIN, a Pail or Kit. *C.*

ESILICHE, easily. *Chauc.*

ESKEKTO'RES [of *escher*, F.] Robbers or Destroyers of other Mens Lands and Estates. *O. S.*

ESKIP'PESON, Shipping or Passing by Sea. *O. L. T.*

E'SHAM [formerly *Eveosham*, from one *Eowes Egwins*, a Shepherd, who was afterwards Bp of *Worcester*] a Town in *Worcestershire*, anciently called *Eathome*, or *Heathfield*.

To ESLOIN [of *eloigner*, Fr.] to withdraw to a Distance. *Spenc.*

ESNE'CY [*Aisnesse*, Eldership, F.] the Right of chusing first in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the eldest Copartner.

ESPALIE'RS, a Row of Trees planted in curious Order against a Frame, spreading upon the Side of the Wall, &c. *F.*

ESPAREC'T, a kind of *St Foin* Grass.

ESPEALTA'RE, to expeditate or law Dogs, either by cutting off the three Fore-Claws of the Right Foot, or by cutting out the Ball of the Foot, so that they may be disabled from running and hunting hard in the Forest. *O. L.*

ESPI'AL, a Watch or Guard.

ESPERA'NCE, Hope. *F. Chauc.*

ESPIGURNAN'CIA, the Office of Spigurnel, or Sealer of the King's Writs.

To ESPI'RE to expire. *O.*

ESPIRITUELL, Spiritual. *Chauc.*

ESPLEE'S [*expletiæ*, L.] the full Profits that the Ground or Land yields.

ESPLEE'S [*Law Term*] the full Profits that the Ground yields, as the Hay of Meadows, the Feeding of Pastures, the Corn of plowed Lands, the Rents, Services, and such like Issues.

ESPLENA'DE } [in *Fortification*] pro-
ESPLANA'DE } perly the Glacis or Slope of the Counterscarp; now taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town. *F.*

ESPLOIT, Accomplishment, Perfection. *Chauc.*

ESPOI'SE, Hope. *Chauc.*

ESPOU'SALS [*epousailles*, F. *sponsalia*, L.]

L.] Betrothing, Wedding, Marriage; the Ceremony used on that Occasion.

To ESPOUSE [*epouser*, F.] to betroth, take in Marriage, to wed: To adhere to, or embrace a Cause, Opinion, or Party.

ESPRIN'GOLD, a Warlike Engine for the casting great Stones.

To ESPY' [*epier*, F.] to perceive or discover, to observe or watch.

ESQUI'RE [*escuir*, or *ecuyer*, F.] a Gentleman who bears Arms, a Degree of Gentry next below a Knight.

ESQUIRES, are also created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs.

ESQUIRES [*of the King's Body*] are certain Officers belonging to the Court.

To ESSA'RT, to extirpate, or clear the Ground of Shrubs. *O.*

ESSAY' [*essai*, F.] Attempt, Proof, Trial, also a short Discourse upon a Subject.

ESSAY *of a Deer* [*Hunting Term*] the Breast or Brisket of a Deer.

To ESSAY' [*essayer*, F.] to make an Essay, to try.

ESSAY *Hatch* [among *Miners*] a Term for a little Trench or Hole, which they dig to search for Ore.

ESSE [of Æsche, *Teut.*] Ashes. *Chesh.*

Sheer the ESSE, *i. e.* separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Chesh.*

ES'SENCE [*Essentia*, L.] that which constitutes the peculiar Nature of any Thing, and makes it to be what it is: The Nature, Substance, or Being of a Thing. *F.*

ES'SENCE [in *Physick*] is the chief Properties or Virtues of any Simple or Composition so collected together.

ES'SENCE [in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit drawn out of certain Substances, or the balsamick Part of any Thing separated from the thicker Matter by Extraction.

ES'SENCE [of a *Circle*] is that it's Semi diameters be all equal.

ES'SENCE [of a *Square*] is, that it have four Right-Angles, and as many equal Right-Lined Sides.

ES'SENCE [of *Ambergrease*] is an Extract of the more oily Parts of *Ambergrease*, Musk, and Civit, in Spirit of Wine.

ES'SENCE *de Jambon* [in *Cookery*] Gammon Essence, a Liquor made of a Gammon of Bacon, *&c.* to be put into all Sorts of Messes in which Gammon is used. *F.*

ESSENDI *quietum de Telonio*, a Writ lying for the Citizens and Burgesses of a Town, who have a Charter to exempt them from paying Toll through the whole Realm.

ESSE'NES, a Sect of Monastick Philosophers among the *Jews*, who referred all to Destiny, held the Mortality of the Soul, *&c.*

ESSEN'TIAL [*essential*, F. *essentialis*, L.] belonging to Essence or Being, necessary.

ESSEN'TIAL *Debilities* [in *Astrology*] are when the Planets are in their Fall, Detriment, or Peregrine.

ESSEN'TIAL *Dignities* [in *Astrology*] are certain Advantages by which Planets are strengthened.

ESSEN'TIAL *Properties*, such Properties as necessarily depend on the Nature or Essence of any thing, and are inseparable from it, in Distinction from accidental.

ESSEN TIAL *Salt of Plants* [in *Chymistry*] is made of the Juice of the Plant, set for some time in a Cellar, 'till the Salt shoots out into Crystals.

The ESSENTIALS [of *Religion*] the fundamental Articles and Points of it.

ES'SERS [among *Physicians*] are little Pushes or Wheals, reddish and hard, which quickly infect the whole Body with a violent Itching.

ES'SEX [Eart Seaxa, and Eart-rexrcine, *Sax.*] the County that lies East of *Middlesex*; so called, because it was the Country of the *East Saxons*.

ESSO'IN [*essoinie*, F.] is an Excuse alledged for one who is summoned to appear and answer to a real Action, *&c.* upon some just Cause of Action.

To ESSOIN, to excuse a Person absent.

Clerk of the ESSOINS, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who keeps the Essoin Rolls, *&c.*

ESSONIO *de malo lecti*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to send four lawful Knights to view one that has essoined himself as being sick.

To ESTAB'LISH [*établir*, F. *stabilire*, L.] to make stable, firm, and sure, to fix or settle.

ESTAB'LISHMENT [of *établissement*, F. *stabilimentum*, L.] Settlement upon a Foundation.

ESTABLISHMENT [of a *Dower*] the Assurance of a Dower or Portion made to the Wife about the Time of Marriage.

ESTANDARD [*étandart*, F.] a Banner or Ensign; more especially the standing Measures of the King, to the Scantling of which all Measures throughout the Land are to be framed.

ESTA'TE [*état*, F. *status*, L.] the Posture or Condition of Things or Affairs, also Means, Revenues, *&c.*

ESTATE [in *Law*] is that Title or Interest which a Man has in Lands or Tenements, or what a Man is worth in Lands, Money, *&c.*

The Three ESTATES [of the *Realm*] are three Orders of the Kingdom of *England*, viz. the *Lords Spiritual*, the *Lords Temporal*, and the *Commons*.

ESTAT'UTES, Statutes, Precepts, established Rules.

ESTEEM' [*estime*, F. of *æstimatio*, L.] Respect, Value, Account, Reputation.

To ESTEEM' [*estimer*, F. of *æstimare*, L.] to value, to make account of, to believe, to judge, to reckon.

ES'TERLING, the same as *Sterling*.

ES'THER [אסתר *H. i. e.* Secret, or Hidden] a proper Name of Women.

ESTHIO'MENOS [ἐσθιόμενος, Gr.] an Inflammation which gnaws and consumes the Parts, a Gangrene, or Disposition to Mortification.

ES'TIMABLE [*æstimabilis*, L.] worthy to be esteemed, the being of Value. *F.*

ES'TIMATE } [*estimatio*, L.] the set
ESTIMA'TION } Price or Value, Esteem, Prizing, or Rating.

To ES'TIMATE [*æstimatum*, L.] to rate or value; to appraise, or set a Price upon a Thing.

ESTIMA'TOR [*æstimator*, L.] a Judge of the Value of Things.

ES'TIVAL [*æstivalis*, L.] of Summer.

ESTO'PLE } [of *étouper*, F.] an Impe-
ESTOP'PEL } diment or Bar of Action, growing from his own Fact, which hath or might have had his Action.

ESTOUFA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of Stewing Meat, *&c.* *F.*

E'STOVERS [of *étoffe*, or *estouver*, F.] in *Law*, signifies that Subsistence which a Man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods, during his Imprisonment: Also an Allowance of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Woods.

To ESTRA'NGE [*étranger*, F.] to draw away the Affections, to alienate, to become strange.

ESTRANGEMENT, Estranging.

ESTRAN'GERS [*Law Term*] Foreigners, Persons born beyond Sea; they who are not Parties in the levying a Fine, *&c.*

ESTRAY' [from *estrayeur*, *O. F.*] a tame Beast found, having no Owner known, which, if it be not reclaimed in a Year and a Day, falls to the Lord of the Manor.

ESTREAT' [*extractum*, L.] the Copy of an original Writing; but especially of Fines set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the ESTREATS, a Clerk that receives the Estreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them to be levied for the King.

ESTRECIA'TUS, straitened, or blocked up. *O. L.*

To ESTRE'PE [*estropier*, F.] to make Spoil in Lands and Woods.

ESTREPEMENT, Spoil made in Lands and Woods by a Tenant for Term of Life, to the Damage of the Reversioner.

ESTRIS, Lodgings. *Chauc.*

An ES'TUARY [*æstuarium*, L.] any Ditch or Pit where the Tide comes, or is overflowed by the Sea at High Water.

ESURINE *Salts* [in *Chymistry*] are Salts which are of a fretting or eating Quality, which abound in the Air of Places situate near the Sea-Coasts, and where great Quantities of Coals are burnt.

ETCHING [of etzen, *Teut.*] a Way used in making Copper-Plates for Printing, by eating in the Figures with *Aqua Fortis*.

ETER'NAL [*eternel*, F. *æternus*, L.] an infinite Duration, which neither had a Beginning, nor will ever have an End.

ETERNE, eternal. *Chauc.*

ETER'NITY [*eternité*, F. *æternitas*, L.] an infinite Duration, without Beginning and End, Everlastingness.

To ETERNIZE } [*eternifer*, F. *æter-*
To ETER'NALIZE } *nare*, L.] to make eternal.

ETHE, easily. *Spenc.*

E'THELBALD [of Æðel and Bald, *Sax. i. e.* nobly bold] the Name of two Kings of this Nation.

E'THELBERT [Æðel and Beopt, *Sax. i. e.* nobly bright] the Name of several Kings.

E'THELFRED [Æðel and ꝑpeðe, *Sax. i. e.* noble Peace] a King of the *Northumbrians*.

E'THELRED [Æðel and ꝑeðe, *Sax. i. e.* noble in Council] a Name of several *English Saxon* Princes.

E'THELSTAN } [Æðel and ꝑtan, *Sax.*
A'THELSTAN } *i. e.* the noble Gem] a renowned King, the seventh *Saxon* Monarch from *Egbert*.

E'THELWARD [Æðel and ꝑaꝑd, *Sax. i. e.* a noble Keeper] a Name.

E'THELWIN [Æðel and ꝑinnan, *Sax.* to acquire, *i. e.* noble Purchaser] a proper Name.

E'THELWOLD [Æðel and ꝑealdan, *Sax.* to govern, *i. e.* noble Governor] a Bishop of *Winchester*, a Founder of an Abbey at *Abingdon*.

E'THELWOLD [Æðel and Ulph, *Sax. i. e.* the noble Helper] the Name of the Second of the *Saxon* Monarchs.

ETHE'REAL [*æthereus*, L.] belonging to the Æther or Air.

ETHE'REAL *Oil* [among *Chymists*] is a very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit, which soon takes Fire.

E'THICKS [Ἠθικὰ, Gr.] Moral Philosophy: An Art which shews those Rules and Measures of Human Actions which lead to true Happiness; and that acquaints us with the Means to practise them.

ETHIMOLOGISE, to give the Etymology or Derivation of a Word. *Chauc.*

ETHMOIDA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Suture or Seam surrounding a Bone called *Ethmoides*.

ETH-

ETHMOI'DES [ἠθμοειδὲς, of ἠθμὸς, a Sieve, and εἶδος, Form, *Gr.*] a Bone in the inner Part of the Nose resembling a Sieve.

ETH'NARCHY [*ethnarchia*, L. or ἐθναρχία, of ἔθνος, a Nation, and ἀρχὴ, Principality, *Gr.*] Principality and Rule.

ETH'NICK [*ethnicus*, L. ἐθνικὸς, of ἔθνος, a Nation, *Gr.*] Heathenish, of or belonging to the Heathens.

ETHOL'OGY [*ethologia*, L. of ἠθολογία, of ἔθος, Custom, and λέγω, to describe, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of Manners.

ETHOL'OGY [in *Rhetorick*] the Art of shewing the Manners of others.

ETHOPOE'IA [*ethopœia*, L. ἠθοποιία, of ἔθος, and ποιέω, to feign, *Gr.*] a Representation of Manners.

ETIOL'OGY [αἰτιολογία, of αἰτία, Cause, and λέγω, to say, *Gr.*] a giving the Reason of.

ETYMOLO'GICAL [*étymologique*, F. *etymologicus*, L. of ἐτυμολογικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Etymology.

ETYMOL'OGIST [*étymologiste*, F. of ἐτυμολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in searching out the true Interpretation of Words.

To ETYMOL'OGIZE [*etymologizare*, L.] to give an Account of the Derivation of Words.

ETYMOL'OGY [*étymologie*, F. *etymologia*, L.] of ἐτυμολογία, of ἔτυμον, and λέγω, to say, *Gr.*] is a Part of Grammar, shewing the Original of Words, in order to fix their true Meaning and Signification.

E'TYMON [ἔτυμον, Gr.] the Original of a Word.

To EVACUATE [*evacuer*, F. *evacuare*, L.] to discharge, to empty, to void.

EVACUA'TION, an emptying, *&c.* F. of *L.*

EVACUA'TION [among *Physicians*] any Diminution of the animal Fluids, whether it be by Catharticks, or Blood-letting, or any other Means.

To EVA'DE [*evader*, F. *evadere*, L.] to escape, to shift off.

EVAGINA'TION, an unsheathing, or Drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. *L.*

E'VAN [Ewan, *Welsh*] *John.* This Word has a great Affinity with the Russian *Ivan* for *John.*

EVANGE'LIA, among the Ancients, was used to signify Processions and Prayers made for Joy of good Tidings.

EVANGEL'ICAL [*evangelique*, F. *evangelicus*, L. of Εὐαγγελικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Gospel, Gospel-like.

EVAN'GELIST [*evangeliste*, F. *evangelista*, L. of Εὐαγγελιστὴς, Gr.] a Messenger of good Tidings.

EVAN'GELISTS, the Penmen of the Gospel. *L.*

EVANGE'LIUM [*evangile*, F. of Εὐαγγέλιον, Gr.] a Gospel.

To EVAN'GELIZE [*evangelifer*, F, *evangelizare*, L. of εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, of εὖ, well, and ἀγγελίζεσθαι, to bring Tidings, Gr.] to bring good Tidings, to preach the Gospel.

EVAN'ID [*evanidus*, L.] soon, decaying, fading, changing Colour.

To EVAP'ORATE [*evaporer*, F. *evaporatum*, L.] to breathe or steam out, or dissolve into Vapours.

To EVAP'ORATE *to a Pellicle* [in *Chymistry*] is to consume a Liquor by a gentle Heat, 'till a thin Skin is perceived to swim on the Top of it.

EVAPORA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is a dispersing the superfluous Moisture of any liquid Substance, by Means of a gentle Fire; or a driving it away with Steam, so as to leave some Part stronger, or of a higher Consistence than before.

EVAPORA'TION [with *Physicians*] is the Discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body.

EVA'SION, an Escape; also a Shift or Trick. *F.* of *L.*

EVA'SIVE [*evasivus*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

EU'CHARIST [*Eucharistie*, F. *Eucharistia*, L. of Εὐχαριστία, of εὖ, well, good, and χάρις, Grace, *Gr.*] a Thanksgiving; from whence the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is so called.

EUCHARIS'TICAL [*Eucharisticus*, L. of Εὐχαριστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Eucharist.

EU'CHYLOS [Εὐχυλὸς, of εὖ, good, and χυλὸς, a Juice, Gr.] one who abounds with good Juices or Humours; also Victuals which afford good Nourishment.

EU'CHYMY [*Euchymia*, L. εὐχυμία, of εὖ, and χύμος, a Juice, Gr.] is a good Temper of Blood, or other Juices and Fluids in an animal Body.

EU'CHRASY [Εὐκρασία, of εὖ good, and κρᾶσις, Temperature, Gr.] a good Temperature of Body.

EUDIAPNEUS'TES [Εὐδιαπνεύστης, of εὖ, and διαπνέω, to perspire, Gr.] one who sweats kindly.

EUDOX'IANS, Hereticks, so called of *Eudoxus*, their Ring-leader, who held the Son was differently affected in his Will from the Father, and made of nothing.

EUDOX'Y [*Eudoxia*, L. of εὐδοξία, Gr.] good Name or Fame.

EVE [חוה *H. i. e.* she lived] the Wife of *Adam.*

EVE [Contract. of Even] the Day before a Festival or Holiday.

EVE *Churr*, a Worm.

E'VECK, or Ebeck, a Beast like a wild Goat.

EVEC'TICA [*evectica*, L.] that Part of Physick which teaches how to acquire a good Habit of Body.

EVEC'TION, a lifting up, a carrying forth: Also a praising, an extolling. *L.*

EVEC'TION [in *Astronomy*] is an Inequality in the Motion of the Moon.

E'VEN [ɛϝɛn, *Sax.* even, *Teut.* effen, *L. S.*] equal, alike.

E'VENING [Æϝɛn, *Sax.* Abend, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] the Close of the Day.

E'VENTIDE [Æϝɛntıd, *Sax.*] the Evening-Tide.

E'VENINGS, a Portion of Grass or Corn given by a Lord to his Tenant in the Evening, for Service done.

E'VEN *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] is a Number which may be divided into two equal Parts without any Fraction.

E'VENLY *Even Number*, is a Number which an even Number may measure by an even Number; as 32, which 8, an even Number, measures by 4, which is also an even Number.

E'VENLY *Odd Number*, is a Number that an even Number may measure by an odd one; as 30, which 2 or 6, being even Numbers, measure by 15 or 5, that are odd Numbers.

EVENT' [*eventus*, L.] the Issue or Success of Things.

To EVEN'TILATE [*eventilatum*, L.] to winnow or fan.

To EVEN'TILATE [in *Law*] to estimate or value an Estate.

EVENTILA'TION, a Winnowing; a strict Examination or sifting into a Business.

EVEN'TUAL [of *eventus*, L.] pertaining to Matter of Fact, actually come to pass.

EV'ER [Æϝɛϝe, *Sax.* Ewig, *Teut.*] without End.

EV'ERARD [probably of Ɛoϝoϝ, a Boar, and ϝaϝd, a Keeper; or of Ever, *Eng.* and Æϝe, *Sax.* Honour, *q. d.* one always much honoured] a proper Name for Men.

To EVER'BERATE, to bear. *L.*

EV'ERISH, every, each. *O.*

EVERICHONE, every one. *Chauc.*

EV'ERNESS, Eternalness, Continualness.

To EVER'TUATE, to take away the Virtue or Strength.

EVER'SION, an Overthrowing, Overturning; Destruction, Overthrow. *L.*

EV'ERY [Æϝɛϝe, *Sax.*] every one.

To EVES'TIGATE [*evestigatum*, L.] to seek, to follow, to hunt after, to find out.

EVESTIGA'TION, a seeking or finding out. *L.*

EU'GENE [*Eugenius*, L. of Ἐυγενὴς, Gr. *i. e.* nobly born] a proper Name of Men.

EU'GENY [Ἐυγενεία, Gr.] Nobleness of Birth or Blood, Gentility, Nobility.

EVIBRA'TION, a Shaking, Brandishing, or Darting. *L.*

EVIC'TION, a Convincing, either by Argument or Law. *L.*

EV'IDENCE [*evidentia*, L.] Perspicuity, Plainness. *L.*

EV'IDENCE [in *Law*] any Proof by Testimony of Men or Writings.

An EVIDENCE, a Witness against a Person accused.

EVIDENCES [in *Law*] Deeds or authentick Writings of Agreements, Contracts, *&c.* that are Sealed and Delivered.

EV'IDENT [*evidens*, L.] apparent, clear, manifest, plainly made out. *F.*

E'VIL [Ɛϝel, *Sax.* Übel, *L. S.* Übel, *Teut.*] Ill, Mischief; also a Disease, the King's Evil.

E'VIL *Deed* [ÿϝelдæd, *Sax.* Übelthat, Übelthat, *Teut.*] an ill Turn, Trespass, mischievous or hurtful Act.

E'VIN, the Evening. *Chauc.*

To EVIN'CE [*evaincre*, F. *evincere*, L.] to vanquish, to overcome; also to prove by Argument.

To EVIN'CE [in *Civil-Law*] to convict, and recover by Law.

EVINDIS'TANT, equidistant. *Chauc.*

EVINLICHE, evenly, equally. *Chauc.*

EVIRMO, evermore. *Chauc.*

To EVIS'CERATE [*eviscceratum*, L.] to unbowel, to take out the Bowels.

EVISCERA'TION, an Unbowelling. *L.*

EV'ITABLE [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or shunned.

EVITA'TION, a Shunning. *L.*

To EVI'TE [*eviter*, F. *evitare*, L.] to escape, avoid.

EVITER'NITY [of *æviternus*, L.] Everlastingness.

EU'LOGY [*eulogia*, L. ἐυλογία, Gr.] a praising, or speaking well of.

EUNO'MIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held, that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

EU'NUCH [*eunuque*, F. *eunuchus*, L. of εὐνοῦχος, Gr.] a gelded Man, or one deprived of his Genitals.

To EU'NUCHATE, to geld.

EU'NUCHISM, the State of an Eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, a calling out or upon, a Summons. *F.* of *L.*

EVOLAT'ICAL, flying abroad. *L.*

To EVOLV'E [*evolvere*, L] to turn over, or unfold.

EVOLU'TION [in *Algebra*] the Extraction of Roots out of any Power. *F.* of *L.*

EVOLU'TIONS [in *Military Affairs*] are the Doubling of Ranks or Files, Wheelings and other Motions.

EVOLU'TION, an Unfolding, Unrolling. *F.* of *L.*

EU'NOMY [*eunomia*, L. of εὐνομία, of εὖ, well, and νόμος, a Law, Gr.] a good Constitution or Ordination of Laws.

EVOMI'TION, a vomiting up. *L.*

EU'PATHY [*Eupathia*, L. of Ἐυπαθεία, of εὖ and πάθος, suffering, *Gr.*] an Easiness in suffering.

EU'PEPSY [Ἐυπεψία, *Gr.*] a good and easy Concoction or Digestion.

EU PHEMISM [*Euphemismus*, L. of Ἐυφημισμὸς, of εὖ, well, and φημί, to say, *Gr.*] a setting forth one's Praise; a good Name or Reputation.

EU'PHEMISM [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby a harsh Word is changed into one that is inoffensive.

EU'PHONY [*Euphonia*, L. of Ἐυφωνία, of εὖ, and φωνὴ, a Voice, *Gr.*] a graceful Sound, a smooth running of Words.

EUPHORI'A [Ἐυφορία, Gr.] the Well-bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, or Course of a Distemper: The Aptitude of some Things to particular Operations.

EUPHRA'TES [Ἐυφράτης, Gr.] making glad] a great River of *Asia*.

EUPNOEA [Ἐυπνοία, of εὖ and πνέω, to breathe, *Gr.*] a good Faculty of breathing.

EU'PORY [Ἐυπορία, Gr.] a Readiness in preparing Medicines, or the Easiness of the Working.

EURIP'IDES, a learned tragical Poet, so called from his being born in *Euripus*: He was in great Favour with *Archelaus*, King of *Macedon*, wrote 75 Plays; he was born the very Day on which the great Army of *Xerxes* was vanquished by the *Athenians*, lived to *Anno Mundi* 3520, suffered a violent Death, as some say, being pulled in Pieces by *Archelaus*'s Dogs, set upon him by *Aridæus* the Poet, who envied him; others say by Women, being called a Woman-hater; he was buried at *Pella*.

EU'RIPUS [Εὔριπος, Gr.] a narrow Sea in *Greece*, which ebbs and flows seven Times in twenty-four Hours.

EU'RYTHMY [*Eurythmia*, L. of Ἐυρυθμία, Gr.] a graceful Proportion and Carriage of Body.

EU'RYTHMY [*Architect.*] the exact Proportion between all Parts of a Building.

EU'RYTHMY [in *Physick*] an excellent Disposition of the Pulse.

EUROCLY'DON [Ἐυροκλύδων, Gr.] a tempestuous North-East Wind. *L.*

EU'ROPE [*Europa*, L. of Ἐυρώπη, Gr. broad-fronted, or large eyed] one fourth Part of the Terrestrial Globe, generally peopled by Christians.

EURO'PEAN, belonging to *Europe*.

EURO'PEANS, Inhabitants of *Europe*.

EUSAR'COS [Ἐυσάρκος, Gr.] a Term used by the *Galenists*, for such a Proportion of Flesh, as is not too lean or too corpulent, but gives due Symmetry and Strength to all the Parts.

EUSE'BIA [Ἐυσεβία, Gr.] Godliness, Devotion, Piety; also a proper Name.

EU'STACE [Ἐυσταθὴς, Gr. standing firm] a proper Name.

EUSTA'THIANS, a Sect of Christians in the fourth Century, who disallowed the Worshipping of Saints.

EUSTO'MACHUS [Ἐυστόμαχος, of εὖ and στόμαχος, the Stomach, *Gr.*] a good Stomach; also Meat proper for it.

EU'STOW [formerly called *Helenstow*] a Place in *Bedfordshire*, so called from a Convent dedicated to *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great.

EU'STYLE [Εὔστυλος, of εὖ well or fair, and στύλος, a Pillar, *Gr.* in *Architecture*] is a Building wherein the Pillars are placed at the most convenient Distance one from another.

EU'TAXY [*Eutaxia*, L. of Ἐυταξία, or εὖ and τάξις, Order, *Gr.*] a handsome ordering or disposing of Things.

EUTER'PE [Ἐυτέρπη, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of the Mathematicks, and playing on the Flute.

EUTHAN'ASY [Ἐυθανασία, of εὖ and θάνατος, Death, *Gr.*] a soft quiet Death, or an easy Passage out of this World.

EU'TROPHY [Ἐυτροφία, of εὖ and τροφὴ, Nourishment, *Gr.*] a due Nourishment of the Body.

EUTY'CHIANS, *Hereticks*, whose Ringleader was *Eutychus*, A. C. 443. They denied the Flesh of Christ to be like ours, affirming that he had a Celestial Body, which passed through the Virgin *Mary* as through a Channel; that there were two Natures in Christ before the Hypostatical Union; but that afterwards there was but one compounded of both; and thence they concluded the Divinity of Christ did both suffer and die.

EUTYN, even. *O.*

EVUL'SION, a Plucking, Pulling, or Drawing out of, or away. *L.*

EU'XIN [Εὔξεινον, Gr. hospitable] as the *Euxine Sea*, now commonly called the *Black Sea*.

EVYN, even. *O.*

EWAGE, Hue, Colour. *Chauc.*

EWA'GIUM, Toll paid for Water Passage. *O. L.*

EWBRICE [Æp, Marriage, and Brice, Breaking, *Sax.* Ehebruch, *Teut.*] Adultery.

An EWE [Eopu, *Sax.* Ouwe, *Belg.* of *Ovis*, L.] a Female Sheep.

The EWE *is blissom*, *i. e.* she has taken Tup or Ram. *C.*

The EWE *is riding*, *i. e.* she is tupping. *C.*

EWE *Hog*, a Female Lamb the first Year.

EW'ER [*aiguiere*, F. of *aqua*, L.] a Vessel to hold Water.

EWF'TIES, Lizards. *Spenc.*

EXACERBA'TION, a making sour, a provoking or galling. *L.*

EXACERBA'TION [among *Physicians*] the same as *Paroxysm.*

EXACERBA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *Sarcasm.*

EXAC'T [*exactus*, L.] perfect, punctual, nice, strict. *F.*

To EXAC'T [*exactum*, sup. of *exigere*, L.] to demand rigorously, to require more than is due.

EXAC'TION, an unreasonable demanding. *F.* of *L.*

EXAC'TION [in *Law*] is a Wrong done by an Officer in taking a Fee or Reward, where the Law allows none.

EXAC'TION *Secular*, is a Tax or Imposition formerly paid by servile and feudatory Tenants.

EXACT'NESS, Care, Carefulness, Diligence, Nicety; a punctual Observation of the smallest Circumstances.

EXACT'OR [*exacteur*, F.] a Gatherer of Taxes, an unreasonable or rigid Demander. *L.*

To EXAC'UATE [*exacuatum*, L.] to whet or sharpen.

EXÆ'RESIS [ἐξαίρεσις, Gr.] is an extracting out of the Body Things hurtful to it.

To EXAG'GERATE [*exaggerer*, F. of *exaggeratum*, L.] to heap up together, to amplify, or enlarge in Words.

EXAGGERA'TION, a heaping up, an Amplification, or Aggravation. *F.* of *L.*

To EXA'GITATE [*exagitatum*, L.] to disquiet, stir up, *&c.*

EXAGITA'TION, a stirring up, a disquieting or vexing. *L.*

EX'AGON, the same as *Hexagon.*

To EXAL'T [*exalter*, F. of *exaltare*, L.] to raise or lift up; to praise highly, to extol.

To EXALT *a Mineral* [in *Chymistry*] is to refine it, and increase it's Strength.

EXALTA'TION, a raising or lifting up, a praising. *F.* of *L.*

EXALTA'TION [in *Astrology*] is an essential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in it's own House.

EXALTA'TION [in *Chymistry*] an Operation, by which a Thing is raised to an higher Degree of Virtue, or an Increase of the most remarkable Property in any Body.

EXALT'ED [*exaltatus*, L.] raised or lifted up, sublime, excellent.

EXAM'BLOSIS [with *Surgeons*] an Abortion or Miscarriage. *Gr.*

EXA'MEN, a Trial, a Proof, particularly of one to be admitted to Holy Orders, or some Employment. *F.* of *L.*

EXAMINA'TION, an Examining; a Trial. *L.*

To EXAM'INE [*examiner*, F. of *examinare*, L.] to search or enquire into, to canvass or shift.

EXAM'INERS, Officers in Chancery, who examine Witnesses upon Oath.

EXAM'PLE [*exemplum*, L.] a Copy, Pattern, or Model; an Instance or Precedent; any thing proposed to be imitated or avoided.

EXAM'PLE [in *Logick*] the Conclusion of one singular Point from another.

EXANASTO'MOSIS [of ἐξ and ἀναστόμωσις, Gr.] an Opening the Mouths of Vessels, as Arteries, Veins, *&c.* *Anatomy.*

EXAN'GUIOUS } [*exanguis*, L.] be-
EXAN'GUOUS } ing without Blood, bloodless.

To EXAN'IMATE [*exanimatum*, L.] to deprive of Life, to dispirit; to astonish; to stunny.

EXANIMA'TION [actively] a depriving of Life; astonishing, dispiriting, dismaying. *L.*

EXANIMA'TION [passively] a Swooning, or such a sinking of the Spirits, as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some Time.

EXAN'NUAL *Roll*, a Roll in which Fines, which could not be levied within the Time, and desperate Debts, were entered.

EXANTLA'TION [of *Antlia*, L. a Bucket] an Emptying or Drawing out, as with a Bucket; also an Enquiry or Sifting into a Matter. *L.*

EXANTHEM'ATA [ἐξανθήματα, Gr.] the Measles or Small Pox.

EXARA'TION, a Ploughing. *L.*

EXARCH [*exarque*, F. *exarchus*, L. of ἔξαρχος, Gr.] an Officer formerly under the *Roman* Emperors of *Constantinople*, who managed the Affairs of *Italy*; a Viceroy.

EXAR'CHATE } the Office, Dignity,
EXARCHY } or Jurisdiction of an Exarch.

EXAR'THREMA [ἐξάρθρημα, Gr.] a Disjointing, as when a Bone is out of it's proper Place. *Anatomy.*

EXARTICULA'TION, a disjointing, or putting a Bone out of Joint. *L.*

To EXAS'PERATE [of *exasperatum*, L. to make sharp] to incense, or provoke to anger; to vex.

EXASPERA'TION, an exasperating or provoking to Anger. *L.*

To EXAT'URATE [*exaturatum*, L.] to satiate, or fill an hungry Stomach.

EXATURA'TION, a satiating. *L.*

To EXAUC'TORATE [*exauctoratum*, L.] to discharge from an Office.

EXAUCTORA'TION, a discharging or putting out of Office or Service. *L.*

To EXAU'GURATE [*exauguratum*, L.] to make profane or unhallow.

EXCALEFAC'TION, a heating or warming. *L.*

EXCAMBIA'TOR, an Exchanger of Land. *O. L.*

EXCAM'BIUM, an Exchange where Merchants meet. *L.*

EXCANDES'CENCY [*excandescentia*, L.] great Heat, violent Anger.

EXCANDES'CENCY [with *Physicians*] an Aptness to such Passions of the Mind as bring on real Distempers.

EXCAR'NATED, become very lean.

To EXCARNIF'ICATE [*excarnificatum*, L.] to butcher, to quarter, to cut one to Pieces.

To EXCA'VATE [*excavatum*, L.] to make hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, a making hollow. *L.*

To EXCE'CATE [of *ex* and *cæcatum*, L.] to make blind.

EXCECA'TION [of *ex* and *cæcatio*, L.] a making blind.

To EXCEE'D [*exceder*, F. of *excedere*, L.] to go beyond, to surpass.

EXCEED'ING [*excedens*, L.] which exceeds, extravagant, immoderate.

To EXCEL' [*exceller*, F. *excellere*, L.] to outdo, to be excellent or eminent in any respect.

EX'CELLENCE } [*excellentia*, L.] E-
EXCELLENCY } minency, Prehemi-
nence. Also a Title of Honour given to Ambassadors and others. *F.*

EX'CELLENT [*excellens*, L.] extraordinary good and valuable, choice, rare. *F.*

EXCEL'SITY [*excelsitas*, L.] Height, Loftiness.

EXCELCIS'MUS [with *Surgeons*] a breaking of Bones from the Surface downwards.

EXCEN'TRICAL } [*excentrique*, F. of
EXCEN'TRICK } *ex* and *centrum*, L.] that moves in a different Centre.

EXCENTRICITY [*excentricité*, F.] See *Eccentricity*.

To EXCEPT' [*excepter*, F. of *exceptum*, L.] to take out of the Number of others, to object against, to put out of the ordinary Rule.

EXCEP'TION, an exempting Clause in some Point restraining a Generality. *F.*

EXCEP'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the mixing or embodying of dry Powders with some sort of Moisture.

EXCEP'TION [in *Law*] is a Bar or Stop to an Action, a Demur; and is either dilatory or peremptory.

To take EXCEP'TION at, is to be displeased at.

EXCEP'TIONABLE, which may be excepted against.

EXCEP'TIOUS, which is apt to take Exception, or be offended.

EXCEP'TIVE, serving to except.

EXCEP'TIVE *Propositions* [in *Logick*] are such where the Thing is affirmed of the whole Subject, except some one of the Inferiors of it, by adding a Particle of Exception; as, *the Covetous Man does nothing well, but when he dies.*

To EXCER'EBRATE [*excerebratum*, L.] to beat out one's Brains.

EXCEREBRA'TION, a beating out one's Brains.

To EXCERP' [*excerpere*, L.] to pick or cull out, to crop off.

EXCERP'TION, a picking, culling, or chusing out; a cropping off.

EXCES'S [*excés*, F. of *excessus*, L.] an Exceeding, Superfluity; also Debauchery, Riot.

EXCES'SIVE [*excessif*, F.] exceeding, which goes beyond due Bounds.

To EXCHAN'GE [*eschanger*, F. *excambire*, L.] to barter, to truck one Thing for another.

An EXCHANGE [*excambium*, L.] a Place where Merchants, *&c.* meet, to exchange, *i. e.* to give or receive Bills of Exchange for Money or Wares; to exchange or barter one Commodity for another, *&c.*

EXCHANGE', a Changing, Bartering, or Trucking one Thing for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Law*] is the exchanging or giving one Piece of Land for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Traffick*] is the giving a Sum of Money in one Place for a Bill, ordering the Payment of the like Sum in another Place.

The King's EXCHANGE, a Place in the *Tower* of *London*, appointed for the Exchange of Bullion, *&c.*

EXCHANGE *Brokers*, Men who give Information to Merchants how the Exchange of Coin goes, and help Merchants to Chapmen, and Chapmen to Merchants.

EXCHAN'GERS, they who return Money beyond Sea by Bills of Exchange, *&c.*

EXCHEAT, Accident. *Spenc.*

EXCHE'QUER [*l'échiquier*, F.] the Place where the King's Cash is received and paid, properly called, *The Receipt of the Exchequer.*

EXCHE'QUER *Court*, a Court of Record, in which all Cases relating to the Crown Revenues are determined: The Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of *York.*

EXCIN'ERATED [*excineratus*, L.] having the Ashes taken away.

EXCISABLE, that which may be charged with the Duty of Excise.

EXCISE [Accise, *L. S.* Tribute] an Imposition laid by Act of Parliament upon Beer, Cyder, and other Liquors, *&c.*

EXCIS'ION, a cutting off or out. *L.*

EXCI'TABLE, easily stirred up. *L.*

EXCITA'TION, a stirring up, a Provocation. *L.*

To EXCI'TE [*exciter*, F. *excitare*, L.] to stir up, to provoke, to cause.

EXCITE'-

EXCITE'MENT, a ſtirring up, *&c.* the ſame with Excitation.

To EXCLAIM' [*exclamare*, L.] to cry out, to call aloud, to rail againſt.

EXCLAMA'TION, an Outcry, or Crying out. *L.*

To EXCLU'DE [*exclorre*, F. *excludere*, L.] to ſhut out, or keep from.

EXCLU'SA } a Sluice for Water.
EXCLUSA'GIUM } *O. L.*

EXCLU'SION, a ſhutting out, a debarring. *F.* of *L.*

EXCLU'SIVE [*excluſivus*, L.] which has the Force of excluding. *F.*

EXCLUSIVE *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as ſignify, that a Predicate ſo agrees with it's Subject, as to agree with that alone, and no other.

EXCLU'SIVELY [*excluſivè*, L.] in a Manner excluſive of, or not taking in.

EXCLU'SORY [*excluſorius*, L.] that hath Power to exclude.

EXCOC'TED [*excoctus*, L.] thoroughly boiled or digeſted. *Shakeſp.*

To EXCO'GITATE [*excogitatum*, L.] to invent, or find out by thinking.

EXCOGITA'TION, an Invention by thinking, a Device. *L.*

EXCOMMEN'GEMENT, Excommunication. *Old French Law.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE [*excommunicatum*, L.] to turn or put out of the Communion of the Church.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, is a Puniſhment inflicted by the Church, or a Sentence pronounced by an Eccleſiaſtical Judge, againſt Offenders; debarring them from the Sacraments and Civil Privileges. *F.* of *L.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *Capiendo*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, from the Court of *Chancery*, for the apprehending one who has ſtood obſtinately excommunicated forty Days, for impriſoning him without Bail or Mainprize, 'till he be reclaimed.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *Deliberando*, a Writ to the Under-Sheriff, to deliver an excommunicated Perſon out of Priſon.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *Recipiendo*, a Writ whereby Perſons excommunicated, that have been impriſoned for their Obſtinacy, and have illegally gotten their Liberty, are commanded to be ſought for, and impriſoned again.

To EXCO'RIATE [*excoriatum*, L.] to flea off the Skin.

EXCO'RIATED [*excoriatus*, L.] that has the Skin flead or fretted off.

EXCORIA'TION, a fleaing or pulling off the Skin. *F.* of *L.*

EXCORIA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when the Skin is torn, rubbed, or fretted off from the Fleſh.

To EXCOR'TICATE [of *ex* and *corticatum*, L.] to bark, to pull off the outward Bark of Trees, Roots, *&c.*

EXCORTICA'TION, a taking or pulling off the outwark Bark. *L.*

To EXCRE'ATE [*excreatum*, L.] to ſpit out with reaching, to hauk.

EXCREATION, a ſtraining in ſpitting, hauking. *L.*

EX'CREMENT [*excrementum*, L.] Ordure, Dregs. *F.*

EXCREMENTS [of the *Body*] are whatſoever is ſeparated from the Aliment, after Digeſtion, and is to be thrown out of the Body; as Spittle, Sweat, Snot, the Excrements of the Belly and Bladder, *&c.*

EXCREMEN'TOUS } [*excrementeux*, F.
EXCREMENTI'TIOUS } *excrementitius*, L.] belonging to, or of the Nature of Excrements.

EXCRES'CENCE } [of *excreſcere*, L.]
EXCRES'CENCY } that which grows out of another Thing; as the ſpongy Subſtance called *Jews ear* upon the Elder Root.

EXCRESCENCE [in *Surgery*] a fleſhy Tumour, or ſuperfluous Fleſh growing upon any Part of the Body.

EXCRE'TION [in *Phyſick*] the Separation of Excrements, or excrementitious Humours from the Aliments of the Blood.

EXCRETION *Bony*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, when a Sort of Subſtance grows in the Bone of the Leg, *&c.*

To EXCRU'CIATE [*excruciatum*, L.] to torment, to put to Pain.

EXCRUCIA'TION, a tormenting, or putting to Pain. *L.*

EXCUBA'TION, Watching, Guarding. *L.*

To EXCUL'CATE [*exculcatum*, L.] to tread or trample upon.

To EXCUL'PATE [*exculpatum*, L.] to carve or engrave.

To EXCUL'PATE [of *ex* and *culpa*, L. a Fault] to clear of a Fault, to juſtify or excuſe.

EXCUR'SION, an Invaſion or Inroad; alſo a Digreſſion, or going from the Matter treated of. *L.*

EXCU'SABLE [*excuſabilis*, L.] that may be excuſed. *F.*

EXCU'SATORY [*excuſatorius*, L.] which ſerves to excuſe.

EXCUSA'TION, an excuſing. *L.*

EXCU'SE, a Reaſon by which we endeavour to juſtify ſome Fault or Offence committed. *F.*

To EXCUSE' [*excuſer*, F. *excuſare*, L.] to admit an Excuſe, to juſtify, to bear or diſpenſe with; to make an Excuſe.

EXCUS'SION, a ſhaking off; alſo a diligent Inquiſition or Examination.

EXCU'TIENT [*excutiens*, L.] ſhaking off.

To EXE'CATE [*execatum*, L.] to cut off or away.

EXECA'TION, a cutting off, or away.

EXECRABLE [*execrabilis*, L.] accurſed, deteſtable, hateful, odious. *F.*

To EXE'CRATE [*execratum*, L.] to ban or curse.

EXECRA'TION, a Cursing or Banning, a wishing Mischief to one, a dreadful Oath, Imprecation or Curse. *F.* of *L.*

To EXE'CUTE [*executer*, F. *executum*, L.] to do, effect, or perform; also to put to Death by Authority.

EXECU'TION, the executing, or doing of a Thing; the Beheading, Burning, or Hanging a Malefactor. *F.* of *L.*

EXECU'TION, [in *Law*] the last Performance of an Act, as of a *Fine*, a *Judgment*, &c.

EXECU'TIONE *Facienda*, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

EXECU'TIONE *Facienda in Withernamium*, a Writ which lies for the taking of his Cattle, that formerly had conveyed another Man's Cattle out of the County.

EXECU'TIONER [*l'exécuteur*, F.] the common Hangman.

EXECU'TIVE } that which may be
EXE'CUTORY } done, or is able to do.

EXE'CUTOR [*exécuteur*, F.] one who executes or performs any Thing. *L.*

EXE'CUTOR [in *Law*] one appointed by a Person's last Will to dispose of a deceased Person's Estate or Substance.

EXE'CUTOR *de son tort*, one who takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intrusion, not being ordained by the Testator. *F.*

EXECU'TORY } [*exécutoire*, F.] serving
EXECU'TIVE } to execute.

EXE'CUTRIX [*exécutrice*, F.] a Female Executor.

EXE'GESIS [ἐξήγησις, Gr.] an Explication: A Figure in Rhetorick, when that which was before delivered somewhat darkly, is afterwards in the same Sentence rendered more intelligible. *L.*

EXEGESIS *Numerosa aut Linealis* [in *Algebra*] is the numeral or lineal Solution or Extraction of Roots out of adfected Equations.

EXEGE'TICAL [*exegeticus*, L. of ἐξηγητικὸς Gr.] explanatory.

EXEGET'ICALLY, explanatively.

EXEM'PLABLE [*exemplabilis*, L.] that may be imitated.

EXEM'PLAR, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

EXEM'PLARY [*exemplaire*, F.] that serves for an Example, worthy of Imitation.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, a giving an Example; also a Copy or Draught of an original Record. *L.*

EXEMPLIFICATIO'NE, a Writ granted for the exemplifying an Original.

To EXEM'PLIFY [of *exemplum* and *facio*, L.] to prove or confirm by an Example; to copy out a Deed or Writing.

To EXEMPT' [*exempter*, F. *exemptum*, L.] to free or discharge from.

EXEMPT [*exempt*, F. *exemptus*, L.] free from, privileged.

An EXEMPT, a Life Guard Man free from Duty.

An EXEMPT [in *France*] an Officer in the Guards, who commands in the Absence of the Captain and Lieutenant.

EXEMPT'ED [*exemptus*, L.] freed from, privileged.

EXEMP'TION [*exemption*, F.] a Freedom from, a Privilege.

EXEMP'TION [in *Law*] a Privilege to be free from Appearance or Service.

To EXEN'TERATE [*exenteratum*, L.] to embowel, or draw out the Bowels.

EXENTERA'TION, an embowelling, *L.*

EXE'QUIAL, belonging to Exequies.

EX'EQUIES [*exequiæ*, L.] Funeral Rites or Solemnities.

EXER'CENT [*exercens*, L.] that exercises or practises.

EX'ERCISE [*exercice*, F. of *exercitium*, L.] Labour, Pains, Practice, the Function or Performance of an Office; also the Motion or Stirring of the Body in order to Health.

EX'ERCISE [*Military Term*] is the Practice of a Soldier handling Arms, *&c.*

To EX'ERCISE [*exercer*, F. *exercisum*, L.] to inure or train up to, to employ or use, to practise, to bear an Office.

EX'ERCISES [*exercitia*, L.] the Task of a Scholar at School, or of a young Student in the University. *F.*

EXERCITA'TION, a frequent Exercising, a vehement and voluntary Motion of the Body, undertaken for getting or procuring Health; also a critical Comment. *F.* of *L.*

EXERGASI'A [ἐξεργασία, Gr.] a *Rhetorical* Figure, when one Thing is often repeated, but with other Terms, Sentences, and Ornaments.

To EXERT' [*exertum*, sup. of *exerere*, L.] to thrust out, or put forth, to shew; to exert one's self in any Thing, is to use one's utmost Endeavour in it.

EXER'TION, the Act of exerting, Operation, Production. *L.*

To EXFO'LIATE [*s'exfolier*, F. of *ex* and *foliari*, L.] a Term used by Surgeons, to rise up in Leaves or Splinters, as a broken Bone does.

EXFOLIA'TION, the scaling of a Bone.

EXFREDIA'RE, to break the Peace, to commit open Violence. *L. T.*

EX *Gravi Querela*, a Writ lying for one who is kept from the Possession of Lands or Tenements by the Devisor's Heir, which were devised to him by Will. *L.*

To EXHA'LE [*exhaler*, F. of *exhalare*, L.] to breathe or steam out, to send forth a Fume, Steam, or Vapour.

EXHALA'TION [*exhalaison*, F.] a Fume, Steam, or Vapour. *L.*

EXHA-

EXHALA'TION [among *Philosophers*] whatever is raised from the Surface of the Earth or Water by the Heat of the Sun, subterraneous Fire, *&c.*

EXHALA'TION [in *Physick*] is a subtile spirituous Air, which breathes forth out of the Bodies of living Creatures.

To EXHAUST [*exhaustum*, sup. *L.*] to draw out, waste, spend, or consume.

EXHAUST'ED, [*exhaustus*, L.] drawn out, emptied, wasted.

EXHAUST'IONS, a Method of Demonstration made use of by the antient Mathematicians.

EXHE'NIUM } a New Year's Gift, a Pre-
EXEN'NIUM } sent, a Token. *O. L.*

To EXHE'REDATE [*exhereder*, F. of *exhæredatum*, L.] to disinherit, to set aside the right Heir.

To EXHIB'IT [*exhiber*, F. *exhibitum*, L.] to produce or shew.

To EXHIBIT [in *Chancery*] is when a Deed is brought to be proved by Witness, and the Examiner writes on the Back, *That it was shewed to such a one at the Time of his Examination.*

An EXHIBI'TION, an exhibiting, shewing, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

EXHIBI'TIONS [in the *University*] are the Settlements of Benefactors, for Maintenance of Scholars not depending on the Foundation.

To EXHIL'ARATE, [*exhilaratum*, L.] to chear up, to make merry. *L.*

EXHILARA'TION, a Chearing, or making merry. *L.*

To EXHORT' [*exhorter*, F. of *exhortari*, L. to encourage, or incite.

EXHORTA'TION, Encouragement, Incitement. *F.* of *L.*

EXHOR'TATIVE } serving to exhort
EXHOR'TATORY } or encourage.

EXICCA'TION, a drying up. *L.*

EX'IGENCE } [*exigence*, F. of *exigere*,
EXIGENCY } L.] Need, Necessity, Streightness, Occasion.

EXIGENDARY, see *Exigenter.*

EXI'GENT [*exigens*, L.] needy, poor, necessitous.

An EX'IGENT, a Writ lying where the Defendant in an Action Personal can't be found, nor any thing in the County whereby he may be attached or distrained.

EXIGEN'TER, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, who makes out Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions in which Process of Outlawry lies.

EXIGU'ITY [*exiguitas*, L.] Smallness, Slenderness, Scantiness.

EXIG'UOUS [*exiguus*, L.] slender, small.

EX'ILE [*exilis*, L.] fine, thin, subtile.

An EXILE [*Exul*, L.] a banished Person.

EXILE [*exile*, F. *exilium*, L.] Banishment.

To EXI'LE [*exiler*, F. of *exulare*, L.] to banish.

To EXILIN, to banish. *Chauc.*

EXILI'TY [*exilitas*, L.] Slenderness, Smallness.

EXILTREE, an Axle-tree. *Chauc.*

EXIM'IOUS [*eximius*, L.] excellent, notable, singular.

EXINANI'TION, an Emptying, an Evacuation, a bringing to nothing. *L.*

EXIS'CHIOS ['Εξίσχιος, Gr.] a Term in *Surgery*, when the Ischium or Thigh-bone is disjointed.

EXIST' [*exister*, F. of *existere*, L.] to be or have a Being.

EXIST'ENCE, [*existentia*, L.] Being, either real or imaginary. *L.*

To EXIST'IMATE [*existimatum*, L.] to suppose, or imagine.

EXISTIMA'TION, a Thinking, or Judging; an Opinion. *L.*

EX'IT [*exitus*, L.] going forth, Departure; the going forth of an Actor in a Play; also Death.

To make his EXIT, to die.

To EXI'TEN [of *excitare*, L.] to excite, to stir up. *Chauc.*

EXI'TIAL [*exitialis*, L.] destructive, deadly, mischievous.

EX *Mero Motu*, are Words of Form used in a Charter, signifying that the Prince doth it of his own Will and Motion, without Sollicitation. *L.*

EX'ODIUM ['Εξόδιον, Gr.] an Interlude or Farce, at the End of a Tragedy.

EX'ODUS [*Exode*, F. 'Εξοδος, of ἐξ and ὁδὸς, a Way, *Gr.*] a going or departing out; the Title of the second Book of *Moses.* Gr.

EX *Officio*, an Oath, whereby a supposed Offender was forced to confess, accuse, or clear himself of any criminal Matter.

EXOM'PHALOS ['Εξόμφαλος, Gr.] a Protuberance, or starting out of the Navel, a Dropsy or Rupture in the Navel.

EXONEIROSIS [among *Physicians*] a Species of a *Gonorrhœa*, commonly called *Pollutio Nocturna*, when the *Semen* involuntarily flows in Sleep.

To EXO NERATE [*exoneratum*, L.] to unload, unburden; to discharge, or ease.

EXONERA'TION, an Unburdening. *L.*

EXONERATIONE *Sectæ*, is a Writ lying for the King's Ward to be disburdened of all Suit, *&c.* during the Time of his Wardship. *L.*

EXOPHTHAL'MY ['Εξοφθαλμία, Gr.] is a Protuberance of the Eye out of it's natural Position.

EXOP'TABLE [*exoptabilis*, L.] desirable.

To EXOP'TATE [*exoptatum*, L.] to desire earnestly.

EXOPTA'TION, an earnest Wishing. *L.*

EX'ORABLE [*exorabilis*, L.] easy to be intreated. *F.*

EXOR'BITANCY [*exorbitatio*], L.] Extravagance, Irregularity.

EXOR'BITANT [*exorbitans*, L.] extravagant, excessive.

EXORCIFACIOUNS, Exorcisms, or Charms. *Chauc.*

EXOR'CISM [*exorcisme*, F. *exorcismus*, L. of ἐξορκισμὸς, Gr.] a laying, or casting out of evil Spirits, a Conjuring.

EXOR'CIST [*exorciste*, F. *exorcista*, L. of ἐξορκιστὴς, Gr.] one who casts out Devils, a Conjurer.

To EXOR'CISE [*exorciser*, F. *exorcizo*, L. of ἐξορκίζω, Gr.] to conjure out, or lay evil Spirits.

EXOR'DIUM [*exorde*, F.] a Beginning, a Preface, or Preamble. *L.*

EXOR'DIUM [in *Rhetorick*] a Speech by which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow.

EXORNA'TION, an Adorning or Setting off to Advantage.

To EXOS'CULATE [*exosculatum*, L.] to kiss heartily.

EXOS'CULATION, a kissing heartily.

To EXOS'SATE [*exossatum*, L.] to pluck out the Bones, to bone.

EXOSSA'TION, a Boning, or taking out the Bones.

EXOS'TOSIS [ἐξόστωσις, Gr.] the Protuberance of a Bone out of it's natural Place.

EXOT'ICK [*exoticus*, of ἐξωτικὸς, Gr.] foreign, outlandish.

EXOTICKS, foreign Plants.

EXOTER'ICKS [Ἐξοτερικαὶ, Gr.] *Aristotle*'s Lectures upon Rhetorick, which any body had the Liberty to hear.

To EXPAND [*expandere*, L.] to stretch out, to open.

The EXPANS'E [*expansum*, L.] the Firmament, or Heaven.

EXPANSED [in *Heraldry*] displayed, or set out.

EXPANSION, a Displaying, an Opening, a Spreading abroad. *L.*

EXPAN'SION [among *Naturalists*] the Swelling or Increase of the Bulk of Fluids, when agitated by Heat, or such an Alteration as is made by Rarefaction.

EXPANSION, the Space whose Parts are permanent. Mr. *Locke.*

EX *Parte*, partly, or of one Part; as a *Commission ex Parte*, in Chancery, is a Commission taken out, and executed by one Side only. *L.*

EX *Parte Talis*, is a Writ which lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who, having Auditors assigned to take his Accounts, can't obtain of them reasonable Allowance, but is cast into Prison.

To EXPA'TIATE [*expatiatum*, L.] to wander abroad; to enlarge on a Subject.

To EXPECT' [*expectare*, L.] to look for, to stay, or wait for.

EXPEC'TANCE } a looking, longing,
EXPECTA'TION } or waiting for. *F.* of *L.*

EXPEC'TANT *Fee*, one that is opposite to Simple Fee. *L. T.*

EXPEC'TATIVE, as *Gratiæ Expectativæ*, certain Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church Livings, before they become void. *F.*

To EXPEC'TORATE [*expectoratum*, L.] to discharge or spit Phlegm out of the Stomach.

EXPECTORA'TION, the raising and casting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter, out of the Lungs. *L.*

EXPE'DIENT [*expediens*, L.] fit, convenient, necessary. *F.*

An EXPE'DIENT [*un expedient*, F.] a Means, Way, or Device, *&c.*

EXPED'IMENT, Bag and Baggage, *Law Term.*

To EXPED'ITATE [*expedier*, F. of *expeditatum*, L.] to cut out the Balls of great Dogs Feet, for preserving the King's Game in Forests.

EX'PEDITE [*expeditus*, L.] ready, being in Readiness; quick, nimble.

To EX'PEDITE [*expedier*, F. *expeditum*, L.] to dispatch or rid, to bring to pass.

EXPEDI'TION, Dispatch, or Quickness in dispatching of Business: A Setting-forth upon a Journey, Voyage, or War, *F.* of *L.*

EXPEDI'TIONARY, an Officer at the Pope's Court for Dispatches. *F.*

EXPEDI'TIOUS [*expeditus*, L.] quick, nimble, that tends to Dispatch.

To EXPEL' [*expellere*, L.] to drive out.

EXPENCE' [*expensa*, L.] Cost, Charges.

To EXPEND [*expendere*, L.] to spend, or lay out Money.

EXPEN'DITOR, a Steward or Officer, who looks after the Repairs of the Banks of *Romney Marsh.*

EXPEN'SIS *Militum levandis*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Allowance for the Knights to serve in Parliament. *L.*

EXPENSIS *Militum non levandis ab Hominibus de Dominico, nec à Nativis*, a Writ to forbid the Sheriff to levy an Allowance for the Knight of the Shire upon those who hold in ancient Demesne.

EXPEN'SIVE, which causes Expence, chargeable, costly; also that spends lavishly.

EXPERGEFAC'TION, awaking, or causing to awake. *L.*

EXPE'RIENCE [*experientia*, L.] Knowledge or Skill gotten by Use or Practice. *F.*

To

To EXPE'RIENCE [*experimenter*, F. *experiri*, L.] to try or find by Experience.

EXPERIENCED [*expertus*, L.] essayed, try'd; versed in, well skilled.

An EXPERIMENT [*experimentum*, L.] Essay, Trial, Proof.

To EXPER'IMENT [*experimenter*, F.] to make an Experiment, to try.

EXPERIMEN'TAL, grounded upon Experience. *F.*

EXPERIMEN'TUM *Crucis*, such an Experiment as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Thing they enquire after; as a Cross, set up where divers Ways meet, to direct Travellers in their true course. *L.*

EXPERT' [*expertus*, L.] cunning, skilful, dexterous in his Art. *F.*

EXPET'IBLE [*expetibilis*, L.] desirable, worth seeking after.

EXPI'ABLE [*expiabilis*, L.] that may be atoned for.

To EX'PIATE [*expier*, F. *expiatum*, L.] to atone, or make Satisfaction for.

EXPIA'TION, a Satisfaction or Atonement. *F.* of *L.*

EXPIA'TORY [*expiatoire*, F.] which serves to expiate. *L.*

EXPILA'TION, a pillaging, robbing. *L.*

EXPIRA'TION, an expiring or breathing out: The End of an appointed Time; also giving up the Ghost. *F.* of *L.*

EXPIRA'TION [in a *Physical Sense*] is an alternate Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air, together with the fuliginous Vapours, are expressed or driven out by the Wind-pipe.

To EXPIRE [*expirer*, F. of *expirare*, L.] to be out, or come to an End, as Time does; also to give up the Ghost.

To EXPIS'CATE [*expiscatum*, L.] to fish out of one by way of a Discovery.

To EXPLAIN' [*explanare*, L.] to make plain or clear.

EXPLANA'TION, an explaining, or making plain. *L.*

EXPLANA'TORY, which serves to explain, or give Light to. *L.*

EXPLEITEN, to accomplish, to perform. *Chauc.*

EXPLE'TIVE [*expletivus*, L.] filling up.

EX'PLICABLE [*explicabilis*, L.] that may be explained. *F.*

EXPLICA'TION, an explaining or unfolding of any Thing that is obscure or ambiguous; an Exposition or Interpretation. *F.* of *L.*

To EX'PLICATE [*expliquer*, *F.* of *explicatum*, L.] to unfold or explain.

EXPLI'CIT [*explicite*, F. *explicitus*, L.] plain, express, formal.

To EXPLO'DE [*explodere*, L.] to decry, or cry down; to dislike absolutely.

To EXPLOIT' [*exploiter*, F.] to do some great Action.

EXPLOIT, a great Action, a warlike Action, a noble Deed or Feat. *F.*

To EXPLO'RATE [*exploratum*, L.] to search out.

EXPLORA'TION, a Spying, a diligent searching out. *L.*

EXPLORA'TOR, a Scout, or Spy. *L.*

EXPLORA'TOR *Generalis*, a Scout-Master-General. *L.*

EXPLORATO'RIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument called a *Probe*.

EXPLO'SION [in *Chymistry*] that violent Heat and Bubbling up, arising from the Mixture of some contrary Liquors. *L.*

EXPLO'SION [among *Naturalists*] is a violent Motion of the animal Spirits; also a violent Expansion of the Parts of Air, Gunpowder, or any Fluid, that occasions a crackling Sound.

To EXPONE [*exponere*, L.] to set forth, lay open, expound, *&c.*

EXPO'NENT [*exponens*, L.] is a Number, which, being placed over any Power, shews how many Multiplications are necessary to produce that Power: Thus in X^3, the Figure 3 is it's Exponent, and shews it is produced by 3 continued Multiplications of X from Unity.

EXPO'NENT *of the Ratio*, or *Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities*, is the Quotient arising when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent.

To EXPOR'T [*exportare*, L.] to carry out, to send abroad over Sea.

EXPORTA'TION, a sending beyond Sea.

To EXPOSE [*exposer*, F. *expositum*, L.] to lay or set abroad to publick View; to hazard, or venture; to make ridiculous by laying open one's Failings to others.

EXPOSI'TION, an Interpretation, or Expounding. *F.* of *L.*

EXPOS'ITOR [*expositeur*, F.] an Expounder, or Interpreter. *L.*

EX *post Facto*, a Term used of a Thing done after the Time when it should have been done. *L.*

To EXPOS'TULATE [*expostulatum*, L.] to argue or reason the Case, by way of Complaint about an Injury received.

EXPOSTULA'TION, a reasoning about an Injury done, reasoning the Case. *L.*

EXPOS'TULATORY [*expostulatorius*, L. serving to expostulate.

To EXPOUND' [*exponere*, L.] to explain, or unfold.

EXPRESS' [*exprés*, F. of *expressus*, L.] clear, plain, manifest.

An EXPRESS, a Messenger sent to give an Account; or an Account of any Action done by Land or Sea.

To EXPRESS' [*exprimer*, F. *expressum*, of *exprimere*, L.] to declare by Word or Writing, to pronounce or utter.

EXPRES'SED

EXPRES'SED } [*expressus*, L.] declared,
EXPREST } represented, &c. Also pressed, squeezed, or wrung out.

EXPRES'SED *Oils* [in *Chymistry*] such as are procured from any Bodies only by pressing; as the Oils of Olives, Almonds, &c.

EXPRES'SION, a Manner of pronouncing or uttering; a Word or Phrase.

EXPRES'SION [in *Chymistry*] a pressing or squeezing out the Juices or Oils of Plants.

EXPRES'SIVE, proper to express. *F.*

EXPROBRA'TION, a Reproach, a Twitting, an Upbraiding. *L.*

EX *Professo*, by Profession, professedly. *L.*

EXPUGNA'TION, a conquering by Force, or taking a Town by Storm.

EXPUL'SION, a thrusting or driving out. *F.* of *L.*

EXPUL'SIVE [*expulsif*, F.] having a Power to expel, or drive out.

EXPUL'SIVE *Faculty* [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is that by which the Excrements are forced out or voided.

To EXPUNG'E [*expungere*, L.] to blot, cross, or wipe out.

EXPUR'GATORY [*expurgatoire*, F. of *expurgatorius*, L.] which has the Virtue to cleanse, purge, or scour.

EXPUR'GATORY *Index*, a Book set forth by the Pope, containing a Catalogue of those Authors and Writings which he has thought fit to censure, and forbid to be read by the Priests.

EX'QUISITE [*exquisitus*, L.] choice, curious; also exact, or carried on to the utmost Height.

EXSANG'UINOUS [*exsanguis*, L.] void or empty of Blood.

To EXSIB'ILATE [*exsibilatum*, L.] to hiss off the Stage.

To EXSIC'CATE [*exsiccatum*, L.] to dry up.

EXSUCCA'TION, a taking away the Moisture. *L.*

To EXS'UDE [*exsudare*, L.] to sweat out.

EXSUDA'TION, a Sweating out. *L.*

EX'TANT [*extans*, L.] standing out, that is in Being, or to be seen. *F.*

EX'TASY [*extasie*, F. *extasis*, L. of ἔκστασις, Gr.] a Trance or Swoon.

EXTAT'ICAL } [*extatique*, F. of ἐκστα-
EXTAT'ICK } τικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Extasy.

EXTEM'PORAL } [*extemporalis*, L.
EXTEM'PORARY } *extemporarius*, L.] done or spoke in the very Instant of Time, without studying or thinking beforehand.

EXTEM'PORE, all on a sudden, immediately, without Premeditation. *L.*

To EXTEND' [*extendere*, L.] to stretch out, to enlarge.

To EXTEND [in *Law*] is to value the Lands and Tenements of one who has forfeited his Bond.

EXTEN'DI *Facias*, a Writ commonly called a *Writ of Extent*.

EXTENS'IBLE, that may be extended. *L.*

EXTEN'SION, a stretching out, or enlarging. *F.* of *L.*

EXTEN'SION, [in *Philosophy*] denotes the Distance there is between the Extremities or Terms of any Body.

EXTEN'SIVE [*extensivus*, L.] large, that reaches far, serving to extend.

EXTEN'SOR *carpi radialis* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Wrist, by some called *Bicornis*, and *Radius externus*. L.

EXTEN'SOR *carpi ulnaris*, a Muscle of the Wrist, which, acting with the *Ulnaris Flexor*, moves the Hand Side-ways towards the *Ulna*. L.

EXTEN'SOR *indicis*, a Muscle serving to stretch out the Fore-finger.

EXTEN'SOR *primi internodii ossis pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, which is inserted into the upper Part of the first Bone of the Thumb.

EXTEN'SOR *secundi internodii ossis pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the Thumb.

EXTEN'SOR *minimi digiti*, a Muscle serving to stretch out the Little Finger.

EXTENSOR *pollicis pedis brevis*, a Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the great Toe, which it stretches or draws upwards.

EXTENSOR *pollicis pedis longus*, a Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the great Toe.

EXTENT' [*extentum*, L.] the Compass of a Thing in Length, Breadth, &c.

EXTENT' [in *Law*] is a Writ of Commission to the Sheriff for the valuing Lands or Tenements; also the Sheriff's Act upon that Writ.

To EXTEN'UATE [*extenuer*, F. of *extenuatum*, L.] to lessen, to mitigate the Heinousness of a Crime.

EXTENUA'TION, a lessening or mitigating. *F.* of *L.*

EXTENUA'TION [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is a Leanness of the whole Body.

EXTENUA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby Things are diminished and made less than they really are.

EXTER'EBRATE [*exterebratum*, L.] to make a Hole through, to pierce.

EXTER'GENT [*extergens*, L.] wiping off, cleansing.

EXTERIOR, more outward. *L.*

To EXTER'MINATE [*exterminer*, F. of *exterminatum*, L.] to cast or root out, to destroy utterly.

EXTERMINA'TION, a destroying, a rooting out. *F.* of *L.*

EXTERMINA'TOR, a Destroyer. *L.*

EXTERNAL-

EXTERNAL [*externe*, F. *externus*, L.] on the Outside, outward.

EXTER'NUS *Auris*, a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the long Process of the Membrane, called *Malleus*. L.

EXTER'SION, a wiping or rubbing out. *L.*

To EXTIM'ULATE [*extimulatum*, L.] to prick forward, to stir up.

EXTIMULA'TION, a pricking forward, a stirring up, or egging on. *L.*

EXTINCT' [*extinctus*, L.] quenched, put out, dead, ceasing to be.

EXTINC'TION, a quenching or putting out any thing that is burning. *F.* of *L.*

To EXTIN'GUISH [*extinguere*, L.] to quench, to put out, to abolish or destroy.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, a quenching or putting out.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT [in *Law*] is an Effect of Consolidation; as where a Man receiving a yearly Rent of an Estate, and after purchasing the Estate, the Rent and Estate are consolidated, and the Rent extinguished.

To EXTIR'P, to root out. *Spenc.*

To EXTIR'PATE [*extirper*, F. *extirpatum*, L.] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out, to destroy.

EXTIRPA'TION, a rooting out, a destroying. *F.* of *L.*

EXTIRPA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cutting off, or eating away, a Part by reason of a Cancer, Blasting, *&c.*

EXTIRPA'TOR [*extirpateur*, F.] one who extirpates or destroys. *L.*

EXTIRPATIO'NE, a Writ which lies against one, who, after a Verdict found against him for Land, *&c.* doth spitefully overthrow any House upon it.

EX'TISPICE [*extispicium*, L.] a Divination by consulting the Entrails of Beasts sacrificed.

EXTOCA'RE, to grub up Wood-land, and reduce it to Arable and Meadow.

To EXTOL' [*extollere*, L.] to praise greatly, to cry up.

To EXTOR'T [*extorquer*, F. *extortum*, L.] to wrest out, or get out of one by Force, Authority, or Threats.

EXTOR'SION } an unlawful and vio-
EXTOR'TION } lent wresting of Money, *&c.* from any Man: Also Interest Money larger than the Law allows. *L.*

EXTOR'TIONER, one who practises Extortion, a griping Usurer.

To EXTRACT' [*extraire*, F. *extractum*, L.] to draw or pull out; also to copy out.

To EXTRACT' [in *Chymistry*] is to draw out or separate the purer from the grosser Parts of any Matter.

An EX'TRACT [*extrait*, F. *extractum*, L.] a Copy or Draught of a Writing; also Birth or Pedigree.

EX'TRACT [in *Chymistry*] that pure, unmix'd, efficacious Substance, which by the Help of some Liquors is separated from the grosser and more earthy Parts of Plants, *&c.*

EXTRAC'TA *Curiæ*, the Issues or Profits of holding a Court. *L.*

EXTRAC'TION, a drawing out, an Abridgment; also a being descended from such or such a Family. *L.*

EXTRAC'TION [in *Chymistry*] the drawing an Essence or Tincture from a mixed Body.

EXTRACTION *of the Roots* [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding out the Number or Quantity, which being multiplied by itself once, twice, thrice, *&c.* gives the respective Power, out of which the proposed Root was to be extracted.

EXTRAC'TION [*of the Square Root*] is when, having a Number given, we find out another Number, which, multiplied by itself, produces the Number given.

EXTRAC'TION [*of the Cube Root*] is that by which, out of a Number given, another Number is found, which first multiplied by itself, and afterwards by the Product, is equal to the Number given.

EXTRAC'TION [*of the double Square Root*] is the untwisting of the Number given to find another, which multiplied by itself, and the Product again multiplied by itself, makes the Number first given.

EXTRAC'TOR, a Surgeon's Instrument to lay hold of a Stone, in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone [*L*].

EXTRAC'TUM *Panchymagogum*, a Collection of the purer Parts of several Cordial and Purgative Medicines, to purge out ill Humours.

EXTRAGE'NEOUS [of *extra* and *genus*, L.] alien, or of a foreign Kind.

EXTRA *Judicial* [of *extra* and *judicialis*, L.] done out of the ordinary Course of Law.

EXTRAMUNDANE *Space* [of *extra* and *mundanus*, L.] the infinite, empty Space, which is by some supposed to be extended beyond the Bounds of the Universe, and in which there is nothing at all. *Phil.*

EXTRA'NEOUS [*extraneus*, L.] that is of another Country, foreign, strange.

EXTRA'NEOUS [among *Surgeons*] is used to express the same as Excrescence, that is not natural to the Substance it grows out of, or properly belongs to the Part to which it adheres.

EXTRAOR'DINARY [*extraordinaire*, F. *extraordinarius*, L.] beyond, or contrary to the common Order or Fashion, unusual, uncommon.

EXTRA-*Parochial* [of *extra* and *Parochia*, L.] that is out of the Bounds of a Parish; also freed from Parish Duties.

EXTRA-*Parochial Lands*, Lands newly left by the Sea, not taken into any Parish.

EXTRA *Tempora*, a Licence from the Pope to take Holy Orders at any Time. *L.*

EXTRAV'AGANCE } [of *extravagari*, L.] a
EXTRAV'AGANCY } wandering beyond Bounds, Lavishness, Prodigality; also Impertinence. *F.*

EXTRAV'AGANT [*extravagans*, L.] excessive, expensive, prodigal; absurd, foolish, idle. *F.*

EXTRAVAGAN'TES, Decretal Epistles, published after the *Clementines* by Pope *John* XXII. and other Popes, added to the Canon Law, so called, because they were not ranged in any Order in the Body of the Common Law; also certain Constitutions and Ordinances of Princes not contained in the Body of the Civil Law.

To EXTRAV'AGATE [*extravaguer*, F. of *extra* and *vagari*, L.] to ramble beyond Bounds, to rave, to talk foolishly.

To EXTRAVA'SATE [*extravaser*, F. of *extra* without, and *vas*, a Vessel, *L.*] to get out of it's proper Vessels, as the Blood and Humours sometimes do. *Anat.*

EXTRAVA'SATED [*extravasé*, F. of *extra* and *vasatus*, L.] got out of it's proper Vessels.

EXTREAT', Extraction. *Spenc.*

EXTRE'ME [*extremus*, L.] last or utmost, very great. *F.*

EXTRE'ME *and mean Proportion* [in *Geometry*] is when a Line is divided so, that the whole Line is to the greater Segment, as that Segment is to the less.

EXTREME *Unction*, a solemn anointing of a sick Person at the Point of Death; and is one of the seven Sacraments in the *Roman* Church.

An EXTRE'ME [*extremum*, L.] the utmost Bound of a Thing, an Excess. *F.*

EXTREM'ITY [*extremité*, F. *extremitas*, L.] the End, Edge, Brink, *&c.* of a Thing; great Distress, Misery, Necessity.

To EX'TRICATE [*extricatum*, L.] to disentangle or disengage, to rid out of, to deliver.

EXTRIN'SECAL [*extrinsecus*, L.] that is on the Outside, outward.

EXTRUC'TION, a building or raising. *L.*

To EXTRU'DE [*extrudere*, L.] to thrust out.

EXTRU'SION, a thrusting out. *L.*

EXTU'BERANCE [*extuberantia*, L.] Barb.] a swelling or bunching out. *F.*

To EXTU'BERATE [*extuberatum*, L.] to swell out in Knobs.

EXTUBERA'TION, a swelling or rising up in the Flesh; also the starting out of a Bone.

EXTU'BEROUS, swelling or bunching out. *L.*

EXTUMÆ, Relicks of Saints. *O. L.*

EXTUMES'CENCE [of *extumescere*, L.] a Swelling or rising up.

EXU'BERANCE [*exuberantia*, L.] an Overflowing, Abundance, Plenty.

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans*, L.] abundant, plentiful.

EXUC'COUS [*exuccus*, L.] dry, without Juice.

To EXU'DATE [*exudatum*, L.] to sweat out.

EXUDA'TION, a sweating out. *L.*

EXUF'FLICATE, blown. *Shakesp.*

To EXULCERATE [*exulcerer*, F. *exulceratum*, L.] to make a Sore to grow, or to turn to an Ulcer.

EXULCERA'TION, an Exulcerating, or turning to an Ulcer. *F.* of *L.*

To EXULT' [*exultare*, L.] to rejoice exceedingly, to leap for Joy.

EXULT'ANCY } [*exultantia*, L.]
EXULTA'TION } leaping or dancing for Joy.

EXUMBILICA'TION, a starting of the Navel. *L.*

To EXUN'DATE [*exundatum*, L.] to overflow.

EXUNDA'TION, an Overflowing. *L.*

EXUN'GULATED [*exungulatus*, L.] having the Hoofs pulled off.

EXUNGULA'TION [among *Chymists*] the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses.

EXU'PERABLE [*exuperabilis*, L.] that may be got over, exceeded, or surpassed.

To EXU'PERATE [*exuperatum*, L.] to get over, to surpass.

EXUPERA'TION, an Excellency or Surpassing.

To EXUS'CITATE [*exuscitatum*, L.] to awake, or raise one up from Sleep.

EXUSCITA'TION, an awaking. *L.*

EXUS'TION, a burning. *L.*

EXU'VIÆ, Cloaths put or left off: Spoils taken from an Enemy; Pillage, Booty.

EXU'VIÆ [among *Naturalists*] are those Shells, *&c.* which are often found in the Bowels of the Earth.

EY, [*Teut.*] an Egg; also an Island.

EYE [Eaz, *Sax.* Doghe, *L. S. & Belg.* Aug, *Teut.* Oeil, F. *Oculus*, L.] the Instrument of Sight.

EYE [in *Architecture*] the Middle of the Scroll of the *Ionick* Chapiter, cut in the Form of a little Rose.

EYE [among *Botanists*] is that Part of the Plant where the Bud puts forth, or the Bud itself.

To EYE-*bite*, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eye.

EYE-*Bright*, an Herb. *Euphrasia*, *L.*

EYE-*Brow* [Eazan-Bnezh, *Sax.* Eogh Bpaw, *L. S.*] the upper Part of the Eye-lid.

EY'ESS [in *Falconry*] a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

EYNE, Eyes. *Spenc.*

EYRAR, an Eyrie, or Nest of young Birds. *O. L.*

EYRE } [*erre*, F. *iter*, L. a Journey] the
EIRE } Court of Justices Intinerant, or going the Circuit.

EYRE [*of the Forests*] the Court or Justice-Seat, which used to be held every three Years by the Justices of the Forest, traversing up and down for that Purpose.

EY'RIE, the Nest where Hawks sit and hatch their Young.

EYTH, or *Eth*, easy. *O.*

EYRISAE, airy, living in the Air. *Cb.*

EZE'KIEL [יחזקאל *H. i. e.* of חזק he was strong, and אל God, the Strength of God] the Name of a Prophet.

EZEKIEL's *Reed*, a Scripture Measure, in Length 1 *English* Foot, 11 Inches, and 328 decimal Parts, or about one third of an Inch.

EZRA [עזרא *H. i. e.* an Helper] a famous Scribe among the *Jews*.

F A

FAt the End of a Doctor's Bill, signifies *Fiat*, L. let it be done; as *F. S. A. Fiat secundùm artem*, let it be done according to Art.

F. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Forte*. Ital.

FA, one of the Notes in Musick.

FABLE [*Fabula*, L.] a Story devised for the Sake of Instruction; also a feigned Tale, or mere Falshood. *F.*

FA'BLE, a Discourse, flattering vain Talk, Lying. *Chauc.*

To FABRICATE [*fabriquer*, F. *fabricatum*, L.] to build, to frame, to invent.

A FAB'RICK [*fabrique*, F. *fabrica*, L.] a Building.

FA'BRICK *Lands*, Lands given for repairing of Churches, *&c.*

FABULA'TOR, a Teller of Stories. *L.*

FAB'ULOUS [*fabuleux*, F. *fabulosus*, L.] feigned, full of Fables, Lyes, or Stories.

FABULOS'ITY [*fabulositas*, L.] Lyingness, Fulness of Fables.

The FA'CE [*face*, F. *facies*, L.] the Countenance, Visage, Looks, Appearance; also Condition, or State of Affairs.

FA'CE [in *Architecture*] a flat Member, which has great Breadth, and small Projecture, as an Architraves, *&c.* Also the Front or exterior Part of a great Building.

FA'CE [with *Astrologers*] the third Part of every Sign, attributed to some Planet.

FA'CE *of the Bastion* [in *Fortification*] is the most advanced Part toward the Field, or the Distance between the Angle of the Shoulder, and the Angle of the Flank.

The FA'CE *of a Place* [in *Fortification*] the Distance between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions.

To FACE *one*, to stare or look one in the Face.

To FACE [*Military Term*] to turn the Face, and whole Body, according to the Word of Command.

FACE'TIOUS [*facetieux*, F. of *facetus*, L.] pleasant, or wittily merry.

FACIES *Hippocratica* [*Hippocrates*'s Face] is when the Nostrils are sharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Tips of the Ears contracted, the Forehead dry and wrinkled, and the Complexion pale and livid.

FACI'LE [*facilis*, L.] easy to be done, of Address or Belief; sensible, pliable. *F.*

To FACIL'ITATE [*faciliter*, F.] to make easy.

FACIL'ITY [*facilité*, F. of *facilitas*, L.] Easiness, Readiness; Courtesy, Gentleness.

FACIN'OROUS [*facinorosus*, L.] villainous, wicked.

FACK } [*Sea Term*] a Round of a Cable
FAKE } quoiled up out of the Way.

FACOND [*facundia*, L.] Speech, Eloquence. *Chauc.*

FACT [*fait*, F. *factum*, L.] Action, Deed.

FAKE [in *Arithmetick*] Product.

FAC'TA *Armorum*, Feats of Arms, Justs, or Tournaments. *L.*

FAC'TION, a Party or Sect. *L.*

FAC'TION [the Thing] is the withdrawing of a Party or Numbers from the main Body, either of Church or State, governing themselves by their own Counsels, and opposing the Government established.

FAC'TIOUS [*factieux*, F. of *factiosus*, L.] given to Faction, seditious.

FACTI'TIOUS [*factitius*, L.] artificial; any Thing made by Art, in Opposition to the Product of Nature; counterfeit.

FACTI'TIOUSNESS, being factitious.

FAC'TOR [*facteur*, F.] an Agent for a Merchant. *L.*

FAC'TORS [in *Arithmetick*] are both the Numbers given to be multiplied.

FAC'TORAGE, Wages allowed to a Factor.

FAC'TORY [*factorie*, F.] any Place beyond Sea where the Factors of Merchants reside, for the Conveniency of Trade.

FAC-*totum* [do all, *L.*] one who manages all Affairs in a Family; also a Thing to play with, so called: Also a Printer's Border for a Letter.

FAC'TURE [*factura*, L.] the making or doing of any Thing.

FA'CULÆ [among *Astronomers*] are certain Spots on the Disk of the Sun, which appear brighter than the rest of it's Body.

FAC'ULTY [*faculté*, F. of *facultas*, L.] Ability or Power to perform any Action; Talent, Virtue, Reasoning, Memory, Sense, and Motion.

Animal FAC'ULTY, is that by which the Soul performs the Functions of Imagination.

Natural FAC'ULTY, is that whereby the Body is nourished or increased, or another like it is generated.

Vital FAC'ULTY, is that which preserves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of *Pulse* and *Respiration*.

FAC'ULTY [in *Law*] a Privilege, or special Power, granted to a Man by Favour, Indulgence, and Dispensation, to do that which by the Common Law he cannot do.

FAC'ULTY [in a *Civil Sense*] signifies a Body of Doctors in any Science; also a particular Profession or Mystery.

The *Court* of FAC'ULTIES, a Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for granting Dispensations to do what by Common Law cannot be done.

FAC'ULTY-*Office*, the Place where such Dispensations are taken out.

FACUN'D [*facundus*, L.] eloquent.

FACUN'DIOUS [*facundiosus*, L.] full of Eloquence.

FACUND'ITY [*facunditas*, L.] Eloquence.

FACYON, Fashion. *Chauc.*

To FA'DDLE, to dandle, or make much of. *C.*

Fiddle-FAD'DLE. Trifling, Trifles.

FADOM. See *Fathom*.

To FADE, to vanish. *Spenc.*

To FADE [vadde, *Belg.* of *fade*, F. impotent, flat, unsavoury, from *vadere*, L. to go, *i. e.* to perish] to decay, as a Flower or Colour does.

FADER [Vatter, *Teut.*] Father. *O.*

To FADGE [ȝeþeȝan, *Sax.*] to agree, to be adapted to, to be made fit.

FÆCES, Dregs, Grounds, Lees, also the Excrements of the Body. *L.*

FÆ'CES [in *Chymistry*, *&c.*] are the gross Substance which settles after Fermentation, or remains after Distillation.

FÆ'CULÆ, the Dregs which subside in vegetable Juices. *L.*

FAG *End* [of þeȝan, *Sax.* to join together] the latter End of Cloth, *&c.*

FAGE, a merry Tale. *O.*

FA'GOT [*fagot*, F.] a Bundle of Sticks, or Wood for Fuel.

FA'GOT, was a Badge worn in Times of Popery, on the Sleeve of the upper Garments of such Persons as had recanted, and abjured Heresy.

FAG'OTS [*Military Term*] are Men hired to muster by Officers whose Companies are not full.

A FAG'OT *of Steel*, 120*lb.* Weight.

To FAG'OT *a Person*, to bind him Hand and Foot.

FAG'OTTING [in *Musick Books*] a single Curtail, a Musical Instrument, somewhat like a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

FAGOT'TO, a double or large Bass Curtail. *Ital.*

To FAIL [*faillir*, F. fehlen, *Teut.* *fallere*, L.] to disappoint, to frustrate, to offend, or to do amiss.

FAIL'ING *of Record*, [*Law Term*] is when the Defendant having a Day given him to prove a Matter by Record, he fails, or else brings in such a one, which is no Bar to the Action.

FAIL'URE, a not performing one's Promise or Engagement; also Bankruptcy.

FAIN [þeȝen, *Sax.*] glad, desirous. *Sp.*

To FAINT [*faner*, F. to cause to decay] to grow low-spirited, to swoon.

A FAINT *Action* [in *Law*] a feigned Action.

FAINT *Pleader* [*Law Term*] a false and deceitful Pleader.

FAINT *Vision* [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil, which tho' it may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong, as if a greater Number of Rays met together.

Faint Heart never won fair Lady.

This Proverb animates to *Constancy* and *Resolution* in an honourable Undertaking, having a more extensive View than the courting of a *Mistress*: It intimates the *Injuriousness* of being *low-spirited* and *despairing*, in that a *Dejection of Mind* will, in all Probability, frustrate the Success; for that *Despair* is the Parent of *Ruin*; in that it dispirits a Man, and enfeebles or enervates his whole Force. *Le Couard n'aura belle aime*, say the *French*. And indeed a *low-spirited* Person, who is terrified with *Disappointments* and *Difficulties*, is as unfit for *Arms* as *Amours*, nay *Civil Affairs* too. But *Courage*, on the other Hand, makes *Difficulties*, which to Appearance at first seem *unsurmountable*, give way; for *Audentes fortuna juvat*, as say the *Romans*; whereas Ἀλλὰ οἱ γὰρ ἀθυμοῦντες ἄνδρες οὔποτε τρόπαιον ἐρήσαντο, say the *Greeks*.

FAIR [of ȝæȝen, *Sax.* fager, *Sued. Goth.*] clear, beautiful; also just, right.

A FAIR [of Feyer, *Teut. foiri*, F. both from *feriæ*, L. Holidays on which Fairs are usually kept; or of *Forum*, L. a Market] an annual or general Market for the City, Town, *&c.*

FAIRE [not unlikely a Mutilation of the *Teut.* Wohl farth, of fahren,] Happiness, good Fortune. *Chauc.*

FAIR'FAX [of ȝæȝen, fair, and ȝeax, Hair, *Sax.*] a Surname.

FAIR'NESS [ȝæȝenneȝre, *Sax.*] Beautifulness, Clearness; also fair Dealing.

FAIR-*Pleading* } a Writ upon the Sta-
FAIR-*Pleader* } tute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, that no Fines shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the Purpose.

A FAI'RY [some derive it from ȝeþhȝ, *Sax.* a Spirit; others from *Fee*, or *Fhee*, F. a terrible

terrible Elf; *Minſheew* from ꝺaeꝼlicꝼ, *Belg.* terrible; *Skinner* from ꝺaꝼan, *Sax.* to go or gad about, becauſe thoſe evil Spirits are thought to go about, dancing together in Companies by Night] a Hobgoblin, a Phantom.

FAI'RY *Sparks*, or *Shell fire*, an Appearance often ſeen on Cloaths in the Night.

FAITH [*Foi*, F. *Fides*, L.] an Aſſent of the Mind to Things, the Truth of which depends only upon the Teſtimony of others; Belief, Credit, Promiſe.

FAITH [among *Divines*] a principal Chriſtian Virtue, an Aſſent of the Mind to all Things delivered in the Holy Scriptures, as the Teſtimony of Almighty God.

FAITH'FUL, honeſt, ſincere, truſty.

The FAITHFUL [among *Divines*] Believers endued with ſaving Faith.

FAITH'LESS, unbelieving; alſo unfaithful, that breaks his Faith.

FAI'SABLE, that may be done, poſſible. *Fr.*

FAITOURS, Vagabonds. *Spenc.*

FAKE [*Sea Term*] one Circle or Roll of a Cable quoiled up round.

FA'KIR, a Sort of religious Pilgrims, among the *Mahometans*.

FALA'SIA } a ſteep Bank, Hill, or Shore
FALA'ZIA } by the Sea-ſide. *O. L.*

FAL'CATED [*falcatus*, L.] crooked, bowed like a Scythe or Reaping-hook: The Moon is ſaid *to be falcated*, when in the firſt or laſt Quarter.

FALCA'TION, a Mowing or Cutting with a Bill or Hook. *L.*

FALCATU'RA, one Day's Mowing, perform'd by an inferior Tenant, as a Cuſtomary Service to his Lord. *O. L.*

FAL'CHION [*fauchon*, F.] a kind of ſhort Sword.

FAL'CON [*faucon*, F. of *falco*, L.] a large Sort of Hawk; a Piece of Ordnance.

FAL'CON *Gentle*, a kind of Hawk, ſo called from it's gentle Diſpoſition.

FAL'CONER [*fauconnier*, F. *falconarius*, L.] one who manages or looks after Hawks.

FAL'CONET [*fauconeau*, F.] a ſmall Piece of Cannon.

FALDA, a Sheep-fold. *O. L.*

FAL'DAGE [*faldagium*, L. Barb.] the Privilege of ſetting up Folds for Sheep in any Field. *O. L.*

FALDEE, a Compoſition paid by Tenants for this Privilege. *O.*

FAL'DING, a kind of coarſe Cloth.

FAL'DISDORY [of ꝼalꝺe, a Hedge, and ꝼꝼop, a Place, *Sax.*] the Biſhop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel.

FALD'STOOL, a Sort of Stool placed on the South-ſide of the Altar, on which the Kings or Queens of *England* kneel at their Coronation.

FAL'ERA, a Diſeaſe in Hawks.

FALE, [ꝼehler, *Teut.*] Failure, Fault. *Chauc.*

To FALL [ꝼeallen, *Sax.* ꝼallen, *Teut.*] to tumble or deſcend downwards.

A FALL [in *Aſtrology*] is an eſſential Debility in a Planet, when it is oppoſite to the Place of it's Exaltation.

FALLACIL'OQUENCE [*fallaciloquentia*, L.] deceitful Speech.

FALLA'CIOUS [*fallacieux*, F. *fallacioſus*, L.] deceitful, crafty.

FAL'LACY [*fallace*, F. *fallacia*, L.] Deceit, a crafty Device, Guile, or Fraud.

FAL'LIBLE [*fallibilis*, L.] that may fail or err, may deceive or be deceived.

FALLIBIL'ITY, Deceiveableneſs. *L.*

FAL'LING *Evil*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

FALLING *Sickneſs* [ꝼylle ꝼeocnyꝼꝼe, *Sax.*] See *Epilepſy*.

FALLO'PIAN *Tubes* [among *Anatomiſts*] are two Veſſels on each ſide the Womb, ſo called from *Fallopius*, who firſt diſcovered them.

FAL'LOW *Colour* [of ꝼalepe, *Sax.* ꝼalluwe, *Belg.*] a Deer Colour, a paliſh Red, like a Brick half burnt.

FALLOW *Field*, [of ꝼealga, *Sax.* an Harrow, becauſe fitted, by twice plowing, for the more eaſy Uſe] a Land laid up, or that is left untilled for ſome Time.

To FAL'LOW, to prepare Land by plowing, long before it is plowed for ſowing.

FALLOW *Smiter*, a Bird.

FAL'MOUTH [of *Fal*, a River that diſembogueth itſelf into the Sea, and *Mouth*] an Haven in *Cornwall*.

FALSE [*falſus*, L. ꝼalſch, *Teut.*] lying, untrue, feigned; alſo treacherous.

FALSE *Attack* [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack only deſigned to deceive the Beſieged, and make them divide their Forces.

FALSE *Bray* [in *Fortif.*] a Space about two or three Fathom broad, round the Foot of the Rampart on the Outſide.

FALSE *Claim* [in *Law*] is where a Man claims more than his Due.

FALSE *Conception*, a Lump of ſhapeleſs Fleſh, *&c.* bred in the Womb. *L.*

FALSE *Impriſonment*, is a Treſpaſs committed againſt a Man, by impriſoning him without a legal Cauſe.

FALSE *Keel* [in a *Ship*] is a ſecond Keel, which is ſometimes put under the Firſt, to make it deeper.

FALSE *Muſter* [*Military Term*] is when ſuch Men paſs in a Review as are not actually liſted as Soldiers.

FALSE *Quarter* [among *Farriers*] is a Rift or Crack in the Hoof of a Horſe, which is an unſound Quarter, ſeeming like a Piece put in, and not all entire.

FALSE *Roof* [of a *Houſe*] is that Part which

which is between the upper Rooms and the Covering.

FALSE *Stem* [in a *Ship*] when, the Stem being too flat, another is fastened to it.

FAL'SED, falsified. *O.*

FALSED *his Blows*, made Feints. *Sp.*

FALSET, [falscheit, *Teut.*] Falshood. *Chauc.*

FALSIFI'ABLE, may be falsified.

FALSIFICA'TION, a making false, or not standing to one's Word; a Forging, a Sophistication. *F.* of *L.*

To FAL'SIFY [*falsifier*, F. of *falsificare*, L.] to forge or counterfeit, to break one's Word; to prove a Thing to be false.

To FAL'SIFY *a Thrust* [in *Fencing*] is to make a feigned Pass.

FALSIN, to deceive. *Chauc.*

FAL'SITY [*falsitas*, L.] a Falshood, an Untruth, a Flam.

FAL'SO *Judicio*, a Writ which lies for false Judgment given in the County Court, Court Baron, and other Courts that are not of Record. *L.*

FAL'SO *Retorno Brevium*, a Writ lying against the Sheriff, for making a false Return of Writs.

To FAL'TER [*faltar*, Span.] to stammer in Speech, to stumble.

To FAL'TER, to thresh the Corn over again. *Chauc.*

FALX, a Hook or Bill. *L.*

FALX [among *Anatomists*] a Doubling of the *Dura Mater*, like a Sickle, annexed below the third Cavity.

To FAM'BLE [fambler, *Dan.*] to falter or stammer in Speech.

FAM'BLES, Hands. *Cant.*

FAMBLE *Cheats*, Gloves. *Cant.*

FAME [*fama*, L.] Report; also Reputation, Renown.

FAM'ICIDE [*famicida*, L.] a Slanderer.

FAMIL'IAR [*familier*, F. of *familiaris*, L.] intimately acquainted with, free, common, usual.

A FAMIL'IAR, a Spirit or Devil supposed to attend upon Wizards, Witches, *&c.*

FAMILIAR'ITY [*familiarité*, F. of *familiaritas*, L.] a familiar free Way; also intimate Correspondence.

To FAMIL'IARISE *one's self* [*se familiariser*, F.] to make one's self familiar.

FAM'ILIST, one of the Sect of the Family of Love.

FAM'ILY [*Famille*, F. *Familia*, L.] an Houshold, a Stock of Kindred, Lineage, Parentage, *&c.* Also a Hide of plowed Land. *O. R.*

FAMILY *of Love*, a Sect which sprang up about the Year 1556, Followers of *H. Nicolas*, whose chief Tenet was, That Christ was already come to Judgment.

FAM'INE [*famin*, F. of *fames*, L.] a general Scarcity of Provisions.

To FAM'ISH [*famescere*, L.] to starve.

FA'MOUSED, made famous. *Shakesp.*

FAM'ULERS [q. d. *famulatores*, L.] Helpers, Domestick Servants. *O.*

FAN [fan, *Sax.* *van*, F. of *vannus*, L.] an Instrument for winnowing Corn; also an Utensil used by Women to cool themselves.

FAN'AM, a Coin at *Meslupatan*, in *India*, in Value about seven-pence halfpenny Sterling, 15 of which make a Pagod of Gold.

FANAT'ICAL [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*, L.] belonging to Fanaticism.

FANAT'ICISM, pretended Inspiration; Opinions or Tenets of Fanaticks.

FANAT'ICK [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*, L.] inspired, frantick, possessed.

A FANAT'ICK [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*, L.] one who pretends to Inspiration and Revelations.

FAN'CY [*fantasie*, F. *phantasia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] Imagination.

FANDE [gefunden, *Teut.*] found. *Chauc.*

FA'NE [fane, *Sax.*] a Weather Cock. See *Vane.*

FAN'GLES, as new Fangles [Dr *Tho. Hensh.* derives it of *Evangelia*, Gospels, *q. d.* new Gospels] new Whimsies.

FANGOT, a Quantity of Wares; as Raw Silk, *&c.* containing from one to two hundred Weight three Quarters.

FANGS [of fengan, *Sax.* to fasten upon] large Teeth, like a Boar's Tusks.

FA'NION, a Banner borne by a Soldier of each Brigade of Horse and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage. *Ital.*

FANNA'TIO [*Old Law*] the fawning Time, or Fence-Month in Forests.

FAN'NEL, an Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Left Arm of an officiating Mass Priest.

FANTA'SIA [in *Musick Books*] a kind of Air, in which the Composer is not tied up to such strict Rules as in the most other Airs, but is allowed all the Freedom of Fancy or Invention that can reasonably be desired. This Title is given to some *Sonata's*. *Ital.*

A FAN'TASM [*phantasma*, L. of φάντασμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Ghost.

FANTAS'TICAL } [*fantastique*, F.
FANTAS'TICK } *phantasticus*, L. of φανταστικὸς, Gr.] conceited, humoursome, whimsical.

FANTAS'TICAL *Colours*. See *Emphatical Colours.*

FAN'TASY [*fantasie*, F. of *phantasia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] Fancy, Imagination, Crochet, Humour, Whim.

FAN'TOME [*fantome*, F. of φάντασμα, Gr.] a Spectre, an Hobgoblin, or Spirit; a Chimæra, an idle Conceit, a vain Apparition,

parition, which we imagine we see, though it exists no where but in our disturbed Imagination.

FAN'TOME *Corn*, lank or light Corn. *C.*

FAONA'TIO [of *faonner*, F.] a fawning, or bringing forth Young, as Does or Hinds do.

FAPESMO' [in *Logick*] is the fourth imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a *Categorical* Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the second an universal Negative, and the third a particular Negative.

FAR [ꝼeoꝼ, *Sax.* fern, *Teut.*] distant, exceeding.

A FA'RANDMAN [of ꝼaꝼan, *Sax.* to travel] a Merchant, Traveller, *&c.* to whom, by the Laws of *Scotland*, Justice ought to be done with all Expedition, that his Business or Journey be not hindered.

Fighting FARAND, in a Fighting Humour. *N. C.*

FAR'ANLY, handsome. *N. C.*

FARCE [*farce*, F.] a Mock Comedy or Droll: A Sort of comical Representation, less regular than a Comedy, stuffed with extravagant Passages of Wit.

To FARCE, to paint the Face. *Chauc.*

FAR'CED [*farci*, F. of *farcire*, L.] crammed, stuffed.

FAR'ÇES [in *Cookery*] Meat, Herbs, Spice, *&c.* chopped small to stuff Flesh, Fowl, or Fish. *F.*

FARCIMIN'ALIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] a Coat of a Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine from the Bladder. *L.*

FAR'CY [*farcin*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

FAR'DEL [*fardeau*, F. *fardello*, Ital.] a Bundle or Packet.

FAR'DEL *of Land*, is the fourth Part of a Yard Land.

FAR'DINGALE [*verdugalle*, F. *vertugado*, Span. which Dr *Tho. H.* derives from *vertu gard*, i. e. the Guard of Virtue, because young Women, by hiding their great Bellies, preserve the Reputation of their Chastity] a Whale-bone Circle or Hoop, which Ladies wore formerly upon their Hips, a Sort of Hoop'd Peticoat.

FAR'DING *Deal of Land* } [of ꝼeoꝼ, a
FAR'UNDEL } fourth, and ðæle, Part, *Sax.*] the fourth Part of an Acre.

FARE [ꝼaꝼ, a Journey, of ꝼaꝼan, *Sax.* to travel, fahren, *Teut.*] Money paid for Passage in a Hackney Coach, or by Water.

To FARE, to go. *Spenc.*

To FARE [ꝼaeren, L. S. to be well, which *Mer. Caus.* derives of φέρεσθαι καλῶς, Gr.] as, How fare you? How do you? or, How chear you? Hence,

FARE, Diet, Chear, Condition.

FARINA'CEOUS [of *farina*, L. Meal] belonging to Meal, Mealy.

FA'RING, living, eating, travelling.

FA'RLEU } a Duty of Six-pence paid to
FA'RLEY } the Lord of the Manour of *West-Slapton* in *Devonshire*.

FARM [*ferme*, F. ꝼeoꝼm, *Sax.* Food, of ꝼeoꝼman, *Sax.* to afford a Livelihood] a House whereto belongs an Estate in Land, to be employed in Husbandry.

FAR'MER, one who occupies a Farm.

FARN, did fare. *Chauc.*

FARN'HAM [of ꝼeaꝼn, and ham, a Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey*.

FARON, a Sort of Game.

FARRA'GO, a Mixture of several Sorts of Grain together, Mesling, Bollimong.

FARRA'GINOUS, of or belonging to a *Farrago*. L.

FAR'RIER [of *ferrier*, F. *ferraro*, Ital. of *ferrum*, L. Iron] a Smith who shoes and doctors Horses.

To FAR'ROW [of ꝼaꝼꝼ, *Sax.* a Boar-pig] to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

FAR'SANG [*parasanga*, L.] a *Persian* League, or the Space of three Miles.

To FARCE [*farcire*, L.] to stuff out.

A FART [ꝼeꝼt, *Sax.* Ꝼert, *Belg.* Furtz, *Teut.*] an Eruption of Wind backwards.

To FART [Ꝼerte, *Belg.*] Fartzen, *Teut.*] to break Wind backwards.

To FAR'THEL [*fardeler*, F.] the same as to furl.

FAR'THELLING *Lines* [in a *Ship*] are small Lines fastened to the Top-sails and Missen Yard-Arm.

FAR'THING [ꝼeoꝼðling, *Sax.*] the fourth Part of a *Saxon* Penny, a Copper Coin, the least Piece of *English* Money.

FAR'THING *of Gold* [*q. d.* Fourthling] a Coin in antient Times, the fourth Part of a Noble, *i. e.* 20*d.*

FAR'THING *of Land*, a certain considerable Quantity, different from *Farding-Deal*.

FAS'CIA, a Swathe or Swaddling Band. *L.*

FAS'CIA [in *Heraldry*] a Fez.

FAS'CIÆ [in *Architecture*] three Bands of which the Architrave is composed.

FAS'CIÆ [among *Astronomers*] are certain Rows of Spots in the Planet *Mars*, which appear like Swathes about his Body.

FASCIA *Lata* } [in *Anatomy*]
FASCIA'LIS *Latus* } a Muscle which moves the Leg. *L.*

FASCIA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] the Name of another Muscle of the Leg. *L.*

FASCIA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Swathing, or binding up with Swaddling Bands. *L.*

FASCIC'ULAR [*fascicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bundle or Fardel.

To FAS'CINATE [*fasciner*, F. of *fascinatum*, L.] to bewitch.

FASCINA'TION, a bewitching, charming, or inchanting. *F.* of *L.*

FASCI'NE

FASCIN'E [*fascine*, F. of *fascis*, L.] a Fagot or Bavin.

FASCI'NES [in *Fortification*] are small Branches of Trees, or Bavins bound up in Bundles, which, mixed with Earth, serve to fill up Ditches, make Breast-Works, *&c.*

FAS'GUNTIDE, Fasting-Tide, *Shrove-Tuesday*, the Beginning of *Lent*. *N. C.*

FASH'ION [*façon*, F.] Mode, Dress.

FASH'ION *Pieces* [in a *Ship*] are Pieces of Timber which make up the Breadth of the Stern.

To FASH'ION [*façonner*, F.] to form, shape, *&c.*

FASH'IONABLE, that is according to the Fashion, modish.

FASH'IONER, as *the King's Fashioner*, i. e. Taylor.

FASH'IONIST } a Person who in-
FASH'ION-*Monger*, } vents or follows the Fashions or new Modes.

FASHIONS, a Disease in Horses, the same as Farcy; which see.

FAST [ȝeȝt, *Sax.* vast, L. S. fest, *Teut.*] firm, sure.

FAST [ȝæȝten, *Sax.* vasten, L. S.] to abstain from Food.

A FAST [ȝæȝten, *Sax.* Faste, *Dan.* Fasten, *Teut.*] an Abstinence from Food.

Fast bind, fast find.

This Proverb teaches, that, People being generally *base* and *perfidious*, it is a great Point of *Prudence* to be upon our Guard against *Treachery* and *Impositions* in all our Dealings and Transactions, either by *Buying*, *Selling*, *Borrowing*, or *Lending*, in order to preserve a good *Understanding*, and a lasting *Friendship*, among natural Correspondents.

To FAS'TEN [ȝeȝtnian, *Sax.* befasten, *Dan.* befestigen, *Teut.*] to make fast.

To FASTEN *upon* [anfassen, *Teut.*] to seize and lay hold upon.

FAST [*Sea Term*] is a Rope to fasten a Boat or Ship.

FAST-*Country*, a Term used by Tin-Miners to signify a *Shelf*.

FAST'ENS *Een*, or *Even*, [Fastel-Avend, L. S.] *Shrove-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Ash-Wednesday*, the first of the *Lenten* Fast.

A FAST'ENING [ȝæȝtnung, *Sax.* befestigung, *Teut.*] a making fast, or that which makes fast.

FAS'TI, the *Roman* Calendar. *L.*

FAS'TI *Dies*, Days that the Lawyers were admitted to plead in, like our Term-Time. *L.*

FASTID'IOUS [*fastidieux*, F. of *fastidiosus*, L.] disdainful, scornful.

FASTI'GIA, the Tops of Plants, Flowers, or any Thing else. *L.*

FAS'TING-*Men*, Bonds-Men, Pledges, Sureties, who were bound to answer for one another's peaceable Behaviour.

FAST'NESS [ȝeȝtennyȝye, *Sax.* Festung, *Teut.*] Firmness: Also a strong Hold, or a Place not to be come at for Bogs, *&c.*

FAS'TUOUS [*fastueux*, F. of *fastuosus*, L.] proud, disdainful.

FAS'TUOUSNESS, Pride, Disdain.

FAT [ȝat, *Sax.* Vett, *Belg.* Fett, *Teut.*] gross, full of Fat, fruitful.

FAT [in *Sea Language*] broad: Thus, if the Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, they say, *She has a fat Quarter*.

The FAT [among *Anatomists*] is a greasy Substance, which is bred of the oily Part of the Aliment and Blood.

FAT [of *Merchandize*] an uncertain Quantity, as of Yarn 210 to 221 Bundles; of unbound Books 11 half Maund; of Wire 20 *C.* to 25 *C.* Weight; Isinglass 3 *C.* $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 *C.* Weight.

FAT } [Fat, *Lax.* Vat, *Belg.* Fass,
VAT } *Teut. Vas*, L.] a large Wooden Vessel containing eight Bushels, used in measuring Malt, *&c.* Also a Brewing Vessel.

FA'TAL [*fatalis*, L.] belonging to Fate, deadly, unlucky. *F.*

FATAL'ITY [*fatalité*, F.] a being liable to Fate, or an Event, Fatalness: Also Unavoidableness.

FATE [*Fatum*, L.] Destiny, that which must of Necessity come to pass by God's secret Appointment, a perpetual unchangeable Disposition of Things following one upon another; God's Providence or Decree: Also Death.

FA'TED, ordered or appointed by Fate.

FA'THER [Faden, of Fedan, *Sax.* to feed, Fader, *Belg.* Vatter, *Teut.* *Padre*, *Ital.* *Pere*, *F.* *Pater*, all of Πατὴρ, Gr.] he that has begot a Child.

Like Father, like Son.

This Proverb does not only intimate the Force of *Nature*, but also of *Example*; as much the Strength of *Imagination* and *Practice* in the latter, as the violent Bent of *Inclination* in the *former*. 'Tis true, that Children, though not always, are generally like the *Father* or *Mothers* in their *Minds*, as well as their *Bodies*; the *Faculties* of the *former* commonly run in a *Blood*; and, as for the *Features* and *Complexions* of the *latter*, they often look as if they were cast in the *same Mould*. But I presume the Point of the Proverb is chiefly directed at their *Examples*; and that such as are the *Parents*, as to *Vice* or *Virtue*, such are, too commonly, the *Children*; that the *ill Examples* of a *vicious* Father almost universally tend to the *debauching* a Son; when the *good Precepts* and *Examples* of a *virtuous* Father go a great Way to the forming a *virtuous* one. *Mali corvi malum ovum*, say the *Latins*; and Οὐδέποτ' ἐκ σκίλλης, ῥόδα φύεται, say the *Greeks*.

FA'THERS, the Bishops of the Primitive Church: The Superiors of Monasteries, &c. among the *Roman* Catholicks.

FA'THERLESS [fæderleas, *Sax.*] that has no Father.

To FA'THER *a Thing upon a Person*, is to impute it to him.

FA'THER *Lasher*, a kind of Fish.

FA'THERLY [fæderlice, *Sax.* vaterlich, *Teut.*] like a Father.

FA'THOM } [fæðom, *Sax.*] a Measure
FA'DOM } of six Feet; the *Hebrew* Fathom, somewhat more than seven Feet and three Inches.

A FA'THOM *of Wood*, the sixth Part of a Quantity, called a Coal-fire.

To FA'THOM, to sound the Depth of Water; to discover one's Intentions.

FATID ICAL } [*fatidique*, F. of *fatidi-*
FATID ICK } *cus*, L.] foretelling what is to come.

FAT'IGABLE, that may be tired. *L.*

To FAT'IGATE [*fatigatum*, L.] to tire or weary.

FATIG'UE [*fatigue*, F.] Hardship, Toil, Wearinesse.

To FATIG'UE [*fatiguer*, F, *fatigare*, L.] to weary, tire, harrass.

FATU ITY [*fatuitas*, L.] Simpleness, Foolishness.

To FAT'UATE [*fatuatum*, L.] to play the Fool or Simpleton.

FAU'CET [*fosset*, F.] a Tap or Peg.

FAU'CHION [*fauchon*, F.] a Sort of broad and short wooden Sword.

FAUGH-*Ground*, which has lain a Year or more unplowed.

FAVIROUS, favourable. *Chauc.*

A FAULT, [*faulte*, *faute*, F.] a Crime, an Error.

To FAULTER [*faltar*, Span.] to fall or stumble.

FAUNTEKINS, little Infants. *O.*

FAVO'NIAN, belonging to *Favonius*, the Western Wind, favourable.

FA'VOUR [*faveur*, F. *favor*, L.] Kindness, good Office: Also a small Present made by a Lady; a Knot of Ribbons given at a Wedding or Burying.

To FA'VOUR [*favoriser*, F.] to shew Favour, to countenance, to ease, or spare; also to resemble or be like a Person.

FA'VOURABLE [*favorabilis*, L.] apt to favour, good, gracious, gentle. *F.*

FA'VOURITE [*favourit*, F.] one who enjoys the Good-will or Kindness of another, a Darling, a Minion.

FAUSE [*faux*, Fr.] false, cunning, subtil. *C.*

FAUSEN, a sort of large Eel.

FAUSETUM, a Musical Pipe or Flute. *O.*

FAUST [*faustus*, L.] lucky.

FAUST'ITUDE [*faustitudo*, L.] Happiness, Luckiness.

FAUS'TITY [*faustitas*, L.] good Luck.

F-FA-UT, the seventh or last Note of the three Septenaries of the Scale of Musick, called *Gam-ut*.

FAU'TOR, a Favourer or Abettor. *F.*

FAUX BOURG, the Suburbs of a City, the Buildings without the Walls. *F.*

FAW, fain, glad, chearful, joyful. *Chau.*

A FAWN [*faon*, F.] a Buck or Doe of the first Year.

FAWNS, a Sort of Demigods among the Heathens, frequenting Forests.

To FAWN *upon* [fanbian, *Sax.*] to flatter or sooth up.

To FAWN, to bring forth Young, as a Deer does.

FAX, Hair. *O.* Hence the Name *Fairfax*, *Halifax*, &c.

FAY [old *F.*] Faith. *Spenc.*

FAY'TOR [*faiteur*, F.] a Doer. *Spenc.*

FAY'TOURS, idle Fellows, Vagabonds *O. Stat. 7 R. II.*

FE', Faith. *Span.* As,

Auto de FE', the Act of Faith, *i. e.* the Execution or Burning of Hereticks by the Inquisition. *Span.*

FEABS, or *Fea Berries*, Goose-berries. *S. C.*

To FEAG, [feagen, L. S. to brush] to beat with Rods, to whip; whence *fagging* signifieth any manner of beating.

FEAL [*fidele*, F. trusty] Tenants by Knights Service were wont to swear to their Lord, to be *Feal* and *Leal*, *i. e.* faithful and loyal.

To FEAL, to hide. *N. C.*

FEAL'TY [in *Law*] an Oath taken at the Admittance of a Tenant to be true to the Lord, of whom he holds his Land.

FEAR [Fenht, *Sax.* Vare, *Belg.* Furcht, *Teut.*] Apprehension of Evil, Dread, Fright.

To FEAR [færan, *Sax.*] to affright, to terrify; also to be affrighted.

To FEAR [vaere, *Belg.*] to be apprehensive of, to dread.

To FEAREN, to frighten. *Spenc.*

FEAS'IBLE [*faisible*, F.] that may be done or put in Execution.

FEAST, a Banquet, or sumptuous Meal; also certain Times of rejoicing on some religious Account.

FEAT, finical, odd, pretty.

A FEAT [*faite*, F.] a notable Action or Deed, as Feats of War, &c.

A FEATH'ER [fæðer, *Sax.* feder, *Teut.*] a Plume of a Fowl.

FEATH'ERLESS [fæðerleas, *Sax.*] unfledged, without Feathers.

To cut a FEATHER [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship makes the Sea foam before her.

FEATH'ER-*Top-Grass*, an Herb.

FEATH'ER-*Edg'd Boards* [among *Carpenters*, &c.] Boards which are thicker on one Edge than the other.

Birds of a Feather flock together. Every Fowler knows the Truth of this Proverb; but it has a further Meaning than the *Association* of *irrational* Creatures; It intimates that *Society* is a powerful *Attractive*; but that *Likeness* is the *Lure* that draws People of the *same* Kindred together. A *Covey of Partridges* in the Country, is but an Emblem of a *Company of Gossips* in a Neighbourhood; a *Knot of Sharpers* at the Gaming-Table; a *Pack of Rakes* at the Tavern, *&c.* That one *Fool* loves another; one *Fop* admires another; one *Blockhead* is pleased at the *Assurance*, *Conceit*, and *Affectation* of another; and therefore herd together. *Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*, Latin; Ὡς ἀεὶ τὸν ὅμοιον ἄγει Θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὅμοιον, Gr.

FEA'TURE [*faiture*, F.] a Lineament of the Face.

FEA'VOUROUS, feverish. *Shakesp.*

FEA'ZING [*Sea Term*] the ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends.

FEDERACY, a Confederacy. *Chauc.*

To FEBRI'CITATE [*febricitatum*, L.] to fall sick of a Fever or Ague.

FEB'RIFUGE [*febrifuga*, L.] a Medicine which cures a Fever. *F.*

FEB'RUARY [*Februarius*, so called of *februis*, L. *i. e.* the Expiatory Sacrifices offered up by the antient *Romans* for the purifying of the People in this Month] the second Month of the Year with us. *L.*

FEBRUA'TION, a purifying or cleansing by Sacrifice. *L.*

FE'CIAL [*fecialis*, L.] pertaining to a Herald at Arms.

FECIA'LES, Heralds at Arms among the *Romans*, whose Office it was to denounce War or Peace. *L.*

FEC'ULENCY [*fæculentus*, L.] Dregginess, a being full of Dregs or Lees.

FEC'ULENT [*fæculentus*, L.] belonging to Dregs or Lees, full of Dregs.

FECUND' [*fecond*, F. *fœcundus*, L.] fruitful, plenteous.

FECUN'DITY [*fecundité*, F. *fœcunditas*, L.] Fruitfulness, Plenty.

FEBLESSE [*foiblesse*, F.] Weakness. *Ch.*

FED'ERAL [of *fœdus*, L.] belonging to a Covenant or Agreement.

FEDERA'TION, a Covenanting. *L.*

FEDITY [*fœditas*, L.] Foulness, Filthiness, Nastiness.

FEE [fea, *Sax.* fief] Reward or Wages given to one for doing his Office.

FEE [in *Law*] all such Lands which are held by perpetual Right.

FEE *Simple*, is an absolute Estate, which is given in these Terms, *To him and his Heirs for ever.*

FEE *Tail*, is a conditional Estate, that is, such whereof we are seized to us, and our Heirs, with Limitation.

FEE *Farm*, Land held of another in Fee, that is, for ever to himself and his Heirs, paying a certain yearly Rent out of it.

To FEE, to winnow. *N. C.*

FEE'BLE [*foible*, F.] weak, languid.

FEE'BLE, a weak Part, a blind Side.

To FEED [fedan, *Sax.* feden, *Dan.* voeden, *Belg.* weyden, *Teut.*] to furnish or supply with Food; also to eat.

To FEEL [felan, *Sax.* fühlen, *Teut.* voelen, L. S.] to use the Sense of Feeling, to touch or handle; also to perceive by that Sense, to be sensible of.

FEER, a Companion; also Fire.

FEG, fair, handsome, clean. *N. C.*

FEGA'RY [q. d. *Vagary*, *à vagando*, L.] a roving or roaming about.

To FEIGE, to carp at. *O.*

To FEIGN [*feindre*, F. of *fingere*, L.] to pretend, to make a Shew of.

FEINT [*feinte*, F.] Disguise, false Shew.

A FEINT [in *Fencing*] is when an Offer is made at one Part, and a real Pass at another.

A FEIST [Fyrt, *Sax.* Fiist, *L. S.* Feist, *Teut.*] a Fart without Noise.

FEISUS, a small Bundle or Armful, as of Herbs, Flowers, *&c.* *O. L.*

FELAP'TON [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, denoting the second Mood of the third Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

FELASHIP, Fellowship. *Chauc.*

FEL'DFARE [Fealpon, of Feal, a Field, and fapan, *Sax.*] to go far, *q. d.* a Bird that flies far before it alighteth] a kind of Bird.

FELI'CITATED [*felicitatus*, L.] made felicitous or happy.

FELI'CITY [*felicité*, F. of *felicitas*, L.] Happiness, Blessedness.

FELIN, to feel. *Chauc.*

FELL [felle, *Sax.* fel, *Belg.*] fierce, cruel, outrageous.

FELL [Felle, *Sax.* of *Pellis*, L. Fell, *Teut.*] a Skin of a Beast.

FELL [felsz, *Teut.* a Rock] a Sirname.

To FELL [fellen, *Teut.* or of feallan, *Sax.* to fall] to strike or cut down.

FEL'LABLE, which may be felled.

FELLE, many, manifold. *Chauc.*

FELLIE, cruelly. *Chauc.*

FELLIF'LUOUS [*fellifluus*, L.] flowing or streaming with Gall.

FELL'MONGER [of Felle and Mangere, *Sax.*] one who deals in Sheep-skins, and parts the Wool from the Pelts.

FEL'LON [*felon*, of felle, *Sax.* fierce, cruel, of fælan, to transgress] a painful Swelling on the Finger.

FEL'LOWS } [felge, *Teut.*] Pieces of
FELLIES } Wood joined together to make the Circle of a Wheel.

FEL'LOW [of Follow] a Companion, an Equal.

FELLOWSHIP, a Company, Partnership, the Place of a Member of a College in the University.

Rule of FELLOWSHIP [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which in divers Accounts of divers Persons, their several Stocks, together with the whole Loss and Gain, being propounded, the Loss or Gain of each particular Person may be discovered.

FELLOWSHIPETH, keepeth Company with, followeth. *Chauc.*

FELL-*Wort*, an Herb.

FELO *de se*, one who commits Felony by laying violent Hands upon himself. *L. T.*

FEL'ON [*felon*, F.] a Malefactor, who commits Felony. See *Fellon.*

FELONY [*felonie*, F. *felonia*, L. of φήλωσις, or φήλωμα, Gr. a Capital Crime] an Offence that is next in Degree to Petit-Treason, and comprehends divers Particulars, as Murder, Theft, Sodomy, Rapes, wilful firing Houses, *&c.*

FELT [Felt, *Sax. Feltro, Ital.* Felt, *Belg.* Filtz, L. S. Filtz, *Teut.*] Wool used in making of Hats, *&c.* also a Hat made of such Stuff.

To FELTER, to entangle. *O.*

FELTRID, entangled. *Chauc.*

A FELUC'CA, a Sort of Sea-Vessel or Ship. *Ital.*

FE'MALE [*femelle*, F. of *fœmina*, L.] of the She-kind.

FEME-*Covert*, a married Woman. *F.L.T.*

FEM'ININE [*fœmininus*, L.] that is of the Female Kind.

FEM'ININE *Gender* [in *Grammar*] a Term applied to such Nouns as are declined with the Feminine Article *Hæc.*

FEM'ININE *Planets* [with *Astrologers*] are such as surpass in passive Qualities, *i. e.* Moisture and Drineſs.

FEMIN'ITE, the Form or Shape of a Woman. *Chauc.*

FEMIN'ITE, Womanhood, the Sex, State, Dignity, Weakness, or any Quality of a Woman. *Chauc.*

FEMORIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg.

FE'MUR, the Thigh, the Part from the Buttock to the Knee. *L.*

A FEN [Fen, *Sax.*] Moorish Ground.

FEN *Cricket*, an Insect.

A FENCE [of *fendere*, for *defendere*, L.] an Hedge or Inclosure.

A FENCE, FENCING *Culley*, } a Receiver of stolen Goods. *Cant.*

To FENCE, to spend. *Cant.*

To FENCE [of *fendere*, for *defendere*, L.] to fight with Swords, *&c.*

FENCE *Month*, a Month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because in that Month the Female Deers fawn; it begins 15 Days before *Midsummer.*

FENCER, a Sword-Player.

To FEND, to shift for. *N. C.*

To FEND [*Sea Term*] as *to fend the Boat*, is to keep it from being dash'd against the Rocks, Shore, *&c.*

To FEND, to defend, guard, *&c. Shakesp.*

FENDE [of Feind, an Enemy, *Teut.* but if of *defendere*, L. it signifies a Friend] an Enemy or Friend. *Chauc.*

FEN'DER [*q. d.* Defender] an Iron to set before the Fire-Grate.

FEN'DERS [on *Shipboard*] are Pieces of old Ropes, or wooden Billets, hung over a Ship's Side, to hinder other Ships from running against her.

FEN'DER-*Bolts*, are Iron Pins stuck into the outermost Wales of a Ship, to save her Sides from Hurts and Bruises.

FENDLY [perhaps of feindlich, enemy-like, *Teut.*] devilish, hellish, wicked, ugly, hurtful. *Chauc.*

FENERA'TION [*fœneratio*, L.] Usury, or the Practice thereof.

FENES'TRA [in *Anatomy*] two Holes in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum; the one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda.*

FEN'NEL [*fenouil*, F. *fœniculum*, L.] an Herb.

FEN'NEL-*Apple*, a kind of Apple.

FEN'NIGREEK, the Herb *Fœnugreek.*

FEN'NY [of fennig, *Sax.*] mouldy. *N. C.*

FEN'NY [fennig, *Sax.*] full of Fens.

FEN'NY-*Stones*, a Plant.

FEOD or FEUD, the same as Fee. *L. T.*

FEODAL, belonging to a Fee.

FEODAL'ITAS, Fealty or Homage paid to a Lord by his feodal Tenant.

FEO'DARY, FEU'DARY, FEU'DATORY, } is an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, whose Office was to survey and value the Land of the Ward, *&c.*

FEO'DATORY, a Tenant holding his Estate by feodal Service.

FEO'DUM [Feudum, *Goth.*] any Fee, Benefit, or Profit.

To FEOFF [of *fieffer*, F.] to enfeoff.

FEOFFEE', he who is infeoffed, or to whom a Feoffment is made. *L. T.*

FEOFF'MENT [*Law Term*] any Gift or Grant of any other Thing of the like Nature to another in Fee-Simple.

FEOFF'MENT *in Trust*, is the making over Lands, *&c.* to Trustees by Will for the Payment of Debts, Legacies, *&c.*

FEOF'FOR, he who makes a Feoffment to another.

FEORM [Feorm, *Sax.*] a certain Portion of Victuals, and other Necessaries, usually given to the Thane or Lord by the Tenants of Out-Lands. *O. R.*

FERA'CITY [*feracitas*, L.] Fruitfulness.

FE'RAL [*feralis*, L.] deadly, mortal, lamentable, dismal.

FE'RAL *Signs* [in *Astrology*] *Leo*, and the last Part of *Sagittary*; also the Moon is said to be *feral*, when, being separated from one Planet, she applies to no other, while she continues in the same Sign.

FERDE [Ferde, L. S.] Fear. *O.*

FERDEL'LA *Terræ*, a Ferdel, or ten Acres of Land. *O. L.*

FER *de Moulin* [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing, whose Figures represent the Iron Ink of a Mill. *Fr.*

FERDFARE, an Immunity from going to War. *S.*

FERDFUL, fearful. *Chauc.*

FERDINAN'DO [of Beopt and panb, *Sax. i. e.* pure Peace] a Name of Men.

FERDNESS, Fear, Dread, Awe, Reverence. *Chauc.*

FERD'WIT [of Fiſb, an Army, and Wite, Punishment] a Formulary, by which the King pardoned Manslaughter committed in an Army; also a Fine of 20 *s.* for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

FERE', a Companion. *O.*

FE'RIA, a Holiday or Resting-Day. *L.*

FERIS, Companions. *Chauc.*

FER'ITY [*feritas*, L.] Brutishness, Cruelty, Fierceness, Savageness.

FERK, Fear. *Chauc.*

FER'LING [*Old Records*] the 4th Part of a Penny; also the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough.

FERLINGA'TA, } the fourth Part of a
FERLINGUS, } Yard-Land. *O. R.*

FERLY, strange. *O.*

FERM } [Feopm, *Sax.*] a House, Land,
FARM } or both, taken by Lease.

FERM, a Prison. *Spenc.*

FERM, a Hole. *O.*

FER'MENT [*fermentum*, L.] Leaven, or Yest; that which puffs up by leavening; a Commotion or Ruffle of Mind. *F.*

To FERMEN'T [*fermenter*, F. *fermentare*, L.] to puff up, to leaven, to work; as Beer, Ale, *&c.*

FERMENTA'TION, a fermenting or swelling with Ferment, a working; it is an easy, gentle, and slow Motion of the inward Particles of a mixed Body, arising usually from the Operation of some active Acid, which rarefies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous Particles. *F.* of *L.*

FERMENTA'TION, [in *Physick*] is a gentle Motion of the Parts of the Blood and Juices in the Body.

FERMERERE, an Overseer of Cattle and Husbandry. *O.*

FERMISO'NA, the Winter Season of Deer. *O. L.*

FERN } [Feapn, *Sax.* Farn, *Teut.*]
FEARN } one of the Capillaries bearing the Seeds on the Backside of the Leaf, common in barren Places.

FERNIGO, a Heath, or waste Place, where Fern grows. *O. L.*

FERO'CITY [*ferocité*, F. of *ferocitas*, L.] Fierceness, Cruelness.

FER'REL } [of *ferrum*, L. Iron, or
FER'ULA } *ferraille*, F. old Iron] a Piece of Iron or Brass, to be put on the End of a Cane, Haft of a Knife, *&c.*

FER'RERS [*ferrier*, F. a Farrier] a Sirname.

FER'RET [Ferret, *Belg. ferreta*, Ital. *furet*, F.] a little Creature like a Weasel used in catching Rabbets: Also a Sort of Ribbon.

To FER'RET, to search out narrowly, or force out; also to harass or teize.

FER'RIAGE, the ferrying or passing over a River; the Hire of a Ferry-Boat.

FERRU'GINOUS [*ferrugineus*, L.] having in it something of the Nature of Iron; like to, or of the Colour of, rusty Iron.

FERRUMINA'TION, a soldering or fastening together. *L.*

FER'RY [Fæbt, *Teut.* pæpan, *Sax.* to pass over, or of *ferri*, L. to be carried] a Place where Horses, Coaches, *&c.* are conveyed over a River.

FERS, the Queen at the Play of Chess; also fierce. *Chauc.*

FER'SCHET, the Ferriage, or customary Payment for ferrying over a River. *O.*

FERTH, fourth. *O.*

FER'TILE [*fertilis*, L.] fruitful, plentiful. *L.*

FERTIL'ITY [*fertilité*, F. of *fertilitas*, L.] Fruitfulness, Plentifulness.

To FER'TILISE [*fertiliser*, F.] to make fruitful.

FER'VENCY } [*ferveur* of *fervor*, L.]
FER'VOUR } Earnestness, Warmth, Heat, Vehemency, great Zeal.

FER'VENT [*fervens*, L.] hot, vehement, eager, zealous. *F.*

FER'VID [*fervidus*, L.] fervent.

FER'ULA, a flat wooden Instrument for chastising Boys at School. *L.*

FERULA'CEOUS *Plant*, a Plant like the Herb Fennel Giant.

FER'VOUR [*ferveur*, F. of *fervor*, L.] Heat, Warmth of Spirit.

FER'VOUR *of the Matrix* [among *Physicians*] a Distemper, when the intire Substance of the Womb is very hot.

FESAUNCE, a Pheasant. *O.*

FES'CUE [*festuca*, L.] a Pointer used by Children in Reading.

FES'SE [of *fascia*, L.] is one of the honourable Ordinaries in Heraldry, representing a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour, which Knights at Arms were anciently girded with; it possesses the Centre of the Escutcheon and contains in Breadth one third Part thereof.

FES'SE-*Point*, the middle Point of an Escutcheon.

FES'SITUDE [*fessitudo*, L. Weariness.

FEST [Fæuſt, *Teut.*] a Fist. *Chauc.*

To FES'TER [*festrir*, F.] to putrify, or wrankle.

FESTI-

FESTINA'TION, a haſtening or making Speed. *L.*

FESTI'NITY [*Feſtinitas*, L.] Speed, Quickneſs.

FESTING-*Penny*, Earneſt given to Servants when hired. *C.*

FESTING-*Men* [with the *Engliſh Saxons*] Perſons who were Pledges for others who ſhould tranſgreſs the Laws, who were bound for their Appearance or Forth-coming.

FESTI'NO [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, denoting the third Mood of the firſt Figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

FES'TIVAL [*feſtivus*, L.] merry, pleaſant, jocund; belonging to a Holiday, or Feſtival.

A FES'TIVAL [of *feſtivus*, L.] a Solemnity, or Day of rejoicing.

FESTIV'ITY [*feſtivitas*, L.] Mirth, Pleaſantneſs, Rejoicing; a feſtival Time.

FES'TIVOUS [*feſtivus*, L.] jocund, jovial, merry.

FESTLICK, merry, gay. *Chauc.*

FESTOO'N [*feſton*, F.] a Garland or Border of Fruits and Flowers, eſpecially in engraven or imboſſed Works.

FESTU'COUS [of *feſtuca*, L.] of or belonging to a Shoot or Stalk of a Tree or Herb, having a tender Branch or Sprig.

FETCH. See *Vetch.*

To FETCH [ꝼeccean, *Sax.*] to go to bring a Thing.

A FETCH, a Subtilty, a ſly Pretence to deceive a Perſon.

FETELY, handſomely, dexterouſly. *Ch.*

FET'ID [*fœtidus*, L.] ſtinking, or ſmelling ill.

FETIF'EROUS [*fœtifer*, L.] bringing forth Fruit or Young.

FETRIS, Features. *Chauc.*

FETISE, handſome, ſpruce. *O.*

FETLOCK [*q. d.* Feetlock, or Fetterlock] the Hair that grows behind on a Horſe's Feet.

FETLOCK-*Joint*, the Joint at the Fetlock; a Horſe's Ancle-Joint.

FETUOUSLY, featly. *O.*

FET'TERS [Fetraner, *Sax.* Ueters, *Belg.*] Irons to put upon the Legs of Malefactors or Cattle.

To FET'TER [ꝼeꝼeteꝼian, *Sax.*] to put Chains, *&c.* upon the Feet.

To FETTLE *to*, to go about, or ſet upon a Buſineſs. *N. C.*

A FEUD [Fæhð, *Sax.* Fehde, *Teut.* Ueede, *L. S.*] inveterate Grudge, deadly Hatred, Enmity.

FEUD [in the *Northern Parts*] a Combination of Kindred to revenge the Death of any of their Blood againſt the Killer, and all his Race.

FEUD-*Bote* [Fæhðbote, *Sax.*] a Recompence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and the Damages that happen thereon.

FEUDE [of Feoh, a Reward, and poð, a Condition, *Sax.*] is defined by Civilians, to be a Grant of Lands, Honours, or Fees, either to a Man during the Will of his Lord or Sovereign, or for the Feodatory's own Life, or to him and his Heirs for ever, upon Condition that he and his Heirs do acknowledge the Donor and his Heirs to be their Lord and Sovereign, and ſhall bear Faith and Allegiance to him and his for the ſaid Tenure, and do ſuch Service for the ſame as is covenanted between them, or as is proper to a Feude.

FEUDES, a Volume of the Civil Law.

FEVILANTI'NE, Puff paſte. *F.*

FE'VERFEW [ꝼeꝼeꝼ-ꝼuge, *Sax*, *febrifuga*, L.] an Herb good againſt Fevers. *Matricaria*, L.

FE'VER } [*Fievre*, F. of *Febris*, L.
FEAVER } Fever, *Dan.* Fieber, *Teut.*] a Diſtemper which is an augmented Velocity of the Blood; a Fermentation, or inordinate Motion of it, with great Heat and Thirſt.

Continual FEVER, is that whoſe Fit continues for many days.

Intermitting FEVER, is one which has certain Times of Intermiſſion, or ceaſing; as an Ague.

FEU'TERER, } a Dog-keeper, he who
FEW'TERER, } lets them looſe in a Chaſe. *O.*

A FEW [ꝼeapa, *Sax.* few, *C. Br.*] a ſmall Number.

FEW'EL } [of *Feu*, F. Fire, and *al*, con-
FU'EL } tracted of *alere*, L. to feed, *q. d.* Matter to feed the Fire] Coals, Wood, or any Thing to burn.

To FEW, to change. *N C.*

FEW, a Tenure in *Scotland*, called alſo *Few ferm*, whereby Lands are held, paying a Sort of Duty called *Feuda firma.*

FEW'METS } [*fimaiſon*, O. F. of
FEW'MISHING } *fimus*, L. Dung] the Dung of a Deer.

To FEY *it*, } to do any Thing notably,
To FEIGH *it*, } *N. C.*

To FEY *Meadows*, *Ponds*, *&c.* to cleanſe them. *N. C.*

FF [in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for *Forte forte*, and ſignifies very loud.

FI'ANTS } [*fientes*, F.] the Dung of a
FU'ANTS } Badger, Fox, *&c.*

FIAUNCE, Affiance. *Chauc.*

FIAUNT, Warrant. *Spenc.*

FIAU'TO, a Flute. *Ital.*

FIAU'TO *tranſverſo*, a *German* Flute. *It.*

To FIB [*q. d.* to fable] to ſay falſe, to lye, a ſofter Expreſſion for to tell a Lye.

To FIB, to beat. *Cant.*

FIBRA *Auris* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Ear.

FI'BRES } [*fibres*, F. of *fibræ*, L.] the
FI'BERS } Threads or Hair-like Strings of

of Muſcles, Veins, Plants, Roots, &c.

FI'BRES [in *Anatomy*] are round oblong Veſſels, by which the animal Spirits are conveyed to all Parts of the Body.

FIBRIL'LÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Fibrils, or ſmalleſt Threads of which Fibres conſiſt.

FI'BROUS [*fibreux*, F. of *fibroſus*, L.] full of Fibres.

FIB'ULA, a Button, *L.* [in *Anatomy*] the leſſer Bone of the Shank.

FICK'LE [ꝼicol, *Sax.* of *facilis*, L. eaſy, *q. d.* eaſily perſuaded to change his Mind; others derive it of φοιτάλεος, Gr.] various, inconſtant, variable, light.

FIC'TILE [*fictilis*, L.] earthen, or made of Earth.

FIC'TION, a Device or Invention, a Lye, or feigned Story. *F.* of *L.*

FICTI'TIOUS [*fictitius*, L.] diſſembled, feigned, counterfeit, fabulous.

FI'CUS [*ficus*, L. Figs] are the external Protuberances of the *Anus*, commonly called the *Piles*.

FIDD [in *Gunnery*] a little Oakam put in the Touch hole of a Gun, and covered with a Piece of Lead, to keep the Powder dry.

FIDD [among *Sailors*] is a Pin of Iron or Wood to open the Strands of Ropes.

FIDD-HAMMER, a Tool, a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other.

FID'DLE [Fiðele, *Sax* Fidel, *Teut.* of *fidicula*, L.] a Muſical Inſtrument.

To FID'DLE [fidlen, *Teut.*] to play upon a Fiddle.

FID'DLER [Fidler, *Teut.* Vedelaer, *Belg.*] one who plays on a Fiddle.

FIDEJUS'SOR [in *Law*] a Surety. *L.*

FIDEL'ITY [*fidelité*, F. of *fidelitas*, L.] Faithfulneſs, Honeſty, Integrity.

FIDICINA'LES [with *Anatomiſts*] the Muſcles of the Fingers called *Lumbricales*, from the Uſe they are put to by Muſicians in playing upon ſome Inſtruments. *L.*

To FIDGE *about*, to be continually moving up and down.

FIDU'CIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] a Truſtee, one intruſted by another.

FIDU'CIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] truſty, ſure; alſo taken upon Truſt, ſo as to be reſtored again.

FIE [Pfuy, *Teut.*] an Interjection denoting ſome Diſlike.

FIEF [*fief*, F. a Fee, or feodal Tenure, or Lands held by Fealty] Lands or Tenements which the Vaſſal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Homage; alſo a Manour, or noble Inheritance.

FIELD [Feld, *Sax.* Veld, *L. S.* Feld, *Teut.*] a Piece of Ground for Tillage or Meadow.

FIELD [in *Heraldry*] the whole Surface of an Eſcutcheon or Shield.

FIELDFARE. See *Feldfare*.

FIELD *Colours* [among *Military Men*] ſmall Flags carried along with the Quarter-Maſter General, in marking out the Ground for the Squadrons and Battalions of an Army.

FIELD-*Pieces*, are ſmall Cannon, carried along with an army in the Field, as three Pounders, Minions, Sakers, &c.

FIELD *Staff*, a Staff carried by Gunners, in which they ſkrew lighted Matches.

FIEND [Fiende, *Sax.* Feind, *Teut.*] a Fury, an evil Spirit, a Devil.

FI'ERI *Facias*, a Writ lying for him who has recovered in an Action of Debt or Damages, to levy the Debt or Damages againſt whom the Recovery was had.

FIERCE [*fier*, F. of *ferox*, L.] curſt, cruel, ſtern.

FI'ERY *Triplicity* [among *Aſtrologers*] are thoſe Signs in the Zodiack, which ſurpaſs the reſt in Qualities, *viz.* *Leo*, *Aries*, *Sagittarius*.

A FIFE [Pfeiffe, *Teut.*] a ſort of Pipe, or Wind-Muſick.

FIFE *Rails* [in a *Ship*] are ſuch as are placed on Banniſters on each Side the Top of the Poop, &c.

FIFFA'RO, a Fife or ſmall Pipe, Flute, or Flageolet, uſed by the *Germans* with a Drum in the Army. *Ital.*

FIFTEEN [ꝼiften, *Sax.* funfzehn, *Teut.*] XV. or 15.

FIFTEE'NTH, a Tax formerly raiſed by Parliament, laid on every City or Borough throughout the Realm.

FIFTH [ꝼift, *Sax.* funfte, *Teut.*] Vth, or 5th.

FIFTH [in *Muſick*] the ſame as *Diapenté*.

FIF'TY [ꝼiftig, *Sax.* funfzig, *Teut.*] L. or 50.

A FIG [*figue*, F. of *ficus*, L. feige, *Teut.*] a Fruit; alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

FIG-*Pecker*, a Bird that feeds on Pigs.

FIG-*Wort*, a ſort of Herb.

FIGA'RY. See *Fegary*. *Scrophularia*. L.

FIGEN'TIA [in *Chymiſtry*] Things which ſerve to fix volatile Subſtances. *L.*

A FIGHT [ꝼhýt, *Sax.*] a Combat, Duel, Engagement.

To FIGHT [ꝼeohtan, *Sax.* fechten, *Teut.*] to combat, to oppoſe, with or without Weapons.

FIGHTS [in a *Ship*] waſte Cloths which hang round a Ship in a Fight, to hinder the Men from being ſeen by the Enemy.

Cloſe FIGHTS, Bulk-Heads ſet up for Men to ſtand ſecure behind in a Ship, and fire on the Enemy in caſe of Boarding.

FIGHT-WAITE, a Fine impoſed upon a Man for making a Quarrel. *Sax.*

FIG'MENT [*figmentum*, L.] a Fiction, a Story, a Lye.

FIG'ULATED [*figulatus*, L.] made of Earth.

FIG'URATE *Numbers* [in *Geom.*] ſuch as repreſent ſome Geometrical Figure.

FIG'URATIVE [*figurativus*, L.] belonging to, or ſpoken by way of Figure.

FIG'U-

FIG'URATIVE *Speeches*, are Ways of expressing ourselves, whereby we make use of an improper Word, that Custom has applied to another Subject.

FIGURE [*figura*, L.] Fashion, Shape, Representation. *F.*

FIG'URE [in *Geometry*] is a Space terminated on all Parts by Lines, either strait or crooked.

Rectilineal FIG'URE, is one which has all it's extremities right Lines.

Curvilineal FIG'URE, is one, all whose Extremities are crooked Lines.

Mix'd FIGURE [in *Geometry*] is one which is bounded partly by right Lines, and partly by crooked Lines.

FIG'URE [in *Aritb.*] one of the nine Digits or numerical Characters; as, 1, 2, *&c.*

FIG'URE [in *Astrology*] is a Scheme or Draught of the Face of the Heavens at some set Time.

FIG'URE [in *Logick*] is a due disposing of a middle Term in a Syllogism with the two Extremes.

FIG'URE [in *Philos*] is the Surface, or bounding Extent of any natural Body.

To FIG'URE [*figurer*, F. of *figurare*, L.] to represent, to draw Figures upon.

Plain FIG'URES [in *Geometry*] are such as are bounded only by right Lines.

FIG'URES [in *Discourse*] are extraordinary Ways of Speaking, very different from the common and natural.

Grammatical FIG'URES, are Digressions from the common and ordinary Rules of Construction; as when any Word is omitted, and left to be supplied by the Reader or Hearer.

Rhetorical FIG'URES, are Ornaments of Elocution, which adorn the Speech, or a Garnish of Speech, when Words are used for Elegancy in their native Significations, either to move the Audience more pathetically, or to express the Transports of the Mind.

FIGURET'TO [of the Figures or Flowers on it] a sort of flowered Stuff.

FILA'CEOUS [of *filum*, L. a Thread] full of Filaments, *i. e.* of small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

FILACER, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who files those Writs on which he makes Process.

FILA'CIUM, a File, a Thread or Wire, on which Writs and other Deeds are filed up in Courts. *L.*

FI'LAMENTS [*filamenta*, L.] little slender Rays, like Threads, which appear in the Urine. *Medicinal.*

FI'LAMENTS [in *Anatomy*] are the small Fibres or Threads, which compose the Texture of the Muscles.

FI'LAMENTS [in *Botany*] small Threads which compose the Beard of Roots.

FILAN'DERS [*filandres*, F.] a sort of Worms, small as Threads, which lie in the Reins of a Hawk; also Gins or Nets for wild Beasts.

FIL'BERDS [of *Full* and *Beard*, the Skin thereof being covered with a Down, like the first Appearance of the Beard upon the Chin] the best sort of small Nuts.

To FILTCH [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from φιλόω, Gr. to deceive; *Skinner* of *piller*, F. to rob] to steal slily.

A FILE [Feol, *Sax.* Feile, *Teut.* Fiil *Dan.*] a Tool to work Iron, *&c.* with.

To FILE [feolan, *Sax.* feilen, *Teut.* filer, *Dan.*] to work with a File.

A FILE [*filum*, L.] a Wire, *&c.* upon which loose Papers are strung.

A FILE [among *Fencers*] a Sword without Edges, with a Button at the Point.

A FILE [in *Heraldry*] is a strait Line, from which their several Points issue.

A FILE [in *Military Affairs*] a Row of Soldiers standing one behind or below another. *F.*

To *Double the* FILES [*Military Phrase*] to put two Files into one.

To FILE *off* [*Military Phrase*] to fall of from marching in large Front, and march in Length by Files.

FILE-*Leaders* [among *Military Men*] the first Man of every File, which compose the Front of a Battalion.

FIL'ET [in *Architect.*] a little Member which appears in the Ornaments or Mouldings, otherwise called *Lisiel.* F.

FILET'S [in *Cookery*] Meat, Fowl, or Fish, sliced, and dress'd in a Ragou. *F.*

FIL'IAL [*filialis*, L.] of a Son. *F.*

FILIA'TION, Sonship, or Descent from Father to Son. *L.*

FILIUS *ante Patrem* [*i. e.* the Son before the Father] an Expression which *Herbalists* apply to Plants, whose Flowers come out before their Leaves. *L.*

FILK'ALE } [*q. d.* Field-Ale] a sort of
FICT'ALE } drinking in the Fields by Bailiffs of Hundreds, for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants.

To FILL [fyllan, *Sax.* fullen, *Teut.*] to make full; to saturate.

FILLEMOT [*fueille mort*, F. *i. e.* a dead Leaf] a Colour like that of a faded Leaf.

FIL'LET [*filet*, F. of *filum*, L.] an Hair-Lace, or Ribbon to tie up Hair.

FIL'LET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament much the same as *Astragal.*

FIL'LET [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth Part of the Ordinary, called a *Chief.*

FIL'LET *of Veal* [*un Filet de Veau*, F. so called, because in that Part are strong Muscles and Nerves like little Threads for guiding the Feet] the fleshy Part of the Leg adjoining to the Loin.

FILLETS [in a *Horse*] are the Foreparts of the Shoulder next the Breast.

FIL-

FILLIGRA'NE, } a sort of Ornament
FILLEGREAN, } wrought on Gold or Silver, like Threads or Grains.

A FIL'LIP, a Throw, or Toss of a Piece of Money with one's Finger or Nail.

FIL'LY [Fuille, *Teut. Pullus*, L. of πῶλος, Gr. or of *Filia*, L.] a Mare-Colt.

FILM [Film, *Sax.* of *Velamen*, L.] a fine Skin inwrapping the Brain, and several Parts of the Body; also a Skin or Scum upon the Surface of Mineral Waters.

FILM [in *Botany*] a woody Skin, separating the Seeds in the Pods of Plants.

A FIL'TER [*Filtre*, F.] a Charm, an Allurement, a Love-Potion.

To FIL'TER } [*filtrer*, F. of *filtrum*,
To FIL'TRATE } L. a Strainer] to strain through a Cloth, Paper, &c.

FILTH [filð, *Sax.*] Dirt, Soil, &c.

FILTRA'TION, a straining a Liquor through Paper, which by the Smallness of the Pores admits only the finer Parts through, and keeps the rest behind.

FILUM *Aquæ*, a Stream or Course of Water. *O. L.*

FI'MASHING [of *fimaison*, F.] the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts.

FIMBLE, Hemp early ripe. *S. C.*

FIM'BRIÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Extremities or Borders of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*, formerly so called, because they resemble a fringed Border. *L.*

FIM'BRIATED [*fimbriatus*, of *fimbria*, L. a Fringe, Border, Edging, &c.] a Term in *Heraldry*, when an Ordinary is border'd round with a different Colour.

FIM'BRIATED [in *Botany*] the Leaves of Plants are said to be *fimbriated*, when they are jagged, and have, as it were, a kind of Fringe about them.

A FIN [fin or finna, *Sax.* of *Pinna*, L.] a Fin of a Fish, a Quill or Wing.

To FIN *a Chevin* [in *Carving*] is to cut up or carve a Chevin, or a Chub-fish.

FIN } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the
FINA'LE } End or last Note of a Piece of Musick. *Ital.*

FI'NABLE, liable to be fined.

FI'NAL [*finalis*, L.] last, that concludes or makes an End. *F.*

FINAL *Cause* [in *Logick*] is that Cause for which a Thing is what it is.

FINAL *Causes* [in *Divinity*] are such great, wise, and good Ends, as God, the Author of Nature, had in creating and proportioning, in adapting and disposing, in preserving and continuing all the several Parts of the Universe.

FINAN'CE [*finance*, F.] a Fine, Sum of Money paid to the *French* King, for the Enjoyment of some Privilege or other.

FINAN'CES, the Treasures or Revenues of the *French* King: The Exchequer.

FINANCI'ER, an Officer of the Finances.

FI'NARY } the second Forge of an Iron
FI'NERY } Mill.

A FINCH [finc, *Sax.* finck, *Teut.*] a Bird of several Sorts, as Goldfinch, &c.

To FIND [findan, *Sax.* finden, *Teut.* vinden, *L. S.*] to recover what was lost, to discover what before lay concealed, to know by Experience.

To FIND *the Ship's Trim* [*Sea Phrase*] is to discover how she will sail best.

FIND'ERS, Officers of the Customs, now called Searchers. *O. S.*

FIN'DIBLE [*findibilis*, L.] that may be cleft.

FINE [fein, *Teut. fin.* F.] spruce, handsome, excellent, pure, slender.

A FINE [*finis*, L.] a Penalty or Amends made in Money for an Offence; also a formal Conveyance of Lands, by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge; also a Sum of Money paid for Lands and Tenements let by Lease.

To FINE [*finire*, L.] to set a Fine upon, or to pay a Fine; also to purge and clear from Dregs.

FINE *Force*, an absolute, unavoidable Necessity or Constraint. *F. L. T.*

FINE *adnullando levato de quo*, a Writ for making void a Fine levied on Lands holden in antient *Demesne*. L.

FINE *levando de Tenementis*, &c. a Writ impowering the Justices to admit of a Fine for Sale of Lands in *Capite*.

FINE *non capiendo pro pulchre placitando*, a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts to take Fines for pleading. *L.*

FINE *pro redisseisina capienda*, &c. a Writ which lies for the Release of one laid in Prison for a *Redisseisin* upon a reasonable Fine. *L.*

FINELESS, without End. *Shakesp.*

FI'NERY, Gallantry, fine Attire.

FINES } [of *Ingram Fienes*, Husband of
FIENES } *Sibylla*, Heiress of *Faram* of *Bononia*, to whom *William* of *Bononia*, Son of King *Stephen*, gave the Town *Mattock*] a Sirname.

FINEW', Mouldiness, or Hoariness, Dirtiness, Nastiness.

FINEWED, grown mouldy or hoary.

FIN'GER [Fingep, *Sax.* of fengan, to take hold of; Finger, *Teut.* and *Dan.* Vinger, *Belg.* of fangen, *Teut.* to take hold] a Member of the Hand.

To FIN'GER *a Thing* [fengan, *Sax.* fingeren, *Teut.*] to handle, or take hold of.

FIN'GER *Fern*, a Plant.

FINGER's *Breadth* [finger-Breede, *L. S.*] a Measure of 2 Barley-corns Length, or 4 laid Side to Side.

FIN'ICAL, spruce, neat, affected.

FINI'RE [in *Old Records*] to fine, or pay a Fine upon Composition.

FINIS [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Fin* or *Finale*; which see.

To FIN'ISH

To FIN'ISH [*finir*, F. of *finire*, L.] to end, or make an End.

FI'NITE [*fini*, F. of *finitus*, L.] that which hath fixed and determinate Bounds set to it's Power, Extent, and Duration.

FINI'TOR, the same as the *Horizon*. L.

FI'NOURS *of Metals*, are such as purify them from Dross.

FIR. See *Firr*.

FIRD'EFARE [of Fyrd, an Army, and Fare, a Journey, *Sax.*] a going into the Army, or taking up Arms.

FIRD'WITE [of fyrd and wite, *Sax.*] a Fine anciently imposed on Military Tenants for not appearing in Arms.

FIRD'WRITHI [of fyrd, an Army, and wriðe, worthy, *Sax.*] Military Men, such as are worthy to bear Arms.

FIRE [fyr or fyre, *Sax.* Vier, *Belg.* Feuer, *Teut.* πῦρ, Gr.] one of the four Elements.

A *Running* FIRE [*Military Term*] is when the Soldiers, being drawn up for that Purpose, fire one after another, so that it runs the whole Length of the Line, or round a Town. *&c.*

To FIRE [fueren, *Teut*] to set on Fire, to discharge Fire-Arms, to grow hot and fiery.

FIRE-*Bare*, a sort of Beacon. *Sax.*

FIRE-*Boot*, } Fuel for necessary Occa-
FIREBOTE, } sions, which, by Common-Law, any Tenant may take out of the Lands granted to him.

FIRE *Circulatory* } [among *Chymists*]
FIRE *Reverberatory* } a Furnace where the Heat goes not out by a direct Funnel, but is returned upon the Vessel of Matter to be managed by it.

FIRE-*Cross*, two Fire brands fastened cross-ways on the Top of a Spear, for a Signal to give Notice of a sudden Invasion.

FIRE-*Drake*, a fiery Meteor: Also an artificial Fire-work.

FIRE-*Leven*, Lightning. *Chauc.*

FIRE-*Master*, an Officer who directs all the Compositions of Fire-works.

FIRE-*Potential*. See *Cautery*.

A FIRE-*Shovel*, [fyrscofl, *Sax.* Feuer-schaufel, *Teut.*] an instrument belonging to a Fire-Hearth.

FIRE-*Workers*, [Feuer-werker, *Teut.*] Officers subordinate to the Fire-Masters.

To FIRK [*ferire*, L.] to beat, or whip.

FIR'KIN [of feoper, *Sax.* four, and *Kin*, dimin. it being the fourth Part of a Barrel] a Measure containing 8 Gallons of Ale, and 9 of Beer.

A FIR'KIN-*Man*, one who buys Small-Beer of the Brewer, and sells it again to his Customers.

FIRM [*firme*, F. *firmus*, L.] fast, hard, solid, constant, steady.

FIR'MA [*Dooms-Day* Book] a Tribute antiently paid towards the Entertainment of the King of *England* for a Night.

FIR'MAMENT [*Firmamentum*, L.] the Heaven of the fixed Stars; or that Space which is expanded and arched over us in the Heavens. *F.*

FIR'MAN [in *India*] a Passport granted to Foreigners for Liberty of Trade.

FIRMARA'TIO, farming, or holding to farm. *O. L.*

FIRMA'TIO, the Season for Does. *F. L.*

FIR'MED } [in *Falconry*] well
Full FIR'MED } fledged; an Hawk is said to be firmed, when all the Feathers of his Wings are entire.

FIRM'NESS [*Fermeté*, F. *Firmitas*, L.] a being firm, or hard; also Solidity; also Constancy, Steadiness, Resolution.

FIRR [furh wudu, *Sax.* Fyr, *Dan.*] a Firr-tree, or the Wood, Deal.

FIRST [fyrst, *Sax.* erst, *Teut.* which *Mer. Cas.* derives of φέρις, Gr.] Prime, Original, Chief.

FIRST *Fruits*, are the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year, given to the King.

FIRST'LING [Erstling, *Teut.*] the Young of Cattle which are first brought forth.

FIRTH [prob. of Fyrth, *Sax.* Terror] a Bug-bear, a frightful Apparition.

FIS'CAL [of *Fiscus*, L. the publick Treasury] an Officer of the Exchequer. *F.*

A FISH [Fisc, *Sax.* Fisch *Teut.* Visch, *Belg.* of *Pisces*, L.] a Water Animal.

To FISH [fiscian, *Sax.* fischen, *Teut.* fisker, *Dan.*] to catch Fish.

FISH [*Sea Term*] any Timber made fast to the Masts, or Yards, to strengthen them.

To FISH *the Mast*, is to strengthen it as above, against Stress of Weather.

FISH-*Garth*, a Dam or Wear in a River for the taking of Fish.

A FISH'ERMAN [fiscere, *Sax.* Fischer, *Teut*] one who catches Fish.

FISH'ERY [Fischerey, *Teut*] the Art or Trade of Fishing.

To FISK, to run about hastily and heedlessly.

FISSIL'ITY [of *Fissilis*, L.] Aptness to be cleared.

FIS'SURE [*fissura*, L.] a Cleft, or Opening.

FIS'SURE [in *Surgery*] the breaking of a Bone which happens in the Length of it.

FIS'SURES [among *Naturalists*] are certain Interruptions which serve to distinguish the several *Strata* or *Layers*, of which the Body of the Earth is composed.

Perpendicular FIS'SURES, such Interruptions as are intersected, or cut through again by others.

The FIST [Fyst, *Sax.* Faust, *Teut.* which *Minshew* derives of fasten, *Teut.* to take hold] the Hand clinched.

FIS'TULA, a Pipe to convey Waters; also a Flute. *L.*

A FISTULA [in *Surgery*] a narrow callous Ulcer, hard to cure. *L.*

FIS'TULA *Lachrymalis* [in *Surgery*] is when the little Hole in the Bone of the Nose is grown hard and callous, by reason of which there is a continual Defluxion of Tears. *L.*

FIS'TULA *Pulmonis*, the Wind-Pipe. *L.*

FIS'TULA *Sacra* [among *Surgeons*] that Part of the Back-Bone which is perforated.

FIS'TULA *Urinaria* [in *Anatomy*] the Urinary Passage of the *Penis*.

FIS'TULAR, FIS'TULARY, FIS'TULOUS } [*Fistularis*, L.] of, or belonging to, a Fistula.

FIS'TULAR *Flowers* [among *Botanists*] are such as are compounded of many long hollow small Flowers, like Pipes.

FIT [*au fait*, F. of *factum*, L.] apt, meet.

A FITCH, a Pulse. See *Vetch*.

FITCHEE' [in *Heraldry*] the lower Part of a Cross sharpened into a Point. *F.*

FITCH'ER, FITCH'OW } [*fissan*, F. Fitte, *L. S.*] a Pole-cat, or strong-scented Ferret; also the Skin of it.

FITH'WITE [feoht, a Fight, and pite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine imposed upon one for fighting, or breaking the Peace.

FIT'TERS [*Fetta*, Ital. or of *fendre*, F. to cut small] little Pieces.

FITS [q. d. *Fights*] they being the Conflicts between the Disease and Nature.

FITZ [*fils*, F. a Son] a Word commonly added to the Sirnames of Families of this Nation, descended of the *Norman* Race; as *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-Williams* &c.

FIVE [Fif, *Sax.* Fünfe, *L. S.* Funf, *Teut.*] the Number V, or 5.

FIVE *Finger* [of funf-Finger, *Teut.*] a Fish like the Rowel of a Spur.

To FIX [*fixer*, F. of *fixum*, sup. *L.*] to stick, fasten, or settle; to set or appoint.

FIXA [with *Chymists*] such Things as cannot be exalted or raised up by Fire.

FIXA'TION, a fixing. *F.* of *L.*

FIXA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is a making any volatile spirituous Body endure the Fire, and not fly away, either by repeated Distillations, or Sublimations, or adding to it something of a fixing Quality.

FIX'ED *Line of Defence* [in *Fortification*] a Line drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminated in the Courtin.

FIX'ED *Nitre* [in *Chymistry*] is Salt-petre mixed in a Crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning Coals, and afterwards cooled, powdered, and dissolved in Water, and then evaporated into a fine white Salt.

FIX'ED *Signs* [in *Astronomy*] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*.

FIX'ED *Stars* [among *Astronomers*] are such as do not, like the Planets, change their Positions or Distances in respect of one another.

FIX'ITY, FIXT'NESS } [in *Chymistry*] a Quality opposite to *Volatility*.

FIXT'URE, Fixation, Fixedness. *Shakesp.*

FIZ'GIG, a Dart wherewith Mariners strike Fish while they swim: A sort of Tops for Boys; a gadding idle Gossip.

To FIZ'ZLE [feisten, *Teut.*] to break Wind backwards without Noise, to *feist* or *foist*.

FLAB'BY [*labilis*, L. slippery, because wet Things are so] limber, soft, moist, slippery.

FLABELLA'TION, a fanning, an airing or giving Wind unto. *L.*

FLACCES'CENCY [of *flaccescere*, L.] Limberness, Flagging.

FLAC'CID [*flaccidus*, L.] drooping, flagging, withering.

FLACK'ET, a Bottle in the Shape of a Barrel. *N. C.*

A FLAG [Flaghe, *Belg.* a Banner, of pleogan, *Sax.* Flackeren, *Teut.* said of a Flame that is agitated to and fro] an Ensign, or Banner usually set out on the Tops of Masts, or the Heads of Ships, *&c.*

FLAG, a Groat. *Cant.*

To strike or lower the FLAG [*Sea Term*] is to pull it down upon the Cap.

To heave out the FLAG, is to wrap it about the Staff.

FLAG, or *Sedge*, a sort of Rush: The Surface of Turf, pared off to burn.

FLAGS [in *Falconry*] the Feathers in a Hawk's Wing, next to the principal ones.

A FLAG-*Ship*, a Ship commanded by a General-Officer, which has a Right to carry a Flag.

FLAG-*Staves*, Staves set on the Heads of the Top-gallant Masts, which serve to let fly or shew abroad the Flags.

FLAG-*Worm*, a kind of Insect bred in flaggy Ponds.

To FLAG [of flackeren, like a Candle, the Flame of which moves up and down, lengthening and shortening, just before it goes out] to decay, grow limber, to wither.

FLA'GELET [*Flageolet*, F.] a musical Wind-Instrument. A Pipe.

FLAGEL'LANTS [*Flagellantes*, L.] Hereticks in the XIIIth Century, who preferred Whipping to Martyrdom, and held that scourging one another was the chief Virtue in Christianity.

To FLAGEL'LATE [*flageller*, F. *flagellatum*, L.] to whip or scourge.

FLAGELLA'TION, whipping, lashing, scourging. *F.* of *L.*

FLAGITA'TION, an earnest Entreaty or Desire. *L.*

FLAGI'TIOUS [*flagitiosus*, L.] very wicked, villainous.

FLAG'ON [Flaxa, *Sax*, *flusson*, F. λάγυνος, Gr.] a large Drinking-Pot.

FLA'GRANCY [*flagrantia*, L.] a being all in a Flame, burning, flaming, or glittering; an ardent Desire, Earnestness, Notoriousness.

FLA'GRANT [*flagrans*, L.] burning, blazing, flaming, glittering, or shining; very hot, eager, earnest; also evident, manifest, notorious, infamous. *F.*

FLAGS, the upper Turf. *S. C.*

FLAIL [Flegel, *Teut.* of *flagellum*, L.] an Instrument to thresh Corn with.

FLAINS, Arrows. *Chauc.*

To FLAIR } to sweal, or melt away
To FLARE } fast, as a Candle, *&c.*

To FLAIR [among *Shipwrights*] is a Term used, when a Ship being housed in near the Water, and the upper Part hangs over somewhat too much, she is said to *flair over*.

To FLAITE, to affright or scare. *S. C.*

FLAKE, [*Floccus*, L. a Lock of Wool, *i. e.* a Lock of Snow, white and soft as Wool] a small Flock of Snow; also a thin Plate of Ice, or other Thing.

FLA'KY, in Flakes, or thin Slices.

A FLAM [probably of flyma, *Sax.* Vagrant, of flean, to flee, *q. d.* a false Story that flies, or is quickly dispersed] an idle Story, a Sham or Put-off.

FLAM'BOROUGH-*Head* [fleambung, of flam, a Flame, *Sax.* for Mariners give it the Figure of a Blazing Star; or else from *Flamborough* in *Denmark*, in Imitation of which, our *Danish* Ancestors built it, and gave it the same Name] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

FLAMBOY [*flambeau*, F.] a Torch.

FLAME [Flamm, *Teut.* *flamme*, F. of *flamma*, L.] the most subtile Part of Fire.

FLAME [according to Sir *Isaac Newton*] a Fume, Vapour, or Exhalation, heated red hot so as to shine; because Bodies do not flame without emitting a copious Fume, and the Fume burns in the Flame.

Vital FLAME [among *Philosophers*] a kind of vital Heat, which is supposed by some to be in the Heart of living Creatures, and is nourished by the Air we take in by Respiration.

To FLAME [*flamber*, F. of *flammare*, L. flammen, *Teut.*] to blaze out in a Flame.

FLA'MENS, certain Heathen Priests.

FLAMMABIL'ITY [of *flammabilitas*, of *flamma*, L.] Aptness to flame.

FLAM'MANT, a large Water-Fowl.

FLAM'MEOUS [*flammeus*, L.] like, or partaking of the Nature of Flame.

FLAMMIF'EROUS [*flammifer*, L.] raising or bringing Flames.

FLAM'MULA *vitalis*, [q. d. *the small vital Flame*] that natural Warmth that is the Effect of a circulating Blood. *L.*

FLANCH [in *Heraldry*] an embowed Line, beginning at the Top, swelling in the Middle, and ending at the Base of an Escutcheon.

FLANCONA'DE [in *Fencing*] a Thrust in the Flank. *F.*

FLANK [*flanc*, F.] a Side.

FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] is the Side of an Army or Battalion from the Front to the Rear.

FLANK, that Part of the Bastion which reaches from the Courtin to the Face.

FLANK *of the Courtin*, that Part of the Courtin between the Flank and the Point where the Fichant Line of Defence terminates.

FLANK *Covert* [in *Fortification*] is the Platform of the Casemate which lies hid in the Bastion.

FLANK *Fichant*, that from whence a Cannon playing fireth it's Bullets directly in the Face of the opposite Bastion.

FLANK *Razant* [in *Fortification*] is the Point from whence the Line of Defence begins; from the Conjunction of which, with the Courtin, the Shot only razeth the Face of the next Bastion.

FLANK *Retired*. See *Flank Covert*.

Second or *Simple* FLANKS [in *Fortification*] Lines which go from the Angle of the Shoulder to the Courtin.

To FLANK [in *Fortification*] is to discover and fire upon the Side of any Place; also to strengthen it with Flanks.

To FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] is to fire upon the Enemy's Flank.

FLANKED *Angle* [in *Fortification*] the Angle formed by the Faces of the Bastion, and so forms the Point of it.

To FLANK'ER [*flanquer*, F. flancheren, *Belg.*] to fortify the Walls of a City with Bulwarks or Countermures.

FLANKS [with *Farriers*] a Wrench, Blow, or other Grief in the Back of a Horse.

FLANK'ARDS [among *Hunters*] the Knots or Nuts in the Flank of a Deer.

FLAN'NEL [probably from *Lanella*, L. soft Wool] a sort of woollen Cloth.

FLAN'TING. See *to flaunt*.

To FLAP [of *flabellum*, L. or, as *Minsevus*, of βλάπτω, Gr. to hurt] to strike with the Hand, or Fly-flap, as Butchers do.

A FLAP [of Flabbe, *L. S.*] a Blow or Stroke.

To FLAP [*flaccescere*, L.] to be limber, to hang down like the Brims of a Hat.

A FLAP [Læppe, *Sax.*] an Edge of a Thing hanging down.

To FLARE *in one's Eyes*, to stare one in the Face.

A FLASH [*Minshew* derives it from φλὸξ Gr. a Flame; but *Skinner* rather of ou. *Blaze*] a sudden Blaze, as of Lightening; also a Spurt.

To FLASH, to blaze out suddenly; also the laying or dashing of Water.

A FLASH *of Flames*, a Sheaf of Arrows. *O. P*

A FLASH'ER [at a *Gaming-Table*] one who sits by to swear how often he has seen the bank stripped

FLASH'Y [probably of *flaccidus*, L.] having lost the Savour; vain, frothy.

A FLASK [Flask *Ban* Flasche, *Teut.* Flaxa *Sax.*] a sort of Bottle, as of *Florence* Wine

A FLASK [*flasque*, F.] a Box to put Gunpowder in; also a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance

FLASK [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary made by an arched Line, drawn downwards to the Base Point, and is always borne double.

FLASK'ET [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of φάσκωλος, Gr.] a sort of great Basket.

FLAT [*plat*, F. flach, *Teut.* as *Menagius* thinks of *Patulus*, L.] broad, spreading.

To FLAT *in a Sail* [*Sea Phrase*] to hale in the Foresail Bar by the Sheet-rope.

FLAT'BURY [Fleodanbyrig, of Fleoðrig a *Flood*, and Byrig a *City*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Worcestershire*.

FLATILITY [*flatilitas*, L.] Unconstancy.

FLAT'LY, plainly, positively.

FLATLING, flat. *Spenc.*

FLATS, Shallows in the Sea; Sandbanks, Shelves.

To FLAT'TEN, to make broader and thinner.

To FLAT'TER [*flater*, F.] to praise excessively, to sooth up, coax or wheedle.

FLAT'TERY [*flatterie*, F.] fawning, wheedling.

FLAT'ULENT [*flatulentus*, L.] windy, ingendering or breeding Wind.

FLAT'ULENCY, Windiness. *L.*

FLATUOS'ITY [*flatuosité*, F.] Windiness.

FLAT'UOUS [*flatueux* F. of *flatuosus*, L.] windy or full of Wind.

FLATUS [in *Physick*] disorderly Motions stirred up in the Body by Wind, or windy Meats.

FLATUS, Milk-Meats. *Chauc.*

A FLAUN [Fladen, *Teut.*] a Custard. *N. C.*

To FLAUNT, to give one's self Airs, bluster, strut, or look big; to take State upon one.

FLA'VOUR, a certain pleasant Relish, generally applied to Wine.

FLAUTO, a Flute. *Ital.*

FLAUTINO, a small Flute, like a sixth Flute, or an octave Flute. *Ital.*

A FLAW [pleh, *Sax.* a Fragment; or pleah, the White of the Eye, Flaw, *C. B.* a Segment; *Jun* derives it of φλάω, Gr.] a Defect in precious Stones, *&c.*

FLAW' [of *flavus*, L.] Yellow. *Chauc.*

FLAW' [at *Sea*] a sudden Gust of Wind.

FLAWN' [*flan*, F.] a sort of Custard. *Proverb*, As flat as a Flawn.

FLAX' [Fleax, *Sax.* Flachs, *Teut.*] a Plant.

FLAX'-*Weed*, an Herb. *Linaria. L.*

To FLAY', to fright. *N. C.* A flay'd Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

FLE'A [Flea, *Sax.* Floh, *Teut*] an Insect.

FLE'A-*Bane*, an Herb that kills Fleas. *Conyza.* L.

FLE'A *Bitten Colour* [in Horses] White spotted over with Spots of a darkish Red.

FLEA-*Wort*, an Herb, the Seed of which resembles a Flea.

To FLE'A [plean, *Sax.*] to flay or strip off the Hide.

FLEAK' [Vlaeck, *Belg.*] a Gate set up in a Gap. *N. C.*

FLEAM' [Vliem, *Belg.* Fliete, *Teut.* *flamette*, F] a Surgeon's Instrument to launce the Gums, *&c.* a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse Blood.

FLE'AM. See *Phlegm.*

FLEAMDIKE [of pleam, a Flight, and dike, *Sax.* probably from some Overthrow given there] in *Cambridgeshire*.

FLEBRING, Slander, Calumny. *O.*

FLECK'ED } [flechig, of Flecke, a Spot,
FLECK'D } *Teut.*] speckled or spotted.

FLECK'ED [in *Heraldry*] arched like the Firmament.

FLECTA, a feathered Arrow.

FLEDG'E } [flattern, to beat with
FLEDG'ED } the Wings, to offer to fly, *Teut.*] to be well covered with Feathers, as young Birds are when they begin to fly.

FLED'WIT [of flyght, Flight, and pite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Discharge from Fines, where an outlawed Fugitive comes to the Place of his own Accord.

A FLEECE [flyre, *Sax.* Vliea, *Belg.* of *Vellus*, L.] a Flock of Wool, or so much as comes off one Sheep: Also a Ram.

To FLEECE *one*, to strip or spoil him of his Goods, Money, *&c.*

To FLEEN [fliegen, *Teut.*] to fly. *Chauc.*

To FLEER [Leer, *Dan.* to laugh] to cast a disdainful or saucy Look.

A FLEET [Flotte, *Teut.* Flota, *Sax.* *Flota*, F. of *fluctuare*, L.] a Number of Ships together in Company.

The FLEET [Fleot, *Sax.* Vleet, *L. S.* a Place where the Tide comes up] a Prison in *London*, to which none are usually committed, but for Contempt to the King and his Laws: Also a Prison of Ease for Debtors.

FLEET

FLEET [probably of fliegen, to fly, *Teut.*] swift.

To FLEET [vleeten, vlieten, L. S. to flow from one Place to another, as Water does] to remove from Place to Place.

To FLEET *Milk*, to skim it.

FLEET'ING, passing or fading away.

To FLEG, to whip. *Cant.*

FLEMAFLARE [of flyma, an Outlaw, and flean, to flay, *Sax.*] a Claim of the Felon's Goods.

FLEMED, daunted or frighted. *O.*

FLE MENES *Firinth* [of flyma, a Fugitive, and finmean, to afford Victuals] the relieving of a Fugitive.

FLE'MENES *Freme*, Chattels or Goods of Fugitives.

FLE'MESWITE, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels or Fines of one's Servant, who is a Fugitive.

FLEMER, an Expeller. *C.*

FLEM'INGS [Flyming or flyma, *Sax.*] an Exile, or banished Man, because they were often forced to change their Habitations and go into neighbouring Countries, because of the Inundation of the Sea; Natives, or Inhabitants of *Flanders*.

To FLEEN [fliehen, *Teut.*] to flee. *Ch.*

FLESH [Flesc, *Sax.* Fleisch, *Teut.* Vleesch, L. S.] a similar and fibrous Part of an animal Body, soft and thick, which with the Bones serves to strengthen the Body.

FLESH [among *Botanists*] is all the Substance of any Fruit that is between the outer Rind and the Stone, or that Part of any Root which is fit to be eaten.

FLESH'Y [flæsclic, *Sax.* fleischig, *Teut.*] carnal, given to the Flesh.

FLESH'LY [fleischliche, *Teut.*] lovely, dear, dearly, affectionately. *Chauc.*

FLE'TA [Fleet, *Sax.*] a Place where the Tide comes up. *O. L.* See FLEET.

FLETCH'ER [of *Fleche*, F. an Arrow] a Maker of Arrows.

To FLE'TE [of fleotan, *Sax.* vleeten, to float, L. S.] to swim, to float.

FLETIF'EROUS [*fletifer*, L.] causing Weeping.

FLEURET'TE [in *Heraldry*] flowered, or set off with Flowers. *F.*

FLEURO'NS [in *Cookery*] fine Tarts, or Puffs of Pastry Work for garnishing. *F.*

FLEW, a smaller sort of Net for fishing.

FLEXAN'IMOUS [*flexanimus*, L.] having a flexible or easy Mind.

FLEXIBIL'ITY [*flexibilitas*, L.] Aptness to bend or yield, Pliantnese.

FLEX'IBLE [*flexibilis*, L.] that may be bent, pliant, tractable, of a pliant Temper, easy to be entreated or persuaded. *F.*

FLEX'ION, bending or bowing. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Carpi Radialis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Wrist inserted to the upper Part of the *Os Metacarpi*, which sustains the Fore-fingers. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Carpi Ulnaris* [in *Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Wrist, which is partly inserted by a short strong Tendon into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpi*, which sustains the little Finger. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Tertii Internodii* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle implanted in the superior Part of the third Bone of the Thumb. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Pollicis Brevis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle let into the *Ossa Sesamoides* of the great Toe, which bends it. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Pollicis Pedis Longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the great Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to the *Extensor Longus*: It's Use is to bend the Toe.

FLEX'OR *Primi & secundi Ossis Pollicis* [in *Anatomy*] a large disgregated Muscle, which bends the first and second Bones of the Thumb.

FLEX'URE [*flexura*, L.] a Crooking, Bending, or Bowing.

FLITCH'WITE [of Flit Contention, and pite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.

To FLICK, to cut. *C.*

To FLICK'ER [flicceman, *Sax.* or flackeren, *Teut.*] to flutter as a Bird.

To FLICK'ER, to fleer, or laugh wantonly or scornfully.

FLID, to fly from, to avoid. *Chauc.*

FLIDE-*Thrift*, or rather *Slide-Thrift*, the Game called *Shovel-Board*. *Sax.*

A FLIGHT, an Arrow. *Spenc.*

FLIGHT [Flyht, *Sax.* Flucht, *Teut.*] a Flying, Escape: Also a Witticism, or sprightly soaring Expression.

FLIGHT [of Flitan, *Sax.*] to strive, or contend. *Chauc.*

FLIGHT [among *Architects*] the Stairs from one Landing-Place to another.

FLIM'SY, limber, thin, light.

To FLINCH [*Skinner* derives it of *Fling*, *Eng.* or flicceman, *Sax.*] to start, draw back, give over, to desist.

To FLING [*Minshew* derives it from flenden, *Goth.* to cast; but *Skinner* from *fligere*, L. to smite; others again from *fly*, *q. d.* to set a flying] to throw or hurl.

FLINT [Flint, *Sax.* Vlint Steen, L. S. Flint Stein, *Teut.*] a Flint Stone.

FLIP, a sort of Sailors Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.

FLIP PANT, nimble-tongued, jocund, brisk, airy.

A FLIRT, or *Jill Flirt*, a sorry Baggage, a light Housewife.

To FLIRT, to banter or jeer.

To FLIT [of flytter, *Dan.* of flatteren, *Teut.* to flutter about, to be unsettled] to remove from Place to Place, not to have a constant Residence. *Lincoln.*

FLITCH

FLITCH [*fliche*, F. Flice, *Sax.*] a Side commonly of Bacon.

To FLITE [of ꝑitan, *Sax.*] to scold or brawl. *N. C.*

FLIT'TER, a Rag, or Tatter.

FLIT'TER *Mouse* [Fliddermuys, *Belg. q. d.* a Flutter Mouse. Fledermaus, *Teut.*] an Animal called a Bat, which flies like a Bird.

FLIT'TERING, a flaked Horse eating up all the Grass within his Reach; removing from Place to Place.

FLIT'TING, removing from one Place to another. See *To Flit.*

FLIX'WEED, an Herb. *Sophia Chirurgorum.* L.

FLIX'TON [*q. d. Fœlixton*, from one *Fœlix*, a *Burgundian*, who reclaimed and confirmed the *East English*, when they had revolted] a Town in *Suffolk.*

To FLIZZ, to fly off. *O.*

FLIZZING, a Splinter. *N. C.*

FLO [Flotz, *Teut.*] a Dart of Arrow. *O.*

A FLOAT *of a Fishing-Line*, the Quill or Cork which swims above Water.

To FLOAT [*floter*, F. of *fluctuare*, L.] to swim to and again upon the Water.

FLOATS [Floßer, *Teut.*] Pieces of Timber made fast together with Rafters, for conveying Burdens down a River with the Stream.

FLOAT'AGES, are things which float on the Sea, or great Rivers.

FLOAT'ING [in *Husbandry*] the watering or overflowing of Meadows.

FLOAT'ING [of *Cheese*] is the separating the Whey from the Curd.

FLOAT'ING *Bridge*, is a Bridge made in the Form of a Redoubt, with two Boats covered with Planks.

To FLOC'CIFY [*floccifacere*, L.] to slight or lightly esteem.

A FLOCK [Floc, *Sax. flocon*, F. of *floccus*, L. a Lock of Wool] a Company of Sheep, *&c.*

A FLOCK *Bed* [Flock-Bed, L. S. Flocken Bette, *Teut.* of *Floccus*, L.] a Bed filled with Flocks.

FLOCK'MELE [Floccmælum, *Sax.*] all together in a Flock or Body. *Chauc.*

To FLOG, to whip or scourge.

FLOOD [Flo'd, *Sax.* Flod, *Dan.* Fluth, *Teut.* of *fluxus*, L.] the flowing of the Sea or River, the first coming in of the Tide; an Inundation or Overflowing of Water.

Young FLOOD [*Sea Term*] the Time when the Water begins to rise.

FLOOK *of an Anchor.* See *Flouk.*

FLOOR [Flore, *Sax.* Floer, *Belg.*] the Area or Surface of a Room.

FLOOR [in a *Ship*] so much of her Bottom as she rests on lying on Ground.

To FLOOR [floere, *Belg.*] to lay a Floor.

FLORA'LIA, Festivals held by the *Romans*, in Honour of the Goddess *Flora.* L.

FLOR'AMOUR [*q. d. Flos Amoris*, L. *i. e.* Love Flower] a kind of Flower.

FLOREE' } a sort of blue Colour used in
FLOREY' } Painting.

FLOR'EN, a Gold Coin in the Time of *Edward* III. Value 6 *s.*

FLOR'ENCES [of *Florence* in *Italy*] a sort of Cloth.

A FLOR'ENTINE, a sort of bak'd Tart or Pudding.

FLOR'ENTINE *Marble*, called *Landskip Marble*, in which the Figures of Buildings, *&c.* are naturally represented.

FLOR'ENTINES, Natives of *Florence.*

FLORES, Flowers. *L.*

FLO'RES [in *Chymistry*] are the more subtile Parts of a Substance separated from the grosser by Sublimation.

FLOR'ID [*floridus*, L.] flourishing or adorn'd with Flowers.

FLO'RID *Discourse*, full of rhetorical Flowers, in which a great deal of Eloquence is displayed.

FLORID'ITY, Jollity, Gaiety.

FLORIF'EROUS [*florifer*, L.] bearing Flowers.

FLOR'ULOUS [*florulus*, L.] full of Flowers.

FLOR'IN, a Coin first made by the *Florentines*, that of *Palermo* and *Sicily* in Value 2 *s.* 6 *d.* that of *France* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in *Germany* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* in *Spain* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* *Halfpenny*: in *Holland* and *Poland* 2 *s.* in *Savoy* 3 *d.* *Halfpenny* Sterling: of Gold 5 *s.*

FLORI'NUS, a Heretick in the IId Century, who taught that God did not only permit, but do Evil.

FLO'RIST [*fleuriste*, F. of *flores*, L. Flowers] one who is conversant with, delights, or is skilled in Flowers.

FLOR'OUNS [*fleuron*, F.] a Border of Flower Work.

FLOR'ULENT [*florulentus*, L.] flowery, or blossoming, full of Flowers.

FLO'RY [in *Heraldry*] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are drawn as if trimm'd with, or in the Form of Flowers.

FLOS *Æris* [with *Chymists*] Brass Flower, a Composition consisting of small Grains of Brass like Millet Seed, which is separated from it's Body, when hot Brass is quenched in Water.

FLOTES. See *Floats.*

FLO'TING [of fluten, L. S.] Whistling, Piping. *O.*

FLOT'SON } [of ꝑleotan, *Sax.* to
FLOT'ZAM } swim] Goods which, being lost by Shipwreck, and floating upon the Sea, are given to the Lord Admiral by his Letters Patent.

FLOTTEN-*Milk*, Fleet or Skim Milk.

FLOUK } *of an Anchor*, is that Part
FLOOK } which taketh hold of the Ground.

To

To FLOUNCE [plonſſen, L. S.] to jump in, to roll about in the Water: To be in a Toſs or Fume with Anger.

A FLOUN'DER [Flynder, *Dan.*] a ſort of flat Fiſh.

FLOUN'DRING, ruſtling, or making a Noiſe with it's Fall.

FLOURETS, little Flowers. *Spenc.*

A FLOW'TER, a Fright. *N. C.*

FLOU'RIETS, ſmall Flowers, or Beds of Flowers. *Shakeſp.*

To FLOUR'ISH [*fleurir*, F. of *florere*, L.] to be at one's Prime, to proſper, to be in Vogue or Eſteem.

To FLOUR'ISH [in *Writing*] to adorn Writing with ornamental Strokes, *&c.* performed by Command of Hand.

To FLOUR'ISH *Colours*, is to diſplay them artificially.

A FLOUR'ISH, an Ornament in Diſcourſe, Muſick, Writing, *&c.*

A FLOUR'ISH [in *Archit.*] a Flower-work.

A FLOUR'ISH [in *Diſcourſe*] a Vaunt, Boaſt, or Brag.

To FLOUT [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it from φαυλίζειν, Gr. to contemn or ſcorn. *Skinner* from Blutten, *Belg.* a Fool, *q. d.* to mock at for a Fool] to mock or jeer.

To FLOW [pleopan, *Sax.* of *fluere*, L.] to pour in as Water.

FLOWN *Sheets* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to ſail with Flown Sheets, when her Sheets are not haled home, or cloſe to the Block.

It FLOWS *South* [*Sea Phraſe*] it is high Water when the Sun is at that Point at New or Full Moon.

It FLOWS *Tide and half Tide*, ſignifies it will be half Flood by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

FLOW'ERS [*Fleurs*, F. of *Flores*, plur. of *Flos*, L.] the Offſpring of Plants.

FLOW'ERS [in *Chym.*] that fine mealy Matter, which in Sublimation is carried up into the Head and Aludels, and adheres to them in Form of a fine Powder.

To FLOW'ER [*fleurir*, F. of *florere*, L.] to bloſſom like Trees; to mantle as Drink.

FLOW'ER-*de-Luce* [*Fleur de Lis*, F.] a Flower borne in the Arms of *France*.

FLOW'ER-*de Luce* [in *Heraldry*] the diſtinguiſhing Mark of the Sixth Brother of a Family.

FLOWER'AGE, the ſetting of ſeveral ſorts of Flowers together in Huſks, and hanging them up with Strings.

FLOW'ERED, wrought with Flowers.

FLOW'ERY, full of, belonging to, or of the Nature of Flowers.

FLOWISH, light in Carriage. *N. C.*

FLOWK *Wort*, an Herb.

FLOW'RY, florid, handſome, fair, of a good Complexion. *N. C.*

FLOW'TERED, affrighted. *N. C.*

FLUCTIF'EROUS [*fluctifer*, L.] bringing or cauſing Waves.

FLUCTI'SONANT [*fluctiſonus*, L.] ſounding like Waves.

FLUCTI'VAGANT [*fluctivagus*, L.] toſſing or floating on the Waves.

To FLUC'TUATE [*fluctuatum*, L.] to be carried, float, or be toſſed to and fro on the Water; to be wavering in Opinion, to be at an uncertainty and in Suſpence.

FLUC'TUATING, floating; wavering in Mind.

FLUCTUA'TION, a Floating or Wavering. *L.*

FLUC'TUOUS [*fluctueux*, F, *fluctuoſus*, L.] troubled, unquiet, reſtleſs like the Waves.

FLUE, the Down, or ſoft Hair of a Rabbet: Alſo little Feathers or Flocks, which ſtick to Cloaths.

A FLUE, a ſmall winding Chimney of a Furnace, *&c.* carried up into the main Chimney.

FLUEL'LIN, the Herb *Speedwell*.

FLU'ENCY } [*Fluentia*, L.] Readi-
FLU'ENTNESS } neſs of Speech, Volubility of Language.

FLU'ENT [*fluens*, L.] ready or eloquent in Speech.

FLU'ID [*fluide*, F. *fluidus*, L.] that eaſily flows, or runs as Water does.

FLU'ID *Body* [among *Philoſophers*] is a Body, the Parts of which eaſily give Place, and move out of the Way by any Force impreſſed upon them, and by that Means do eaſily move over one another.

FLUID'ITY } [*Fluidité*, F.] is when
FLU'IDNESS } the Parts of any Body, being very fine and ſmall, are ſo diſpoſed by Motion and Figure, as that they can eaſily ſlide over one another's Surfaces all Manner of Ways.

FLUISH, waſhy, weak, tender. *N. C.*

FLUKE, a ſort of Inſect: Alſo that Part of an Anchor which is pecked into the Ground. See *Flouk*.

FLU'MINOUS [*flumineus*, L.] of, or belonging to, the Rivers or Streams.

FLUM'MERY, a wholeſome ſort of Jelly, made of Oatmeal.

FLU'OR [Fluſs, *Teut.*] a Flux, Courſe, or Stream. *L.*

FLU'OR *Albus* [among *Phyſicians*, Weiſſe, Fluſs, *Teut.*] the Whites in Women. *L.*

FLUO'RES, Womens Monthly Courſes. *L.*

FLUO'RES [among *Miners*] are a ſoft, tranſparent, ſparry kind of Mineral Concretions, frequently found among Ore in Mines.

A FLURCH, a Multitude, a great many; ſpoken of Things, but not of Perſons; as a Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*

A FLURT [Flote, *Belg.* a Fool] an insignificant Person.

To FLURT, to throw out, as Spittle out of the Mouth.

FLUSH [*flux*, F. of *fluxus*, L.] a red Colour in the Face; also a Term in a Game at Cards, where they are all of a Suit.

FLUSH *Fore and Aft* [*Sea Phrase*] a Term used when the Decks of a Ship are laid level from Head to Stern.

FLUSH *of Money* [of *fluere*, L. to flow] full of, or abounding with, Money.

FLUSH'ED } encouraged, put in Heart,
FLESH'ED } elated with good Success.

A FLUSH'ING, a Reddening in the Face, caused by some sudden Apprehension or Transport of Mind, a Blushing.

To FLUSH [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from φλύζω, Gr. to grow hot, to boil up] to redden in the Face on a sudden; to elevate the Mind, or transport a Person.

FLUS'TERED [possibly from φλύσσω, Gr. to belch, whence οἰνόφλυξ, drunken: but *Skinner* rather derives it from flurtrian, *Sax.* to weave, as in the same Sense it is said, *His Cap is well thrummed*] somewhat disordered with Drink.

A FLUTE [*Flute*, F.] an Instrument of Wind Musick; also a Sort of Sea Vessel.

FLUTE *a Bec*, a common Flute. *F.*

FLU'TE *Allemande*, a *German* Flute. *F.*

FLU'TED [in *Architecture*] channelled, or wrought in Form of a Gutter.

FLU'TINGS [among *Architects*] are the Channels or Gutters of Pillars, *&c.*

To FLUT'TER [flotern, *Sax.* flottern, *Teut.*] to try to fly, to fly about.

FLUX [*fluxus*, L.] a Flood or Tide: Also a Looseness of the Belly. *F.*

FLUX *of the Sea*, the Flowing of it.

FLUX *Powders* [with *Chymists*] are certain Powders for dissolving harder Metals and melting Ores.

The FLUX *and Reflux* [*Fluxus & Refluxus Maris*, L.] the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, occasioned by the universal Law of Gravitation. *L.*

FLUXIBIL'ITY, Aptness to flow. *L.*

FLUX'ING. See *Salivation.*

FLUX'ION, a Flowing. *F.* of *L.*

FLUX'ION [among *Chymists*] signifies the Running of Metals, or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwise.

FLUX'ION [in *Physick*] a Flowing of Humours or Rheum.

FLUX'IONS [in *Surgery*] is that which raises a Swelling all at once, or in a very little Time, by the Fluidity of the Matter.

FLUX'IONS [in *Geometry*] are a very great new Improvement upon the Doctrine of *Indivisibles*, and Arithmetick of *Infinites*, invented by Sir *Isaac Newton.*

FLUX'US, a Flux or Flowing. *L.*

FLUXUS *Chilosus* [among *Physicians*] the same with *Cœliaca Passio.* L.

FLUXUS *Hepaticus* [in *Physick*] a kind of Dysentery, in which black, shining, or serous Blood is voided. *L.*

To FLY [flean, *Sax.* fliehen, *Teut.*] to move with Wings as Birds, *&c.*

A FLY [Fleze, *Sax.* Flue, *Dan.* Fliege, *Teut.* Vliege, *L. S.*] an Insect.

FLY [of the *Mariners Compass*] is that Part on which the 32 Points of the Winds are described.

A FLY-*Boat*, a large Vessel with a broad Bow, used in the Coasting Trade.

FLY *Catcher*, a small Creature in *America*, which clears a Place of Flies and other Vermin.

To FLY *gross* [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk flies at great Birds.

A FLY'ING *Army*, } a strong Body of
A FLY'ING *Camp*, } Horse and Foot, usually commanded by a Lieutenant General, which is always in Motion to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, *&c.*

To FLY *on Head* [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk, missing her Quarry, betakes herself to the next Check.

Let FLY *the Sheets* [*Sea Phrase*] let the Sails go out amain.

FLY'ING *Bridges*, two small Bridges laid one upon another.

FLY'ING *Fish* [Fliegender Fisch, *Teut.*] a Fish having Wings.

A FLY'ING *Pinion* [of a Clock] is a Part having a Fly or Fan, thereby to gather Air, and to bridle the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion, when the Weight descends in the striking Part.

FLY'ING *Tyger*, an Insect in *America*, spotted like the Tyger.

A FLY'ING *Worm* [in a *Horse*] a Tetter or Ring-worm.

To FOAM. See *Fome.*

To FOB *one off* [of foppen, *Teut.* to vex] to give one the Trouble of coming often to no Purpose; to put off with fair Words.

A FOB [foppe, *Teut.*] a small Pocket.

FO'CAGE [*Focarium*, L.] Hearth-Money.

FOCA'LE, Fuel, or Fire-wood. *C. L.*

FO'CILE *Majus* [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, or of the Leg, called *Tibia.* L.

FO'CILE *Minus* [in *Anatomy*] is the lesser Bone of the Arm or Leg. *L.*

To FO'CILLATE [*focillatum*, L.] to refresh, cherish, nourish.

FOCILLA'TION, a Comforting, Cherishing, or Nourishing. *L.*

FO'CUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Place in the Mesentery, from whence the Antients deduced the Original of Fevers.

FO'CUS *of an Ellipsis* [in *Geometry*] a Point towards each End of the longer *Axis*, from whence two right Lines, drawn to any Part of the Circumference, shall be together equal to that longer *Axis*.

FOCUS *of a Parabola* [in *Geometry*] is a Point in the Axis within the Figure, and distant from the Vertex by the fourth Part of the Perimeter.

FOCUS *of a Glass* [in *Opticks*] is the Point of Convergence or Concourse, where the Rays meet and cross the Axis after their Refraction by the Glass.

FOD'DER [fodne, *Sax.* futter, *Teut.*] any kind of Meat for Cattle.

FOD'DER [*Civil Law*] a Prerogative the King has to be provided with Corn, *&c.* for his Horses in warlike Expeditions.

FOD'DER *of Lead* } [of Fuder, *Teut.* a
FO'THER } Burden] 19 *C.* and half; according to the Book of Rates 2600 *lb.* at the Mines 2250 *lb.* among the *Plumbers* at *London* 1956 *lb.*

To FOD'DER *Cattle* [futteren, *Teut.*] to give them Straw, Hawm, *&c.* to eat or lie on.

FODERTO'RIUM [*Old Law*] Provision of Fodder or Forage made to the King's Purveyors.

FO'DIENT [*fodiens*, L.] digging.

FODI'NA [in *Anatomy*] the Labyrinth or lesser Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

A FOE [fah, *Sax.*] an Enemy.

FOED'ERAL, belonging to a Covenant.

FOEMAN, a Foe. *Spenc.*

FOEMEN, Enemies. *Shakesp.*

FOEM'INA, a Female in Beasts, Plants, *&c.* *L.*

FOEM'INA [with *Chymists*] Sulphur.

FOENERA'TION, Usury. *L.*

FOE'SA, Herbage, Grass. *O. L.*

FOETIF'EROUS [*fœtifer*, L.] bearing Fruit, fruitful.

FOE'TOR [with *Physicians*] a stinking Breath, proceeding from Filth about the Teeth and Gums. *L.*

FOE'TUS, the Young of all kinds of Creatures, but, in a stricter Sense, a young Child in the Womb, whose Parts are perfectly formed; before which Time it is called an *Embryo*. L.

FOG [fog, *Sax.* Moughe, *Belg.*] a Mist, a gathering together of Vapours.

FOG [probably of *affogare*, Ital. to choak, because it is, as it were, choaked with the Cold of the following Winter] Corn which grows after *Autumn*, and remains in Pasture till Winter.

FOGUS, Tobacco. *Cant.*

FO'GAGE } rank Grass not eaten in
FOGGE } Summer. *L. T.*

FOH [foey, *Belg.* pfuy, *Teut.* *fi*, F. of *vah*, L.] an Interjection of disdaining.

A FOI'BLE, one's weak or blind Side. *F.*

To FOIL [of *fouler*, F. to oppress or keep under] to overthrow or overcome; also to set off to Advantage.

A FOIL, an Instrument to fence with.

A FOIL [in *Wrestling*] a Fall not cleverly given.

A FOIL [*feuille*, F.] an Ornament or Set-off.

FOIL [of *folium*, L.] a Sheet of thin Tin, to be laid on the Backside of Looking-glasses; also Leaf Gold.

FOIL'ING [among *Hunters*] the Footing and Treading of Deer that are on the Grass, and scarce visible.

To FOIN [either of *poindre*, F. to prick, or finbian, *Sax.* to try] to make a Pass or Thrust at one in Fencing.

FOIN'D, push'd. *Spenc.*

FOINES [of *foine*, F. a little Weasel or Ferret] a Sort of Furr of that Animal.

FOIN'ING *Fence*, masterly Defence. *Shakesp.*

FOI'SON, the natural Juice or Moisture of the Grass or other Herbs, the Heart and Strength of it. *Suffolk.*

To FOIST *in* [*fausser*, F. *falsificare*, L.] to put a Thing in a Book, *&c.* that is not genuine; to forge.

FOIST, fusty. *N. C.*

FOIST, a Pinnace or small Ship with Sails or Oars.

FOK'LAND } [of Volch, People, and
FOLK'LAND } Land, Land, *Teut.*] the Land of the common People in the Time of the *Saxons*. S.

FOLC'MOTE } [Folc gemot, *Sax.*]
FOLK'MOTE } two Courts, one now called the County-Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn.

A FOLD [falde, *Sax.*] a Place to put Sheep in, a Sheepfold.

A FOLD [falde, *Sax.* Falte, *Teut.* *Faldo*, Ital.] a Plait in a Garment.

To FOLD [nealdan, *Sax.* falten, *Teut.* *infandare*, Ital.] to double or plait.

A FOLD-*Net*, a Sort of Net to take small Birds in the Night.

A FOLE [fola, *Sax.* Fole, *Dan.* Fullen, *Teut.* *Pullus*, L. of Πῶλος, Gr.] a young Colt.

FOLELARGE foolishly liberal, extravagant, prodigal. *Chaus.*

FOLIA'CEOUS [*foliaceus*, L.] of or like to Leaves.

FO'LIAGE [of *folium*, L.] branched Work in Tapestry, Painting, *&c.*

FO'LIAGE [in *Architecture*] a Kind of Ornament in Cornices, Friezes, *&c.* representing the Leaves of Plants.

A FOLIAGE *Curve* [in *Mathematicks*] a particular Sort of Curve.

To FO'LIATE *Looking glasses*, to lay the Foil on, to make them reflect the Image.

FO'LIATE } [*foliatus*, L.] leafed, or
FO'LIATED } having Leaves.

FOLIA'TION [in *Botany*] one of the Parts of the Flower of a Plant, being a Collection of those fine coloured Leaves, which constitute the Compass of the Flower.

FOLIEN, to be mistaken, to fail. *Ch.*

FO'LIO, a Book is said *to be in Folio*, or a *Folio Book*, when a Sheet makes but two Leaves.

FO'LIO [in *Merchants Books*] is a Leaf or Two Pages of the Ledger-Book.

FO'LIO [in *Printing*] is the Figure set at the Top of every Page.

FOLK [Fole, *Sax.* Volck, *Teut.* *Volgo*, Ital. of *Vulgus*, L.] People.

FOL'LIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a particular Air, known by the Name of *Fardinal's Ground*. Ital.

FOLLIC'ULUS [in *Botany*] the Seed-Vessel, the Husk, Coat, or Cover, which some Fruits and Seeds have over them. *L.*

FOLLICULUS *fellis* [with *Anatomists*] the Gall-Bladder. *L.*

FOL'LY [*Folie*, F.] Defect of Understanding, Silliness.

To FOL'LOW [folgian, *Sax.* volgen, *L. S.* folgen, *Teut.*] to come after.

FOMAHA'NT a Star of the first Magnitude in *Aquarius*.

FOME [fæm, *Sax.* Faum, Schaum, *Teut.* probably of *fumus*, L.] Froth.

To FOME [schaumen, *Teut.*] to froth at the Mouth, or as Waters do upon a great and violent Motion or Fall.

To FOMENT' [*fomenter*, F. of *fomentare*, L.] to cherish or comfort by applying warm Remedies, to nourish; to abet, or encourage.

FOMENTA'TION [with *Physicians*] a bathing any Part of the Body with a Liquor, or Decoction of Herbs, *&c.*

Dry FOMENTA'TION, the applying Bags stuffed with Herbs and other Ingredients to a Part of the Body grieved.

FON, a Fool. *Spenc.*

FOND [probably of fundian, *Sax.* to endeavour, to gape after] passionately desirous of, and devoted to, vainly affecting.

To FOND [fundian, *Sax.*] to contend or labour.

FOND [gefunden, *Teut.*] found. *Spenc.*

To FON'DLE, to cocker or pamper.

FONE, Foes. *Spenc.*

To FONNE, to be foolish. *Chauc.*

FONNES, Devices. *O.*

FONT [*Fons*, L.] a Place or Basin in a Church for baptizing; a Cast, or complete Set of Letters for Printing.

FON'TAL [*fontalis*, L.] belonging to a Fountain.

FONTANEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Mould of the Head between the Coronal and Sagittal Suture.

FONTSTONE, a Font for baptizing. *Ch.*

FOOD [Fot, *Sax.* Fode, *Dan.* Voyd, *C. Br.*] Sustenance, Victuals.

A FOOL [*Fol.* F. *Folle*, Ital. Dr *Skinner* derives it from Faul, *Teut.* a Sluggard] a silly ignorant Person, an Idiot.

A Fool's Bolt is soon shot.

The Instruction of this Proverb lies in *governing* the Tongue with *Discretion* and *Prudence*. 'Tis a Lecture of *Deliberation*, *Courtesy*, and *Affability*, in Company, or *Fidelity* and *Secrecy* in Affairs. It is also a Satire against *babbling* or *blurting* out a rash unlucky Word to the Prejudice of a Person; or whatever comes uppermost, without any Regard to *good Manners* or *Sobriety*. The Proverb seems to be as ancient as *Solomon*, who said כל רוחו יעיא כסיל. And *Quicquid in buccam venerit, effutit*, say the *Latins*.

A FOOT [Fot, *Sax.* Voet, *L. S.* Foed, *Dan.* Fuss, *Teut.*] a Member of the Body; also the Bottom of a Hill, Wall, *&c.*

A FOOT'MAN [fot-man, *Sax.*] one who travels on Foot, a Lacquey or Page.

A FOOT'STEP [fot-Step, *Sax.*] the Impression or Track of the Feet.

The FOOT *of a Verse*, a certain Number of Syllables which measures it.

A FOOT [in *Measure*] the Length of 12 Inches in *England* and *Spain*: *Amsterdam* and *Antwerp* 11 3-4; *Paris* 11 4-5; *Bremen* and *Rome* and *Copenhagen* 11 3-5; *Frankfort* and *Cologne* 11 2-5; *Venice* 13 9-10; *Dantzick* 11 3-10.

A FOOT [in *Fortification*] the sixth Part of a Fathom.

To be on the same FOOT *with another*, is to be under the same Circumstances.

To gain Ground FOOT *by Foot*, is to do it gradually, by forcing the Way resolutely.

A FOOT-*Bank* } [in *Fortification*] is a
A FOOT-*Step* } Bank about a Foot and a half high, and three Feet wide, under a Breast-work; which the Men set up to fire over it.

FOOT'GELD [of fot, a Foot, and geldan, to pay, *Sax.* Voet-geld, *L. S.*] a Fine for not cutting out the Balls of the Feet of great Dogs in a Forest.

FOOT-*Hot*, straightway. *O.*

FOOT-*Husks* [in *Botany*] are short Heads, out of which Flowers grow.

FOOT-*Hooks* } [in a *Ship*] the Compass-
FUT'TOCKS } ing Timbers which give the Breadth and Bearing to the Ship.

FOOTMANTILL, a Woman's Riding-Coat coming down to the Feet. *Chauc.*

FOOT-*Pace*, a Cloth, Mat, *&c.* spread about a Chair of State, Bed, *&c.*

FOOTING-*Time*, the Upsitting of Women who lie in. *Norf.*

FOP [Fobis, *Teut.* a Fuzball] a fantastical Fellow, one over-nice and affected in Dress, Speech, and Behaviour.

FOP'PERY, Fantasticalness, Foolery.

FOR [ꝼoꝼ, *Sax.*] a Particle used in assigning a Reason.

FOR [probably of *foras*, L.] in Composition denieth and depriveth, as *forbid*, *forbear*, &c.

FO'RABLE [*forabilis*, L.] that may be bored or penetrated.

FORA'GIUM, Straw or Stubble, after the Corn is threshed out. *O. L.*

FORA'MEN *Ischium* [in *Anatomy*] is a large Hole in the Hip-bone.

FORAM'INOUS } that is full of
FORAMIN'ULOUS } Holes. *F.* of *L.*

FORA'NEOUS [of *forum*, L.] pertaining to a Court or Market.

FORBAL'CA [of Balche, a Beam, *Teut.*] a Fore-balk, or Balk lying next the Highway. *O. L.*

To FORBARRE, for ever to deprive.

To FORBEAR' [ꝼoꝼbæꝼan, *Sax.*] to desist from, or let alone.

To FORBEAR [*Sea Language*] is to hold still an Oar of a Boat upon the Word of Command.

To FORBID' [ꝼoꝼbeodan, *Sax.* verbieten, *Teut.*] to bid not to do, to prohibit.

FORBODIN, forbidden. *Chauc.*

FORBRAKE, broke off, disturbed. *Ch.*

FOREBY, before and near to any Place. *Spenc.*

FORCE [*Force*, F.] Constraint, Violence, Might, Strength.

FORCE [in *Law*] unlawful Violence.

Simple FORCE [*Law Term*] is that which is so committed that it is not complicated with any other Crime.

Mixed FORCE } [*Law Term*] is a Vio-
Compound FORCE } lence committed with such a Fact as of itself only is criminal.

FORCE [in *Mechanicks*] is that which is also called Power, and is whatsoever is or may be made the primary terrestrial Cause of any Motion of Bodies, as Weight, Men, Horses, Water, Springs, &c.

To FORCE [*forcer*, F.] to oblige, to take by Force, to ravish.

To FORCE *Wool*, is to cut off the upper and most hairy Part of it.

FOR'CEPS, a Surgeon's Tongs, Pincers, &c. wherewith dead and corrupt Parts are seized, to be cut off or pulled out.

FOR'CERS, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

FOR'CES, an Army or considerable Body of Soldiers.

FOR'CIBLE, prevailing, strong, violent.

FORCIBLE *detaining a Possession* [in *Law*] is a violent Act of Resistance, by which the lawful Entry of Justices or others is barred or hindered.

FOR'CIBLE *Entry*, is a violent actual Entry into a House, &c.

FORCI'ER, a Water-mill; an Engine to convey Water from one Place to another, as at *London-Bridge*, &c.

FORCIR, a Coffer or Chest. *Chauc.*

FORD [ꝼoꝼd, *Sax.*] a shallow Place in a River.

FOR'DA, a Cow with Calf, a Milch-Cow. *L.*

FORDA [in *Old Records*] a Ford or shallow Place in a River.

FORD'ABLE, which may be forded or waded over.

FORDI'KA, Herbage or Grass that grows on the Edges of Dikes or Ditches. *O. L.*

To FORDO, to undo. *Spenc.*

To FORDOE, to kill. *O.*

FOR'DOL } a But or Head Land, a-
FORDO'LIO } butting or shooting upon other Grounds.

FOR'DON, killed. *O.*

FORDRINE, driven away by Force. *Ch.*

FORDWINEL, wasted away. *Chauc.*

To FOREBO'DE [of ꝼoꝼe and bodian, to declare, *Sax.* vorbothen, *Teut.*] to presage, divine, foretel, be ominous: To prohibit.

FO'RE-*Bolts* [in a *Ship*] certain Iron Pins made like Locks.

To FORE'CAST, to consider or contrive before-hand.

FORE-*Castle* [of a *Ship*] that Part where the Fore-mast stands.

FORE-*Closed* [*Law Term*, of *forclorre*, F. to exclude] barred before-hand, quite excluded.

FORE *Course*, the Foresail of a Ship.

To FORE'DO, to be the Occasion of one's own Death.

FOREFARE, faring ill, forlorn; to decay, to go to Ruin. *Chauc.*

FORE-*Fathers* [ꝼoꝼd-Fæderar, *Sax.* Vor-vatter, *Teut.*] Predecessors.

To FORE-*Bend* } [of *fore* and *defendere*,
To FOR'FEND } L.] to hinder, to keep off.

FORE-*Foot* [*Sea Term*] when one Ship lies or sails a-cross another Ship's Way.

FORE-*Goers*, Purveyors going before the King and Queen when in Progress, to provide for them.

To FORE-*Hale*, to drag, to distress. *Sp.*

FORE-*Hent*, seized. *Spenc.*

FOR'EIGN [*forain*, F. *q. foris*, i. e. *extra* and *regnum*] outlandish, strange, not agreeable to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.

FOR'EIGN *Answer*, an Answer not triable in the County where it is made. *L. T.*

FOREIGN *Attachment*, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty or City.

FOREIGN *Matter*, is a Matter triable in another County.

FOREIGN *Opposer*, or *Apposer*, is an Of-

ficer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs, after they are opposed of their Sums out of the Pipe-Office, do repair to be opposed by him of their green Wax.

FOREIGN *Plea*, is a rejecting of the Judge as incompetent, because the Matter in hand was not in his Precinct.

FOREIGN *Service*, is that whereby a mean Lord holds over another, without the Compass of his own Fee.

FORE *judged the Court*, is when an Officer of any Court is expelled the same for some Offence, as for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed against him.

FORE *Judger*, is a Judgment by which a Man is deprived or put by the Thing in Question. *L. T.*

FORE *Knight* [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood carved in the Figure of a Man's Head, and fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck.

FORE'LAND } [in *Navigation*] a Point
FORE'NESS } of Land jutting out into the Sea.

FORELAND [in *Fortification*] is a small Space of Ground between the Wall of a Place and the Moat.

FORE-*Locks*, the Hair of the Head before.

FORE-*Locks* [in a *Ship*] little flat Wedges like Pieces of Iron, used at the End of Bolts, to keep the Bolts from flying out of the Holes.

FORE LOYN [among *Hunters*] is when a Hound, going before the rest of the Cry, meets the Chace, and goes away with it.

FORE-*Mast* [Foremast, *Teut.*] a Mast in the Fore-castle, or Fore-part of a Ship.

FORE *Prized*, a Term in Conveyancing, which signifies excepting. *L. T.*

FORE-*Reach* [*Sea Term*] when two Ships sail together, or one after the other, the Ship which sails fastest, is said to Fore-reach upon the other.

FORE-*Sail* [Fore-Segel, *Teut.*] the Sail of the Fore-mast.

To FORE-*Say*, to renounce. *Spenc.*

To FORE-*See* [foresceon, *Sax.* Forestehen, *Teut.*] to see before-hand.

To FORE *Shorten* [in *Painting*] is when a Head or Face in a Draught is made to appear shorter before.

FORE-*Sight* [Voorsicht, *Teut.*] the seeing a Thing before it comes to pass.

FORE-*Skin*, the Skin which covers the Head of the *Penis*.

To FORE-*Speak*, bespeak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FORE-*Staff*, a Sea Instrument for observing the Sun, Moon, and Stars, with the Face towards the Object.

To FORE-*Stall* [of fore and stalle, *Belg.* to expose to Sale; or foreskellen, *Teut.*] is to buy or bargain for Corn or Cattle, *&c.* as it is coming to any Market or Fair to be sold, in order to sell the same at a higher Price.

To FORE-*Stall*, to prevent. *Spenc.*

FORE-*Staller* [fore, before, and Stal, a Stall, *Sax.*] a Monopolizer, one who forestals the Market: Also, one who lies in wait to stop Deer broke out of the Forest.

FORE *Taste*, a Tasting before-hand.

FORE *Teeth*, the Teeth which grow before.

FOR'EST [*Forêt*, F. *Foresta*, L. Barb.] is a large Wood privileged to hold the King's Game of all Kinds.

FORESTA'GIUM, a Duty payable to a Forester.

FOR'ESTER [*Forêtier*, F. *Forestarius*, L. Barb.] a Keeper of a Forest.

FORESTER in *Fee*, one that has that Office to him and his Heirs.

FORE-*Faid*, forbidden. *Spenc.*

FORE-*Fang* [of fore and fangen, *Sax.*] a taking before-hand, the taking up of Provisions in Fairs or Markets before the King's Purveyors are served.

To FORE'THINK, to repine. *Spenc.*

FOREWATER [of vor fore, and weten, to know, L. S.] one that foreknows. *Chauc.*

FORE-*Worden* [with Lice, Dirt, *&c.*] *i. e.* over-run. *N. C.*

To FOR'FEIT [*forfaire*, F.] to lose Estate, Goods, Employment, *&c.* for Neglect in doing one's Duty, or for some Crime committed.

A FOR'FEIT [*forfait*, F.] Default, a Fine, a Penalty.

FOR'FEITABLE, liable to be forfeited.

FOR'FEITURE [*forfaiture*, F.] is the Transgressing a penal Law, or rather the Effect of it.

FOR'FEITURE *of Marriage*, a Writ lying for the Lord against his Ward, or Tenant under Age, who refuses a convenient Marriage offered by his Lord.

To FOR'FEND, to forbid. *O.*

FORFRAUGHT, beset. *O.*

FORGAB'ULUM [*Law Term*] Forgavel, a small reserved Rent in Money; a Quit-Rent.

FORGARD, lost. *O.*

A FORGE [*forge*, F.] a Place where a Smith heats his Iron; a large Furnace where Iron Ore is melted.

To FORGE [*forger*, F.] to hammer or work as a Smith does; to contrive or frame, to counterfeit.

A FOR'GER [*forguer*, F.] a Worker at a Forge; a Counterfeiter, a Contriver.

A FORGER *of false Deeds* [in *Law*] one who makes and publishes false Writings.

FOR'GERY, Counterfeiting, a Cheat, a Falshood.

To FORGET' [fergytan, *Sax.* vergetten, *Teut.*] to let slip out of Memory.

FOR'GIA } [Vergeben, *Teut.*]
FOR'GIA *Ferraria* } a Smithy or Smith's Forge. *O. L.*

To FORGI'VE [ꝑoꝛgiꝛan. *Sax.* vergebung, *Teut.*] to pass by a Fault, quit a Debt, *&c.*

FORGIVE'NESS [ꝑoꝛgiꝛenyꝛe, *Sax.*] Pardon, or Remission of an Offence.

To FORGO'E [ꝑoꝛgan, *Sax.*] to forsake, give up, quit, *&c.* a Pretence, *&c.*

FORGROWIN, overgrown. *Chauc.*

To FORE-*Heet*, to predetermine. *N. C.*

FORHER'DA, a Herd-land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

FORIETEN, to forget. *Chauc.*

FORIN'SECUM *Manerium*, a Manour which lies without the Town, and is not included within the Liberties of it. *L. T.*

FORIN'SECUM *Servitium*, Payment of Aid, Scutage, and other extraordinary Impositions on a Knight's Service. *L.*

A FORK [ꝑoꝛc, *Sax.* of *furca*, L.] an Instrument for several Uses.

FORK-*Fish*, a Kind of Thornback.

FORK'ED-*Heads* [*Hunting Term*] all the Heads of Deer which bear two Croches on the Top, or which have their Croches doubled.

To FORKERVE, to cut off. *O.*

A FORKIN *Robbin*, an Earwig. *N. C.*

FORLA'NA, a slow kind of Jigg, the same as *Starella*, *Ital.*

FORLET } [verlassen, *Teut.* ver-
FORLETTEN } laten, L. S.] abandoned, forlorn. *O.*

FORLEVEN, to leave, to depart. *Ch.*

FORLEYEN, to mistake. *Chauc.*

FORLORE, forlorn. *Spent.*

FORLORN' [ꝑoꝛlopen, *Sax.* verlohren, *Teut.*] forsaken, left comfortless, afflicted, miserable, lost, despairing.

FORLOYN, a Retreat when the Dogs are called off from a wrong Scent. *O.*

FORLYVED, degenerate. *Chauc.*

The FORLORN' *Hope* [of an *Army*] a Body of Men put upon the most desperate Services, or appointed to give the first Onset in a Battle.

FORM [*forme*, F. of *forma*, L.] Fashion, Figure, Shape, Manner.

FORM [in *Printing*] one Side of a Sheet.

FORM [among *Hunters*] is the Seat of a Hare.

FORM [in *Philosophy*] is the second Principle, which, joined to Matter, makes up all natural Bodies, or the essential, specifical, or distinguishing Modification of the Matter of any natural Body.

To FORM [*former*, F. *formare*, L.] to frame or make, to contrive or devise.

FOR'MAL [*formalis*, L.] belonging to Form; also punctual, affected, precise.

FOR'MAL *Cause* [in *Logick*] is that which gives an internal Being or Essence to Substances or Accidents.

FOR'MALIST [*Formaliste*, F.] a Follower of Forms or Modes, one very punctual or precise in his Words or Actions; a formal or complimental Person.

FORMAL'ITY [*formalité*, F. *formalitas*, L.] Form in Law, Ceremony, Affectation, Preciseness.

FORMAL'ITIES, are Robes worn by the Magistrates of a City or Corporation, *&c.* on solemn Occasions.

To FOR'MALIZE, to play the Formalist.

To FORMAT, } to speak any Thing.
To FORMEL, } *N. C.*

FORMA'TION, a Fashioning or Framing. *L.*

FORM'ED *Stones* [among *Naturalists*] are such Bodies, which, being either pure Stone or Sparr, are found in the Earth so formed, that their outward Shape very nearly resembles Muscles, Cockles, *&c.*

FORME'DON [q. d. *Forma Donationis*, L.] a Writ which lies for one who has a Right to Lands or Tenements by Virtue of an Entail.

FORMEE' [in *Heraldry*]. See *Patee*.

FORMEL, the Female of any Fowl. *Ch.*

FORMERS [*Sea Term*] round Pieces of Wood fitted to the Bore of a great Gun, which hold the Carriages for the Powder.

FOR'METH [among *Hunters*] a Term applied to a Hare when she squats.

FORMI'CA [in *Surgery*] a Wart, callous, black, and broad at Bottom. *L.*

A FORMICA [in *Falconry*] a Distemper in a Hawk's Beak, which will eat it away.

FOR'MIDABLE [*formidabilis*, L.] dreadful, to be feared, terrible, *F.*

FORMID'OLOUS [*formidolosus*, L.] dreadful, terrible; also fearful.

FOR'MOST [ꝑoꝛmoꝛa, *Sax.*] the first; going in the Front.

FORMS, long Seats or Benches to sit on.

FOR'MULA [among *Physicians*] a little Form or Prescription, such as Physicians direct in Extemporaneous Practice, in Distinction from the great Forms which are the Officinal Medicines. *L.*

FOR'MULARY [*formulaire*, F. *formularium*, L.] a Book of Forms or Precedents for Law Matters, the Stile and Manner of Proceeding in the Law; a Writing which contains the Form of an Oath to be taken upon some Occasions.

FORNA'GIUM [*fournage*, F. *fornax* a Furnace, *furnus*, L. an Oven] a Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants bound to bake in his Oven, or for Liberty to use their own; Chimney or Hearth-money. *O. L.*

FORNICA'TION, the Act of Uncleanness between single Persons. *F.* of *L.*

FORNICA'TOR [*fornicateur*, F.] a Whoremonger. *L.*

FOR'NIX [in *Surgery*] the brawny Substance of the Brain. *L.*

FOR'RAGE [*fourrage*, F.] Provision of Hay, Oats, Straw, &c. especially in War.

To FOR'RAGE } [*fourrager*, F.]
To *go a* FOR'RAGING } to ride about the Country to get Forrage.

To FORRAY, to forage. *Spenc.*

To FORSAK'E [ꝑoꝑꝑecan, *Sax. i. e.* never to seek any more; or ꝑoꝑꝑeozan, *Sax.* to renounce] to leave or quit.

FORMASKIL, forasmuch as. *O.*

FORSECHO'KE [*Old Law*] Land or Tenements seized by the Lord for want of Services due from the Tenant.

FORSES, Water-Falls.

FOR'SET, a little Trunk or Coffer.

FORSLAGEN [erschlagen, *Teut.*] slain or killed. *O.*

FORSLEWTHED, slothful, sluggish. *Ch.*

FORSLOUTHIN, to neglect, to lose through Sloth. *Chauc.*

FORSONGEN } [uberſungen, *Teut.*]
FORSONGIN } tired with singing. *Ch.*

FORSOOTH' [ꝑoꝑꝑoð, *Sax.*] an Interjection of Contempt or Derision; also a Title, of Respect and Submission used by a Servant to a Mistress, &c.

FORSPEAK', an Advocate, or one who pleads in Behalf of another. *O.*

FOR'STAL [of ꝑoꝑe and ꝑeal, *Sax.*] being quit of Fines for Cattle arrested within one's Lands.

FOR'STER [of *Forrester*] a Sirname.

FORSTRAUGHT, distracted. *O.*

FORSWAT, over-sweat, sun-burnt. *Sp.*

To FORSWEAR' [ꝑoꝑꝑeꝑjan, *Sax.* forſwerer, *Dan.* verschweren, *Teut.*] to swear falsly.

FORSWONK, over-laboured. *Spenc.*

FORT [*fort*, F. *fortis*, strong, L.] a Castle or Strong-Hold of small Extent; a Work encompassed with a Moat, Rampart, and Parapet, to secure some high Ground or Passage of a River, to make good an advantageous Post, to fortify the Lines and Quarters of a Siege, &c.

A FORT *Royal* [in *Fortification*] a Fort which has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

A *Star* FORT, a Redoubt, which is made of re-entering and saliant Angles.

FORTE [of *fortis*, L.] strong.

FORTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing loud and strong. *Ital.* And

FORTE'FORTE, or *F. F.* signifies to play or sing very loud and strong. *Ital.*

FOR'TEMENT, signifies the same as *Forte*. *Ital.*

Piu FORTE, or *P. F.* [in *Musick Books*] denotes a Degree louder than only *Forte*. *Ital.*

FORTH [ꝑoꝑð, *Sax.*] abroad, or out.

FORTHEN } therefore. *N. C.*
FORTHY }

To FOR'THINK [of ꝑoꝑ and ðincan, *Sax.*] to be grieved in Mind. *O.*

To FORTHINK' [of ꝑoꝑe and ðincan, *Sax.*] to think before, or pre-suppose, &c. Also to repent. *Chauc.*

FORTHRIN [forderen, *Teut.*] to promote. *Chauc.*

FORTH-*Welling* [berſtze wallen, or quellen, *Teut.*] springing forth. *Spenc.*

FORTHWITH' [of ꝑoꝑꝑ and ꝑið, *Sax.*] presently, quickly.

FOR'TIFIABLE, which is capable of being fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION, is an Art of fortifying and strengthening a Place, so that a small Number of Men within may be able to defend themselves against the Assaults of a greater Number without. *L.*

Regular FORTIFICATION, is one which is built upon a regular Polygon, or Figure of many Sides.

Irregular FORTIFICATION, one where the Sides and Angles are not all uniform.

Durable FORTIFICATION, is one which is so built, as to be able to continue a long Time.

Temporary FORTIFICATION, is one which is raised but for a short Time, upon some extraordinary Occasion.

To FOR'TIFY [*fortifier*, F. *fortificare*, L.] to strengthen or make strong, to fence, to secure after a regular Manner.

FORTILAGE [*fortalitium*, L.] a Fort, *Spenc.*

FORTIL'ITY, a fortified Place, or House, a Castle, rather to defend the Owner, than endure a Siege. *O. S.*

FOR'TIN, Fortlet, a Sconce or little Fort. *F.*

FORTING'LES, the same as *Farundel.*

FORTIS'SMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme loud. *Ital.*

FOR'TITUDE, Courage, Valour, Stoutness: Also one of the Cardinal Virtues, by which a Man, in the midst of pressing Evils, always does that which is agreeable to the Dictates of right Reason. *L.*

FOR'TITUDES [*Astrology*] certain Advantages which Planets are supposed to have, to make their Influences stronger.

A FORT'LET [*fortelet*, F.] a little Fort. *O. L. T.*

FOR'TRESS [*forteresse*, F.] a general Name for all Places that are fortified either by Art or Nature.

FORT-*Star* [*Fortification*] a Redoubt constituted by re-entering and saliant Angles.

FORTU'ITOUS [*fortuit*, F. *fortuitus*, L.] happening by Chance, casual, accidental.

FOR'TUNATE [*fortunatus*, L.] happy, lucky.

FORTUNE [*Fortuna*, L.] Adventure, or Chance, that which happens by Chance, and unexpected; Luck: Also Estate, Goods, Settlement in the World, &c. F.

FOR'TUNES [in *Astrology*] are the two benevolent Planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

FOR-

FOR'TUNOUS, accidental. *Chauc.*

FOR'TUNY, a Turnament, or running a tilt on Horseback with Lances.

To FORVISE, to foreshew. *O.*

FORU'RTH, a long Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

FORWANDRED [of the Preposition *for* and wanderen, *Teut.*] tired with wandering. *Chauc.*

FORWANY, wanting. *O.*

FOR'WARD [ꝼoꝛꝑeaꝛꝺ, *Sax.* voꝛꝺwaꝛꝺ, *Teut.*] ready, straight on before.

FORWELKID, full of Welks. *Chauc.*

FORWEPT, weary with weeping. *O.*

FORWELED, worn out. *Chauc.*

FORWETE, to foreknow. *Chauc.*

FORWINED, withered. *O.*

FORWORN, much worn. *Spenc.*

FORWOUNDED, dangerously wounded. *Chauc.*

FORYELDE, to reward, to repay. *Ch.*

FORYIT, to forget. *Chauc.*

A FOSS [*fosse*, F. of *fossa*, L.] a Ditch, Moat, or Trench.

FOS'SAGE, a Composition paid, to be excused from the repairing or maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

FOSSA *Magna* [in *Anatomy*] the interior Cavity of the *Pudendum Muliebre.*

FOSS-*Way*, one of the four principal Ways of *England* made by the *Romans*, so called, because in some Places it was never perfected, but left like a Ditch.

FOSSATO'RUM *Operatio*, Fos works, or Service formerly done by Inhabitants, for repairing and maintaining the Ditches round a Town. *O. L. T.*

FOSSA'TUM, a Ditch, or a Place fenced with a Ditch or Trench. *O. L.*

FOS'SET, } a little Chest or Cabinet.
FOR'SET, }

FOSSILE [*fossile*, F. & L.] that which is or may be digged out of the Ground.

FOS'SILS [*fossilia*, L.] all Bodies whatever, that are dug out of the Earth.

FOSTAL [for Forestal] a Way leading from the High way to a great House. *Suff.*

FOSTAL, the Footsteps of a Hare. *O.*

To FOS'TER [ꝼoꝛꝼnian, *Sax.* foste, *Dan.*] to nourish, cherish, bring up.

A FOS'TER *Child* [ꝼoꝛꝼenciꝼꝺ, *Sax.*] a Child brought up by one who is not his natural Father.

A FOS'TER-*Father* [ꝼoꝛꝼen-ꝼæꝺen, *Sax.*] one who brings up another Man's Child.

FOSTER-*Land*, Land allotted to the finding of Food for any Persons.

FOS'TER-*Lean* [ꝼoꝛꝼen lean, *Sax.*] a Wife's Jointure.

A FOS'TER, a Forrester. *Spenc.*

FOTHEHOT, forthwith, immediately. *Chauc.*

FOTHER. See *Fodder.*

FO'TINEL, a Weight of Lead, containing ten Stone, or at a certain Time, about 70*lb.*

FO'TION, a Nourishing. *L.*

FOUDRE, a Thunderbolt, Lightning. *Chauc. F.*

FOUGA'DE, a sort of Mine, in which are Fire-works to blow any Thing up. *F.*

FOUL [ꝼaul, *Sax.* faul, *Teut.* of φαῦλος, Gr.] filthy, nasty, full of Dirt.

To FOUL [ꝼulan, *Sax.* vuile, *Belg.*] to make filthy, &c.

FOUL [*Sea Term*] entangled, as a Rope.

FOUL DAGE, the Liberty of folding or penning Sheep by Night. *Norf.*

FOUL'DRING [*foudroyer*, F.] Thundering, blasting with Lightning.

FOULICH, foully. *Chauc.*

FOULK [*Camden* derives it of Folc, *Sax.* Folk] a proper Name for Men.

FOULNESS [of Neꝛe, *Sax.* a Promontory, and *Fowl*] a Foreland in *Essex*, where there is Plenty of Fowls.

FOUL'NESS [Fylneꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] Filthiness.

FOUL *Water* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to make Foul-Water, when, being under Sail, she raises the Mud, Sand, &c.

To FOUND [*fonder*, F. of *fundare*, L.] to build, settle, establish, or ground.

To FOUND [*fondre*, F. of *fundare*, L.] to cast Metals.

FOUNDA'TION, the lowest Part of a Building, the Ground work of a Thing. *L.*

FOUN'DAY, in the Iron-works, the Space of six Days.

FOUNDE, to try. *Chauc.*

FOUNDEMAUNT [*fondement*, F.] a Foundation. *Chauc.*

A FOUN'DER [*fondateur*, F. *fundator*, L.] one who builds and endows a Church, College, &c.

A FOUND'ER [*fondeur*, F.] one who melts Metals to cast in Moulds, &c.

To FOUNDER *a Horse*, to over-ride, or spoil him with hard-working.

To FOUNDER [of a *Ship*] is, when by an extraordinary Leak, or otherwise, she becomes so full of Water, that she sinks.

FOUND'LING [ꝼundling, *Teut.*] an Infant exposed, or left in any Place, and found there.

FOUN'DERING *in the Foot* [in *Horses*] a Disease causing Humours to settle in them.

Chest-FOUN DERING [in *Horses*] a Disease, discovered by their often covering to lie down, and standing straggling with their Fore-Legs.

FOUNDRID, stumbled. *Chauc.*

FOURES [probably of *Finesse*, F.] Devices. *O.*

FOUN'TAIN [*fontaine*, F. of *fons*, L.] a Place where Water breaks out of the Earth, the Source or Spring-head of a River.

FOURCHE [in *Heroldry*] forked, as a *Cross fourché*, a Glass forked at each End. *F.*

FOUR'IER,

FOUR'IER, an under Harbinger or Messenger.

FOURNEAU', the Chamber of a Mine. *F.*

A FOURM [probably of Fynmꝺa, *Sax.*] a Table, a Seat to sit on at School.

FOUTGELD. See *Footgeld.*

FOUTHERINGS, Successes. *Chauc.*

A FOUTNART, a Fitchet. *N. C.*

A FOW, a Fowl. *Chesh.*

A FOWL [Fugel, *Sax.* Fugl, *Dan.* Vogel, *Du.* Vogel, *Teut.*] a Bird.

A FOWL'ER [Fugelep, *Sax.*] a Hunter or Catcher of Fowls.

A FOWLER, a Piece of Artillery.

To FOWL [fugelan, *Sax.*] to hunt Fowls.

To FOWLE *a Person by the Ears*, to lug him by the Ears.

FOWND, framed. *O.*

To FOWL *Fail* [*q. d.* fail foully] to err greatly. *O.*

A FOX [Fox, *Sax.* Fuchs, *Dan.* Fuchs, *Teut.*] a Beast of Chace.

FOXERIE, the Cunning of a Fox. *Chauc.*

FOX-*Gloves* [foxe glope, *Sax.*] a Flower. *Digitalis.*

FOX-*Tail*, an Herb. *Alopecuros.*

To FOX *one*, to make him drunk.

The sets the Fox to keep his Geese.

This Proverb reflects upon the ill Conduct of Men in the Management of their Affairs, by intrusting either *Sharpers* with their *Money*, *Blabs* with their *Secrets*, or *Enemies* or *Informers* with their *Lives*; for no Obligation can bind against *Nature*: A *Fox* will love a *Goose* still, though his Skin be stripped over his Ears for it; and a *Common Cheat* will always follow his old Trade of *tricking his Friend*, in spite of all *Promises* and *Principles* of *Honour*, *Honesty*, and *good Faith*. Agreeable to the *English* is the *Latin*, *Ovem Lupo commisisti*; and the *Greek*, Τοῖς κυσὶ τὰς ἄρνας.

FOX'SHIP, Cunning, Craftiness. *Shakesp.*

FOY [Foy, *Belg. Voye*, F. a Way] a Treat given to their Friends by those who are going a Journey.

To FOYL [in *Husbandry*] to fallow Land in the Summer or Autumn.

FOYL'ING [*Hunting Term*] the Footsteps of a Stag upon the Grass.

FOYSON, Plenty, Abundance, Strength, Heat, Juice, Moisture, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

FRA, from. *Chauc.*

FRA'CID [*fracidus*, L.] rotten ripe, hoary and putrefied.

FRAC'TION, Dissension and Strife among Parties. *F.* of *L.*

FRAC'TION [in *Arithmetick*] a Broken Number.

FRAC'TION *Proper*, is when the Numerator is less than the Denominator, as $\frac{2}{4}$.

FRAC'TION *Improper*, is when the Numerator is greater, or at least equal to the Denominator, as $\frac{4}{2}$, or $\frac{2}{2}$.

A *Simple* FRACTION, } is that which
A *Single* FRACTION, } consists of one Numerator, and one Denominator.

A *Compound* FRACTION, is one which has more Numerators and Denominators than one, as $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{4}$.

FRAC'TURE [*fractura*, L.] is the breaking of a Bone, *&c.* F.

FRÆ'NULUM [in *Anatomy*] a skinny String under the Tongue. *L.*

FRÆ'NULUM, a Bridle [in *Surgery*] a Membrane which ties the Fore-skin to the Nut of the Yard. *L.*

FRAG'IL [*fragilis*, L.] apt to break, brittle; frail or weak. *F.*

FRAGIL'ITY [*fragilité*, F. of *fragilitas*, L.] Brittleness, Weakness.

A FRAG'MENT [*fragmentum*, L.] a broken Piece or Part of any Thing; also imperfect Sentences of one Writer mentioned by another, and not to be found among the Writings of the former. *F.*

FRA'GRANCY [*fragrantia*, L.] Sweetness of Smell.

FRAIGHT } [Fraght, *Teut.* Vrecht,
FREIGHT } *Belg. Fret*, F.] the Burden, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship carries: Also the Money paid for such Carriage.

To FRAIGHT *a Ship* [vraghten, L. S. *freter*, F.] to furnish a Ship with Lading.

FRAIL, a Basket of Raisins, Figs, *&c.* about 75 Pounds.

FRAIL'TY [*fragilité*, F. of *fragilitas*, L.] Weakness of Nature, Brittleness.

To FRAIN [of framan or fragnian, *Sax.* fragen, *Teut.*] to ask or enquire.

FRAISE' [in *Fortification*] Stakes fixed in Bulwarks made of Earth, on the one Side of the Rampart below the Parapet. *F.*

To FRAISE' *a Battalion* [*Military Term*] is to line it every Way with Pikes.

To FRAME' [fremman, *Sax.*] to form, to create, to contrive, to build.

A FRAME' a Figure, Form, Make: The Supporters of a Chair, Table, *&c.* The Outwork of a Clock, *&c.*

FRAMPALD, } fretful, peevish, cross,
FRAMPART, froward. *S. C.*

FRAMPOLD, troublesome, uneasy, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

FRAM'POLE *Fence*, a Privilege belonging to the Inhabitants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex*.

FRANC, a *French* Livre, worth 1*s.* 6*d.* Sterling.

FRAN'CHISE [of *franc*, F. free] Liberty, Freedom, a particular Privilege belonging to a City or Corporation.

FRAN'CHISE [in *Law*] a Privilege or Exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction: Also an Immunity from Tribute.

FRAN-

FRAN'CHISE *Royal*, is a Grant from the King to a Man and his Heirs, to be free from Toll, *&c.*

FRAN'CES a proper Name for Women.

FRAN'CIS [of ꝼranciꝛc, *Sax.* franck, *Teut.* free] a proper Name of Men.

FRANCIS'CANS, an Order of Friers founded by St. *Francis* in *Italy*, *A. C.* 1198.

FRAN'CLING, a Freeholder. *O. L. T.*

FRAN'COLING, a Bird for Hawking.

FRAN'GIBLE [*frangibilis*, L.] that may be broken.

FRANK, [*franc*, F.] free, generous, bountiful, open-hearted.

A FRANK, a Place to feed a Boar in.

FRANK *Almoin* [*Law Term*] a Tenure of Lands or Tenements bestowed for perpetual Alms.

FRANK-*Bank* [*Law Term*] Copyhold Lands, which the Wife, being married a Virgin, hath after the Decease of her Husband for her Dower.

FRANK-*Chase* [*Law Term*] a Liberty of free Chase, in a Circuit adjoining to a Forest, whereby all Men, having Ground within that Compass, are prohibited to cut down Wood without the View of the Forester.

FRANKELEINE, a Freeman, a Country Gentleman, a Freeholder. *Chauc.*

FRANK-*Fee* [*Law Term*] that which is in the Hands of the King or Lord of the Manor, being ancient *Demesne* of the Crown; whereas that which is in the Hands of the Tenant, is ancient *Demesne* only.

FRANK-*Ferm* [*Law Term*] is Land or Tenement in which the Nature of the *Fee* is changed by a Feoffment, *&c.*

FRANK-*Fold* [*Law-Term*] is where the Lord has Power to fold or pen up his Tenant's Sheep within his Manor, for the manuring of his Land.

FRANK-*Law* [*Law Term*] is taken for a free Enjoyment of all those Privileges, which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any heinous Offence.

FRANK-*Marriage* [*Law Term*] is a Tenure in Land special, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any Service but Fealty to the Donor.

FRANK-*Pledge* [*Law Term*] an ancient Custom for the Freemen of *England* at 14 Years of Age to find Surety for their Fidelity to the King, and good Behaviour to their Fellow-Subjects.

FRANK'INCENSE [q. d. *Free Incense*] Incense burnt freely upon the Altar.

FRANK'LIN, a Freeman or Gentleman. *Spen.*

FRANKS, a People who anciently inhabited Part of *Germany*.

FRANNION, one of too free or loose Behaviour. *Spenc.*

FRAN'TICK [*phrenetieus*, L. φρενετικὸς, Gr.] that has a Frenzy, mad, distracted.

FRAPE [of *frappe*, F.] a Company, a Rabble. *Chauc.*

FRAPPISH [of *frapper*, F.] peevish, cross.

To FRASE, to break. *Norf.*

FRATE'RIA [*fratria*, L.] a Brotherhood, a Society of religious Persons. *O. L.*

FRATER'NAL [*fraternus*, L.] belonging to a Brother.

To FRATERN'ISE [*fraterniser*, F.] to live together like Brothers.

FRATER'NITY [*fraternité*, F. *fraternitas*, L.] a Brotherhood; a Company of Men entered into a Bond of Society.

FRATRICEL'LI, a sort of Hereticks, *A. C.* 1304, who held Community of Goods, and that Women ought to be in common.

FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricidium*, L.] the killing of a Brother. *F.*

A FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricida*, L.] a Killer of a Brother. *F.*

FRAUD [*fraude*, F. of *fraus*, L.] a Deceit, Guile, Cunning, Cheat, Cousenage.

FRAUDA'TION, a cheating, deceiving, or beguiling. *L.*

FRAU DULENCY [*fraudulentia*, L.] Deceitfulness, Craftiness, Knavery.

FRAU'DULENT [*frauduleux*, F. *fraudulentus*, L.] crafty, cunning, deceitful.

FRAUGHT'AGE, Freight of a Ship; also Money paid for the Freight of it. *Shakesp.*

FRAY [for *Affray*, of *effrayer*, F.] a Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To FRAY [*frayer*, F. *fricare*, L.] to rub, to fret, as Cloth does by rubbing.

To FRAY, to frighten. *Spenc.*

The *Deer* FRAYS *her Head* [*Hunting-Term*] *i. e.* she rubs it against a Tree.

FRAYN'D, refrained. *O.*

A FREAK [ꝼreck, *Teut.*] a petulant Action; ꝼræc, *Sax.*] a mad Action, a Maggot, a Whimsey.

FREAK'ISH, FREAK'ED, } whimsical, maggotish.

FREAM, arable or plowed Land worn out of Heart.

To FREAM [of *fremere*, L.] a Term used by Hunters, of a Boar, that makes a Noise at Rutting time.

FRECK'LES, a kind of reddish or dusky Spots on the Face or Hands.

FRED'ERICK [of ꝼriede and ric, *Sax.* *i. e.* rich Peace, ꝼried-reich, *Teut.*] a proper Name of Men.

FREE [ꝼreah, *Sax.* frey, *Teut.*] not in Bondage or Servitude, at Liberty.

To FREE' [befreyen, *Teut.*] to make free, to deliver.

FREE' *Bench*, the Custom of the Manors of *East* and *West Embourn*, *Cheadleworth* in the County of *Berks*, *Tor* in *Devonshire*, and other Places of the West, that, if a customary Tenant die, the Widow

shall have her *Free Bench* in all his Copyhold Land, *Dum sola & casta fuerit*; but, if she commit Incontinency, she forfeits her Estate; yet if she will come into the Court, riding backwards on a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and say the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her *Free Bench*,

Here I am,
Riding upon a black Ram,
Like a Whore as I am;
And, for my Crincum Crancum,
Have lost my Bincum Bancum;
And, for my Tail's Game,
Have done this worldly Shame;
Therefore, I pray you, Mr. Steward,
let me have my Land again.

FREE'-*Booter*, a Soldier who makes Inroads into an Enemy's Country for Cattle; also a Pirate or Sea-Rover; also a Soldier that serves for Plunder, without Pay.

FREE' *Bord*, a certain Quantity of Ground without or beyond the Fence, which is claimed in some Places.

FREE *Chapel*, a Chapel in a Parish besides the Mother-Church; or rather one of the King's Foundation freed from the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary.

FREE'DOM [ꝼreodome, *Sax.* Friidom, *Belg.*] Liberty, Enfranchisement.

FREED'STOLL, FRITH'STOLL, FRID STOLE [of Frid, Peace, and Stolte, a Seat, *Sax.*] Friedestuhl. *Teut. Sella Pacis*, L.] a Stone Chair in the Church near the Altar, to which Offenders used to fly for Sanctuary, granted by King *Athelstan* to *John de Beverly*, Archbishop of *York*.

FREE-*Hold* [in *Deed*] is the actual Possession of Lands or Tenements in Fee.

FREE'-*Hold* [in *Law*] is that Land or Tenement which a Man holdeth in Fee, Fee-tail, or at least for Term of Life.

FREE'-*Holders*, who enjoy Freehold, so called, because they hold Lands and Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever.

FREELEGE, Privilege. *Sheffield.*

FREE'LY [ꝼreolice, *Sax.*] readily, with Freedom.

FREE'MAN [Freoman, *Sax.* Freyer Man, *Teut.*] of a City, Corporation, or Company.

FREE'STONE, a Sort of Stone used in Building.

FREE'-*Warren*, the Power of granting or denying Licence to any to hunt in such and such Lands.

FREEZ [*frieze*, F. q. d. *Friezeland* Cloth] a Sort of coarse woollen Cloth, probably so called, because first made or worn by the Inhabitants of *Friezeland*.

FREEZ [in *Gunnery*] the same as the Muzzle Ring of the Cannon.

To FREEZE [ꝼryran, *Sax.* friezen, *Teut.*] to congeal as Ice.

FREEZING *Mixtures* [among *Chymists*] that which is mixed together, to cause other Bodies to freeze or congeal into Ice, as all Sorts of Salts, *&c.*

FREINTH, asketh. *Chauc.*

FREM'D [ꝼremd, *Sax.* fremd, *Teut.*] strange, foreign, far off, not related to, at Enmity. *O.*

FRE'MUND [ꝼreoh, free, and Mund, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

FREN'CH [*François*, F.] belonging to *France*, or to the Language of that Country.

FRENCH-*Beans*, a Sort of Pulse. Also called Kidney-Beans.

FRENCH-*Marigold*, a Flower.

FRENCH'IFIED, in the *French* Interest; addicted to the *French* Fashions.

FRENCH-*Man*, was wont antiently to be used for every outlandish Man.

FRENDFULLICHE [freundlich, *Teut.*] friendly. *Chauc.*

FREND'LESS *Man* [of Freundlos, *Teut.* without a Friend, among our *Saxon* Ancestors] an outlaw'd Person.

FRENDNESSE, Strangeness. *Chauc.*

FRENNY, a Stranger. *Spenc.*

FREN'SY, FREN'ZY [*frenesie*, F. *phrenitis*, L. of φρενῖτις, Gr.] a Sort of Madness or Dotage.

FRE'QUENCY [*frequentia*, L.] the frequent or often doing a Thing.

FRE'QUENT [*frequens*, L.] that happens often, usual, common. *F.*

To FREQUENT' [*frequenter*, F. of *frequentare*, L.] to haunt, resort to, or visit often; to keep Company with.

FREQUEN'TATIVE [*frequentatif*, F. *frequentativus*, L.] a Grammatical Term applied to Verbs, which denote the Repetition of an Action.

FRES'CA, fresh Water, Rain, or a Land-Flood. *O. L.*

FRESCA'DES, shady, cool Walks, Bowers, *&c.* *Ital.*

FRES'CO, fresh, cool; to walk in *Fresco*, *i. e.* to take the fresh Air. *Ital.*

To *drink in* FRESCO, to drink cool Liquors.

To *paint in* FRESCO, to paint upon bare Walls, Cielings, *&c.* newly done, that the Colours may sink in, and become more durable.

FRESH [ꝼresch *Sax.* *frais*, F. frisch, *Teut.*] new, brisk, lively.

FRESH *Disseisin* [in *Law*] is such a Disseisin as a Man may seek to defeat of himself by his own Power, without the Help of the King or Judges.

FRESH-*Disseisin* [*Law Term*] a Fine levied within a Year past.

FRESH-*Force* [*Law Term*] a Force done within forty Days.

FRESH-*Gale* [*Sea Term*] is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

FRESH-*Man*, a Novice or young Student in an University.

FRESH-*Shot* [*Sea Term*] is when any great River falls into the Sea.

FRESH-*Spell* [*Sea Term*] a fresh Gang to relieve the Rowers in the Long-Boat.

FRESH-*Suit* [*Law Term*] such a present and earnest Pursuit of an Offender, as never ceases 'till he is apprehended.

FRESH-*Suit, within the View*, impowers the Officers that pursue Trespasses in the Forest, to seize them, even without the Bounds of it.

FRESH-*Water Soldier*, a raw, unexperienced one; also the Name of an Herb.

To FRET *as Cloth* [ꝼꝛeoðan, *Sax. frouer*, F.] to wear out.

To FRET [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of ꝼꝛetan, *Sax.* to gnaw, because Anger, as it were, gnaws the Heart, vreten, L. S. and that of φράτομαι, Gr.] to be vexed, or chafe in Mind.

A FRET, a Fume or Heat of Passion.

FRET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament consisting of two Lists or Fillets interwoven and at parallel Distances.

A FRET [in *Musick*] a particular Stop on a musical Instrument.

A FRET [in *Heraldry*] a Field with several Lines running cross one another.

FRET, filled, fraught. *Chauc.*

To FRETE [vreten, L. S.] to devour. *O.*

FRET'FUL, given to fretting, peevish.

FRET'TED, vexed, discomposed, ruffled in Mind; also worn by rubbing.

FRET'TED; musical Instruments are said to be so, when they have their several Frets or Stops marked upon them.

FRI'ABLE [*friabilis*, L.] that may be easily crumbled, or rubbed into small Parts. *F.*

FRIABIL'ITY [*friabilitas*, L.] Brittleness, Aptness to crumble, *&c.*

FRIA'TION, a Crumbling.

FRIB'BLING [probably of grubeln, *Teut.* to be critical] captious, impertinent, trifling; as a fribbling Question.

FRI'BURG } [Fꝛið, Peace and Borge, a Surety, *Sax.*]
FRITH'BURG } a Surety for the Peace or good Behaviour.

FRICAN'DOES [in *Cookery*] a Sort of *Scotch-Collops* larded, farced, and stewed.

FRICASEY, a Dish of fry'd Meat, as Rabbets, Chickens, *&c. F.*

FRICA'TION, } a Rubbing or Chafing.
FRIC'TION. } *L.*

FRI'DAY [Fꝛiȝe dæȝ, or *Friga*'s Day, the *Venus* of the antient *Saxons*, so called from frigan, to love, *Goth.* Freytag, *Teut.*] the sixth Day of the Week; in *Lat. Dies Veneris.*

Good FRIDAY, the *Friday* next before *Easter.*

A FRIEND [Fꝛeond, *Sax.* Friend, L. S. Freund, *Teut.*] one who acts kindly towards a Person.

FRIEND'LESS [ꝼꝛeondeleaf, *Sax.*] destitute of Friends.

FRIEND'LY [ꝼꝛeondlice, *Sax.* freundlich, *Teut.*] kindly.

FRIENDLY *Society*, the Members of an Office in *London* for the Insuring Houses from Casualties by Fire.

FRI'ER [*frere* F. of *frater*, L.] a Monk, or religious Person.

A FRI'ER [in *Printing*] a Page or Sheet so ill worked off at Press, that it can scarce be read.

To FRIG [either from *fregare*, *Ital.* from *fricare*, L. or from *friga*, the *Saxon Venus*] to rub.

FRIGA [ꝼꝛiȝe, or ꝼꝛiȝ, *Sax.* free] an Idol worshipped by the *Saxons* in the Form of an Hermaphrodite, the same with *Venus* of the *Romans.*

FRIG'AT [*fregate*, F. of *fregata*, Ital.] a small Man of War built somewhat lower and longer than others for swift sailing; and not having more than two Decks.

FRIGATOO'N, a *Venetian* Vessel, built with a square Stern, without any Fore-Mast, having only a Main-Mast, Mizen-Mast, and Bowsprit.

FRIGEFAC'TION, a Cooling, or making cold.

To FRI'GERATE [*frigeratum*, L.] to cool.

FRI'GERATORY [*frigeratorium*, L.] a Place to make or keep Things cool in.

To FRIGHT [ꝼꝛihtan, *Sax.* fryhter, *Dan.*] to put into a Fright.

FRI'GID [*frigidus*, L.] cold, impotent.

FRIGIDA'RIUM, a Place in the Baths of *Rome* to cool People in.

FRIGID'ITY [*frigiditas*, L.] Coldness, Impotency.

FRIGORIF'ICK } [*frigorificus*, L.]
FRIGORIF'ICAL } making or producing Cold.

FRIGORIFICK *Particles* [in *Philosophy*] small Particles that are of a Matter essentially cold.

To FRILL [of *friller*, F.] to tremble, to shiver with Cold; as the Hawk frills, *i. e.* trembles with Cold.

FRIM [ꝼꝛemian, *Sax.*] to be in Health, handsome, thriving. *N. C.*

FRIM-*Folks* [Fꝛemð, *Sax.* of Fremden Volk, *Teut.* Foreigners] Strangers, outlandish Men. *Linc.*

FRIP'ERER [*frippier*, F.] one who new vampeth old Apparel to sell again.

FRIP'PERY [*fripperie*, F.] the Place where Fripperers drive their Trade.

To FRISK [*frizzare*, Ital. or *friquet*, F. fresh and brisk, of frisch, *Teut.*] to leap or jump up and down.

To FRIST [fristen, L. S. to give Time, ꝼynꝼan, *Sax.* to give Respite] to sell Goods at Time, or upon Trust. *N. C.*

FRIT [among *Chymists*] Ashes and Salt baked and tried together in Sand.

FRITH [of *fretum*, L. the Sea] it is now used in *Scotland* for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.

FRITH [Frid, Peace] among the *Saxons*, signified a Wood; for they held several Woods to be sacred, and made them Sanctuaries.

FRITH, a Wood. *Chauc.*

FRITHBRECH [of frid and bruce, *Sax.* frieD-bruch, *Teut.*] the breaking of the Peace.

FRITH'GAR [of frid, Peace, and Gear, a Year, *Sax.* Fried Jahr, *Teut.*] the Year of Jubilee.

FRITHSO'KEN [of Frid, and socn, *Sax.* Liberty] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Surety of Defence.

FRITHWALD [of Frid, Peace, and pealdian, to govern, *q. d.* a peaceable Ruler, *Sax.*] a Prince of *Surrey*, Founder of the Abby at *Chertsey*.

A FRIT'TER [*fritteau*, as Dr. *Th. H.* has it, *frittier*, F. or *fritella*, Ital. from *frigere*, L. to fry] a small Pancake.

FRIV'OLOUS [*frivole*, F. *frivolus*, L.] of no Account or Value, vain, slight, trifling, silly, foolish.

FRIZE [*frize*, F.] a coarse, knappy Cloth, perhaps so called, because first made or worn by the People of *Friezeland*.

FRIZE [in *Architecture*] is the round Part of the Entablature which is between the Architrave and Cornice.

To FRIZ'ZLE [*frizer*, F.] to curl, or crisp the Hair.

FRO, from. *Chauc.*

FROBLY *Mobly*, indifferently well. *S. C.*

A FROCK [*froc*, F. a Monk's Hood] a Garment to wear over the Apparel to keep it clean.

FRODMOR'TEL } [of freo, free, and
FREOMOR'TEL } Mort dæd, Man-killing, *Sax.*] an Immunity or Freedom for Murder or Manslaughter.

A FROG [Frogga, *Sax.* Frog, *Dan.* Frosch, *Teut.*] an amphibious Creature; also a Frush on a Horse's Foot.

FROISE [of *Fry*] a sort of Pancake.

FROL'ICK [frolich, *Teut.*] jocund, gay, merry, full of Play.

To be FROLICK [frolich seyn, *Teut.*] to be merrily disposed.

A FROL'ICK [of Frolick, L. S.] a merry Prank, a Whim.

FROLI'CKSOM, full of Frolicks.

FROM [fram, *Sax.*] away from.

FRONDA'TION, taking away of luxuriant Branches or Sprigs of Trees. *L.*

FRONDO'SE [*frondosus*, L.] leafy, or full of Leaves.

FRONDOS'ITY [*frondositas*, L.] Leafiness, or Aptness to bear Leaves.

FRONT [*front*, F, of *frons*, L.] the Forehead, the upper Part of the Face.

FRONT [in *Fortification*] the Face of a Work.

FRONT [in *Perspective*] is the orthographical Prospect of an Object upon a parallel Plane.

FRONT [in *Military Affairs*] is the foremost Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

FRONTA'LE [among Surgeons] any external Form of Medicine to be applied to the Forehead. *L.*

FRONT-*Stall*, a Part of a Bridle.

FRONTA'LES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead.

FRONTA'TUM [in *Botany*] a Term signifying that the Leaf of a Flower, called *Petalum*, grows broader and broader.

FRONTI'ERS [*frontieres*, F. of *frons*, the Forehead, *L.*] the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.

FRONTIN'IAC, a sort of rich, luscious *French* Wine, so called from the Place.

FRONTIS *Os* [in *Anat.*] a Bone of the Scull, which joins the Bones of the *Sinciput* and *Temples*, by the *Coronal Suture*.

FRONT'ISPIECE [*frontispicium*, L.] the Forefront of a Building, the Title or first Page of a Book done in Picture.

FRONT'LET [*fronteau*, F. *frontale*, L.] an Attire for the Forehead.

FRON'TON [in *Architecture*] a Member serving to compose an Ornament over Doors, Cross-Works, Niches, &c.

FROP'PISH, fretful, froward, peevish. See *Frappish*.

FROST [Frost, *Sax.* Frost, *Dan.* and *Teut.* Frost, L. S. and *Belg.*] a Congelation of liquid and moist Things by Cold.

FROS'TY [frostigh, L. S. and *Belg.*] freezing.

To FROTE [of *frotter*, F.] to rub. *O.*

FROTH [Fraader, *Dan. Mer. Cas.* derives it from ἀφρὸς, Gr.] the Spume of fermented or liquid Things.

FROUGH, loose, spongy. *N. C.*

The FROUNCE, a Disease in the Mouth of a Hawk: Also Pimples or Warts in the Palate of a Horse.

FROUNCE, a Plait, a Wrinkle. *Chauc.*

FROW, *Belg.* [Fran, *Teut.*] a Woman.

FRO'WARD [frampeard, *Sax.*] peevish, fretful, surly.

FROW'ER, an edg'd Tool used in cleaving Laths. *S. C.*

To FROWN [*fronser le sourcils*, F.] to knit the Brows, wrinkle the Forehead, &c.

FROUW'Y } musty, mossy. *Spenc.*
FROW'SY }

FROYSE, a Pancake with Bacon.

FRUCTIF'EROUS [of *fructifier*, L.] bearing Fruit.

To FRUC'TIFY [*fructifier*, F. *fructificare*, L.] to bring forth Fruit, to make fruitful, prosper, or thrive.

FRUC'TUOUS, fruitful, useful, thrifty. *Chauc.*

FRU'GAL [*frugalis*, L.] sparing, thrifty. *F.*

FRUGAL'ITY [*frugalité*, F. of *frugalitas*, L.] Thriftiness, Sparingness in Expences, good Husbandry.

FRUG'GIN, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven.

FRUGIV'OROUS [*frugivorus*, L.] that devoureth Fruit, Corn, *&c.*

FRUIT [*fruit*, F. of *fructus*, L.] the Product of the Earth, Trees, Plants, *&c.* Also Profit of Goods, Rent, Revenue, *&c.*

FRUIT'AGE, all manner of Fruit. *F.*

FRUIT'AGE [in *Painting*, &c.] branched Work, the Representation of Fruit.

FRUITERER [*fruitier*, F.] one who sells or deals in Fruit.

FRUIT'ERY [*fruiterie*, F.] a Place for keeping Fruit.

FRUIT'FUL *Signs* [in *Astrology*] are the Signs, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, and *Pisces*.

FRUI'TION, Enjoyment, Obtaining *L.*

FRU'MEN, the upper Part of the Throat. Also a kind of Pulse.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS [*frumentaceus*, L.] of or belonging to Corn.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] such as have their Stalks pointed, and their Leaves like Reeds bearing their Seeds in Ears like Corn.

FRUMENTA'TION, a general Dole of Corn. *L.*

FRU'MENTY } [*frumentum*, L.] a
FRU'METY } kind of Pottage made of Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, *&c.*

FRUMMAGEM, choaked. *Cant.*

FRUM'GILD, the first Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Man in Recompence for the Murder. *Sax.*

FRUM'STALL, a chief Seat, or Mansion-House. *Sax.*

FRUMP, plump, fat, jolly.

To FRUMP [frumpelen, *Teut.* to frizzle up the Nose, as in Derision] to flout, jeer, or mock; to taunt or snub.

A FRUNDELE, two Pecks. *N. C.*

FRUS'CA *Terræ*, untilled, waste Ground. *O. L.*

FRUSH, the tender Part of a Horse's Heel, next the Hoof.

FRUSSU'RA *Domorum*, House-breaking. *O. L.*

FRUSSURA *Terræ*, Land newly broken, or lately plowed up.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS [of *frustra*, L.] in vain, to no Purpose, disappointed.

To FRUS'TRATE [*frustrer*, F. *frustratum*, L.] to deceive, disappoint, make void.

FRUS'TRATION, a Disappointing, *&c.*

FRUSTRA'TION [in *Astrology*] a Debility or Weakness happening to a Planet.

FRUSTUM [in *Gauging*] a Part of a Conoid, Spheroid, *&c.*

FRUSTUM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Piece cut off, or separated from a Body.

FRUSTUM [of a *Cone*] a Part of it usually cut off by a Plane parallel to the Base.

FRUTICA'TION, a Sprouting out of young Sprigs, a springing forth.

FRUTICO'SE [*fruticosus*, L.] full of Sprigs or Stalks.

FRUTICO'SE *Stalks* [with *Botanists*] Stalks of a hard woody Substance.

FRY [*fray*, F.] the Spawn of a young Fish; Multitude or Company.

To FRY [*frire*, F. *frigere*, L. of φρύγειν, Gr.] to dress Victuals, *&c.* in a Frying-Pan.

Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

This Proverb is usually applied to Persons, who, impatient under some smaller *Inconveniency*, and *rashly* endeavouring to *extricate* themselves, for want of *Prudence* and *Caution*, *intangle* themselves in Difficulties greater than they were in before: So *Saulter de la poile, & se jetter dans les brases*, say the French; *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, the *Latins*; and Εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐκ καπνῶ, the *Greeks*.

FU'AGE [*feuage*, F.] Hearth-Money, a Tax of 1 *s.* for every Fire-Hearth, laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* in *France*, by *Edward* the Black Prince.

FUB, a *fat Fub*, a little plump Child.

To FU'CATE [*fucatum*, L.] to colour, paint, or counterfeit.

FUCA'TION, a Colouring, Painting, or Counterfeiting. *L.*

To FUCK [*foutre*, F. *futere*, Ital. *futuo*, L. of φυτέω, *Gr.* to plant: but Dr *Th. H.* derives it from Fuycke, *Belg.* to thrust or knock: others from Fuchsen, *Teut.* to beget] *Fœminam subagitare.*

A FUD'DER [Fuder, *Teut.*] a Fodder. *N. C.*

To FUD'DLE [of the Word *Puddle*, *q. d.* to drown himself in a Puddle of Liquors, or from *Full*, by an Interposition of the Letter *d.* Hence the *Scots* use the Word *Full* for one that is drunk] to bib or drink 'till one is tipsy or drunken.

To FUD'GEL, to make a Shew of doing somewhat to no Purpose, to trifle.

FUER [*fuir*, F. *fugere*, L.] flying, or escaping by Flight. *L. T.*

FU'ER *en fait* [*Law-Term*] is when a Man doth actually fly.

FU'ER *en Ley* [*Law-Term*] is when a Man, being called in the Country, does not appear 'till he be outlawed.

FUGA'CITY [*fugacitas*, L.] Aptness to fly or pass away.

FU'GA *Vacui* [among *Philosophers*] an Abhorrence of a *Vacuum*, which was an Opinion of the *Peripateticks*, and some other ancient Philosophers, who ascribed several Effects, which we daily see, to Nature's abhorring a *Vacuum*.

FUGA'TION,

FUGA'TION, a putting to Flight. *L.*

FU'GHA [in *Musick Books*] denotes a particular Way or Manner, according to which some Musick is composed, and of which there are several Sorts. *Ital.*

FU'GILE, an Impostume in the Ears.

A FU'GITIVE [*un fugitif*, F. *fugitivus*, L.] a Deserter, a Run-away.

FU GITIVE *Goods* [*Law Term*] are the proper Goods of him who flies upon Felony, which, after the Flight lawfully found, do belong to the King.

FU GUE [in *Musick*] a Chase, as when two or more Parts chase one another in the same Point. *F.*

FUIR, Fury. *O.*

FUKES, Locks of Hair. *N. C.*

FUL'CIBLE [*fulcibilis*, L.] capable of being supported.

FUL'CIMENT [*fulcimentum*, L.] a Prop or Underset.

FULCIMENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the same with the Point of Suspension, or that Point upon which a *Libra* or *Vectis* plays, or is suspended.

FULDRIVE, fully driven, made up, finished. *Chauc.*

To FULFIL' [fulfyllan, *Sax.* vollfullen, *Teut.*] to accomplish or perform.

FULFREMED, fully framed. *Sax.*

FUL GENCY [*fulgentia*, L.] Shiningness, or Glisteringness.

FUL'GENT [*fulgens*, L.] shining, glistering.

FUL'GID [*fulgidus*, L.] bright, shining.

FULGID'ITY [*fulgiditas*, L.] Shiningness, Brightness, Glory.

FULGURA'TION, Lightning or Flashing of Fire in the Clouds, which seems to us to precede Thunder, though in reality they are both together. *L.*

FULGURATION [in *Chymistry*] an Operation by which all Metals, except Gold and Silver, are reduced into Vapours.

FUL'HAM [Fullon ham, of Fulge, a Fowl, and ham, a Village, *Sax.* q. d. Fowl-Town] a Town standing near *London*, on the River *Thames*.

FULI'GINOUS [*fuligineux*, F. of *fuliginosus*, L.] sooty, full of Smoak.

FULK, a hollow Place. *Chauc.*

FULL [full, *Sax.* full, voll, *Teut.*] filled with.

FUL'NESS [Fullnerre, *Sax.*] Plenty.

FUL'LY [fullice, *Sax.* vollig, *Teut.*] to be full, sufficiently.

FULL *oft* [fullopt, *Sax.*] very often, frequent.

FULL *nigh* [fullneh, *Sax.*] almost.

FUL'LAGE, Money paid for Fulling of Cloth.

A FUL'LER [Fullere, *Sax.* *foulon*, F. of *fullo*, L.] one who fulls, mills, or scours Cloth.

FUL'LERS-*Earth*, a sort of Earth mix'd with Nitre, which scours like Soap.

FUL'LERS-*Weed* } a sort of Herb or
FUL'LERS-*Thistle* } Plant. *Dipsacus*, L.

FULLO'NICAL [*fullonicus*, L.] belonging to a Fuller.

FUL-*Mart*, a kind of Pole-Cat.

FUL'MINANT [*fulminans*, L.] Thundering. *F.*

To FUL'MINATE [*fulminer*, F. of *fulminatum*, L.] to thunder out, to strike with a Thunder-bolt, to blast. *L.*

FULMINA'TION, a Clap of Thunder, a striking with a Thunder-bolt. *L.*

FULMINA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is when Metals heated in Crucibles, make a great Noise.

FUL MINATORY, of or belonging to Thunder.

FUL'SOM [*q. d.* foulsom] nasty, noisome, distasteful, loathsome, luscious.

FUL'VID [*fulvidus*, L.] of a deep Yellow Colour.

FUL'VOUS [*fulvus*, L.] Ruddy, of a deep Yellow.

FUMA'GIUM, Fumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung. *O. L.*

FUMA'DOES } our Pilchards, garbag-
FUMA'THOES } ed, salted and dried in the Smoak, are so called in *Italy* and *Spain*.

To FUMBLE [famler, *Dan.* to handle] to handle a Thing awkwardly.

A FU'ME [*fumée*, F. of *fumus*, L.] a Smoak or Steam.

To FUME [*fumer*, F. of *fumare*, L.] to smoak or steam.

To FUME [fraum, *Teut.* Froth, *q. d.* to foam or froth at the Mouth for Anger] to chafe, to be in a Fret.

FUMET'S [*Hunting-Term*] the Ordure or Dung of a Hare, Hart, *&c.*

FUMEYED, muted. *O.*

FU'METORY, an Herb.

FUMID'ITY [*fumiditas*, L.] Smoakiness.

FUMIF'EROUS [*fumifer*, L.] bringing Smoak.

To FUMIF'ICATE [*fumificatum*, L.] to make a Fume, Perfume.

FUMIGA'TION, a Perfuming with the Smoke of sweet Wood, *&c.*

To FU'MIGATE [*fumiger*, F. of *fumigatum*, L.] to perfume a Place, to smother: Also to raise a Salivation by the Fume of Mercury, *&c.*

To FUMIGATE [*Chemical Term*] to make one mixed Body receive the Smoke of another; to impregnate it with the volatile Parts of the Body burnt.

FUMIGA'TION, a perfuming by Smoke, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

FUMIGATION [among *Chemists*] an Erosion, or the eating away of Metals by Smoke or Vapour.

FUMIGATION [among *Surgeons*] a raising a Salivation by Smoke or Fumes of Mercury, *&c.*

FUM'MER. See *Fulmart.*

FU'MOUS } [*fumeux*, F. of *fumosus*, L.]
FU'MY } apt to fume up, that sends Fumes up into the Head.

FUNAMBULA'TION, dancing upon a Rope. *L.*

FUNC'TION [*fonction*, F.] the Exercise, Execution, or Performance of some Charge, Duty, or Office.

FUND [*fond*, F. *fundus*, L.] Land of Soil; also a Bank or Repository of publick Money, or public Security.

FUN'DAMENT [*fondement*, F. of *fundamentum*, L. a Foundation] the Breech, Buttocks, or Seat of the Body.

FUNDAMEN'TAL [*fondementel*, F.] a Foundation, principal, chief.

FUNDAMEN'TAL *Diagram* [in *Mathematicks*] a Projection of the Sphere on a Plane, *&c.*

FUNDAMENTAL'ITY, Fundamentalness, the belonging to the Foundation.

FUNDAMENT'ALS, the fundamental Principles; the main Points of any Art or Science.

FUN'DAMENT, Foundation. *Chauc.*

FUNDUS *Plantæ* [among *Botanists*] that Part of a Plant where the Stalk just meets and joins to the Root. *L.*

FUNE'BROUS [*funebre*, F. *funebris*, L.] mournful, sad, doleful; of a Funeral.

FU'NERAL [*funeralis*, L.] belonging to a Funeral.

A FU'NERAL [*funerale*, L.] a Burial.

FU'NERARY [*funerarius*, L.] relating to a Burial.

FUNES'T [*funestus*, L.] deadly, mortal.

FUNGO'SITY, Sponginess. *L.*

FUN'GOUS [*fungosus*, L.] full of Holes, like a Mushroom, spongy.

FUN'GUS [in *Surgery*] soft spongy Flesh, which grows upon Wounds. *L.*

FU'NICLE [*funiculus*, L.] a little Rope; also the Navel-string.

A FUNK [Funke, *Teut.* a Spark of Fire] and, by changing the Sense a little, a spongy Excrescence of some Trees dressed to strike Fire on; also a strong rank Smell, particularly that of stinking Tobacco.

A FUN'NEL [*infundibulum*, L.] an Instrument to convey Liquors into a Vessel; also the upper Part of a Chimney.

FURA'CITY [*furacitas*, L.] Thievishness, or an Inclination to steal.

FUR'BELOE, plaited, or ruffled, Trimming for Women's Petticoats, Scarves, *&c.*

To FUR'BISH [*fourbir*, F.] to polish or make bright.

FURBISHER [*fourbisseur*, F.] a Polisher.

FURBOTE. See *Fire-Boat.*

FUR'CA and *Fossa*, a Jurisdiction anciently, *A. C.* 1200, of punishing Felons, the Men by hanging, and the Women by drowning. *O. L.*

Ad FURCAM *&* *Flagellum* [*Law Phrase*] the meanest servile Tenure, when the Bondman was at the Lord's Disposal for Life or Limb.

FURCA'LE *Os* } [in *Anatomy*] the
FUR'CALA *Superior* } upper Part of
FURCELLA } the *Sternum*, or Breast-Bone.

FURCHE' [*fourché*, F.] a kind of Cross in a Coat of Arms, forked at each End.

Where FURED *you?* Where went you? *Cumberl.*

FURENDAL. See *Farding-deal.*

FURENDEL, two Gallons. *C.*

FURFURA'TION, the falling of Scurf from the Head. *L.*

FUR'FURES [*furfur*, L.] Dandruff, the Scales that fall from the Head or Skin, or the other Parts of the Body, caused by the Separation of the *Cuticula*, or Scarf-Skin, from the *Cutis*, or true Skin.

FURIA, or } [in *Musick Books*] signi-
Con FURIA } fies, with Fury and Violence; and is to be understood not so much in Respect to the Loudness of the Sound, as the Quickness of the Time and Movement. *Ital.*

FU'RIBUND [*furibond*, F. *furibundus*, L.] full of Madness, or like a Madman.

FU'RIES [*Furiæ*, L.] three imaginary Fiends of Hell, *Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tisiphone*, having Snakes instead of Hair, whose Office is to torment the Souls of wicked Men in Hell. *Poet.*

FU'RIOUS [*furieux*, F. *furiosus*, L.] fierce, mad, raging.

To FURL [*fresler*, F.] to wrap up, and bind any Sail close to the Yard.

FUR'LING *Lines* [in a *Ship*] are small Lines made fast to the Topsails, *&c.* to furl up the Sails.

FUR'LONG [ꝑunlang, *Sax.*] the eighth Part of of a Mile.

FUR'LOUGH [Corruption of Verlof, Leave or Liberty, *Belg.* and *L. S.*] a Licence granted by an Officer to a Soldier to be absent for a while from his Charge.

FUR'METY [*froumentée*, F. *frumentum*, L.] Pottage made of Wheat.

A FUR'NACE [*fournaise*, F. *fornax*, L.] a Kiln for Brewing and other Uses.

Moveable FUR'NACE [with *Chemists*] one whose Shape is like that of the Reverberatory.

Wind FURNACE, a Furnace built so as to draw the Air strongly, to blow the Fire, in order to fuse and melt the Matter in the Vessels called Crucibles or Coppels.

FURNAGE [*furnagium*, L.] a Fee paid to

to the Lord of the Manor by his Tenants, for baking their Bread in his common Oven.

To FUR'NISH [*fournir*, F.] to provide or supply with.

FUR'NITURE [*fourniture*, F.] Utensils, whatsoever are requisite to furnish a House, or any other Place or Thing.

FURNITURE [in *Dialling*] Lines drawn on Dials, more for Ornament and Curiosity, than Use.

FU'RO, the Fichet or Fitchow.

FUROLE' [of *feu*, Fire, and *rouler*, to roll, *F.*] a little Blaze of Fire, appearing by Night on the Tops of Soldiers Lances; or at Sea on Sail-yards, which whirls and leaps in a Moment from Place to Place: It is sometimes the Fore-runner of a Storm. If there be two, it is called *Castor* and *Pollux*, and is supposed to portend Safety, but if but one, it is called *Helena*, and is thought to forebode Shipwreck.

FU'ROR *Uterinus*, a Distemper which provokes Women to transgress the Rules of common Modesty. *L.*

FURR [*furrure*, F.] the Skin of several wild Beasts, used for Warmth and Ornament: Also a hoary Substance on the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel of Urine. *&c.*

FURRS [in *Heraldry*] are in the Doubling of the Mantles in Coats of Arms, and sometimes used in the Bearing.

To FURR [*fourir*, F.] to line with Furr: Also to grow rough and clammy, as the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel with standing Urine, *&c.*

FUR'RIER [*fourreur*, F.] one who deals in Furrs.

FUR'RING [a *Ship*] is laying on double Planks upon her Sides.

FUR'RING [in *Architecture*] is making good the Rafters Feet in a Cornish.

FUR'ROW [Fuph, *Sax.* Fur, *Dan.* Ꝑoꝛe, *L. S.* Furch, *Teut.*] a Trench or Drain, for the draining of moist Lands, or cast up by the Plough in Arables, for securing the Seed from too much Water.

FUR'THER [ꝑoꝛðoꝛ, *Sax.* or of furderen, *Teut.* to forward] beyond.

FUR'TIVE [of *furtivus*, L.] done by stealth, secret.

FURY [*furie*, F. *furor*, L.] Rage, Frenzy, Madness.

FURZ [ꝑyꝛꝛ, of ꝑyꝛ, Fire, *Sax.*] a sort of prickly Broom used for Fuel.

FUSARO'LE [in *Architecture*] a small round Member cut in Form of a Collar, with somewhat longish Beads, under the Quarter Round of Pillars.

FU'SE } [*fusée*, F.] a Pipe filled with
FUSEE' } Wild-fire, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb, so contrived, that it may burn so long and no longer, as is the Time of the Motion of the Bomb from the Mouth of the Mortar to the Place where it is to fall.

FUSEE' [*fusil*, F.] a kind of light Musquet.

FUSEE', that Part of a Watch about which the Chain or String is wound.

FUSIBIL'ITY, Aptness or Readiness to be melted. *L.*

FU'SILE [*fusilis*, L.] that may be melted or cast.

FUSIL [of *fusus*, L. a Spindle] is a rhomboidical Figure in an Escutcheon, more slender than a Lozenge.

FUSILEE'R [*fusilier*, F.] a Foot Soldier armed with a Fusil or Fusee.

FUSIL'LY [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of an Escutcheon is divided throughout into Fusils.

FU'SION, a Founding or Melting, running Metals into Fluids. *F.* of *L.*

FUST [in *Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.

FUS'TIAN [*fustaigne*, or *fustane*, F. *fustan*, *Span.* from *Fustat*, a Town in *Egypt*, where it was first made, according to *Bochartus*] a sort of Cloth made of Cotton.

FUS'TIAN [either from *fustaigne*, or φυσητὸς, Gr. blown up] a bombast, swelling, and affected Style in Writing.

FUS'TICK, a sort of Wood, used by Dyers, brought from *Barbadoes*.

To FUS'TIGATE [*fustiger*, F. *fustigatum*, L.] to bang or beat with a Cudgel.

FUS'TY [*fusté*, F.] that has a rank Smell, stinking.

FUSTY-*Lugs*, a sluttish Woman, who smells rank.

FU'TILE [*futilis*, L.] foolish, silly. *F.*

FUTIL'ITY [*futilité*, F. of *futilitas*, L.] Lightness, Vanity.

FUT'TOCKS [in a *Ship*] the compassing Timbers which make her Breadth.

FU'TURE [*futur*, F. of *futurus*, L.] that is to come or be hereafter.

FUTURI'TION [in *Philosophy*] a future Being or Existence.

FUTU'RITY, the Time to come. *L.*

FU'TY [*futé*, F.] crafty, cunning.

FU'TY [*futilis*, L.] foolish, silly.

FUZEN, or *Fuzzen*, Nourishment. *N. C.*

To FUZZ [faſeln, *Teut.*] to ravel or run out.

FY [Foy, *Belg.* Pfuy, *Teut. Fi.* F.] an Interjection of Abhorring or Loathing.

FYLTH, Vileness, Baseness. *Chauc.*

FYNT, findeth, found. *Chauc.*

FYNYS, Fines. *Chauc.*

FYRDERONGA [Fyꝛðeꝛung, *Sax.* foꝛderung, *Teut.*] an Expedition, or a Fault for not going upon an Expedition, after a Summons.

FYRE *Loom*, Lightning. *O.*

G A

GAAL [געל *H. i. e.* an Abomination] the Son of *Ebed.*

GAB'ARAGE, Wrappers in which *Irish* Goods are wrapped.

To GABB, to prate or tattle. *Chauc.*

GAB'BERIES, Mockeries, Gibes.

TO GABBLE [either of *javioler*, F. or *babler*, F. to prate, or gabele, *Belg.* to chirp as Birds] to talk fast, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

GA'BEL [*Gabelle*, F. Gafel, *Sax.*] an Excise in *France* upon Salt. In our old Records it signifies Rent, Custom, or Duty, yielded to the King or Lord, not by Contract, but arbitrarily imposed.

GAB'ERDINE [*galverdine*, F.] a Shepherd's coarse Frock or Coat.

GABIONNA'DE, a Bulwark made with Gabions. *F.*

GA'BIONS [in *Fortification*] Baskets about four Feet in Diameter, and five or six Feet high, which, being filled with Earth, are placed upon the Batteries, *&c.* F.

GA'BEL-*End* of a House [Gabel. *L. S.*] the upright and triangular End, from the Eaves to the Top.

GAB'LOCKS, false Spurs for Fighting-Cocks, of Steel, Silver, *&c.*

GABRANTOVI'CI, a People who antiently inhabited some Part of *Yorkshire.*

GA'BRIEL [גבריל of גבר, a mighty one, and אל, God, *H. i. e.* the Strength of God] a proper Name of Men.

GAD [גד, *H. i. e.* a Troop or Band] the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah.*

GAD, a Measure of nine or ten Feet, a Geometrical Perch.

GAD *of Steel* [Gadd, *Sax.*] a small Bar to be heated in the Fire, in order to quench in Liquor.

To GAD [gaen, *L. S.* to go] to ramble, rove, range, or straggle about. *O.*

GAD'DING, rambling or roving about.

GAD-FLY [*q. d.* Goad-Fly, because she pricketh like a Goad, or of Gad, because it makes the Cattle gad or go astray] an Insect, called also the Gad-Bee.

GAD'LING, straggling, gadding; also an idle Person. *Chauc.*

GAFF, an Iron Hook for to pull great Fishes into a Ship: Also a false Spur for a Fighting-Cock.

GAFFLE, Part of a Cross Bow.

GAF'FOLD-*Gild*, Payment of Custom or Tribute. *O.*

GAGE [*gauge*, or *jauge*, F.] a Rod to measure Casks with.

GAGE [*gage*, F.] a Pledge or Surety.

GAGE [of a *Ship*] is so many Feet of Water as she draws.

To GAGE } [*jauger*, F.] to measure
To GAUGE } with a Gage, to find what any Vessel contains.

GAG'ER } [*jauger*, F.] an Officer
GAU'GER } employed in Gaging.

A GAG [of Geagl, *Sax.* the Cheek-Bone, or Gaghel, *L. S.* the Palate] an Instrument put into the Mouth to keep it from shutting.

Weather-GAGE [*Sea-Term*] when one Ship is to the Wind, or has the Weather of another.

GAI'ANITES, certain Hereticks, who sprang from the *Eutychians.*

GAI'ENESS } [*gaieté*, F.] Chearfulness,
GAI'ETY } Gallantry, Finery.

GAIL *Clear*, a Wort-Tub. *N. C.*

GAIL [*q. d.* a Guile] Wort. *N. C.*

GAIN, Profit, Lucre. *F.*

To GAIN [*gagner*, F.] to get or win.

GAIN [applied to *Things*] convenient; [to *Persons*] active, expert; [to a *Way*] near, short. *N. C.*

GAIN [in *Architecture*] the levelling Shoulder of the Joist or other Timber.

GAIN'AGE [*gaignage*, F.] all Plough-Tackle and Implements in Husbandry.

GAIN'AGE [in *Law*] Land held by the meaner Sort, or Villains; also the Profit arising from the Tillage of such Land.

To GAIN'COPE, to go cross a Field the nearest Way, to meet with one. *S. C.*

GAIN'ERY } [*gaignere*, F.] Tillage or
GAIN'URE } Husbandry, the Profits thence arising, or of the Beasts used therein. *L. T.*

GAIN'FUL, profitable, advantageous.

To GAINSAY' [gean-reizan, *Sax.*] to speak against, to deny, to contradict.

GAINS'BOROUGH [Geneg burub, *Sax.* of Geneg, a Sanctuary, and Burub, a Town, *q. d.* a Town of Refuge] a Town in *Lincolnshire.*

To GAINSTAND, to resist or oppose.

GAI'TRE [of Geatreop, *Sax.*] the Dog-Berry Tree.

GALACTO'PHORI *Ductus* [in *Anat.*] Vessels that convey the Milk and Humour called *Chyle* to the Kernels of the Breasts.

GALACTOPLE'TICK *Faculty*, an Aptitude to sequester Milk in the Breasts.

GALAGE [*Galoche*, F.] a Shoe. *Spen.*

GAL'ANGAL, an Aromatick Root brought from *India.*

GALANTINE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing a Pig, *&c.*

GAL'AXY [*Galaxias*, L. of Γαλαξίας, Gr.] a broad white Circle in the Sky, called the *Milky Way.*

GAL'BANUM, a strong-scented Gum.

GALE [probably of Gawel, Wind, *C. Br.*] a Blast of Wind.

To GALE, to yawl, bawl, or laugh aloud. *Chauc.*

GA'LEATED [among *Botanists*] Plants bearing a Flower resembling an Helmet. *L.*

GALEN, a famous Physician.

GALEN'ICK *Physick*, that which is grounded upon the Principles of *Galen*.

GA'LENIST, a Follower of the *Galenick* Practice of Physick.

GA'LEON, formerly the Name of a *French* Ship of War, now of the *Spanish*, &c.

GALERIC'ULATE *Flowers*. See *Cucullate*. Hooded Flowers.

GALIAR'D [*gaillard*, F.] gay, brisk, merry, pleasant, chearful. *Chauc.*

GALL [Galla, *Sax.* Galle, *Teut.*] the Bile, one of the Humours of the Body: Also a Fret or Sore.

To GALL [*galler*, F.] to fret or rub off the Skin, to teaze or vex.

GALL-*Nut*, a Fruit which grows on an Oak, used in making Ink.

GAL'LANT, fine, civil, accomplished, genteel, brave. *F.*

A GALLANT', a Lover, a Beau, a Spark; especially one that keeps Company with a married Woman. *F.*

To GAL'LANTISE [*gallantiser*, F.] to court, to play the Gallant.

GAL'LANTNESS } [*gallanterie*, F.] In-
GAL'LANTRY } trigue or Amour; courteous Behaviour; Genteelness; Bravery, Valour.

GALEAS' [*galeasse*, F.] a great double Galley.

GALLEYHAL'PENS, [*q. d.* Galley-Half-pence] a Sort of Coin brought into *England* by the *Genoese* Merchants.

GAL'LEON } [*galion*, F.] a greater
GAL'LION } Sort of Galley made use of in War. *Span.*

GAL'LERY [*gallerie*, F.] a Kind of Balcony that surrounds a Building, or a Passage leading to several Apartments in a great House.

GAL'LERY [in *Fortification*] a covered Walk cross the Ditch of a besieged Town.

GAL'LERY [in a *Ship*] a beautiful Frame made on the Outside of the Stern.

GAL'LERY [of a *Mine*] is any Branch of it carried on towards any Place.

GALL'EY, or Ship [*galere*, F.] a Sea-Vessel with Oars.

GALLIAM'BICK *Verses*, Verses so called of the *Galli*, or Priests of *Cybele*.

GALLIAR'D [of *gaillard*, F.] a Kind of merry Dance.

GALLIAR'DA [in *Musick Books*] is the Name of a Tune that belongs to a *Galliard*, and is commonly in triple Time, of a brisk lovely Air, somewhat like a Jigg. *Ital.*

GAL'LICAN [*Gallicanus*, L.] belonging to *France*, or the *French* Nation. *F.*

GAL'LICISM [*Gallicisme*, F.] a *French* Idiom, or speaking after the Manner of the *French*.

GALLIE, bitter. *Chauc.*

GALLIGAS'KINS [*q. d. Caligæ Gallo Vasconicæ*, so called because the *Vascones* used such instead of Spatterdashes] a sort of wide Slops or Breeches, used by the Inhabitants of *Gascoign* in *France*.

GALIMA'FRY } [*gallimafrée*, F.]
GALIMAW'FREY } a Hotch-potch of several sorts of Meat.

GAL'LIOT [*galliote*, F.] a small Galley designed for Chace.

GALLOGLAS'SES, Soldiers among the *Wild Irish*, who served on Horseback.

GAL'LON [of *Wine*] a Measure containing eight Pints, or 231 solid Inches.

GAL'LON [*Corn Measure*] containing 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ solid Inches, and is commonly called the *Winchester Gallon*.

GALLON [*galon*, F. q. d. *Gallica Fimbria*, a *French* Lace] a kind of Silk or Ferret Ribbon.

To GAL'LOP [*galopper*, F.] to ride fast.

A GAL'LOP [*galop*, F.] the swiftest Pace of a Horse.

GALLO'SHES [*galloches*, F.] Leather Cases, or Clogs worn over Shoes.

To GALLOW, to fright. *Shakesp.*

GAL'LOWS [Galga, Galar, *Sax.* Galge, *L. S.* Gallie, *Dan.* Galgen, *Teut.* *Gobalus*, L.] a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hanged: Also a Part of a Printing-Press.

GALL-*Bank*, an Iron Crane in the Chimney, to hang a Pot on. *N. C.*

GALLS, a kind of hard Fruit like a Nut growing on a Gall-Tree.

GAL'NES [*Scots Law*] any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manslaughter.

To GALP, to belch, to yawn. *Chauc.*

GALRE'DA [Galliarte, *Teut.*] a thick viscous Juice extracted, by boiling, from the gristly Parts of Animals, usually called a Jelly.

GAMA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAMA'LIEL [גמליל of גמיל a Reward, and אל, God, *H. i. e. God's Reward*] a *Jewish Rabbi*, Tutor to St *Paul*.

GAMBA'DOES [of *gamba*, Ital. *jambe*, F. the Leg] a sort of Leather Boots affixed to the Saddle, instead of Stirrups, to put the Legs in, to preserve them from Cold and Dirt.

GAMBA'GES [*Gamaches*, F.] Gambadoes, Spatterdashes.

GAMBALOO'K, a Riding-Gown worn in the Eastern Parts.

GAMBE'RIA } a Military Boot, or De-
GAM'BRIA } fence for the Legs. *O. L.*

A GAMBLER, a Guinea-Dropper; one Class of Sharpers.

GAMBOI'DEA, Gamboge.

GAM'BOLS [*gambade*, F.] Games or tumbling Tricks plaid with the Legs, certain Sports used about *Christmas* Time.

GAME

GAME [of gamioꝼ, *Sax.*] a Play, Sport, or Divertisement.

To GAME [gamian, *Sax*] to play, sport, *&c.* Also to play upon, to deride one.

GAM'MA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAM'MON [*jambon*, F. *gambone*, Ital.] a Thigh, Ham, or Shoulder.

GAM'MOT-*Essence* [in *Cookery*] a Dish made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon, dressed with a Ragoo.

GAM'MOT, a sort of an Incision Knife.

GAMUT, the first Note in the ordinary Scale of Musick; the Scale itself.

GAN, or *Ganning*, began. *Spenc.*

To GANCH } [*gancher*. F.] to throw
To GAUNCH } one headlong from an high Place upon sharp Hooks, or Iron Spikes, a particular Way of executing Malefactors, used in *Turkey*.

GAN'DER [ganopa, *Sax.* Ganserd, *Teut.*] a Male Goose.

GAN'DER-*Gosses*, an Herb.

GA'NET [*canet*, F.] a wild Duck.

GANG [gange, *Sax.* Gang, *Teut.* and *L. S.* a Walk, *q. d.* a Company of Men that go the same Way, or act all alike] a Company, a Crew.

To GANG [gangen, *Swab.* gangan, *Sax.*] to go.

GANG-*Flower*, a Flower which flourishes in *Rogation-Week*.

GANG-*Way* [*Sea-Term*] all the several Ways or Passages from one Part of a Ship to the other.

GANGIA'TORS [in the *Scots Law*] Officers, whose Business it is to examine Measures and Weights.

GANG'LIO [in *Anatomy*] a Knot of Nerves, or where they seem to be tied together.

GANG'LION [γαγγλιόν, Gr.] a Humour in the tendinous and nervous Parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, *&c.* or an Exsudation of nervous Juices from a Bruise, or the like; which indurates into a hard immoveable Tumour.

CAN'GREL [gangere of gangan, to go, and ellen, strong, *Sax. q. d.* one who, by the Strength of his Legs, rids much Ground] a tall ill-shaped Fellow.

GAN'GRENE, [*gangrena*, L. of γάγγρενα, Gr.] a cadaverous Corruption of a Part, attended with a Beginning of a Stench, Blackness, and Mortification.

GANG *Week* [*q. d.* going or walking Week] the Time when the Bounds of the Parishes are lustrated, or gone over by the Parish-Officers; *Rogation Week*.

GANT'LET } [*gantelet*, F.] an Iron
GAUNT'LET } Glove.

GANT'LOPE } [of *Gant*, a Town in
GANT'LOP } *Flanders*, and Loop, a Race, or loopen, to run, *Belg.* because this Punishment was first invented there] an usual Punishment among Soldiers.

To run the GANTLOPE, to run thro' a Company of Soldiers, standing on each Side, making a Lane, with each a Switch in his Hand to scourge the Criminal.

GA OL [*gayol*, *geole*, *jaule*, F. Ghioole, *Belg.*] a Prison.

GA'OL-*Delivery*, the clearing of a Prison of Prisoners, when such against whom there is no Prosecution are set at Liberty.

GANY'MEDE, a *Trojan* Boy, so beloved by *Jupiter* (as the Poets feign) that he took him up into Heaven, and made him his Cup-Bearer. Hence it is commonly used to signify any Boy loved for carnal Abuse, or hired to be used contrary to Nature, to commit the Sin of *Sodomy*.

A GAP [of geapen, *Sax.*] an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, *&c.*

To GAPE [geapen, *Sax.* gaepen, *L. S.* gaffen, *Teut.*] to open the Mouth wide; also to open.

GARAGEY, a *Mexican* Kite, which devours Crocodiles Eggs.

To GAR, to make. *O.*

GARB [of *garbe*, F. *garbo*. Ital. Comelineſs, or geappian, *Sax.* to trim up] Attire, Dress, Behaviour; also Courage; also a sharp and piquant Taste, Taste, applied to Liquors.

GARB [in *Heraldry*] a Wheat-Sheaf, which signifies Abundance of Plenty.

GAR'BA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of 24 Arrows. *O. L.*

GAR'BAGE [of *garble*, to cleanse, *Minshew*] the Fat, Tripe, Entrails, *&c.* of Cattle.

GARBE-FEEDERS, the Feathers under a Hawk's Beak. *O.*

To GAR'BEL [*garbeler*, F. *garbolare*, Ital.] to cleanse from Dross and Dirt; commonly used of Spices.

GAR'BLER *of Spices*, an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of *London*, who might enter into any Shop, Ware-House, *&c.* to view Drugs, Spices, *&c.* and garble them.

GAR'BLES, the Dust, Soil, or Filth, separated by garbling.

GAR'BLING *of Bow Staves*, the sorting or culling out the Good from the Bad. *O. S.*

GAR'BOARD *Plank*, the first Plank of a Ship, fastened on her Keel on the Outside.

GAR'BOARD *Strake*, the first Seam in a Ship, next her Keel.

GAR'BOIL [*garbouil*, F.] Trouble, Tumult, Disorder, Uproar.

GAR'CIFER, a Mill-boy. *Scots Law.*

GA'RCIO } [of *Garçon*, F.] a poor ser-
GARCE } vile Lad. *O. L.*

GARD. See *Guard*.

Writ of GARD, a Writ relating to Guardianship.

GARD-*Manager*, a Storehouse for Victuals.

GARD-*Robe*, a Wardrobe, or Place to keep Cloaths.

GAR'DANT, Keeping Guard.

GAR'DANT [in *Heraldry*] a Creature full faced, and looking rightforward.

GARDECAU'T [*q. d. gard du cord*, F.] is that which stops the Fuzee of a Watch when wound up.

GAR'DEN [*Jardin*, F. Garten, *Teut.* Gardi, *C. Br.*] a Plot of Ground furnished with Variety of Plants, Flowers, *&c.*

To GAR'DEN *a Hawk*, is to put her on a Turf of Grass to cheer her.

GARDE *Viante*, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in. *F.*

GARDEY'NE, a Guardian, Warden. *O.*

GARDEY'NE *de l' Eglise*, a Church-Warden, *&c. O. F. L.*

GARDEY'NE *de l' Estinery*, Warden of the Stanneries. *O. F. L.*

GAR'DIAN. See *Guardian.*

GAR'DINER [*Jardinier*, F.] a Dresser of a Garden.

GARE, a Sort of coarse Wool, such as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.

To GARE, to cause. *O*

GARE-*Brained*, very heedless. *S. C.*

GARGAN'TUA [of *Gargantua*, Span. the Throat] a Glutton, a great Giant, a Monster.

GARGA'REON [γαργαρεὼν, Gr.] the Cover of the Windpipe.

GAR'GARISM [*gargarisme*, F. *gargarismus*, L. of γαργαρισμὸς, Gr.] a liquid Medicine to cleanse the Throat, *&c.*

To GAR'GARISE [*gargariser*, F. *gargarizo*, L. of γαργαρίζειν Gr.] to gargle, to wash the Throat or Mouth.

GARGET, a mortal Disease in Cattle.

GAR'GIL, a Disease in Geese.

GARGIL'ON [among *Hunters*] is the principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.

The GAR'GLE [gurgel, *Teut. gargouille*, F. *gurgulio*, L.] the Gullet of the Throat.

To GAR'GLE [*gargouiller*, F. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gargarizare*, L. gurgelen, *Teut.*] to wash the Throat and Mouth with Liquor.

GA'RISH [of gearpian, *Sax.* to make Preparation] gawdy, gorgeously apparelled; also heedless. *C.*

GA'RISH, gay, glaring. *Shakesp.*

GARRISSOUN, to garrison, to defend. *Ch.*

GAR'LAND [*guirlande*, F.] an Ornament for the Head made of Flowers.

GAR'LAND [in a *Ship*] a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of a Main-Mast to keep the Shroud from galling.

GAR'LICK [garlec, *Sax.*] a Plant.

GAR'MENT [*q. d.* Garnishment, of *garniment*, F.] any Vestment.

GAR'NER [*grenier*, F. of *granarium*, L.] a Granary.

GARNESTURA [*Garniture*, F.] Furniture or Implements of War. *O. L.*

GAR'NET [*q. d. Cranet*, i. e. a little Crane] Tackle in a Ship, wherewith Goods are hoisted in or out.

GAR'NET [of Garner, a Granary; or *granatum*. L. a Pomegranate] a Sirname.

GAR'NET [of *granate*, Span. of *granatus*, L. Granat, *Teut.*] a Granate Stone, a sort of Carbuncle, so called from it's red Colour, like to that of the Seed of a Pomegranate.

GRANIAMENTUM, any Manner of Garnishing or Trimming of Cloaths. *O. L.*

To GAR'NISH [*garnir*, F. gearnian, *Sax.* to prepare] to adorn, set off or trim, also to furnish.

GARNISH, a Fee paid by Prisoners at their first Entrance into Gaol: Money spent on their Fellow Prisoners

GARNISHEE' [in the Court of *Guild-Hall*] signifies the Party in whose Hands another Man's Money is attached.

GAR'NISHMENT, a Warning given to one for his Appearance, for the better furnishing of the Cause and Court.

GAR'NISON, a Garrison. *Chauc. F.*

GAR'NITURE, Furniture of a Chamber, *&c.* Trimming *F.*

GARNMENT, a Garment. *Chauc.*

To GARRE [giø, *Dan.*] to force. *N. C.*

GARRE, a Disease in Hogs.

GAR'RET [perhaps of *garite*, a Turret] the uppermost Floor in an House.

GAR'RET [of Gerrard] a Sirname.

GAR'RISON [*garrison*, F.] a Place of Defence, into which Soldiers are put; also the Soldiers who defend it.

GARRU'LITY [*garrulitas*, L.] Talkativeness, over-much Prating

GAR'RULOUS [*garrulus*, L.] full of Talk or Prating.

GARS *the Greet*, makes thee weep and complain. *Spenc.*

GAR'TER [of Gar, *C. Br.* the Ham, *jartiére*. F.] a Band or Ribbon to tie up the Stockings.

GAR'TER *King of Arms*, the Chief of the three Kings of Arms, the two others being called *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*; also a Bend in Heraldry.

Order of the GAR'TER, an Order of Knights first founded by King *Edward* III. on account of his many signal Victories, particularly one, wherein (it is said) the King's Garter was used for a Token. See *Knight of the Garter.*

GARTH, a Yard, Back-side, or little Close. *N. C.*

Fish GARTH, Dam in a River for the catching of Fish.

GARTH-

GARTH-*Man*, one who owns an open Wear where Fish are catched.

GARZIL, Hedging-Wood. *N. C.*

GAS, a Spirit not capable of being coagulated, or the most subtile and volatile Parts of any thing. *Van Helmont.*

GASCOYNS, the inner Parts of the Thighs of an Horse.

A GASH, a deep Cut.

To GASH [*bacher*, F.] to cut.

To GASP [from *gape*, by an Epenthesis of the Letter S] to gape, for Breath.

A GAST, a Panting for Breath.

GAST. See *Agast.*

GASTED, frighted. *Shakesp.*

GAST'NESS, Terror, Dread, Fright.

GAS'TER [γαςὴς, Gr.] the whole lower Belly, the Womb, or the Stomach. In a strict Sense it means the Stomach only.

GAST'LY [*q. d.* ghostly, or Ghost-like, of Geist, a Spirit, *Teut.*] looking frightfully, like a Ghost.

GASTRED, frightened, astonished. *O.*

GAS'TRICA [in *Anatomy*] the upper Branch of the *Splenetick Vein*, bestowed on the Stomach.

GAS'TRICK, belonging to the Belly.

GAS'TRICK *Juice* [among *Physicians*] the Juice of the Stomach.

GASTROCNEMI'A [γάςροκνημία, Gr.] the Calf of the Leg.

GASTROCNE'MIUS *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which, with the *Soleus* or *Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

GASTROCNEMIUS *Internus*, a Muscle of the Foot, placed under the *Gastrocnemius Externus* and *Plantaris.* L.

GASTROEPIPLOI'CA, the Vein and Artery growing to the Ventricle and Gall.

GASTROMAN'CY, [*gastromantia*, L. of γαςρομαντία, of γαςὴς, the Belly, and μαντεία Divination, Gr.] Divination by the Belly.

GASTROMYT'H. [Ἐγγαςρίμυθος, of ἐν in, γαςὴς, and μῦθος, Speech, Gr.] one who speaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GASTRORHAPHI'A [in *Anatomy*] a Connexion or Suture in the Wounds of the *Abdomen.*

GASTROT'OMY [γαςροτομία, of γαςὴς, the Belly, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] a cutting open the Womb or Belly.

A GATE, an Entrance into a City, Palace, *&c.*

A GATE [in *Fortification*] a Door made of strong Planks and Iron Bars, to keep out an Enemy.

GATE, a Street. *Lincolnsh.*

GATE, a Goat. *Spenc.*

GATE, a Motion or Posture of the Body in Walking.

Ne GATE *ne Geyn*, neither got nor gained. *O.*

GATHER-*Bag*, the Bag of Skin which inclofes a red Deer in a Hind's Belly.

To GA'THER [gaðeman, *Sax.*] to collect, or pick up; also to crop.

A GA'THER [*q. d.* a Gathering or Collection of the Inwards] the Heart, Liver, Lights, *&c.* of a Sheep, Calf, *&c.*

To GATHERN, to gather. *Chauc.*

GATTERIDGE-*Tree*, Prickwood. *S. C.*

GAUDE, a Toy or Trifle. a Scoff. *O.*

GAUDID, made gay. *Chauc*

GAU'DIES, double Commons allowed to Students on Gaudy Days.

GAU'DY [of *gaudium*, L. Joy] affectedly gay or fine.

GAUDY *Days* [of *gaudere*, L. to rejoice] certain Festival Days observed in Inns of Court and Colleges.

GA'VEL [gafel, *Sax. gavelle*, F.] Tribute, Toll, Custom, yearly Rent, or Revenue; also the Divisions of a County in *Wales*, comprehending four Randix's.

GA'VEL *Bread*, Corn Rent, Provision of Bread or Corn reserved as a Rent, to be paid in Kind by the Tenant.

GA'VELCESTER, } a Measure of Ale to
GA'VELSESTER, } be paid by way of Rent, by the Stewards and Baliffs of Manors, belonging to the Church of *Canterbury.*

GAVELET, is a special and antient Kind of *Cessavit* or Custom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in *Gavelkind* shall forfeit his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due Rents and Services.

GAVELGIDA, } that pays Tribute or
GAVELGILDA, } Toll. *O L.*

GAVELERTH, } the Duty or Work
GAVELHERTE, } of plowing so much Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

GAVEL *Kind* [of gafel, Tribute, and Cinꞗ, Nature, *Sax.*] an equal Division of the Father's Lands at his Death among all his Sons; or of a Brother dying without Issue, among all his Brethren.

GAV'ELMED, the Duty of mowing Meadow Land, required by the Lord of his customary Tenant.

GAV'ELREP, the Duty of reaping for the Lord of the Manor.

GAV'ELING *Men*, Tenants who paid a reserved Rent, besides some customary Duties to be done by them.

A GAV'ELOCK, a Pick, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, *&c. N. C.*

GAV'ELOCKS [gafelucar, *Sax.*] Shafts, Javelins, warlike Engines, *&c*

GAUGE-*Point of solid Measure*, is the Diameter of a Circle, whose Area is equal to the solid Content of the same Measure.

GAU'GER [of *jauguer*, F.] a Measurer of Casks and Vessels containing Liquids.

GAU'GING [of *jauger*, F.] is the finding the Capacities or Contents of all Sorts of Vessels which hold Liquids.

A GAUL,

A GAUL, a Leaver. *Lancash.*

GAULICK-*Hand*, Left-Hand. *N. C.*

GAU'LONITES, a Sect among the *Jews* so named from *Judas Gaulonites* who opposed the Tribute raised by *Cyrenius* in the Time of *Augustus*.

GAUNT [of ȝeꝑanian, *Sax.* to decrease] lean, having lost his Fat and Flesh.

GAUNTRE, a Frame to set Casks upon, *N. C.* Also a wooden Frame serving to let Casks down into a Vault.

GAVOT'TA [in *Musick Books*] a Gavot, an Air of a brisk and lively Nature, and always in common Time; divided into two Parts, each to be play'd twice over; the first Part commonly in 4 or 8 Bars, and the second Part in 4, 8, 12, or 16 Bars, or more. *Ital.*

GAUDS, Baubles, gaudy Things, ridiculous Jests, *&c. Shakesp.*

To GAURIN, } to starve. *Chauc.*
To GAWRIN, }

GAWN, a GALLON. *C.*

GAWZ, a thin Sort of Silk.

GAY [*gai*, F. probably of *gaudere*, L. to rejoice] of a merry and pleasant Temper; also fine, neat, spruce.

GAY, or *Gayment* [in *Musick*] signifies gay, brisk, lively. *Ital.*

GAYN AGE, Wainage, Plough-Tackle, or Instruments of Husbandry; also the Profit coming by the Tillage of Land, held by the baser Kind of Soke-men.

GAY'TER-*Tree*, Prickwood.

To GAZE [ȝeꝑean, *Sax.* but *Minshew* derives it from ἀγάζομαι, Gr.] to admire, to stare, look about or earnestly upon.

GAZE-*Hound* } [*Agasæus*, L.] a Dog
GAST-*Hound* } which hunts by Night.

GAZEL, an *Arabian* Deer, an *Antelope* of *Barbary*.

GAZET'TE, a News-Paper, or Book. *F.*

GAZETTE'ER [*gazetier*, F.] a Writer or Publisher of Gazettes.

GA'ZONS [in *Fortification*] green Sods or Turfs of Earth, cut square like large Bricks, used in facing the out-side Works made of Earth.

GAZUL, an *Egyptian* Weed, of which the finest Sort of Glasses are made.

GEAR [ȝeaꝑpian, *Sax.* to make ready] Stuff, Attire, Womens Apparel; also Harness for Draught-Horses or Oxen.

GEA'SON, rare, uncommon. *C.*

GEAT [*gagates*, L.] a Sort of precious Stone, or solid Bitumen, commonly called black Amber, or Jet.

GE'BURSCRIP, Neighbourhood, adjoining Town or Territory. *S. L. T.*

GEBURUS, a Country Neighbour.

To GECK [gecken, to make a Fool of one, *Teut.*] to cheat or defraud. *Shakesp.*

GEDALI'AH [גדליה, of גדול, Greatness, and יה, the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Greatness of the Lord] a Governor left at *Jerusalem* during the *Babylonish* Captivity.

GEGE [of gehen, *Teut.* to go] went. *Chauc.*

To GEER, to dress; *snogly geer'd*, neatly dress'd. *N. C.*

Every Man thinks his own Geese Swans.

This Proverb intimates, that an inbred *Philautry* runs through the whole Race of *Flesh* and *Blood*, and that Self-love is the Mother of *Vanity*, *Pride*, and *Mistake*. It turn's a Man's *Geese* into *Swans*, his *Dung-hill Poultry* into *Pheasants*, and his *Lambs* into *Venison*. It *blinds* the Understanding, *perverts* the Judgment, *depraves* the Reason of the otherwise most modest Distinguishers of Truth and Falsity. It makes a Man so fondly conceited of himself, that he prefers his own *Art* for it's *Excellency*, his own *Skill* for it's *Perfection*, his own *Compositions* for their *Wit*, and his own *Productions* for their *Beauty*. It makes even his *Vices* seem to him *Virtues*, and his *Deformities Beauties*; for so *every Crow thinks her own Bird fairest*, though never so black and ugly. *Suum cuique pulchrum*, say the *Latins*.

A GEIR [geyer, gierig, greedy, *Teut.*] a Vulture.

GEHEN'NA [γέεννα, Gr. of גיא הנום, *Heb.* the Valley of *Hinnom*] a Place in the Valley of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, terrible for two Sorts of Fire in it; that wherein the *Israelites* sacrificed their Children to the Idol *Moloch*; and also another kept continually burning to consume the dead Carcasses and Filth of *Jerusalem*, and is metaphorically taken for Hell; also a Rack to torment Persons.

GE'LABLE [of *geler*, F. to freeze] capable of being frozen or congealed.

GELAT'INA [among *Physicians*] any Sort of clear gummy Juice.

GELAT'INOUS, any Thing that approaches to the Consistence of a Jelly. *L.*

GELD } [Geld Money] Tribute, or
GILD } Taxes; also Amends or Satis-
GYLD } faction made for a Crime.

To GELD [gaelder, *Dan.*] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

GELD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes, *&c.*

A GELDING, a gelded Horse.

GELDER-*Rose*, a Flower.

GELID [*gelidus*, L.] cold, icy.

GELID'ITY [*geliditas*, L.] a being gelid, Frostiness.

A GEL'LY [*gelée*, F. of *gelando*, L.] Liquor of Meat, *&c.* boiled to a thick Consistence.

GELT, } castrated, having the Stones
GELDED, } cut out.

A GEM [*gemma*, L.] a Jewel.

GEMEL'LES

GEMEL'LES [in *Heraldry*] the bearing of Bars by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms.

GEMEL'LUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Cubit or Elbow.

To GEM'INATE [*geminatum*, L.] to double.

GEMINA'TION, a Doubling. *L.*

GEMI'NI, Twins, two Children, or Young, born at one Birth. *L.*

GEM'INI [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles which move the Thigh outward.

GEMI'NI [in *Aſtrology*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack; alſo a Conſtellation, called *Caſtor* and *Pollux*.

GEM'INOUS *Arteries* [in *Anatomy*] the two ſmall Arteries, which deſcend to the Joint of the Knee, between the Proceſſes of the Thigh Bone.

GEMME *Sal*, a Sort of Salt taken out of Pits, that ſhines like Cryſtal. *L.*

GEM'MARY [of *Gemma*, *L.*] a Jewel Houſe.

GEMMIF'EROUS, [*gemmifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Jewels.

GEM'MOW-*Ring*, a double Ring with Links.

GENDAR'MERIE, the Horſe of the Houſhold to the *French* King. *F.*

GENDAR'MES, Horſemen who formerly ſerved in compleat Armour; now a particular Body of Cavalry in *France*.

GEND, gentle, genteel, ſeemly, fine. *Chauc.*

GEN'DER [*gendre*, F. of *genere*, L.] the Difference of Nouns, as they are declined with a Maſculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article, *&c.*

GENEAL'OGIST [*genealogiſte*, F. of *genealogus*, L. of γενεαλόγος, of γένος, a Deſcent, and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] one ſkilled in the Method of deſcribing Pedigrees.

GENEALO'GICAL [*genealogique*, F. of *genealogia*, L. γενεαλογικός, Gr.] belonging to Genealogy.

GENEAL'OGY [*genealogie*, F. of *genealogia*, L. of γενεαλογία, of γενεὰ, Generation, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree, of any Perſon or Family.

GEN'ERABLE [*generabilis*, L.] that may be ingendered or begotten.

GEN'ERAL [*generalis*, L.] common, of all kinds or Sorts. *F.*

A GEN'ERAL, the chief Commander of an Army; alſo the principal Governor of a religious Order.

GEN'ERAL [in the *Military Art*] a particular Beat of Drum early in the Morning, to give Notice for the Foot to be in Readineſs to march.

GEN'ERAL *Synod*, a Council in which Biſhops, Prieſts, *&c.* of all Nations are aſſembled together.

GENERAL'E, the ſingle Commons, or ordinary Proviſion of the Religious in Convents.

GENERALIS'SIMO [*generaliſſimé*, F.] a ſupreme General or Commander in Chief of an Army.

GENERAL'ITY [*generalité*, F. *generalitas*, L.] the Whole or greateſt Part.

To GEN'ERATE [*generatum*, L.] to ingender or beget.

GEN'ERATED [*generatus*, L.] begotten or produced.

GEN'ERATED *Quantity* } [in *Arithmetick*]
GEN'ITED *Quantity* } whatever is produced by Multiplication, Diviſion, Extraction of the Roots, *&c.*

GEN'ERATED *Quantity* [in *Geometry*] whatſoever is produced by finding out the Area's and Sides, or extreme and mean Proportionals.

GEN'ERATING *Line* or *Figure* [in *Geometry*] is that which, by it's Motion or Revolution, produces any other Figure, Plane or Solid.

GENERA'TION, is the Production of any Thing in a natural Way, which before was not in Being. *L.* Alſo a Lineage, Race, or Deſcent. *F.*

GEN'ERATIVE [*generatif*, F.] that ſerves to beget.

GENER'ICAL [*generique*, F.] belonging to the Genus or Kind.

GENEROS'ITY [*generoſité*, F. of *generoſitas*, L.] Bravery, Courage, Liberality, Nobleneſs of Mind.

GEN'EROUS [*genereux*, F. *generoſus*, L.] free, bountiful, of a noble Mind or Blood.

GEN'ESIS [*geneſe*, F. of γένεσις, Gr.] Generation, original Riſe; alſo the Title of the firſt Book of *Moſes*, as containing the Hiſtory of the Creation. *L.*

GEN'ESIS [in *Geometry*] is the forming of any Figure, Plane or Solid.

GE'NET, a Kind of *Spaniſh* Horſe: The Fur of a little Creature of that Name. *F.*

GENETHLI'ACAL [*genethliacus*, L. of γενεθλιακὸς, Gr.] belonging to Caſters of Nativities, Fortune Tellers, Aſtrologers: Alſo Books treating of the Calculation of Nativities, *&c.*

GENE'VA [*genevre*, F. Juniper, of the Berries from which a compound Spirit is drawn] called by ſeveral Names as Tityre, Royal Poverty, White Tape, *&c.*

GE'NIAL [*genialis*, L.] feſtival, joyful, merry, pertaining to Marriage.

To GENI'CULATE [*geniculatum*, L.] to grow into Joints.

GENI'CULATED [*geniculatus*, L.] jointed, full of Knots.

GENICULA'TION, a jointing. *L.*

GENIC'ULUM [in *Botany*] is a Joint of the Stalk of a Plant. *L.*

GENIOGLOS'SI [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the Chin.

GENIOHYOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] Muscles reaching from the internal and lower Part of the Chin, to the Basis of the Bone *Hyoides*.

GEN'ITAL [*genitalis*, L.] generative, serving to Generation. *F.*

GEN'ITALS [*genitalia*, L.] the privy Parts of a Male.

GEN'ITIVE *Case* [*genitivus Casus*, L.] one of the six Cases, by which Property or Possession is chiefly implied.

GENIUS [*Genie*, F.] a good or evil Angel or Spirit, supposed to attend upon every Person; also a Man's Nature, Fancy, or Inclination. *L.*

GENITING, a Sort of Apple.

GEN'T, spruce, fine, handsomely clad, gay. *F.*

GENTEE'L [*gentil*, F.] neat, fine, gallant, having the Air and Carriage of a Gentleman.

GENTEEL'NESS [*gentilisse*, F.] genteel Carriage.

GENTERIE, Gentility, Generosity, Civility. *Chauc.*

GENTIAN [*gentiana*, L.] an Herb.

GENTLE, a kind of Maggot or Worm.

GENTILES, the Heathens [of *gentes*, L. the Nations] Among the *Jews*, all were *Gentiles*, which were not of the twelve *Tribes*: But now we call them *Gentiles*, who profess not the Faith of Christ.

GEN'TILES [in *Grammar*, L.] Nouns betokening a Man's being of such a Country.

GEN'TILES, Relations, Kindred. *Chauc.*

GENTILESSE, Gentility. *Chauc.*

GENTILISM, Heathenism, or the Opinions or Practices of the Heathens. *L.*

GENTILI'TIOUS [*gentilitius*, L.] that belongs to a Stock, Kindred, or Ancestors.

GENTIL'ITY [*gentilité*, F. *gentilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Gentleman.

GEN'TLE [*gentil*, F.] mild, tame, civil, obliging.

GEN'TLEMAN [of *gentil*, F. and Man, *Sax.* q d. *è bona gente*, born of a good Country or Family] a Person of good or honourable Extraction.

Jack will never make a Gentleman.

This Proverb teaches, that every one will not make a Gentleman, that is *vulgarly* called so, now-a-days. There is more than the bare Name required, to the making him what he ought to be by *Birth*, *Honour*, and *Merit*: For, let a Man get never so much Money to buy an *Estate*, he cannot purchase one Grain of GENTILITY with it; but will remain JACK in the Proverb still, without *Learning*, *Virtue*, and *Wisdom*, to *inrich* the Faculties of his Mind, to *enhance* the Glory of his Wealth, and to ennoble his Blood; for, put him into what Circumstance you please, he will discover himself one Time or other, in Point of Behaviour, to be of a mean Extract, awkward, ungenteel, and ungenerous, a *Gentleman* at Second-hand only, or a vain glorious *Upstart*: For, *You cannot make a silken Purse of a Sow's Ear*; *Ex quovis ligno Mercurius non fit*, say the *Latins*.

GEN'TRY, the Order and Rank of Gentlemen, descended of antient Families which have always borne a Coat of Arms.

GEN'TRY *Cove*, a Gentleman. *Cant.*

A GEN'TRY *Mort*, a Gentlewoman. *Cant.*

GENUFLEX'ION, a bending the Knee. *L.*

GEN'UINE [*genuinus*, L.] natural, true.

GEN'UINE *Teeth*, *Dentes Sapientiæ*, L.

GE'NUS, Kindred, Stock, or Lineage; Sort, Manner, Fashion. *L.*

GE'NUS [in *Grammar*] a Gender, Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

GE'NUS [in *Logick*] one of the 5 Predicables, which contain the Species; as *Animal* is the Genus of a Man, a Horse, a Dog, *&c.*

GEOCEN'TRICK [in *Astronomy*] a Term applied to any Orb or Planet, which hath the Earth for it's Center, or which hath the same Center with the Earth.

GEOCENTRICK *Place of a Planet*, is such as it would appear to us from the Earth, if our Eyes were fixed there.

GEOCENTRICK *Latitude of a Planet*, is it's Latitude seen from the Earth; or the Inclination of a Line connecting the Planet and the Earth, to the Plane of the Earth's (or true) Ecliptick: Otherwise 'tis the Angle which the aforesaid Line (connecting the Planet and the Earth) makes with the Line, which is drawn perpendicular to the Plane of the Ecliptick.

GEODÆ'SIA [γεωδαισία, of γῆ, the Earth, and δαίω, to know, *Gr.*] the Art of Measuring and Surveying of Land. *L.*

GEODÆT'ICAL *Numbers*, such as are considered according to the vulgar Names or Denominations, by which Money, Weights, Measures, *&c.* are generally known, or particularly divided, by the Laws and Customs of several Nations.

GEOFF, } a Mow or Rick of Corn or
GEOFFE, } Hay.

GEOF'FERY [of gaw, glad, and Ireve,

Grede, Peace, *Belg. i. e.* joyful Peace, *Camden*] a Christian Name.

GEOG'RAPHER [*geographé*, F. *geographus*; L. of γεωγράφος, Gr.] one who is skilled in Geography.

GEOGRA'PHICAL } [*geographique*, F.
GEOGRAPHICK } *geographicus*, L. of γεωγραφικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL *Mile*, is the 60th Part of a Degree of a great Circle, the same as a Sea Mile.

GEOG'RAPHY [*geographie*, F. *geographia*, L. of γεωγραφία, of γῆ, the Earth, and γράφω, to describe, *Gr.*] is a Description of the whole Globe of the Earth, or known habitable World; together with all Parts, Limits, Situations, and other remarkable Things thereunto belonging.

GE'OMANCER [γεωμάντις, Gr.] one skilled in Geomancy.

GE'OMANCY [*geomance*, F. *geomantia*, L. of γεωμάντεια, of γῆ, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a kind of Divination by Points and Circles made on the Earth, or by opening the Earth.

GEOMET'RICAL } [*geometral*, F.
GEOMET'RICK } *geometricus*, L. γεωμετρικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Geometry.

GEOMET'RICAL *Place*, is a certain Bound or Extent, wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of the local or undetermined Problem.

GEOMET'RICAL *Solution of a Problem*, is when it is solved according to the Rules of Geometry.

GEOMETRI'CIAN [*geometre*, F. *geometra*, L. of γεωμέτρης, Gr.] one skilled in the Science of Geometry.

GEOM'ETRY [*geometrie*, F. *geometria*, L. of Γεωμετρία, of γῆ and μέτρον, Measure, Gr.] originally signifies the Art of measuring the Earth, or any Distances or Dimensions on or within it; but now 'tis used for the Science of Extension, abstractedly considered, without any Regard to Matter.

Practical GEOMETRY, is the Method of applying *Speculative Geometry* to Use and Practice, as Surveying of Land, Dialling, Fortification, *&c.*

Speculative GEOM'ETRY, is a Science which treats of Magnitude, with it's Properties, abstractedly considered, without a Relation to material Beings.

GEOPON'ICAL [γεωπόνικος, of γῆ and πόνος, Labour, *Gr.*] belonging to the Art of Tilling or Manuring of Ground.

GEORGE [Γεωργὸς, of γῆ, and ἔργον, Work, *i. e.* a Husbandman] a proper Name of Men.

GEORGE *Noble*, a Gold Coin, in Value 6 *s.* 8 *d.* current in the Time of *Henry* VIII.

GEOR'GIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, so called from one *David George* born at *Delft* in *Holland*, who held that the Law and Gospel were unprofitable for the attaining Heaven, and that himself was the true *Christ* and *Messiah*.

GEOR'GICKS [*Georgiques*, F. *Georgica*, L. of Γεωργικὰ, Gr.] Books which treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

GERAH [גֵּרָה *H.*] the least Silver Coin among the *Hebrews*, in Value Seven Pence Halfpenny *English*; or, as others say, 159 160ths of a Penny.

To GERDIN, to strike, smite, stab. *Ch.*

GER'ARD [of gar all, and Art, Nature, *Teut.* according to *Camden*] a Christian Name.

GERE, Jest, Jeer, Frenzy. *O.*

GERGON, Jargon. *Chaue.*

GERENT [*gerens*, L.] bearing or carrying, behaving.

GEREVES [gerefa, *Sax.*] Guardians. *Chaue.*

GER'FALCON } [*gerfalcone*, Ital. from
GYR'FALCON } *gyrare*, to turn round, and *falco*, L. from it's turning round in the Flight, which is contrary to other Birds] a Bird of Prey.

GERIFUL, inconstant, changeable. *Ch.*

A GER'MAN [of gar, all, and Man, *Teut. q. d.* all Man] a Native of *Germany*.

GERMAN'DER, the Herb; also *English* Treacle. *Chamædrys*, L.

GER'MAN [*germanus*, L.] a Brother or Sister by the same Father and Mother. *F.*

Cousin GERMAN, a first Cousin.

GERMAN'ITY [*germanitas*, L.] Brotherhood.

To GER'MINATE [*germinatum*, L.] to branch, sprout out, bud, or blossom.

GERMINA'TION, a Springing, Sprouting, or Budding forth. *L.*

GERMIN'S [*germina*, L.] young Shoots of Trees.

GER'NON [gerne, studious, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

GERONTO'COMY [Γεροντοκομία, Gr.] a Part of Physick, which shews the Way of Living for old Men, in order to preserve their Health.

GERONTOCO'MIUM [Γεροντοκομεῖον, of γέρων, an old Man, and κομέω, to take care of, *Gr.*] an Hospital or Alms-House for poor old People. *L.*

GERSUMA [gersuma, *Sax.*] a Fine or Income. *O. R.*

GERSUMA'RIUS [in *Law*] finable, liable to be amerced or fined at the Discretion of the Lord of the Manour.

GERT, struck. *Chaue.*

GER'TRUDE [of gar, all, *Teut.* and Truth, *q. d.* true to her Trust] a Christian Name of Women.

GER'VAS [Gervas, *Teut. i. e.* all fast] a proper Name of Men.

GERUN'DIVE [in *Grammar*] an Adjective made of a *Gerund*. L.

GER'UNDS [*gerundia*, L.] Parts of a Verb, so called from a double Signification.

GERY, } changeable, also cruel.
GERYFUL, } *O.*

GES'SANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used when a Lion's Head is borne over a Chief.

GES'SERAIN, a Breast-Plate. *O.*

GES'SES [in *Falconry*] the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

A GEST, a Bed, a Couch. *Shakesp.*

GESTA'TION, a Carrying, or Bearing; also the Time which a Child is in the Womb of the Mother. *L.*

To GESTIC'ULATE [*gesticuler*, F. *gesticulatum*, L.] to use much Gesture.

GESTICULA'TION, a Representing a Person by Gestures or Postures; the using too much Gesture in Speaking.

GESTS [*gestes*, F. of *gesta*, L.] noble or heroick Acts, warlike Exploits.

GES'TURE [of *gestus*, L.] Behaviour, the Motion of the Body.

To GET [ȝetan, *Sax.*] to obtain.

GETEALED, numbered. *Sax.*

GEULES [in *Heraldry*] a Vermillion Colour.

GEW'GAWS [Ȝeȝar, Trifles, or Þeaȝar, Images, *Sax.*] Trifles, or Play-things for Children.

GHER'KINS [Gorchen, *Teut.*] a Sort of foreign pickled Cucumbers.

GHEUS [of *Gueux*, F. a Beggar] a Name given to the Protestants in the Civil Commotions in the *Low Countries*, on account of a Banquet in the House of *Florentius Pallan*, Count of *Gulemburgh*, at which the Guests, being Protestant Persons of Quality, were habited like Beggars, and, while they were merry over their Cups, laid the Foundation of a Conspiracy for the Liberty of their Religion.

GHIT'TAR } [*guitarre*, probably of
GHIT'TERN } *cithara*, L.] a musical Instrument formerly much in Use among the *Italians* and *French*.

GHIZZARD [*ghizzern*, *Lincolnsh.* perhaps of *gigerium*, L.] the Bag under the Throat, or Craw of a Fowl.

GHOST [Gaſt, *Sax.* Geiſt, *Teut.*] the Spirit of a Person deceased.

GHOST'LY [geiſtlich, *Teut. q. d.* ghost-like] spiritual; as ghostly Advice, spiritual Advice.

A GIANT [*geant*, F. *gigas*, L. of γίγας, Gr.] a Person of an uncommon and huge Size and Stature.

GIB'CLIFF [or Guy-Cliff, of *Guy of Warwick*, that famed Hero, who lived as an Hermit there; or from *Guy Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*] a Place in *Warwickshire*.

To GIBBER, to flout, to chatter, *&c. Shakesp.*

GIB'BERISH [*q. d. jabberish*, from *jabber*, or of *gaber*, F. to banter, or *gabbare*, Ital. to put a Trick on] Nonsensical Talk Pedlar's *French*.

GIB'BERUS [in *Anatomy*] the backward and larger Knob of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*.

A GIB'BET, a great Cudgel, or Stick, such as they throw up in Trees, to beat down the Fruit. *S. C.*

GIB'BET [*gibet*, F.] a Gallows for the Execution of Malefactors. A Gibbet differs from a common Gallows, in that it consists of one perpendicular Post, from the Top of which proceeds one Arm, except it be a double Gibbet, which last is formed in the Shape of a Roman Capital T.

A GIB'BON, a Nut-hook. *N. C.*

GIB'BOSE } [*gibbeux*, F. of *gibbosus*, L.]
GIBBOUS } bunching out, hunch-back'd, crump-shoulder'd.

GIBBOS'ITY [*gibbositas*, L.] a Bunching out, most commonly of the Back.

GIBS
GIBSON } [Contractions and Corruptions of Gilbert] *q. d.* the
GIBBONS } Son of *Gilbert*.

GIB'BOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Term used of the Moon; which, while she moves between her Quadratures in her Opposition to the Sun, is said to be *gibbous*, her enlighten'd Part being bunch'd out, or convex.

To GIBE [*gabber*, F.] to jeer, mock, or flout.

GIB'ELOT [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens. *F.*

GIB'LETS [*gobeau*, F. a Mouthful] the Offals or Entrails, *&c.* of a Goose, *&c.*

GIBSTAFF, a Quarter-Staff. *N. C.*

GID'EON [גדעון *H. i. e.* Breaker or Destroyer] a Judge of *Israel*.

GID'DY [ȝiddiȝ, *Sax.*] vertiginous; unsettled in Mind, rash, inconsiderate.

GID'DY, mad with Anger, furious. *N. C.*

GIER'FUL, vulturine, rapacious. *O.*

GIF, give. *N. C.*

GIF'FORD [of ȝifan, *Sax.* to give, or of Gib and fort, *Teut. q. d.* one that is not weary of giving] a Sirname.

A GIFT [Gift, *Sax.*] a Donation, Gratuity, Present, Endowment.

GIF'TA, Marriage. *Sax.*

GIFT *Rope* [of a *Ship*] is the Boat-rope, which is fastened to the Boat when she is swifted, in order to her being towed at the Stern of the Ship.

A GIG, a wanton Woman.

GIGA
GIGQUE } [in *Musick Books*] is a Jig,
GIGUE } some of which are to be played slow, and others brisk and lively, but always in Triple Time, of one kind or another. *Ital.*

GIGAN'TICK [*gigantesque*, F. *giganteus*, L. of Γιγαντεῖος, Gr.] Giant-like, belonging to Giants, big bodied.

GIGAN'TOMACHY [*gigantomachia*, L. of

L. of γιγαντομαχία, of γίγας, a Giant, and μάχη, a Fight, *Gr.*] the ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

GIG-*Mill*, a Mill for the Fulling of Woollen Cloth.

GIG, a sort of Top made of Horn for Boys to play with; also a Hole in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry Flax.

GIGGES, Harlots, Strumpets. *Chauc.*

GIGGING, Sounding. *O.*

To GIG'GLE [gichelen, L. S.] to laugh out, to laugh wantonly or sillily.

GIG'LET } a wanton Woman, a Strum-
GIG'LOT } pet. *Chauc.*

GIG'OT, a Leg of a Sheep or Calf. *Gigot, F.*

GIGLOTLIKE, like a Strumpet. *Chauc.*

GIGS, Swellings growing on the Insides of Horses Lips.

GIL'BERT [of ȝealpe, *Sax.* yellow, of gueiden, *Teut.* golden, and behopht, *Sax.* famous; or as *Verstegan* supposes, *q. d.* Gildbercht. of Gild, *Sax.* a College, and berichten, *Teut.* to instruct] the proper Name of a Man.

GIL'BERTINES, 700 Fiars, and 1100 Nuns, a religious Order, founded by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnshire*, A. C. 1145.

GILD } [of ȝildan, *Sax.* to pay, be-
GELD } cause every one was to pay to-
GUILD } wards the Support and Charge of the Company] a Tribute, Fine, or Tax; a Company of Men united together, with Laws and Orders made among themselves, by the Licence of the Prince.

GILD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes, *&c.*

GILD-*Ale* [Gild Æle, *Sax.*] a Drinking Match, where every one paid his Club or Share.

GILD *Merchant*, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themselves.

GILD *Rents*, Rents payable to the Crown by any Gild or Fraternity.

GILDHAL'DA *Teutonicorum*, the Fraternity of Easterling Merchants at a Place in *London*, called the *Still-Yard*.

GILD-*Hall* [*gildæ aula*, L.] *Guild-Hall*, the chief Hall of the City of *London*.

GILDE, gilt, golden. *Chauc.*

GILDERS, Snares. *N. C.*

GILER, a Deceiver. *Chauc.*

GILES [*Ægidius*, L. of Αἰγίς, Gr. a Goat's Skin] a proper Name of Men.

GILL, a Measure containing 1 Quarter of a Pint.

GILL [probably of *Juliana*, a Woman's Name] a She-Companion, a Miss.

A GILL, a Rivulet, a Beck. *N. C.*

GILLA *Vitrioli* [with *Chymists*] vomitive Vitriol, or white Vitriol purified.

GILL *creep by the Ground*, the Herb Alehoof. *Hedera Terrestris*, L.

GILL-*Hooter*, an Owl. *C.*

GIL'LIFLOWER [*q. d. July-Flower*, because it flourishes in that Month, *girofflée*, F. *garafolo*, Ital. of καρυοφύλλον, *q. d.* κάρυον, a Nut, and φύλλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] a Flower of a grateful Scent.

GIL'LINGHAM [of ȝyllan, *Sax.* to make a Noise] a Village in *Dorsetshire*, so called, probably, from the purling of some Brook running swiftly by it.

GILLS *of a Fish* [*guelras*, Portug. *agallas*, Span. probably of *gula*, L.] Openings on the Side of the Head.

GILT-*Head*, a Sea-Fish.

GIM, pretty, spruce, neat.

GIM'LET [*giblet*, F.] a Piercer to make Holes with.

GIMER-*Lamb*, } an Ewe Lamb. *S.*
GAMER-*Lamb*, }

A GIM'MAL-*Ring*. See *Gemmow*.

GIM'MALS, a Ring with two Rounds. *Shakesp.*

GIN, if. *N. C.*

GIN, to begin. *Spenc.*

GIN [a Contraction of *Engine*] a Snare or Trap; also an Engine for lifting up great Guns.

GIN'CRACKS, a diminutive Piece of Engine-work.

GIN'GER [*gingembre*, F. *gengero*, Ital. of *zinziber*, L. ζιγγίβερις, Gr.] an *Indian* Root of a hot Quality.

GIN'GERLY, tenderly, gently, softly.

To GINGLE [of klingen, *Teut.* to ring a small Bell] to make a tinkling Noise, or like little Bells, to use Words which have a chiming or affected Sound.

GIN'GLYMUS [γιγγλυμὸς, Gr.] is an Articulation of Bones, when the Head of one is received into the Hollow of another; and again the Head of the latter into the Hollow of the former.

To GING'REAT [*gingrire*, L.] to chirp as a Bird does.

To GININ, to begin. *Chauc.*

To GIP, to take out the Guts of an Herring.

GIPE, a Coat full of Plaits.

GIPPO [*gippon*, F.] a short Coat or Doublet. *Chauc.*

GIP'SIES [*q. d. Ægyptii*, L.] a Crew of pilfering Stragglers, who, under Pretence of being *Egyptians*, pretend to tell People their Fortunes.

GIPSIRE, a Pouch. *Chauc.*

GIRAF'FA, an *Asian* Beast, called, in *Latin*, *Camelopardalus*.

GI'RASOL, a precious Stone, commonly called the Sun-stone. *C.*

To GIRD [ȝyrdan, *Sax.* gurten, *Teut.*] to bind round about, to tie up close.

To GIRD, to strike. *O.*

To GIRD *a Person*, to revile, reproach or affront him. *Shakesp.*

A GIRD, a Reproach, Taunt, *&c.*

GIRD *Brew*, the Dregs or coarser Sub-

ſtance of ſmall Oatmeal boiled to a Conſiſtence in Water, and eaten with Salt and Butter.

GIRD'ERS [in *Architecture*] main Beams going a-croſs a Floor of an Houſe.

GIRDING *Girt* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to have a *Girding Girt*, when her Cable is tight or ſtrained, that ſhe cannot go over it with her Stern-Port, but will lie a-croſs the Tide.

GIRDLE [Gyrdel, *Sax.* Gurtel, *Teut.*] a Band, Ribbon, or Thong to bind up the Loins.

GIRD'LE-*Steed*, the Waiſt or Girding-Place. *Chauc.*

A GIREL'LA, a Vane, Weathercock. *Ital.*

GIRL [Ceorla, *Sax.* of *garrula*, L. prating, *Minſhew* ſays, becauſe they are addicted to Talkativeneſs; or of *girella*, Ital. a Weathercock] a young Maid.

GIRLE [among *Hunters*] the Roe-Buck of two Years old.

To GRIN. See *Grin*.

GIRTH [of Gyrdel, *Sax.*] a Girdle buckled under a Horſe's Belly; alſo a Saddle that is buckled and complete for Uſe.

GIRTH [among *Cock-Maſters*] the Compaſs of a Cock's Body.

GIRTH-*Web*, the Tape or Ribbon of which the Saddle Girths are made.

GIR'THOL [in the *Scots Law*] a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary.

GIRVIS [of Gyr, a Fen, *Sax.*] a People who antiently inhabited the Fenny Parts of *Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgeſhire*, &c.

GISAR'ME, a Military Weapon, with two Points or Pikes. *Chauc.*

To GISE *Ground*, is when the Owner does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze in it.

GISE'MENT [a Contraction of *Agiſtment*] foreign Cattle ſo taken in to be kept by the Week.

GITE, a Gown. *Chauc.*

GITA, an Herb growing among Corn.

To GIVE [gyfan, *Sax.* geben, *Teut.*] to beſtow, afford, produce, &c.

GI'VEN [in *Mathemat.*] ſignifies ſomething which is ſuppoſed to be known.

GIVES [Geuanges, *Belg.*] Fetters, Shackles.

GLA CIAL [*glacialis*, L.] belonging to Ice, freezing Cold.

GLACIA'LIS *Humor* [with *Oculiſts*] is the Icy Humour; one of the three Humours of the Eye.

To GLA'CIATE [*glaciatum*, L.] to congeal or freeze, to turn to Ice.

GLACIA'TION, the freezing or turning of any Liquid into Ice. *L.*

GLA'CIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steepneſs, or an eaſy ſloaping Bank, but more eſpecially that which rangeth from the Parapet of the covered Way to the Level on the Side of the Field. *F.*

GLAD [glad, *Sax.*] joyful, merry.

GLAD, is ſpoken of Doors, Bolts, &c. that go ſmoothly and looſely. *N. C.*

To GLADDEN, [gladian, *Sax.*] to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLAD'DON, the Herb *Gladwin*. *Spatula fœtida*. L.

GLADE [perhaps of κλάδος, Gr. a Branch of a Tree] an eaſy and light Paſſage made through a Wood, by lopping of the Branches of Trees along that Way; alſo a Beam or breaking in of Light.

GLADIA'TOR [*gladiateur*, F.] a Fencer or Sword-Player. *L.*

GLADIA'TURE [*gladiatura*, L.] the Feat of Fighting with Swords.

To GLADIN, to make glad. *Chauc.*

To GLAFFER, to flatter. *Cheſh.*

GLAR [of klar, tranſparent, *Teut.*] the White of an Egg. *F.*

To GLAIR, to rub over with Glair.

GLAIVE, a Weapon like a Halbert. *F.*

GLANCE [Glantz, *Teut.* Glanta, *L. S.*] a Caſt with the Eye, an Alluſion, a Reflexion; alſo to glitter like a Lance.

To GLANCE [glantzen, *Teut.* *enſlancer*, F. probably of *Lancea*, L. a Lance] to glance with the Eye, to reflect upon curſorily, to allude to; alſo to glitter like a Lance.

A GLAND [*glande*, F. *glani*, L.] a fleſhy Kernel, a Subſtance in the human Body of a peculiar Nacure, whoſe Uſe is to ſeerete or ſeparate the Fluids.

GLAN'DAGE, Maſtage; the Seaſon of turning Hogs into the Woods; the Feeding Hogs with Maſt.

GLAN'DERS [*glandules*, F. *glandulæ*, L.] a loathſome Diſeaſe in Horſes, a Running at the Noſe.

GLANDIF'EROUS [*glandifer*, L.] bearing Maſt.

GLAN'DULA, a little Acorn; alſo a Kernel or Glandule in the Fleſh. *L.* [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule in the Plicature of the Brain, called *Choroides*. *L.*

GLAN'DULA *Pinealis* [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule or Kernel in the Folding of the Brain, called *Choroides*; ſo named of it's Shape, it reſembling a Cone or Pine-Apple.

GLAN'DULA *Pituaria* [in *Anatomy*] a little Glandule in the *Cella Equina*. L.

GLAN'DULÆ *Lumbares* [in *Anatomy*] three Glands, ſo denominated upon account of their lying upon the Loins. *L.*

GLANDULÆ *Odoriferæ* [in *Anatomy*] are certain ſmall Glandules in that Part of the *Penis*, where the *Præputium* is joined to the *Balanus*. L.

GLANDULÆ *Renales* [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules lying between the *Aorta* and the Kidneys. *L.*

GLANDULOS'ITY, Fulneſs of Glands.

GLAN'DULOUS [*glanduleux*, F. of *glanduloſus*, L.] full of Kernels or Maſt.

GLAN-

GLAN'DULOUS *Flesh* [with *Anatomists*] the Flesh of the Breast, Sweet-Bread, *&c.*

GLAN'DULOUS *Roots* [in *Botany*] Roots which grow kernel-like.

GLANS, Mast of Oak, Beech, *&c.* L.

GLANS [in *Anatomy*] a Kernel in the Flesh: the Nut of a Man's Yard.

GLANS [in *Botany*] that Fruit which is contained within a smooth but hard Bark, and containing but one Seed, hath it's hinder Parts covered with a kind of Cup, while the Fore-part is bare, as Acorns, *&c.* but properly the Fruit without the Cup.

To GLARE [*esclairer*, F.] to overblaze, to dazzle, to stare intently upon.

A GLARE, a fierce look. *Spens.*

GLASS [Glær, *Sax.* Glas, *Teut.* Glas, *Belg. & L. S.*] a transparent Substance artificially made of Flints, Sand, Ashes, *&c.*

GLASTENBURY [Glæreneý, *Sax. i. e.* the Isle of *Glass*; also Glæreenbyriz, *Sax.*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, memorable for the Tombs of two Kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, and of *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and many of the primitive Saints in *England*.

GLATION, *Welsh* Flannel.

GLAU'COMA [Γλαύκωμα, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye, or Transmutation of the Crystalline Humour into a grey or sky Colour.

GLAVE, smooth. *N. C.*

GLAVE, a long Sword or Bill. *F.*

GLAVEA, a Javelin or Hand-dart, *O. L.*

To GLA'VER, to sooth up or flatter.

GLAV'ERING, flattering Words.

GLAYMOUS, muddy and clammy. *O.*

To GLAZE [glasuren, *Teut. q. d.* to glass or gloss over] to work with Glass; also to set a gloss upon, to polish.

GLA'ZIER [Glaser, *Teut.*] an Artificer who glazes or works Glass Windows.

A GLEAD. See *Glede.*

GLEAM [of Leoma, *Sax.* Light,] a Beam of the Sun, or Streak of Light.

To GLEAM [leoman, *Sax.*] to shine or cast Beams of Light.

To GLEAM [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Gleam*, when she throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To GLEEN [*glaner*, F.] to pick up the scattered Ears of Corn after reaping.

GLEBA'RIÆ, Turfs, or Earth fit to burn. *O. R.*

GLEBE [*gleba*, L.] a Clod of Earth; also a Sort of Sulphur used by Fullers.

GLEBE-*Land*, most commonly that Land, Meadow, or Pasture, belonging to a Parsonage, besides the Tythes.

GLE'BOUS [*glebosus*, L.] full of Clods.

GLEBULENT [*glebulentus*, L.] Cloddy, abounding with Clods, *&c.*

A GLEDE [Glida, *Sax.*] a Kite.

A GLEDE [Gleo, *Sax.*] a hot Ember, or live Coal.

GLEDON, gone. *O.*

GLEE [Gle, *Sax.*] Joy or Mirth.

GLEE'FUL, merry, laughing. *Shakesp.*

To GLEEK, to jeer, joke, gibe or banter, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

A GLEET [*q. d. a Glide*] a thin Matter issuing out of Ulcers, also a Venereal Disease.

GLEIRE, white. *Chauc.*

GLE'NE [Γλήνη, Gr.] the Cavity or Socket of the Eye: By some Anatomists it is taken for that Cavity of a Bone that receives another into it.

GLENOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] are two Cavities in the lower Part of the first *Vertebra* of the Neck.

GLENT, glanced. *Chauc.*

GLENT'WORTH [of Glen, *Sax.* Glynn, *C. Br.* a Valley, and Worth, a Court or Hall situated in a Valley] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

GLIB, slippery, smooth.

To GLIDE [glidan, *Sax.*] to slip down easily, gently, *&c.*

To GLIE, to look awry, or sideways, to squint.

A GLIM, a Candle or Light. *Cant.*

GLEMFENDERS, Andirons. *Cant.*

GLIMFLASHY, angry. *O.*

To GLIMMER [glimmer, *Dan.* glimmen, *Teut.*] to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at Break of Day.

A GLIM'MER, a Fire. *Cant.*

A GLIM'MERING, a glancing or trembling of Light.

A GLIMPSE [perhaps of Glimmen, *Teut.*] a Flash or Beam of Light.

GLISCERE, to kindle or grow light as Fire does.

GLIS'CERE [among *Physicians*] the natural Heat and Increase of Spirits; Or the Exacerbation of Fevers which return periodically.

To GLIS'TEN } [glisteren, L. S. gleis-
To GLIS'TER } sen, *Teut.*] to shine, to be bright or sparkling.

A GLISTER. See *Clyster.*

To GLITTER [glitenan, *Sax.* glitzern, *Teut.*] the same as glister.

GLITTERANDE, glittering, shining. *Chauc.*

To GLOAR [gloeren, *L. S.*] to look askew.

GLOAR, as gloar fat; fulsom fat.

GLOB'D, wedded to, fond of. *Chesh.*

A GLOBE [*globus*, *L.*] is a round solid Body, every Part of whose Surface is equally distant from a Point within it called it's Centre. *F.*

GLOBE *Celestial*, is an artificial Representation of the Heavens, being a round Body, having the fixed Stars, Constellations, with the imaginary Circles, *&c.* drawn upon it's Surface.

GLOBE *Terrestrial*, is an Artificial Representation of the Earth, being a round Body having the Places delineated upon it, in their natural Order and Situation, *&c.*

GLO'BOSE, GLO'BOUS, GLOB'ULAR [*globosus*, L.] globular, round as a Globe or Bowl.

GLOBOS'ITY [*globositas*, L.] a being round, in Form of a Globe, Roundness.

GLO'BULES, GLO'BOLETS [*globuli*, L.] little Globes.

GLOB'ULOUS [*globulosus*, L.] of Globules, or little Globes.

GLOB'ULUS *Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] the lower gristly Part of the Nose. *L.*

GLO'CESTER [Gleancestep, *Sax. i. e.* a fair City] a Bishop's See.

A GLOME [*glomus* L.] a Bottom of Thread. *O.*

To GLOME, look gloomy, to frown. *Chauc.*

To GLO'MERATE [*glomeratum*, L.] to wind round as Thread upon a Bottom.

GLOMERA'TION, a winding round in a Bottom, a rolling or gathering into a round Lump. *L.*

GLOOM'Y [of glomung, *Sax.* the twilight] dusky, dark, cloudy.

GLORIA *Patri* [*Glory to the Father*] a Formula in the Liturgy, called also *Doxology*.

GLORIFICA'TION, a Glorifying, admitting to the State of eternal Glory. *F.* of *L.*

To GLO'RIFY [*glorifier*, F. of *glorificare*, L.] to give Glory to, to praise, to put among the Blessed.

GLO'RIOUS [*glorieux*, F. of *gloriosus*, L.] full of Glory, famous.

GLO'RY [*glorie*, F. of *gloria*, L.] Honour, Renown, Reputation; or the Joys of Heaven, the Majesty of *God* considered with infinite Power, and all other divine Perfections.

A GLORY [in *Painting*] those Beams of Light, usually drawn round about the Head of our Saviour, Saints, *&c.*

To GLOR'Y [*gloriari*, L.] to brag or boast.

To GLOSE [ðlepan, *Sax.*] to flatter or collogue, to deceive.

A GLOSE [*glosse*, F. *glossa*, L. of γλώσσημα, Gr.] a Comment or Exposition, Shew, or false Appearance.

A GLOSS [of Gleiſen, *Teut.*] a Lustre or Brightness set upon Silk, *&c.*

To GLOSS [*glosser*, F. *glossare*, L.] to comment, or make Notes upon.

A GLOS'SARY [*glossaire*, F. of *glossarium*, L.] a Dictionary to explain Words, especially such as are obscure and barbarous in any Language.

GLOSSOG'RAPHER [*glossographus*, L. of γλωσσογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of a Glossary.

GLOSSOG'RAPHY [γλωσσογραφία, of γλῶσσα, the Tongue, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] the Art of writing a Glossary.

GLOTEN, surprized, startled. *Chesh.*

GLOT'TIS [γλωττὶς, Gr.] the Chink of the *Larynx*, covered with the *Epiglottis*. L.

GLOSSOCOMIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for broken Limbs.

A GLOVE [Glof, *Sax.*] a Covering for the Hand.

GLOVE-*Silver*, Money given to Servants to buy them Gloves.

GLOTTERS-*Stitch* [in *Surgery*] is when the Lips of a Wound are sewed upwards, after the manner of Glovers.

To GLOUT, To GLOWT to look scurvily or sourly.

GLOUTOUS, gluttonous. *Chauc.*

To GLOW [glopan, *Sax.* gluhen, *Teut.*] to grow hot or red, as the Cheeks or Ears do.

GLOWDEN, glowed, shined. *O.*

GLOW-*Worm*, an Insect that shines in the Dark.

GLGE [*glue*, F. of *gluten*, L.] a sticky Composition to join Boards together.

GLUM, sullen, sour in Countenance. *C.*

To GLUT [*glutire*, L.] to overcharge.

A GLUT, an Overcharge, Abundance.

GLUTÆ'I [γλουτία, Gr.] the Name of six Muscles which move the Buttocks. *L.*

GLUTÆ'US *Major* [in *Anatomy*] the largest of the Muscles of the Thigh, which makes up the Buttocks. *L.*

GLUTÆ'US *Medius*, a Muscle of the Thigh, lying chiefly under the tendinous Beginning of the *Glutæus Major*. L.

GLUTÆ'US *Minor*, a Muscle of the Thigh lying totally under the *Glutæus Medius*. L.

GLUTIA [γλουτία, Gr.] are two Prominences of the Brain called *Nates*. L.

To GLU'TINATE [*glutinatum*, L.] to glue or stick together.

GLUTIN'ATION, a gluing together. *L.*

GLUTIN'ATIVE, GLU'TINOUS [*glutineux*, F. of *glutinosus*, L.] that sticks like Glue, clammy.

GLUTINO'SITY, Gluiness, *&c.*

GLUTOS [γλουτὸς, Gr.] is the greater *Rotator* in the upper Bone of the Thigh-bone, named *Trochanter*.

GLUTTED [*glutitus*, L.] satiated, filled.

A GLUT'TON [*glouton*, F. of *gluto*, L.] a greedy Eater.

GLUT'TONY [*gloutonnie*, F.] immoderate Eating or Drinking.

To GLY, to look asquint. *Lincolnsh.*

To GLYKE, to jeer, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

A GLYM, a Light. *Cant.*

GLYM-*Jack*, a Link-Boy. *Cant.*

GLYM-*Stick*, a Candlestick. *Cant.*

GLYM [*Doomsday-Book*] a Valley or Dale.

GLYTTRIN, to glitter. *Chauc.*

To GNAPP, to vex. *Cant.*

GNARR [Knorre, *Teut.*] a hard Knot in a Tree. *Chauc.*

GNASH, gnashed with the Teeth. *Chauc.*

GNAT [gnæt, *Sax.*] a stinging Fly.

GNAT-*Snapper*, a Bird.

GNA-

GNATHON'ICAL [playing the *Gnatho*] flattering, deceitful in Words, soothing a Person's Humour to get by him.

To GNA'THONISE, to play the *Gnatho*, to flatter, *&c.*

GNAV'ITY [*gnavitas*, L.] Activeness, Quickness, Industriousness.

To GNAW [gnæzan, *Sax.* nagen, *Teut.*] to bite off.

GNER'RING [of knurren, L. S.] snarling. *Chauc.*

GNEW, gnawing. *O.*

GNOFF, a Churl or Fool, an old Cuff, a Miser. *Chauc.*

GNOMON [in *Dialling*] is the Style-pin or Cock of a Dial, the Shadow whereof pointeth out the Hours.

GNOMON *of a Parallelogram* [in *Geometry*] is a Figure made of the Parallelograms about the Diagonal, and is like a Carpenter's Square.

GNOMONI'CK [γνωμονικὸς, Gr.] full of Sentences.

GNOMON'ICKS [*gnomonique*, F. γνωμονικὸ, Gr.] the Art of Dialling.

GNOMONOLO'GICAL, belonging to the Art of Dialling.

GNOS'TICKS [*Gnostici*, L. γνωστικοὶ, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks sprung up *A. C.* 125, who arrogated to themselves a high Degree of Knowledge in all Things: They held the Soul of Man to be of the same Substance with God; that there were two Gods, the one good, and the other bad; and denied the future Judgment.

GNOSTI'MACHI, Hereticks who condemned all manner of Inquisition after Knowledge, as being of no Use to them, from whom God only required good Actions.

To GO [gen, *Sax.* gaen, L. S.] to walk, move, *&c.*

To GO *to God* } [*Law Phrase*] is
To GO *without Day* } to be dismissed the Court.

GOAD [gaad, *Sax.*] a Staff pointed with sharp Iron to drive Cattle with.

GOAD, an Ell *English*, by which *Welsh* Frize is measured.

GOAL [Goel, *Belg.* or probably of *gaule*, F. a Pole, which, being set in the Ground, was the Place to run to] the End of a Race; also a Prison or Jail.

A GOAL'ER, a Jailor.

To GOAM, to clasp or grasp. *N. C.*

To GOAM, to ming or look at. *Yorksh.*

To GOAR [perhaps of geborian, *Sax.* bohren, to pierce or make a Hole, *Teut.* or *forare*, L.] to pierce or bore with a Horn, as a Bull, *&c.* does.

GOAR'ING, a Sail is said to be cut goaring, when 'tis cut sloping by Degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing.

A GOAT [gæte, *Sax.* perhaps of Geiss, *Teut.*] a Beast.

GOAT-*Chaffer* [Geiss Kafer, *Teut.*] a Sort of Beetle.

GOAT-*Hart*, a wild Beast.

A GOAT'HERD [gæthepd, *Sax.* Geiss-hirte, *Teut.*] a Keeper or Feeder of Goats.

GOAT-*Milker*, } a kind of Bird like an
GOAT-*Sucker*, } Owl.

A GOB, an open or wide Mouth. *N. C.*

A GOB } [*gobeau*, F.] a Mouthful,
GOB'BET } a great Piece of Meat.

GOB'BETY'D, as a *Trout Gobbety'd*, i. e. Trout dressed in Bits. *O.*

To GOB'BLE [*gober*, F.] to eat voraciously.

GOB'LET [*gobelet*, F.] a large drinking Cup of a round Figure without Feet or Handles.

GOB'LINS [*gobelins*, F.] Evil Spirits, Bugbears, or Hobgoblins.

GOBONA'TED [in *Heraldry*] as a *Bordure gobonated*, i. e. divided after such a Manner, as it were, into Goblets.

GOD [God, *Sax.* Gud, *Dan.* and *L. S.* Gutt, *Teut.*] good.

To GOD *a Person*, to respect or reverence him too highly. *Shakesp.*

GOD'ARD [of God, *Sax. God* or *Good*, and Aerd, *Du.* Nature, *q. d.* one endowed with a compliant and divine Disposition of Mind] a proper Name.

GOD'BOTE, a Fine or Amerciament anciently paid for Offences against God.

GODE'LICH, goodly, courteous, *&c. Ch.*

GOD *shield us*, God defend, or do us good. *Shakesp.*

GOD'FATHER, a Man that is Surety for a Child in Baptism.

GOD'FREY [of God, *Sax. God* or *Good*, and frid or frede, *Sax.* Peace, *q. d.* godlike Peace] a proper Name.

GODIVOE' [in *Cookery*] a kind of delicious Farce. *F.*

GODMANCHESTER [of *German* or *Guthern*, a *Dane*, who first of all the *Danish* Princes embraced the Christian Faith, and erected there a Palace] a Town in *Huntingtonshire*.

GOD'MOTHER, a Woman Surety for a Child in Baptism.

GODOL'PHIN } [*i. e.* a white Eagle,
GODOL'CAN } in the Dialect of *Cornwall*] the Family of *Godolphin* bears a white Eagle in it's Coat of Arms.

GOD'RICK [of God, *Sax. God*, or *Good*, and ric, *Sax.* Rich. *q. d.* Rich in God, or Goodness] a proper Name.

As sure as God's in Gloucestershire.

This Proverb is said to have it's Rise, on account that there were more rich and mitred Abbies in that, than in any two Shires in *England* besides; but some, from *William of Malmsbury*, refer it to the Fruitfulness of it in Religion, in that it is said to have returned the Seed of the Gospel with the Increase of an hundred Fold.

GOD'SCAL [of God, *Sax. God* or *Good*, and Scalk, a Servant] a proper Name.

GOD'SIP [of God and Syb, *Sax.* a Relation] a Gossip, a Godmother. *Chauc.*

GOD'WIN [of God, *Sax. God* or *Good*, and Win, *Sax.* a Conqueror, *q. d.* a Conqueror in God] a proper Name.

GODWIN *Sands*, Sands on the Coast of *Kent*, which were formerly the Lands of Earl *Godwin*, a perfidious Rebel in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, who died miserably; and, in the Reign of *Will. Rufus*, his Lands were swallowed up by the Sea.

GOD'WIT, a kind of Quail.

To GOE [gad, *Sax.*] See *Go.*

GOETIE, Witchcraft. *Yorkſh.*

GOFF [Goff, *C. Br.* a Farrier] a Name.

GOFF, a sort of Play at Ball.

GOFISH, sottish, foolish. *O.*

GOG *Magog*, a *British* Giant, said to be 12 Cubits high, an Image of which stands in the *Guildhall* of *London*.

GOG *Magog's Leap*, a steep Rock in *Cornwall*.

To be a GOG *for a Thing* [of *gogues*, F. great Delight] to be eagerly bent upon it.

GOGGLE-*eyed*, having full rolling Eyes.

GOGING-*Stool*, a Ducking-Stool.

GOING *to the Vault* [*Hunting Term*] said of a Hare, when she takes to the Ground like a Coney.

GO'LA [in *Architecture*] a sort of Ornament, an Ogee or Wave.

GOLD [Gold, *Sax.* Gold, *Teut.* Guld, *Dan.*] the most weighty, most perfect, and most valuable of all Metals.

GOLD FINCH [goldpinc, *Sax.* Goldfincke, *Teut.*] a Bird.

GOLD *Hammer* [Goldammer, *Teut.*] a Bird.

GOLD *Sike*, a little Spring in *Westmoreland*, which continually casts up small thin Pieces of a Substance which shines, and resembles Gold.

GOLDA, a Gully, or Water Passage. *O.*

GOLDEN [gulden, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] belonging to, or like Gold.

GOLDEN *Fleece*, the Figure of a Ram gilt with Gold; also small Grains of Gold found in Rivers, and gathered with Sheeps Skins with the Wool on.

GOLDEN *Number* [in *Astronomy*] a Number beginning with, and increasing annually 1, 'till it comes to 19, and then begins again, the Use of which is to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

GOLDEN *Rule* [in *Arithmetick*] the *Rule of Three*, so called by Way of Excellence, teaching how to find a fourth Proportional to three Numbers given. See *Rule of Three.*

GOLDEN *Sulphur of Antimony* [among *Chymists*] a Medicine made of the Slags of Regulus of Antimony.

GOLD'ENY, a Fish called *Gilt-head.*

GOLD-*Foil*, Leaf Gold.

GOLDING [gulding, *Teut.*] an Apple.

GOLDLIN, a Fish.

GOLD'SMITH [Goldsmiþ, *Sax.* Goldschmid, *Teut.*] a Worker or Seller of Gold and Silver, or Plate, Jewels, *&c.*

GOLE, big, large, full, florid. *S. C.*

GO'LGOTHA [גולגתא *Syr. i. e.* a Place of dead Mens Skulls] was at *Jerusalem*, on the North Side of Mount *Sion*, a Place full of the Bones of Malefactors.

GOLIERDEIS [*gouliard*, F.] a Buffoon. *C.*

GOLLS [*q. d.* palor, of pealdan, *Sax.* to weild; because the Hands direct and order Business] the Hands.

GOL'PES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls or Roundlets of a purple Colour.

A GO'MAN, } a Husband, or Master
A GOM'MAN, } of a Family.

GO'ME, the black and oily Grease of a Cart-Wheel, Printing-Press, *&c.*

GO'MER [גומר *H. e.* consuming] a Son of *Japhet*: Also a *Jewish* Measure of dry Things, containing 510 Pints, one solid Inch, and 211 decimal Parts.

GOMPHI'ASIS [γομφίασις, Gr.] a Distemper of the Teeth, when they are loose, and ready to drop out.

GOM'PHOMA } [γόμφωσις, Gr.] is
GOM'PHOSIS } when one Bone is fastened into another like a Nail, as the Teeth in the Jaws.

GOMPHOS [γόμφος, Gr.] is a Swelling in the Eye, when the Pupil of it goes beyond the Skin called *Uvea Tunica.*

GONA'GRA [γονάγρα, Gr.] the Gout in the Knee.

GON'DOLA, a *Venetian* Wherry-Boat.

GONE *out a Head* [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship under Sail has passed before the Head of another.

GON'FALON } the Church-Banner
GON'FANOUN } carried in the Pope's Army. *Chauc.*

GONFALONIE'R, the Pope's Standard-Bearer.

GONFEN'NON, a little Flag. *O.*

GONG [gong, *Sax.*] privy. *O.*

GONOR'RHOEA [*gonorrhée*, F. γονόρροια, Gr.] a Disease called the Running of the Reins; the Flux or Flowing of the Seeds, without any Erection of the *Penis.*

GONORRHOEA *Chordata* [among *Surgeons*] a Disease, when, together with the Effusion of the *Semen*, the *Urethra* is bent like a Bow with Pain.

GOOD [god, *Sax.* goed, *Du.* gutt, *Teut.*]

GOOD *a Baring* [*Law Term*] good Behaviour toward the King and People.

GOOD *Country* [*Law Term*] a Jury of good Countrymen or Neighbours.

GOOD *Escheat*, Goods forfeited.

GOODLEFE, good Woman, goody. *Ch.*

GOOD'LY, fair, fine, spruce.

GOODLYHEAD [guttheit, *Teut.*] Goodliness, Goodness. *Spenc.*

GOOD'MAN, a country Appellation for a Master of a Family, *&c.*

GOOD'NESS,

GOODNESS, good Times or Moods. *O.*

Good Wine needs no Bush.

This Proverb intimates, that *Virtue* is valuable for *itself*, and that *internal Goodness* stands in need of no *external Flourishes* or Ornaments; and so we say, *A good Face needs no Band.* It seems to be on a *Latin* Original; as *Vino vendibili hederâ suspensâ nihil opus est*; and accordingly the *French* say, *A bon vin il ne faut point d'enseigne.*

GOOD'SHIP, Goodness. *Chauc.*

GOOGE, a Tool for boaring Holes.

GOOL [of Gouw, *Belg.* of ȝopeallian, *Sax.*] Ditch, Trench, Puddle.

GOOSE [Gor, *Sax.* Goos, L. S. Gaus, *Teut.* Gaas, *Dan.*] a Fowl well known; also a Taylor's Iron to press Seams with; also a Passage or Breach worked by the Sea.

GOOSE-*Berries*, a Fruit well known.

GOOSE-*Bill*, a Surgeon's Instrument.

GOOSE *Intentos*, a Goose claimed by Custom by the Husbandmen in *Lancashire*, upon the 16th Sunday after *Pentecost*, when the old Church Prayers ended thus, *ac bonis operibus jugiter præstat esse intentos.*

GOOSE-*Wing* [*Sea Phrase*] is a Sail fitted up, so as, the Ship sailing before the Wind, or with a Quarter-Wind, they make the more Way.

GOPPING *Full*, as much as you can hold in your Fist. *N. C.*

GOR *Belly* [of ȝor, *Sax.* Filth, and Belly] a Glutton or greedy Fellow.

GORCE, a Pool of Water to keep Fish in; a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, *&c.*

GORCROW, a Raven. *O.*

GORD, a Whirlpool.

GORDIAN *Knot*, a Knot which one *Gordius*, a *Phrygian*, who being raised from the Plough to the Throne, hanging up his Plough and Furniture in the Temple, tied up in so very intricate a Manner, that the Monarchy of the World was promised to him that untied it; which *Alexander the Great*, after several Essays, not undoing, cut with his Sword.

GORE [of Gozon, *C. Br.*] a Triangular Piece, sewed into a Garment to widen it.

A GORE [in *Heraldry*] as *Gore Sinister*, an Abatement for Effeminacy or Cowardice, the *Dexter* is sometimes used as a Charge.

GORE [ȝore, *Sax.*] clotted or corrupt Blood.

GORE, a small narrow Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

To GORE [ȝeborian, *Sax.*] to push with the Horn, as a Bull, *&c.* does.

To GORE, to make up a Rick of Hay. *C.*

A GORGE [in *Falconry*] that Part of a Hawk which first receives the Meat. *F.*

A GORGE [in *Architecture*] the narrowest Part of the *Dorick* and *Tuscan* Capital, lying between the Astragal, the Shaft of the Pillar, and the Annulets. *F.*

GORGE [in *Fortification*] the Entrance leading to the Body of the Work.

GORGE *of a Bastion*, is a Right Line, which terminates the Distance comprehended between the two Flanks.

GORGE *of the Half Moon*, is the Space contained between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place.

GORGE *of Out-Works*, the Space betwixt their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

GORGE, a Throat. *Spenc.* Fr.

To GORGE [*gorger*, F.] to fill, glut, or cram.

GOR'GED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Coronet, *&c.* is borne about the Neck of a Lion, Swan, *&c.*

GOR'GEOUS [*Skinner* derives, it from *gorrier*, O. F. *Minshew* from γαργαίρω, Gr. to glitter, or from *glorieux*, F. of *gloriosus*, L.] costly, gallant, stately.

GEOR GEOUSNESS, Costliness, Sumptuousness.

GOR'GES [*gurges*, L. a Gulf] a Name.

GOR GET [*gorgette*, F. *gorgietta*, Ital.] a Woman's Neck Dress: Also a Neck Piece of Plate worn by the Officers of Foot Soldiers; also the Throat. *Chauc.*

To GO'RMANDISE [*gourmander*, F.] to eat greedily or gluttonously.

GOR'MANDISE, Gluttony. *F.*

GOR'NEY } of Gurnay, a Town in
GUR'NEY } *Normandy*] a Surname.

GORS or *Goss*, [ȝeorr, *Sax.*] a Shrub, called Furz.

GORS'TY } furzy, full of Furz.
GOS'SY }

GORTIN'IANS, a Sect in *New England*, not much differing from our *Quakers*, so called from *Samuel Gortin*, who was banished thence about the Year 1646.

GOS'EMORE, a little light Down that flies about in the Air, by every Wind blown about. *Shakesp.*

GOS'HAWK [ȝorhapc, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

GOS'LIN [Gauslein, *Teut.* q d.] *gooseling*, of Gor, *Sax.* a Goose, and the diminutive Term ling] a young Goose: Also a sort of Substance growing upon a Nut-Tree.

GOSPEL [Godspell, *Sax. i. e.* God's Word, or good-Saying] a Title given more especially to the four Books of the New-Testament, of St *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*; also the Principles of Christianity therein revealed.

GOS'PELLER, one who reads the Gospel in a Cathedral Church.

GOS'SOMER, thin Cobweb-like Exhalations, which fly abroad in hot sunny Weather, and are supposed to rot Sheep. *Chauc.*

GOS'SIP [of God, and syb, *Sax.* a Kinsman, *q. d.* Kindred in God] a Godfather or Mother in Baptism.

A GOS'SIPING, a merry Meeting of Gossips at a Woman's Lying-in.

A GOTCH, a large earthern drinking Pot, with a Belly like a Jug. *S. C.*

As wise as a Man of Gotham.

This Proverb passes for the Periphrasis of a Fool, as an hundred Fopperies are feigned and fathered on the Townsfolk of *Gotham*, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*.

GOTH'ICK [*Gothique*, F.] belonging to the *Goths*.

GOTH'ICK *Building* [in *Architecture*] a Building after the Manner of the *Goths*; whose Columns are either too massy, in Form of vast Pillars, or as slender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimension, carved with the Leaves of *Branck Ursin*, Thistles, *&c.*

To GOTHLEN, to grant. *O.*

GOTHS, a People whose Country bordered upon *Denmark* and *Norway*.

To GOV'ERN [*gouverner*, F. *gubernare*, L.] to rule, manage, look to, take care of.

GOV'ERNABLE, that may be governed.

GOVERNAN'T [*governante*, F.] a Governess, one who has the bringing up of the Child of a Person of Quality.

GOV'ERNMENT [*gouvernement*, F.] Rule, Dominion, either supreme, or by Deputation; the Province or Place governed; the Form or Manner of governing.

GOVERNALE, Government. *Chauc.*

GOV'ERNOR [*gouverneur*, F. of *gubernator*, L.] a Ruler or Commander.

GOUGE [of *gouge*, F. a Hunting-staff, gow, *Teut.* which *Spelman* renders a Village] a Sirname; also an Instrument for boring Holes, *&c.* See *Googe*.

GOULE [of *gula*, L. the Throat] Usury. *O.*

GOURD [*gouhourde*, F. *cucurbita*, L.] a Plant of the Nature of a Melon.

GOURDE, a little Bottle. *Chauc.*

GOUR'DY-*Legs*, a Disease in Horses.

GOURETH, stareth. *O.*

GOURNET, a Bird.

GOUT [*goute*, F. of *gutta*, L. a Drop, because it is a Humour that falleth down, as it were, by Drops, into the Joints] a painful Disease in the Feet, Legs, *&c.*

GOUTS, [*Gouttes*, F.] Drops. *Shakesp.*

GOU'TY [*goutteux*, F.] troubled with the Gout; also clumsy, ill made.

A GOWN [*gonna*, Ital. *gonelle*, F. goon, *C. Br. Minshew* derives it from γόνυ, *Gr.* a Knee, because it reacheth below the Knee] a long Garment.

GOWTS, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

To GOYLTER, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. *S. C.*

To GRAB'BLE [grabbelen, *Teut.*] to handle untowardly or wantonly; also to feel in muddy Places.

GRACE [*gratia*, L.] Favour, Good-will, Agreeableness, genteel Air. *F.*

GRACE [among *Divines*] is the Mercy of God in finding out Redemption for Mankind; also a Disposition of Mind or Power to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws.

GRACE'FUL, handsome, comely.

GRACE'LESS, void of Grace, impious.

The GRACES, *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*, Goddesses of Elegance, Friendship, and handsome Conversation, feigned by Poets to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

To GRACE, to behave with Grace. *O.*

GRACI'LE [*gracilis*, L.] slender.

GRA'CILIS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] is, the Muscle of the Leg, rising from the Jointing of the *Os Pubis*, and ending in the *Tibia*.

GRACIL'ITY [*gracilitas*, L.] Slenderness, Slimness.

GRACIOUS [*gratieux*, F. of *gratiosus*, L.] full of Grace, favourable.

GRADA'TIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure the same that in *Greek* is called *Climax*.

GRADA'TION a going Step by Step. *L.*

GRA'DATORY, a Place to which we ge up by Steps; the Ascent out of the Cloyster into the Choir of a Church.

GRAD'UAL [*graduel*, F. *gradualis*, L.] that is done or come by Degrees.

The GRAD'UAL [*le graduel*, F.] a Part of the Mass, sung between the Epistle and the Gospel.

GRAD'UAL *Psalms*, fifteen Psalms, from the 118th to the 134th, or from the 119th to the 134th, which were wont to be sung by the *Levites*, as they went up the fifteen Steps of *Solomon*'s Temple, a Psalm on each Step.

GRADUAL'ITY, the being gradual.

A GRAD'UATE [*gradué*, F. of *gradus*, L. a Degree] one who has taken a Degree in the University.

To GRAD'UATE [*graduer*, F.] to give the Degrees in an University.

GRA'DUS, a *Roman* Measure, in Length 2 *English* Feet, 2 Inches, and 10 Decimal Parts. *L.*

GRAFF [*graffe*, F.] a Graft or Scion.

To GRAFF [*graffer*, F.] to inoculate or plant a Graff or Scion in another Stock.

GRAF'FER [*Greffier*, F.] a Notary or Scrivener. *O. S.*

GRAFFIUM [of γράφω, *Gr.*] a Writing-Book, or Register of Deeds and Evidences. *O. L.*

To GRAFT. See *Graff*.

GRAHAM-*Dike* [from *Graham*, a *Scot*, who first broke through it, or a neighbouring Mountain, called *Grampus*] the Wall or Fortress of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, or *Severus*, in *Scotland*.

GRAIL, Gravel. *Spen.*

GRAIN [*graine*, F. *granum*, L.] all Sorts of Corn; alſo the ſmalleſt Weight uſed in *England*, the 20th Part of a Scruple, or 24th Part of a Pennyweight *Troy*; the Value of a Grain of Gold is 2*d.* of Silver half a Farthing.

GRAIN *Colour* [*grana*, *Ital.* and *Span.*] This Name was given to Scarlets, Crimſons, and Purples, from the *Kermes* Berries, which were uſed for theſe Purpoſes before Cochineal was known.

To GRAIN, to choak or throttle. *S. C.*

GRAINED, which has Grains or Kernels.

GRAIN *Staff*, a Quarter-Staff with ſhort Lines at the End called Grains. *S. C.*

The GRAIN [of *Wood*] the Way the Fibres run.

Againſt the GRAIN, againſt the Inclination of the Mind.

GRAINS *of Paradiſe*, the Plant called the greater *Cardamom.*

GAME [Gram, *Teut.*] Anger, Miſhap, Sorrow. *O.*

GRAMER'CY [*q. d.* grant Mercy] I thank you. *F.* See *Grammercy.*

GRAMIN'EOUS [*gramineus*, L.] graſſy, belonging to Graſs.

GRAMINEOUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch which have a long narrow Leaf of Graſs, and no Foot-Stalk.

GRAM'MAR [*grammaire*, F. *grammatica*, L. of γραμματικὴ, *Gr.*] the Art of ſpeaking and writing any Language truly: Alſo a Book containing the Rules of that Art.

GRAMMA'RIAN [*Grammairien*, F. *grammaticus*, L. of Γραμματικὸς, *Gr.*] one that is ſkilled in, or teaches Grammar.

A GRAMMAT'ICAL [*grammaticalis*, L.] belonging to the Art of Grammar.

A GRAMMATICAS'TER, a Smatterer in Grammar. *L.*

GRAM'MERCY [q. d. *grandem mercedem det tibi Deus*, L. *i. e.* God give you a great Reward] I thank you.

GRAM PLE, a Sea Fiſh.

GRAM'PUS, a Fiſh like a Whale, but leſs.

GRANADI'ER [*granadier*, F.] a Soldier which throws Granadoes.

A GRANA'DO [*granado*, Span. *granade*, F.] a little hollow Globe of Iron, *&c.* filled with Powder, fired by a Fuzee at a Touch-hole; through which, when the Fire comes to the Hollow of the Ball, the Caſe flies into many Pieces, to the great Damage of all then near it.

GRA'NARY [*grenier*, F. *granarium*, L.] a Place where Corn is kept, a Store-houſe for Corn.

GRANATA'RIUS, an Officer who kept the Corn-Chamber in a Religious Houſe. *O.L.*

GRA'NATE, a ſhining tranſparent Gem, of a yellow Red; a kind of Hyacinth.

GRANATE [*granatus*, L.] that has many Grains or Kerneis.

GRAND [*grandis*, L.] great, vaſt, chief

GRAND *Cape* [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but maketh Default upon the firſt Summons.

GRAND CHILD, the Child of one's Child, either Son or Daughter.

GRAND *Days*, are thoſe which in every Term are ſolemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRAND *Diſtreſs* [*Law Term*] a Diſtreſs taken of all the Lands or Goods which a Man hath within the County.

GRANDEE', a Nobleman of *Spain*, or *Portugal.*

GRANDE' [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies grand or great, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh the grand or great *Chorus* from the reſt of the Muſick. *Ital.*

GRAN'DEUR, Greatneſs, Magnificence, Power, Dignity, State. *F.*

GRANDE'VITY [*grandævitas*, L.] very great Age.

GRANDE'VOUS [*grandævus*, L.] very old.

GRAND *Seignior* [*i. e.* great Lord, *Ital.*] a Title given to the Emperor of the *Turks.*

GRANDIL'OQUENCE [*grandiloquentia*, L.] Loftineſs of Speech, a high Style or Expreſſion.

GRANDIMONTENS'ERS, an Order of Monks inſtituted *A. C.* 1067.

GRAND *Guſto* [among *Painters*] a Term uſed to expreſs, that in a Picture there is ſomething very great and extraordinary to ſurpriſe, pleaſe, and inſtruct.

GRANDINO'SE [*grandinoſus*, L.] plenteous in Hail.

GRANDINO'SUM *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the fourth Bone in the Foot, called alſo *Cuboides.*

GRANDI'SONOUS [*grandiſonus*, L.] making a great Sound.

GRAN'DITY [*granditas*, L.] exceſſive Greatneſs.

GRAND *Serjeantry* [*Law Term*] holding Lands of the King by Service, which a Man ought to do in his own Perſon, as to bear the King's Banner, or his Spear.

GRAND'SIRE [of *grandis*, L. and Syr, *Brit.*] a Grandfather.

GRANGE, a great Farm, which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other Places neceſſary for Huſbandry. *F.*

GRANGE'RUS } an Officer of a reli-
GRANGIARUS } gious Houſe, who was to look after their Grange or Farm.

GRANIFE'ROUS *Pods* [among *Botaniſts*] Pods which bear Seeds like Grains.

GRANI'TE [*granito*, Ital.] a ſort of ſpeckled Marble.

GRANIV'OROUS [of *granum*, and *vorare*, L.] feeding on Grain.

To GRANT [probably of *garentir*, F. to warrant; but *Minſheu* derives it of *gratuito*, L. freely] to allow, give, beſtow, *etc.*

GRANT [in *Law*] a Gift in Writing of such a Thing as cannot conveniently be passed or conveyed by Word of Mouth.

To *lie in* GRANT, a Thing is said so to do, which cannot be assigned without an Instrument or Deed.

GRANTEE', the Person to whom a Grant is made.

GRANTOR', the Person who makes a Grant.

GRAN'VIL [*grande ville*, F. a great Town] a Sirname.

To GRAN'ULATE [*Chym.*] to pour melted Metal through an Iron Cullander into cold Water, that it may become Grains.

GRAN'ULATED, made or turned into Grain or Corns, like Salt, *&c.*

GRANULA'TION [of *granulum*, L.] the Art of reducing Metals into Grains.

GRANULE, a small Grain.

A GRAPE [*grape*, F.] a Berry of a Vine.

GRAPH'ICAL, [*graphicus*, L. of γραφικὸς, Gr.] curiously described or wrought, done to the Life, perfect, exact.

GRAPH'ICE [γραφικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Painting, Limning, or Drawing. *L.*

GRAPHOI'DES [*Anat.*] a Process about the Basis of the Brain inclining backward.

GRAPHOM'ETER, a Mathematical Instrument for measuring of Heights, *&c.*

GRAPNEL *Anchor* [*grapin*, F.] an Anchor for a small Ship or Boat.

GRAPNELS [in *Men of War*] are Instruments of Iron to be thrown into an Enemy's Ship to catch hold of her.

To GRAP'PLE [grabbelen, *Du.* krappelen, *Teut.*] to grasp and lay hold on, to contend or strive earnestly with.

To GRASP, to inclose in the Hand, to take hold on with the Hand, to seize on.

To GRASP *at*, to endeavour strenuously to obtain.

A GRA'SIER [of *gras*, F. Fat. *q. d.* a Fattener of Cattle, or of *grass*, Eng.] one who grazes or fattens Cattle.

GRASS [græs, *Sax.* Gras, *Belg.*] Herbage for Cattle.

GRASS *Cocks*, small Heaps of mowed Grass lying the first Day to dry. *Chauc.*

GRASS-*Hearth* } an ancient Customary
GRASS-*Hurt* } Service of Tenants doing one Day's Work for their Landlord.

GEASSHOP'PER, an Insect well known.

GRASS *Week*, *Rogation-Week*, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRASSA'TION, a robbing, killing, spoiling, or laying waste. *L.*

GRATCH, Apparel. *O.*

To GRATCH, to behave. *Chauc.*

To GRATE [*grater*, F.] to scrape or crumble to Powder, by rubbing on a Grater: Also to fret, gall, or vex.

GRATE'FUL [of *gratus*, L. and *full*] willing to reward or make amends for, that acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; also agreeable, pleasant.

GRATES [*grata*, Ital. of *grates*, L.] a Sort of Iron Lattices; a Frame of Iron Bars, *&c.* to make a Fire in on the Hearth.

GRATH, assured, confident. *N. C.*

GRA'TIÆ *Expectativæ*, Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church-Livings before they become void.

GRATIEU'SEMENT [in *Musick-Books*] signifies the same as *gratioso*, Ital. which see. *F.*

GRATIFICA'TION, a rewarding or making amends for some Piece of Service done: Also a Present or free Gift. *L.*

To GRAT'IFY [*gratifier*, F. of *gratificari*, L.] to do one a good Turn, to recompense or requite.

GRATING [of *grater*, F.] rough, harsh, disagreeable.

GRA'TINGS [in a *Ship*] Frames of latticed Work between the Main-mast and the Fore-mast.

GRA'TIOUS [*gracieux*, F. *gratiosus*, L.] favourable, kind, civil, courteous.

GRATIOS'ITY [*gracieuseté*, F. *gratiositas*, L.] Grace, Favour, Civility, Kindness, Thankfulness.

GRATIO'SO, signifies an agreeable Manner of Playing. *Ital.*

GRA'TIS, freely for nothing, without Rewards. *L.*

GRATITUDE [*gratitudo*, L.] Gratefulness, Thankfulness. *F.*

GRATU'ITOUS [*Gratuit*, F. *Gratuitus*, L.] done voluntarily, freely bestowed, without regard to Recompence or Interest.

GRATU'ITY [*Gratuité*, F.] a free Gift or Reward.

To GRAT'ULATE [*Gratulatum*, L.] to wish Joy to another, *&c.*

GRATULA'TION, a rejoicing on another's Behalf, a wishing of Joy; also a thanking. *L.*

GRAT'ULATORY, rejoicing with, wishing Joy to another for good Success.

GRAT'TON, Grass which comes after Mowing; Stubble, an Ersh or Eddish. *C.*

GRAVA, a Grove or small Wood. *O. L.*

GRAVE [of *Gravis*, L.] that has a composed Countenance, serious. *F.*

GRAVE [in *Sounds*] low or deep.

GRAVES [of Graave, *L. S.* a Governor] a Sirname.

GRAVES-*End* [of *Grave*, a Governor of a County, and *End*, *q. d.* the End of the Graviate or County] a Port in *Kent*.

A GRAVE [græfe, *Sax.* Grab, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] a Hole dug in the Earth to bury the Dead in.

GRAVE } [gerefe, *Sax.* a Governor,
GREVE } graave, *L. S.* a Viscount] a *German* Title, signifying a great Lord, Count, or Governor.

To

To GRAVE [ȝnapan, *Sax. graver*, F. of γράφον, Gr.] to engrave.

To GRAVE *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] to preserve the Caulking by daubing it over with Tallow, Train-Oil, &c. mixed.

GRAVE [in *Musick Books*] denotes a very grave and slow Motion, somewhat faster than *Adagio*, and slower than *Largo*. *Ital.*

GRAVED'INOUS [*gravedinosus*, L.] drowsy, heavy-headed.

GRAVE'DO [among *Physicians*] a Weight or Listlessness, which accompanies a lessened Transpiration. *L.*

GRAV'EL [*gravelle*, F.] the larger and stony sort of Sand; also Sand in the Bladder and Kidnies of human Bodies.

To GRAV'EL, to lay Walks with Gravel; to puzzle, perplex, or nonplus.

GRAV'ELLED *Ashes* [in *Chymistry*] the Lees of Wine dried and burnt to Ashes.

GRAV'ELLING, a Distemper in Horses.

GRAVEMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies a very slow Movement, the same as *Grave*; which see. *Ital.*

GRAVEN [begraven, *Teut.*] buried. *O.*

GRAVELY, with a grave Air.

GRAVE'OLENCE [*graveolentia*, L.] a rank or stinking Smell.

GRAVE'OLENT [*graveolens*, L.] smelling rank, stinking.

GRA'VER, a Graving Tool; also a Surgeon's Instrument for scaling Teeth.

To GRAVE [*graver*, F.] to engrave.

A GRA'VER [*graveur*, F.] an Engraver.

GRAV'ID [*gravida*, L.] big with Child.

GRAVIDA'TION, a getting with Child.

GRAVID'ITY [*graviditas*, L.] Greatness with Child, or being with Child.

To GRAVIN, to bury. *Chauc.*

GRAVIS'ONOUS [of *gravis*, and *sonus*, L.] sounding with a grave Air.

To GRAV'ITATE, to weigh. *L.*

GRAVITA'TION, a Weighing. *L.*

GRAV'ITY [*gravité*, F. of *gravitas*, L.] Gravenesss, Soberness, Seriousness.

GRAV'ITY [in *Philosophy*] Weight, or that Quality by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Centre of the Earth.

Absolute GRAV'ITY, the whole Force whereby any Body tends downwards.

Specifick GRAVITY, that peculiar Weight or Gravity which any natural Bodies have, whereby they may be distinguished from all other Bodies of different Kinds.

GRAUNGE [*grange*, F.] a Granary or Farm belonging to a religious House. *Chauc.*

GRA'VOT, a Grove. *O.*

GRAY [ȝnaȝ, *Sax.* graa, *Dan.* graw, *Teut.*] a Sort of an Ash-Colour.

GRAY, a wild Beast called a Badger.

The GRAY *of the Morning*, the Break of Day.

GRAY-*Hound*, a Sort of Hunting-Dog. See *Greyhound*.

GRAYLING, a Fish.

To GRA'ZE [of ȝnar, *Sax.* Grass, grasen, *Teut.*] to feed on Grass.

To GRA'ZE, to glance, pass lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

GRA'ZIER [*grasier*, F.] one that deals in, breeds, and fattens Cattle for Sale.

GREASE [*graisse*, F.] Fat, mostly that of the Inwards of an Animal.

To GREASE [*graisser*, F.] to daub or smear with Grease.

GREASE *Molten*, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding or Labour.

GREAT [ȝneat, *Sax.* groot, *Belg.* & *L. S.*] large, huge, mighty, noble.

GREAT *Circles* [of the *Sphere*] those which divide it into two equal Parts, as the *Equinoctial*, *Meridian*, and *Ecliptick*.

GREAT *Circle Sailing*, the Steering a Ship in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere, the nearest Course between two Places.

GREAT *Hare* [with *Hunters*] a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

GREAT *Men*, the Laity of the higher House of Parliament, and also the Knights of the lower House. *O. S.*

GREAT *Seal*, the King's principal Seal, for the Sealing of Charters, Commissions, &c used by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

In GREATH, well. *N. C.*

GREATH'LY, handsomely, towardly. *N. C.*

GREAV'ES [*greves*, F.] a Sort of Armour for the Legs.

GRE'CIAN, one born in *Greece*; also one skilled in the *Greek* Tongue.

GRE'CISM [*Græcismus*, L.] the Idiom or Propriety of the *Greek* Language.

To GREDE, to cry, to weep. *Chauc.*

GREE, Degree. *Spenc.*

GREE, Contentment, Satisfaction. *F.*

GREE [in *Heraldry*] Degree, or Step.

GREE'DY [ȝnædiȝ, *Sax.* gretigh, *Belg.*] very covetous of, or eager after.

GREEK, the Language of the *Grecians*; also belonging to *Greece*, &c.

GREEN [ȝnene, *Sax.* grun, *Teut.* groen, *Belg.*] the Colour of Leaves of Trees and Herbs.

GREEN-*Chaffer* [Gruner Kafer, *Teut.*] a Sort of Beetle.

GREEN-*Cloth* [because the Table is always covered with a Green Cloth] the Compting-House of the King's Houshold.

GREEN-*Finch*, a singing Bird.

GREEN-*House*, a Garden-House for the Preservation of choice Greens, which will not bear the Cold.

GREEN-*Hue*, every Thing which grows green within the Forest.

GREEN *Silver*, a Duty of one Halfpenny paid annually in *Writtle*, in *Essex*, to the Lord of the Manor.

GREEN'VIL [of *Green*, Eng. and *ville*, F. a Town] a Sirname.

GREEN-*Wax* [*Law Term*] the Estreats of Fines, Issues, and Amercements in the Exchequer, delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of that Court, made in green Wax, to be levied in the County.

GREEN'WICH [of *Green*, and *Wich* a Port or Haven] a Port in *Kent*, where is a stately Park and Palace, famous for the Birth of Queen *Elisabeth*.

As good as George of Green.

This *George of Green* was that famous *Pinnar of Wakefield*, who fought with *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, and got the better of them, as the old Ballad tells us.

GRES'SE [*gressus*, L.] a Stair or Step.

To GREET [ȝnetan, *Sax.* grüssen, *Teut.*] to salute.

GREET'ING [of groete, *Belg.*] a familiar Salutation.

GRE'GAL [*gregalis*, L.] of a Flock.

GREGA'RIOUS [*gregarius*, L.] going in Droves.

GREGO'RIAN, a Cap of Hair made by one Mr *Gregory*, a Barber in the *Strand*.

GREGO'RIAN *Style*, a Reckoning of Time according to the Reformation of the Kalendar, made by Pope *Gregory* XIII. *A. C.* 1582, called the New Style.

GREG'ORY [γρεγόριος, *i. e.* watchful] a proper Name of Men.

To GREITHE, to remove, to bring. *Chauc.*

GRE'MIAL [*gremialis*, L.] belonging to the Lap.

GRENA'DE [in *Cookery*] larded Veal Collops, Pigeons, and a Ragoo, stew'd after a particular Manner. *F.*

GRENADIN'S [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls with a *Godivoe*. F.

GREIA, the Sea-shore, Beach, *&c. O. L.*

GRENEHODE, Rawness, Rashness of Youth. *Chauc.*

GREENYTH, looking green. *Chauc.*

GRESH'AM-*College*, the House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, now made a College for the Advancement of Learning.

To GRETE, to cry. *Chauc.*

GRETTIN, smote. *Chauc.*

GREV'EN, a Coin in *Muscovy*, in Value 1s. Sterling.

GREUT, the earthy Part of that which Miners dig up, having no Mine or Ore in it.

GREY-*Hound* [ȝrȝhund, *Sax.* or of *Grey*, a Badger, and *Hound*, *q. d.* a Dog which hunts the *Grey*. But *Minsheu* will have it from *Græcus*, q. d. *Greek-hound*, because the *Greeks* were the first which used such Dogs for hunting] a slender, swift, Hunting-Dog.

A GRICE, a young wild Boar.

GRIDE, pierced. *Spen.*

GRIDELIN, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

GRID'IRON [*q. d.* Grate-Iron] an Utensil for broiling Meat.

GRIEF, Sorrow of Heart, Trouble of Mind, bodily Pain, *&c.* F.

To GRIEVE, to be sorrowful.

GRIE'VOUS, causing Grief; also troublesome, burdensome, painful.

GRIEF-*Graff*, by Hook or by Crook. *O.*

GRIF'FIN } [*griffon*, F. *griffone*, Ital.
GRIFFION } of *gryps*, L. of γρυψ, Gr.] a fabulous Creature.

GRIG [probably of Cnecca, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they mostly lie and breed] the smallest sort of Eel.

GRIG, a short-legg'd Hen. *C.*

GRILL, a kind of small Fish.

GRILL, cold. *Chauc.*

A GRILLIA'DE, a Dish of broiled Meat. *F.*

GRIM [Grim, *Sax.* of Grimm, *Teut.* Anger, Rage] fierce and crabbed of Countenance, rugged, ghastly.

GRIMA'CE [of ȝrim, *Sax.*] a wry Face or Mouth, either in Scorn or Contempt of any one, or by Reason of Pain; also Hypocrisy, Dissimulation.

To GRIME [begrimen, *Belg.*] to smut or daub with Snot or Filth.

GRIMS'BY [of one *Grimus*, who built it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of Dr *Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

To GRIN [ȝrinian, *Sax.*] to shew the Teeth, to laugh contemptuously.

GRIN, a Snarl. *Chauc.*

To GRIND [ȝrindan, *Sax.*] to break small with a Mill.

A GRIND'LET, a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *S. C.*

The GRINDERS [ȝrind tooar, *Sax.*] the great Teeth of an Animal that break the Meat in chewing.

GRINDLE-*Stone*, a kind of whitish gritty Stone.

GRINT, grindeth. *Chauc.*

A GRIP [ȝrip, *Sax.*] a small Ditch cut across a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

A GRIPE [Griff, *Teut.*] a Handful.

A GRIPE [of a *Ship*] the Compass or Sharpness of her Stern under Water, and chiefly towards the Bottom of her Stern.

To GRIPE [ȝripan, *Sax.* greiffen, *Teut.* *griper*, F.] to hold fast in the Fist, to seize, or lay fast hold on, to squeeze hard with the Hand; also to twinge or wring the Guts, from reissen, to tear, *Teut.*

To GRIPE [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to *gripe*, when she runs her head too much into the Wind.

A GRIPE [ȝripe, *Sax.*] a covetous, tenacious, oppressive Usurer.

The

The GRIPES, a Wringing or Twisting of the Bowels.

GRIPH, a Riddle. *O.*

GRIPPLE, a hasty Snatcher, a Miser, a Gripe. *Spenc.*

A GRIPPE [ȝnep, *Sax.*] a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *O. S.*

GRIS'LED, hoary, grey-headed.

GRIS'LY [ȝnyrlic, *Sax.* grauslich, *Teut.*] hideous, frightful to behold, rough, squalid, ugly.

GRISL'Y, speckled with black and white.

GRIS'LY-*Seeds*, skinny, thin, flat Seeds.

GRIS'SEL, a light Flesh Colour in Horses.

GRIS'SEL [of *gris*, F. grey, and Held, *Teut.* a Lady] a Name of Women.

GRISE [ȝnyrt, *Sax.*] Corn Ground, or fit for grinding.

GRIS'TLE, [ȝnyrtle, *Sax.*] a Cartilage.

GRISTOLE. See *Fridstole.*

GRIT, a Fish called a *Grample.*

GRIT [ȝnetta, *Sax.* Grut, *C. Br.*] the Dust or Stones, Metal, *&c.*

GRIT, smote, struck, stabb'd. *Chauc.*

GRITH [ȝnuð, *Sax.*] Peace, Agreement.

GRITH'BRECH [ȝnuð-bryce, *Sax.*] the Breach of the Peace. *O. L. T.*

To GROAN [ȝnanian, *S.* groone, *Belg.*] to fetch deep and hard Sighs.

A GROAN [grun *C. Br.*] a deep Sigh.

To GROAN [*Hunting Term*] the Buck groans, *i. e.* he makes a Noise at Rutting-Time.

A GROAT [*grot*, F.] a Coin in Value Four-pence.

GROATS [Gruts, *Teut.*] Oats hull'd, great Oatmeal.

GRO'BIAN [*Teut.* derived from grob, *Teut.* coarse or uncivil] a slovenly Fellow. *O.*

GRO'BIANISM, slovenly Behaviour.

To GROCHE, to grudge. *Chauc.*

GRO'CERS [of *grosse*, F. *Minshew* says they are so called, because they formerly sold nothing by small Parcels, but *à la grosse*, by the Great; or probably from *grossis*, Figs, which they very considerably traded in] one of the 12 chief Companies of *London*, trading in foreign Fruits, Spicery, *&c.*

GRO'CERY, Commodities sold by Grocers; also small Money, as Farthings and Half-pence.

GROFT, groveling, flat on the Ground.

GRO'GRAM [*gros-grain*, F. *i. e.* thick Grain] Stuff made of Silk and Hair.

The GROIN [of ȝnoprn, *S.* to grow, from the Increase of Nature] the Part between the Belly and the Thighs.

GROIN, the Snout of a Swine. *Chauc.*

A GROIN, a froward Look. *O.*

GROMETS [in a *Ship*] small Strings fastened to the upper Side of the Yard by Staples to tie or fasten *Laskers* to it.

GRONIN, to groan. *Chauc.*

GRON'NA, a deep hollow Pit, a Bog, or Quagmire. *O. L.*

A GROOM, [*Minshew* and *Verstegan* derive it from Grom, *Belg.* a Boy or Youth] one who looks after Horses.

GROOM, a Shepherd, Herdsman. *Sp.*

GROOM-*Porter*, an Officer of the King's Court, who has the Direction of Games.

GROOM *of the Stole* [of Στολὴ, Gr. a Robe] an Officer who takes the Charge of the King's Wardrobe.

GROOP, Pissing Place. *O.*

GROOVE, a Channel cut in Wood, Stone, *&c.* a Passage into Lead-*Mines.*

To GROPE [ȝnapian, *Sax.*] to feel untowardly.

GRO'PERS, blind Men. *Cant.*

GROP'ING, a Manner of Fishing by putting one's Hands into Water-holes, and tickling the Fish by the Gills.

GROSS [gros, *Teut. gros*, F. of *crassus*, L.] thick, fat, dull, foul.

GROSS [in a *Law Sense*] absolute, independent.

GROSS-*Weight*, the Weight of Merchandizes, with their Dross and Cask, Bag, *&c.* containing them.

A GROSS [*grosse*, F.] twelve Dozen.

GROS'SOME, Amercement, or Fine, *O. L. T.*

GROS'VENOUR [of *le gros veneur*, F. a great Hunter] a Sirname.

GROSSUS [with *Physicians*] the same as *crassus*, gross, or coarsely powdered. *L.*

GROT } [*grotte*, F. *grotta*, Ital.] a
GROT'TO } Cave or Den.

GROTESK' } [*grotesque*, F. *grotesca*, Ital.] antique
GROTESK *Work* } Work, either in Painting or Carving; rude Figures made at the Pleasure of the Artist, or Pictures representing odd kinds of Things, without any peculiar Meaning, but only to please the Eye; and it is sometimes used for any mis-shapen Thing.

A GROVE [ȝnove, *Sax.*] a little Wood, also a kind of Mine.

GODV'ELLING of *grouiller*, F. *q. d.* groundling] lying on the Face, or with the Face to the Ground.

To *feed* GROV'ELLING [among *Hunters*] a Deer is said to do so when she feeds lying upon her Belly.

To GROUL [grollen, *Teut.* to be angry] to grumble or mutter.

GROUM, grumbling, *Chauc.*

GROUND [Grund, *Sax.* Grund, *Dan.* and *Teut.* Grond, *Belg.*] the Earth; a Pavement, *&c.* the Bottom.

GROUND-*Angling*, a Fishing under Water with a Float.

GROUND-*Ivy*, the Herb Alehoof.

GROUND-*Plumbing* [in *Fishing*] is to find out the Depth of the Water.

GROUND-

GROUND-*Tackle* [of a *Ship*] Timbers laid on her Keel, and fastened to it with Bolts through the Keelson.

To GROUND [grunden, *Teut.*] to lay a Ground, to establish, to found an Opinion upon.

To GROUND, to lay, or light, or set upon the Ground.

To GROUND *a Ship* [*Sea-Term*] is to bring her to the Ground to be trimmed.

GROUND'LESS, that has no Grounds or Foundation.

GROUND'LING [Grundling, *Teut.*] a Fish that keeps at the Bottom of the Water.

GROUNDS [Grund, *Sax.* the Bottom, Grund, *Teut.*] the Principles of any Art or Science, the Settling or Dregs of Drink; also Reasons.

GROUND'SEL } [of Grund, *S.* and *seuil*,
GROUND'SIL } F.] the Threshold of a Door; also an Herb. *Senecio*, L.

GROUP [in *Painting*, &c.] is a Knot or separate Collection of Figures, which appear to have a plain Connection with, or Relation to, one another by the Piece.

GROUPA'DE [in *Horsemanship*] a lofty kind of Menage, and higher than the ordinary Curvet.

To GROUPE [*grouper*, F.] to make a Complication of Figures.

GROUT [grut, *Sax.* grutze, *Teut.*] the great or large Oatmeal.

GROUT, Wort of the last Running, new Ale. *N. C.*

To GROW [growan, *Sax.*] to increase, to thrive, to wax, to flourish.

I GROW, I am troubled. *N. C.*

To GROWL [grollen, *Teut.*] to make a Noise, as a Dog irritated.

GROWN, an Engine to stretch Cloth on.

GROWN'ING, growling, snarling. *Ch.*

GROWSE, a Fowl in the North of *England.*

To GROWSE, to be chill before the Beginning of an Ague Fit. *N. C.*

GROWTH *Half penny*, a Rate paid in some Places for Tythe of every fat Beast.

GRUARII [in *Forest Records*] the principal Officers of the Forest.

To GRUB [graben, *Teut.*] to delve or dig up Trees; to muddle in the Dirt.

GRUB, a sort of Maggot; also a Dwarf or short Fellow.

GRUB'BAGE, } a Tool to grub up Roots
GRUB'AX } of Trees, *etc.*

GRUB'BING *a Cock*, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.

To GRUB'BLE } [grubeln, *Teut.*] to
To GRO'BBLE } search or feel all over or about.

To GRUDGE [*gruger*, F.] to think much of, to envy one a Thing.

A GRUDGE, secret Hatred, Ill-will.

GRUEL [*grus*, of *gruau*, great Oatmeal] Pottage made of Oatmeal and Water.

GRUFF [grob, unmannerly, *Teut.*] churlish, dogged.

GRUM [of grim, *S.*] grim-faced, sour-looked.

To GRUM'BLE [*grommeler*, F.] to mutter between the Teeth.

GRUME [among *Physicians*] a thick viscid Consistence of a *Fluid*, like what is called *Ropy*, as the White of an Egg, or clotted like cold Blood.

GRUMOSI'TY [*grumeau*, F. of *grumus*, L.] Fulness of Clods or Lumps.

GRU'MOUS [*grumeleux*, F. *grumosus*, L.] full of Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS *Roots* [in *Botany*] knotty Roots fastened to one Head.

GRUMOUS *Blood*, Blood that is too thick for Circulation, and stagnates.

To GRUNT [grunzen, *Teut.* grynter, *Dan. grunnire*, L.] to cry like a Hog.

GRUNTING-*Peck*, Pork. *Cant.*

GRUS CILL, a Griste. *Chauc.*

GRY [γρὺ, Gr.] according to Mr *Locke*, is a Measure containing the Tenth of a Line, and a Line one Tenth of an Inch, and an Inch one Tenth of a Philosophical Foot.

GRYF'FITH [Gryffith, *C. Br.* who has a great or strong Faith] a proper Name of Men.

GUAI'ACUM, the Wood of an *Indian* Tree, used in Decoctions to provoke Sweats; called also *Lignum Sanctum.*

GUAIVAS, a Sort of *Indian* Apple.

GUARANTEE' a Person agreed on to see Articles performed in Treaties between Princes.

GUARD [*garde*, F.] Defence, Protection.

GUARD [in the *Military Art*] is a Duty performed by a Body of Men, to secure the Army or Place from the Attempts and Surprize of an Enemy.

Advanced GUARD, a Party of Horse beyond, but within Sight of, the main Guard, designed for the greater Security of the Camp.

Main GUARD [in a *Camp*] is a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army; [in a *Garrison*] is that to which all lesser Guards are subordinate.

Picket GUARDS, are small Guards at the Head of every Regiment, as they lie encamped.

GUARDS *du Corps*, Troops of Horse-Guards, for the Defence of the King's Person. *Life-Guards.*

Regiments of GUARDS, are certain Regiments of Foot, which do Duty wheresoever the King's Person is.

GUAR'DANT

GUARD'ANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term for a Lion borne in a Coat of Arms, when his Face is turned towards the Spectator, and he appears in a Posture of Defence of himself.

GUAR'DIAN [*gardien*, F.] one who has the Care of any Person or Thing.

GUARDIAN [of the *Spiritualities*] is he who collects the Spiritualities of any Bishoprick, during the Vacancy of that See.

GUAS'TALD, one that has the Custody or keeping of the King's Mansion-Houses.

GUASTALIA'NI, a religious Order of Monks and Nuns, instituted by the Countess of *Guastalla*, *A. C.* 1537.

GUB'BINS [of *gobeau*, F. a Gobbet] Fragments, Parings of Haberdine Codfish, *&c.*

GUBERNA'TION, Government. *L.*

GUDE, good. *Chauc.*

GUDG'EON [*gonjon*, F. *gobio*, L.] a small Fish.

GUDG'EONS [in a *Ship*] Rudder-Irons.

GUELPHS and *Gibbelines*, two potent Factions in *Italy*, the one of which took Part with the Emperor of *Germany*, and the other with the Pope.

GUERDENLESS, unrewarded. *O.*

GUER'DON, Recompence, Reward. *Fr. Sp.*

To GUERDON, to pay, reward, or give to. *Shakesp.*

GUER'DONABLE, that may be fit or deserving Reward.

To GUESS [ghissen, *Belg.*] to conjecture.

A GUESS [Ghissen, *Belg.*] a Conjecture.

A GUEST [Gent, *Sax.* and *Dan.* Gast, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] a Person invited to, or received at, a Feast; a Stranger that lodges with one the second Night. *O. R.*

GUEST-*Rope* [in a *Ship*] is a Rope by which the Boat is kept from steeving, or going too much in and out, as she lies in the Tow of a Ship.

To GUG'GLE [*gorgogliore*, Ital.] to make a Noise, as a narrow-mouth'd Bottle does while it is emptying.

GUI'DAGE, Money paid for a Safe-Conduct through a strange Territory.

GUI'DANCE, a Guiding or Leading. *Fr.*

To GUIDE [*guider*, F.] to direct or conduct into the Way.

A GUIDE, a Director or Conductor. *F.*

GUI'DON, the Standard of a Troop; also the Standard-Bearer. *F.*

GUILD [Gild, *Sax.*] a Tax, Tribute, or Fine; a Company or Society of Men incorporated by the King's Authority.

GUILD-*Hall*. See *Gild-Hall*.

To GUILD. See to *Gild*.

GUIL'DER [Gulden, *Teut.*] a *Dutch* Coin, in Value 2 *s.* or 1 *s.* 10 *d.* Sterling; of *Germany*, 3 *s.* 8 *d.* 4 5ths; the Golden one 4 *s.* 9 *d.* ½ Sterling.

GUILD'FORD [either of Gildeford or *q. d.* Golden Ford, or of Gild, *Sax.* a College, and *Ford*] a Town in *Surrey*.

GUILE, Fraud, Deceit. *F.*

GUILE *of Ale and Beer*, a Brewing, the Quantity brewed at one Time.

GUILE *of August* [of *Gwill*, *C. Br.* a Feast] the Day of St *Peter ad vincula*, celebrated on the First of *August*.

GUILEN, to beguile or deceive. *Spenc.*

To GUILL to dazzle as the Eyes. *Chesh.*

GUIL'LAM, a Bird.

GUILT, a Consciousness of having committed a Crime or Fault.

GUILT'INESS, a being liable to suffer for a Crime.

GUILT'LESS, innocent, free from a Crime charged.

GUIL'TY [schuldig, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] culpable, proved to have committed a Crime.

GUI MAD, a Fish peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, and the Lake *Pemblemeer*.

GUIN'EA } [of *Guinea* in *Africk*] a Gold
GUIN'EY } Coin, in value 21 *s.*

GUIR'DON, Reward, Prize. *Spenc.*

GUISE, Custom, Carriage, Mode, Fashion. *F.*

GUITA'RE, or *Guittar*, a musical Instrument not much us'd, except in *Portugal* and *Spain*. Fr.

GUL'CHIN [*q. d.* Gulekin, of *gula*, L. Gluttony] a little Glutton.

GULD, a Weed growing among Corn.

GU LES [in *Heraldry*] the Red or Vermilion Colour in a Coat of Arms.

GULF } [*golfe*, F.] a Part of the
GULPH } Sea that runs between two Lands called *Streights*.

Sea GULD, a kind of Bird.

GULL, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

To GULL [*guiller*, F.] to deceive, cheat, cozen, chouse, defraud, *&c.*

GUL'LET [*goulet*, F. of *gula*, L.] the Wind-pipe; also a little Stream or accidental Course of Water.

GUL'LING [*Sea-Term*] is when the Pin of a Block or Pulley eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast.

To GUL'LY [*goulet*, F. the Throat] to make a Noise in Drinking.

GUL'LEY-*Hole*, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-Kennels for a Passage into the Common-Shore.

GULOS'ITY [*gulositas*, L.] Gluttony.

To GULP [golpen, *L. S.*] to swallow down with a Noise.

GULT WIT, an Amends for Trespass.

GUM [*gummi*, L.] a congealed, tough Juice, issuing out of Trees, *&c.* Also a Distemper in Fruit-Trees.

GUM'MA *Gallicum*, the eating out of a Bone by the *French Pox*.

GUM-*Ammoniac*,-*Arabic*,-*Copal*,-*Elemi*, *Lac*,-*Opopanax*,-*Sagapenum*; several Sorts of Gums.

GUM-*Sarcocolla*, a Gum so called, because it glues Flesh together.

GUM'MATA [among *Physicians*] strumous Tumours.

The GUMS [ȝomaȝ, *Sax.*] the Flesh covering the Jaw-bone, wherein the Teeth are set.

A GUN [*Mangon* being a warlike Machine used before the Invention of Guns, *Somnerus* derives *Gun* from it, by taking away the first Syllable] a Fire-Arm, or Weapon of Defence, of several Sorts.

GUN, a great Flagon for Drink. *N. C.*

GUN-*Powder*, a Composition of Salt-Petre, Brimstone, and Charcoal-Dust, first invented by *Bartholdus Schwarts*.

GUN-*Powder Treason Day*, a Festival Day, kept the Fifth of *November*, for the happy Deliverance of King *James* I. and the Estates of the Realm, by the Discovery of the Gun-Powder Plot.

GUNNALE. See *Gunwale*.

A GUN'NER *of a Ship*, an Officer who takes Charge of the Ordnance and warlike Stores, and directs the Management of them in a Fight.

GUN'NERY, an Art shewing how to charge, level, mount, and discharge, great Guns, Mortar-Pieces, *&c.*

GUNTER's *Chain*, an Instrument made use of in surveying Land.

GUNTER's *Line*, Lines of Numbers, first invented by Mr. *Edward Gunter*.

GUNTER's *Quadrant*, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, Azimuth, *&c.*

GUNTER's *Scale*, a large Scale to resolve Questions in plain Sailing.

GUN'WALE [*of a Ship*] is the upper Part of a Ship's Sides, from the Half-Deck to the Forecastle; also the lower Part of that Port where any Ordnance are.

GUR'GIANS, a coarse Meal.

GUR'GINS, the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.

To GUR'GITATE [*gurgitatum*, L.] to devour or swallow down.

GURGYP'TING [in *Falconry*] a Term used of a Hawk, when it is stiff and choak'd up.

GUR'NARD, or *Gurney*, a Fish.

GURTHELES, Girdles. *Chauc.*

To GUSH [ȝeotan, *Sax.* gießen, *Teut.*] to pour, run out suddenly, and with Force.

GUS'SET [*goussèt*, F.] a Hem, a Piece of Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, *&c.*

GUS'SET [in *Heraldry*] is an Abatement formed of a Traverse Line drawn from the Dexter Chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extreme Base Parts, or contrariwise.

GUST [ȝyrt, *Sax.*] a sudden Blast or Puff of Wind.

A GUST [*gustus*, L.] a Taste or Relish.

GUSTA'TION, a Tasting. *L.*

GUS'TO, Taste, Savour, or Relish. *Ital.*

St GUTHLAC [of Guð, *Sax.* War, and Laac, Praise, *q. d.* one praised for his warlike Exploits; or Lac, *Sax.* a Victim, *q. d.* one sacrificed or slain in the Wars] an *English Saxon* Monk, in Honour of whom *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercii*, built the most stately Abbey of *Crowland* in *Lincolnshire*.

GUTHREMION [of Guarh, *C. Br.* a Reproach, and enfaw, just] a Castle in *Radnorshire*, given by King *Vortimer* to a *German* Saint, in Compensation of the ill Treatment he had from *Vortigern*, for justly and friendly reproving him.

GUTS [Rutteln, *Teut.*] the Bowels.

GUT'TA *Rosacea*, is a Redness with Pimples in the Nose and Cheeks, and sometimes in the whole Face.

GUT'TA *Serena* [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, wherein there is an Appearance of a clear Speck, causing a Dimness or total Loss of Sight. *L.*

GUTTÆ, *Drops*, [in *Archit.*] little Parts like Bells, which, to the Number of six, are put below the Triglyph in every Architrave of the *Dorick Order*. L.

GUT'TE *de l' Eau* [in *Heraldry*] are Drops painted Argent or White. *F.*

GUT'TE *des Larmes* [in *Heraldry*] is when Drops of Tears are represented in a Coat of Arms of a blue Colour. *F.*

GUT'TE *de l' Or* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of melted Gold borne in a Coat of Arms, and painted *Or*, or Gold Colour. *F.*

GUT'TE *de Poix* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of a black Colour. *F.*

GUT'TE *de Sang* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of Blood. *F.*

GUT'TER [*Gouttiere*, F.] a Canal or Rain-spout for Water.

All goes down Gutter Lane,

This Proverb is applied to those who spend all in Drunkenness and Gluttony, mere Belly-Gods, alluding to the *Latin* Word *Guttur*, which signifies the Throat.

GUT'TERA, a Gutter or Spout. *O.*

GUT'TIDE, Shrovetide. *O.*

GUT'TULOUS [of *guttula*, L.] belonging to, or full of, little Drops.

GUT'TURAL [of *guttur*, L. the Throat] belonging to the Throat.

GUT'TURAL [*Letters* in *Grammar*] Letters which are pronounced with the Throat.

GUVE *de Ronde* [in *Fortification*] signifies the same as *single Tenaille*. F.

GUY [of *guide*, a Leader, or *guidon*, F. a Banner] a proper Name.

GUY [in a *Ship*] is a Rope to keep off Things from bearing against the Ship's Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

To GUY, to guide. *Chauc.*

GU'ZEZ [in *Heraldry*] little Balls in a Coat of Arms of a Murrey Colour. *F.*

To GUZZLE, to drink greedily or much, to tipple.

GWABR *Merched*, a Payment or Fine made to the Lords of some Manors, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwise upon their committing the Act of Incontinency. *Welsh.*

GWALSTOW [ȝȳal, a Gallows, and ȝȳop, a Place, *Sax*] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors. *Br.*

GWAYF, Goods left in the Highway by Felons, which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *S. L. T.*

GY, a Guide. *O.*

GYBE, any Writing or Pass. *O.*

To GYBE, to joke or banter.

GYDERESSE, a Woman-Guide. *Ch.*

GYLT-*Wite* [ȝȳlꝺ pıte, *Sax.*] Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespass.

GYMNA'SIARCH [*gymnasiarcha*, L. of γυμνασιάρχης, of γυμνάσιον, a Place of Exercise, and ἀρχὸς, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a chief School-Master, the Governor of a College.

GYMNAS'TICKS [*gymnastica*, L. of γυμναστικὴ, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches how to preserve Health by Exercises.

GYMNOSO'PHISTS [*gymnosophistes*, F. *gymnosophistæ*, L. of γυμνοσοφισταὶ, of γυμνὸς, naked, and σοφιστὴς, a Sophister, *Gr.*] certain Philosophers in *India*, who went always naked, and lived solitary in Woods and Deserts, feeding on Herbs.

GYNÆCI'A [γυναικία, Gr.] such Accidents as happen to Women; but *Hippocrates* takes them more strictly for their monthly Terms or Courses.

GYNÆCO'CRACY [γυναικοκρατία, of γυνὴ, a Woman, and κράτος, Power] Feminine Rule, Petticoat Government.

GYNÆCOMA'STOS [among antient *Physicians*] Tumours of the Breasts in Women.

GYRA'TION, a turning round, a Dizziness.

GYRE [*gyrus*, L.] a Circle, a Ring; turning round. *Spenc.*

GYRE [of *gyro*, to turn round, *L.*] a Trance, a Fit, a Dizziness. *Chauc.*

GYR-FALCON. a Bird of Prey.

GY'RON [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary, consisting of two streight Lines, issuing from divers Parts of the Escutcheon, and meeting in the *Fesse* Point.

H A

HAAK, or *Hake*, a sort of dry'd Fish.

HABAK'KUK [חבקוק *H. i. e.* Wrestler] one of the smaller Prophets.

HABANDON, to abandon. *Chauc.*

HA'BEAS *Corpora*, a Writ that lies for the bringing in a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to come upon the *Venire Facias.* L.

HABEAS *Corpus*, a Writ, which a Man imprisoned may have out of the King's Bench, to remove him thither, and to answer the Cause there. *L.*

HABEN'DUM, a Word or Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which must be two Parts, *viz.* the *Premises* and the *Habendum*, *i. e.* to have or to hold. *L.*

HAB'ERDASHER [*Minshew* derives it of Hast ihr das? Have you that? *Teut.* A Question frequently asked those who sell many Articles] a Seller of small Wares, Hats, *&c.*

HAB'ERDINE [*Habordeau*, F. Abberdaen, *L. S.* Haberdahn, *Teut.*] a sort of Salt-Fish.

HABERE *facias Seisinam*, a Writ judicial, which lieth where a Man has recovered Lands, commanding the Sheriff to give Possession of the Land so recovered.

HABERE *facias Visum*, a Writ lying in divers Cases, where View is to be taken of Lands or Tenements in Question.

HABER'GEON [*haubergeon*, F.] a little Coat of Mail, covering the Head and Shoulders.

HA'BERJECTS, a Sort of Cloth of a mix'd Colour.

HABI'LE [*habile*, F. of *habilis*, L.] active, nimble.

HABIL'IMENT [*habillement*, F.] Apparel, Cloathing, Attire.

HABIL'IMENTS *of War*, all Sorts of Armour and warlike Stores.

HABIL'ITY [*habilité*, F. *habilitas*, L.] Ableness, Fitness, or Capacity.

To HAB'IT [*habiller*, F.] to attire or dress; also to accustom one's self to.

HABIT [*habitus*, L.] the Constitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Use or Custom, Dress or Attire: Also one of the Predicaments in *Logick.* F.

HABIT [among *Physicians*] any particular Disposition or Temperament of a Body, obtained by Birth or Manner of Living.

HAB'ITABLE [*habitabilis*, L.] that may be inhabited. *F.*

HAB'ITACLE [*habitaculum*, L.] a Dwelling-Place. *F.*

HABITA'TION, a Dwelling-Place, or Dwelling. *F.*

To HABITEN, to dwell. *Chauc.*

HABIT'UAL [*habituel*, F.] grown to a Habit by long Use, customary.

HABIT'UATED [of *habitus*, L.] that has got a Habit of, or is accustomed to a Thing.

HAB'ITUDE [*habitudo*, L.] a Disposition of a Mind or Body, gotten and confirmed by repeated Acts; as the Knowledge of Virtue and Vice, Skill in Arts, Excellence in Writing, Painting, Dancing, *&c.* F.

HA'BLE, a Sea-Port or Haven.

HABLE, apt, nimble. *Spenc.*

HAB'NAB [Contraction of Habban, to have, and Nabban, not to have, or *q. d. happen hap*, *i. e.* whether it happen or no] rashly, at a Venture.

To HABOURD, to abound. *Chauc.*

HACE [of hace, *Sax.*] hath; also harsh, hoarse.

A HACH } [*hachis*, F.] a Dish of min-
A HASHE } ced Meat, a Hash.

To HACK [hacken, *Teut.*] to hew or cut.

An HACK [Pacca, *Sax.* Hecke, *L. S. & Teut.* a Fence] an Hatch. *Lincolnsh.*

An HACK, a common Hackney-Horse.

A HACK, a Cratch for Hay. *N. C.*

A HACK [Hacke, *Teut.*] a Pick-Ax, a Mattock. *N. C.*

To HACKLE [hackelen, *L. S.*] to cut small.

HACK'LE, the Slough, or cast-off Skin of a Snake. *C.*

HACK'NEY, a Town about three Miles from *London*; whence any Coach or Horse which is let out to Hire, is called a Hackney, *&c.* unless you had rather have it from the *French Haquenée*, the same.

HA'DAD [הדד *H. i. e.* rejoicing] a King of *Syria.*

HADAREZER [הדרעזר *H. i. e.* of הדר Beauty, and עזר Help, beautiful Help] a King of *Zobath.*

HAD'BOTE, a Recompence made for a Violation of Holy Orders, and Violence offered to Clergymen. *S.*

HAD'DER, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*

HAD'DOCK, a Sort of Cod-Fish.

HADERUNGA [Pad, a Person, and Pung, Respect, *Sax.*] Partiality, Respect of Persons. *O. L.*

HA'DES } [*q. d.* I wist, or thought I
HAD *ywist* } had it] an Uncertainty, a dubious Matter, Court-Preferment. *Spenc.*

HÆCCE'ITY [with *Chymists*] the same specifick Essence or active Principle, by which a Medicine operates.

HÆ'MALOPS [Αἱμαλῶψ, Gr.] the Extravasation of Blood about the Eye. *L.*

HÆMATOCHY'SIS [Αἱματόχυσις, Gr.] any preternatural Flowing of Blood, whether critical or symptomatical; the same as *Hæmorrhage.*

HÆMATOKE'LE [Αἱματοκήλη, Gr.] a Tumour turgid with Blood. *L.*

HÆMA'TOSIS [Αἱμάτωσις, Gr.] the Art or Faculty of making Blood. *L.*

HÆMODI'A [Αἱμοδία, Gr.] a painful Numbness of the Teeth. *L.*

HÆMOPHO'BUS [Αἱμοφόβος, Gr.] one that is afraid of being let Blood.

HÆMOPTICA [Αἱμοπτυικὰ, Gr.] Remedies which cure Spitting of Blood. *L.*

HÆMOPTICK [of Αἷμα, Blood, and πτύω, to spit, Gr.] one that spits Blood.

HÆMOPTY'SIS [Αἱμόπτυσις, Gr.] a Spitting of Blood from the Lungs. *L.*

HÆMOR'RHAGE [Αἱμορραγία, Gr.] is a Flux of Blood from the Nostrils, Mouth, Eyes, or any Part of the Body. *L.*

HÆMORRHOID'AL *Veins* [among *Anatomists*] Veins which spread about the Fundament and *Sphincter Ani.*

HÆMORRHOI'DES [Αἱμορροΐς, of αἷμα, Blood, and ῥέω, to flow, Gr.] swelling Inflammations in the Fundament, the Piles. *L.*

HÆRE'DE *abducto*, a Writ lying for a Lord, who, having Wardship of his Tenant under Age, can't come by his Body, he being conveyed away. *L.*

HÆRE'DE *deliberando alii qui habet custodiam terræ*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to command one, having the Body of another's Ward, to deliver him to him whose Ward he was, by reason of his Lord. *L.*

HÆRE'SIARCH [*Heresiarche*, F. *Hæresiarcha*, L. of αἱρησιάρχης, of αἵρησις, an Heresy, and ἀρχὴ, Dominion, Gr.] an Arch-Heretick.

HÆRETA'RE, to give a Right of Inheritance. *L. T.*

HÆRET'ICO *comburendo*, is a Writ, which lies for the burning of one who has been convicted of Heresy.

A HAFT [Pæft, *Sax.* Heft, *L. S. & Teut.*] an Handle of a Knife, *&c.*

An HAG [Pæzzerre, *Sax.* Hecksse, *L. S.* Hexe, *Teut.*] a Witch.

HAGA [Paza, *Sax.*] a Mansion or Dwelling-House.

HA'GAR [הגר *H. i. e.* a Stranger] *Sarah*'s Handmaid.

HAG'ARD, that has a fierce or wild Look. *F.*

HAG'ARD *Hawk*, a wild Hawk which prey'd for herself before she was taken.

A HAGESTER, a Magpie. *Kent.*

HAG'GAI [חגי *H. i. e.* pleasant] the Name of a Prophet.

HAG'GESS [hacken, *L.S.* to cut small] a Sort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, *&c.* a Sheep's Maw filled with minced Meat.

HAG'GER [of *hagard*, F. hager, *Teut.*] lean, thin.

To HAG'GLE, to stand hard in buying.

To HAG'GLE [*q. d.* to hackle, of hackelen, *L. S.*] to cut unhandsomely.

It HAGGLES [eshageled, *Teut.*] it hails. *N. C.*

HAGHES, Haws. *N. C.*

HAGIOSI'DERE [*q. d.* Holy Iron, of ἅγιος, holy, and σίδηρος, Iron] an Instrument used by the *Greeks*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, to call People to Church instead of a Bell, the Use of which is prohibited.

HAGS, a kind of fiery Meteor, which appears on Mens Hair, or on the Manes of Horses. See *Hag.*

HAGWORTH'INGHAM [of Pæz, an Hedge, porðiz, a Street, and Pam, an Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Lincolnshire.*

HAI [Pæz, *Sax.*] an Hedge. *Chauc.*

HAIL [Pæzele, *Sax.* Haeghel, *Belg.* Hagel, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] a known Meteor.

HAIL [Pæl, *Sax.* Heyl, *Teut.*] all Health.

To HAIL

To HAIL *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] to salute her, or inquire whither she is bound, *&c.*

HAILES, Happiness. *Chauc.*

HAILSIN [halsen, *Teut.* to take one about the Neck] to salute. *Chauc.*

HAIL *Stone* [Pæzolrtan, *Sax.* Haeghelsteen, *Belg.*] small Globules of the Meteor Hail.

HAIL *Work-Folk* [*i.e.* Holy Work-Folk] Persons who hold Lands for the Service of repairing or defending some Church or Sepulchre.

HALMHALDA'TIO *Catallorum* [in the Practice of *Scotland*] a seeking Restitution for Goods and Chattels wrongfully taken away.

HAIN } [*haine*, F.] Hatred. *Chauc.*
HAYNE }

HAI'NOUS [*haineaux*, F.] odious, hateful, horrid, outrageous.

HAI'NOUSNESS, Odiousness, *&c.*

HAINE [*Camden* derives it of Ainulph, and that from Ana, alone, and Ulph, *Sax.* Help, *q. d.* one who needs not the Assistance of others] a Sirname.

HAIR [Peape, *Sax.* Haar, L. S.] a flexible Substance growing out of the Skin.

HAIR's-*Breadth*, among the *Jews*, accounted the 48th Part of an Inch.

HAKE, a Pot-hook.

To HAKE [hacken, L. S.] to hanker or gape after, to sneak or loiter. *N. C.*

HA'KEDS, a Sort of large Pike Fish, taken in *Ramsay-Moor.*

HAKETON, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Chauc.*

HAL'BARD } [*halebarde*, F.] an offensive
HAL'BERD } Weapon well known.

HAL'BERD [among *Farriers*] a Piece of Iron soldered to the Fore-part of a Horse's Shoe, to prevent a lame Horse from treading on his Toe.

HALBERDEE'R [*halebardier*, F.] one who carries a Halberd.

HAL'CYON [Ἀλκυὼν, Gr.] a Bird called a King's-Fisher, which breeds on the Sea-Shore about the Winter-Solstice; and for about fourteen Days, while the Eggs are hatching, there is no Tempest or Storm. Hence,

HAL'CYON *Days*, quiet and peaceable Times, pleasant Days, fair Weather.

To HALE [*haler*, F.] to drag.

A HALE, a Trammel. *Essex.*

HAL'EDON [of halig, Holy, and don, *Sax.* an Hill, a Place where *Oswald*, by Divine Help, got the Victory over *Cadwalla*, the *Briton*: It is also called Peapenpield, *Sax.* of Peapen, Heaven, and Field, *q. d.* the Heavenly Field, whereunto Aid was sent from above] a Place in *Northumberland.*

HALF [halp, *Sax.* half, *Belg.* halb, *Teut.*

HALF *Bloom* [among *Miners*] a round Mass of Metal, which comes out of the Finery of an Iron Work.

HALF-BORD, Six-pence. *Cant.*

HALFENDEAL, Half. *Spenc.*

HALF-*Moon* [halber Mond, *Teut.* in *Fortification*] an Outwork, having only two Faces, forming together a salient Angle, flanked by some Part of the Place, and of the other Bastions.

HALF-*Seal* [in *Chancery*] sealing Commissions to Delegates appointed upon any Appeal in Ecclesiastical Cases, *&c.*

HALF-*Tongue*, a Jury impannelled in a Cause where a Foreigner is a Party.

HA'LIDOM [Palizdom, *Sax. i.e.* holy Judgment, Heyligthum, *Teut.*] whence in old Times, *By my Halidom*, was a solemn Oath among Country People.

HALIEU'TICKS [*halieutica*, L. of ἁλιευτικὰ, Gr.] Books treating of Fishes, or the Art of Fishing.

HALI'FAX [of halig, holy, and peax, *Sax.* Hair] from the sacred Hair of a certain Virgin, whom a Clerk beheaded, because she would not prostitute her Body to him. She was afterwards canonized.

HAL'IMAS, the Festival of All-Saints, or *All-hallows*, *November* 1.

HALI'MOTE, a Court-Baron, the Meeting of the Tenants of a Hall or Manour.

HALINI'TON [among the *Paracelsians*] *Sal Nitre*, or Salt-Petre.

HALIOG'RAPHY [of Ἅλς, the Sea, and γραφία, Description, *Gr.*] the Description of the Sea.

HALIT'UOUS of [*halituosus*, L.] thin, vaporous, passing through the Pores.

HALL [Peal, *Sax.* Halle, *Teut.* of *Aula*, L.] a large Room at the Entrance of an House, a publick Building belonging to a Society; also a pleading Place, or Court of Justice.

HAL'LAGE, a Fee paid for Cloths brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall*, *London.*

HAL'LELUJAH [הללויה of הללו praise ye, and יה the Lord, *H.*] praise ye the Lord.

HAL'LIARDS } [in a *Ship*] are those
HALYARDS } Ropes which serve for hoisting up the Yards, except the Cross Jack and the Sprit-sail Yards.

HA'LIBUT, a Fish like a Plaise.

HAL'LER, a Net for catching Birds.

To HALLOO' [probably of *haller*, F. hohlen, *Teut.*] to set on or intice a Dog.

To HAL'LOW [halzian, *Sax.* to make holy, heyligen, *Teut.*] to consecrate, to set apart for Divine Service.

HAL'LOWES [Heylige, *Teut.*] Saints. *Chauc.*

HALLOWID, hallowed to. *Chauc.*

To HALLU'CINATE [*hallucinatum*, L.] to mistake, blunder.

HALLUCINA'TION, a Blunder, or Over-sight, an Error of Opinion. *L.*

HALM } [Pealm, *Sax.* Stroh-halm,
HAULM } *Teut.*] the Stem, or Stalk of Corn.

HALMYRODES [ἁλμυρώδης, Gr.] a Fever attended with sharp brackish Sweats.

HALO

HALO [Ἅλων, Gr.] a certain Meteor in Form of a bright Circle that surrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

HALO [among *Physicians*] the red Circle round the Breasts of Women.

HALOO'E, hallow. *Chauc.*

HALP, helped. *Chauc.*

HALE [Halſ, *Teut.*] the Neck, *Chauc.*

To HALSE [halſen, *Teut.*] to embrace. *O.*

HAL'SER } [of Palr, *Sax.* the Neck,
HAW'SER } and Seel, a Rope] a Cable to haul a Barge, *&c.* along a River or Channel.

HAL'SER } one who so hauls a Barge,
HAL'STER } Ship, *&c.*

To HALT [healtan, *Sax.*] to go lame.

HALT [healt, *Sax.*] lame, crippled.

To HALT [*faire Halte*, F. halten, to stop in a March, *Teut.* whence the *English* and *French* is borrowed] to stand still, to discontinue the March.

HALT, holdeth. *Chauc.*

An HALTER [Pælrtre, *Sax.* Halter, L. S.] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a Horse or Malefactor.

HAL'YSTON [*q. d.* Holy Stone, a Place where St *Paul*, the first Apostle of the North of *England*, baptized many thousand Persons] a Place in *Northumberland.*

HALYWORKFOLK } [Palz pepk-
HALIWORKFOLK } polk, *Sax. i. e.* Holy Work-Folks] People who hold Lands for repairing or defending a Church or Tombs; on which account they were freed from feodal and military Services.

HAM [חם *H. i. e.* crafty, or Heat] one of the three Sons of *Noah.*

HAM [Pam, *Sax.*] a Home or Dwelling-place; also a Borough or Village.

HAM [Ham, *Belg.* Hamm, *Teut.*] the Leg and Thigh of a Hog.

HA'MAN [המן *H. i. e.* making an Uproar] the Son of *Hamedatha.*

HAMBLES, a Port or Haven. *O.*

HAM'BLING *of Dogs*, the same as expeditating. *F. L.*

HAMELED [hamelan, *Sax.*] abated. *O.*

HAMES } the two crooked Pieces of
HAUMES } Wood which encompass a Horse Collar. *N. C.*

HAM'KIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

HAM'LET [*Hameau*, F. a Village; *Menagius* derives it from Pam, *Sax.* and Let, *Teut.* a Member] a little Village, Division of a Town or Suburbs of a City into Precincts, as the Tower Hamlets, *&c.*

HAM'MA, a Home-Close, a little Meadow. *O. L.*

To HAM'MEL, } to cut the Ham, to
To HAM-*String*, } hough.

A HAMMER [Pamep, *Sax.* Hammar, *Dan.* Hammer, *Teut.*] a Tool used by most Mechanicks.

HAM'MOCKS [Pamaca, *Sax.*] little hanging Beds on Ship-board.

HA'MOR [חמור *H. i. e.* an Ass, or Dirt] the Father of *Shechem.*

A HAM'PER } [Hamper, *Teut. L. S.*
HAN'APER } as *Minshew* thinks, *q. d.* Hand-Pannier] a sort of large strong Basket.

To HAMPER, to entangle, to perplex.

HAMPSHIRE [Pantepcipe, *Sax.* so called from the River *Anton*] a County on the South-West Part of *England.*

HAMP'TON [formerly called *Avona*, from Avon, *C. Br.* a Water or River, *q. d.* River Town] a Town on the River *Thames* in *Middlesex*, where is a stately Palace, built by Cardinal *Wolsey.*

HAM'SEL, a Hamlet or small Village.

HAM'SOKEN } [in the *Scotch Law*]
HAME'SOKEN } the Crime of violently assaulting a Man in his own House.

HA'MUS } [among *Surgeons*] an In-
HAM'ULUS } strument used to extract the Child in difficult Labour. *L.*

HAN, have. *Spen.*

Clerk of the HANAPER [in *Chancery*] is an Officer whose Business is to receive all Monies due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, *&c.*

HANCELED, cut off. *O.*

HANCH'ES [in *Architecture*] are the Ends of Elliptical Arches.

HANCHES [in a *Ship*] Falls or Descents of the Fife-rails placed on Banisters in the Poop, *&c.* and down the Gang-way.

HANCH [*Hanche*, F. Hanke, Du.] the Hip, a Part of the Body.

HANC'LING, is the measuring the Girth of a fighting Cock's Body, by the Grasp of the Hand and Fingers.

HAND [Pand, *Sax.* Hand, and Handt, *Du.* and *Teut.*] a Member of the Body, Part of the Arm; the Index of a Clock, Watch, *&c.*

To HAND [handen or handigen, *Teut.*] is to pass a Thing by Hand from one to another.

HAND *Borrow* [of Hand and Burge, *Teut.*] a Surety, a manual Pledge. *S. L. T.*

HAND *Breadth* [Handbreit, *Teut.*] a Measure of 3 Inches.

HAND, in the Height of a Horse, 4 Inches.

HAND'FUL [Pandpulle, *Sax.* Handvoll, *Teut.*] as much as can be grasped in the Hand.

HAND-*Girth* [Pand zrid, *Sax.*] his own Hand.

HAND *Habend* [Pæbbendne-handa, *Sax.* Handabend, *Teut.*] a Thief taken in the very Fact, with the Thing stolen in his Hand.

HAND-*Haven-Bread*, Bread with little Leaven, stiff.

HANDI'CRAFT, a working Trade.

HAND'KERCHIER } [of *Hand* and
HAND'KERCHIEF } *Kercher*, or *Kerchief*] an Utensil for wiping the Face, *&c.* See *Kerchief.*

HAND-

HAND-*Speck* } a Sort of wooden Le-
HANDSPIKE } ver for moving heavy Things.

HAN'DLE [Panble, *Sax*] a Part of any Instrument or Vessel to be held in the Hand.

To HAN'DLE [hanbliaan, *Sax* handelen, *Teut.* handler, *Dan.*] to hold or feel with the Hand; also to treat of.

HANDSOME, comely beautiful; also becoming.

HAN'DY [handigh, *Belg.* behande, *Teut.*] ready with the Hand.

HANDY-*Warp*, a sort of Cloth.

HANDY *Work* [Panbpeopc, *Sax.* of handwerck, Handicraft, *Teut.*] Work done by the Hand.

HANE'GA, a Corn Measure at *Bilboa* in *Spain*, 13 Fifths of a Bushel *English*.

To HANG [hangan, *Sax.* hengen, *Teut.* hanger, *Dan.*] to suspend or hang upon.

HANG'ER [Morhange, *Teut.*] a broad short crooked Sword.

HANG'ERS, Irons to hang a Pot with.

HANG INGS, Linings or Curtains for Rooms, of Arras, Tapestry, *&c.*

HANG'ING *Pear*, a kind of Pear which ripens about the End of *September*.

Save a Thief from hanging, and he'll cut your Throat.

This Proverb is as severe a *Lecture* against doing an unthankful Person a *Kindness*, as against *saving a Thief from the Gallows*; intimating, that there is as much *Imprudence* in the *one*, as *Danger* in the *other*; for nothing can engage an *Ingrate* against abusing his *Benefactor*, or a *Thief unhang'd against cutting his Friend's Throat*. Thus say the *Romans*, *Perit quod facis ingrato*; and the *French*, *Ostez un vilain du gebet, il vous y mettra*.

HANG'MAN [henckter, *Teut.*] an Executioner.

HANG'WITE [hangan, *Sax.* to hang, and pite, a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon hanged without a Trial.

HANK, a Skeen of Thread or Silk.

A HANK, a Habit, a Custom, or Propensity of Mind.

To HANKER [*q. d.* hunger, *Teut.*] to covet after, to be very desirous of.

HAN'NAH [חנה *H. i. e.* gracious] the Mother of *Samuel* the Prophet.

HAN'OCK a Corn Measure at *Malaga* in *Spain*, containing unheaped 129 Pounds, or heaped 144 Pounds *Avoirdupois*.

HANSEL [*q. d.* Hand sale, perhaps of Pand and ryllan, *Sax.* to give, or handsel, a New Year's or Day's Gift] the Money taken upon the first Part sold of any Commodity, or first in the Morning.

HANS im Keller, *Teut.* [*i. e. Jack* in the Cellar] a Child in the Mother's Belly.

HANSE [an old *Gothick* Word] a Society or Corporation of Merchants, combin'd together for the good Usage and safe Passage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom.

HANSE *Towns*, certain free Towns, in *Germany*, in Number 27; as *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, *Magdeburgh*, *&c.* joined in a League offensive and defensive, and against all Enemies whatsoever.

HANSELINES, upper Slops or Hose. *Ch.*

HANSEAT'ICK, belonging to the Hanse Towns or Hanse Merchants.

HANSON [of *Ham* the Diminutive of *Randal*, and *Son*, *q. d.* the Son of *Randal*] a Sirname.

To HAN'TEN, to accustom or use. *O.*

HAN'TY, wanton, unruly; spoken of a Horse, or the like, when too much pampered. *N. C.*

HAP, Fortune. *Chauc.*

HAP'LESS, unfortunate, unhappy.

To HAP } [*q. d.* to heap up, of hea-
To HAPPE } pian, *Sax.*] to cover or wrap up warm with Bed-cloaths. *N. C.*

HAPPE [hap ye] thank ye. *N. C.*

To HAPPE [of *happer*, F.] to snatch, catch, or seize. *F. L. T.*

To HAP'PEN [*happen*, F. happe, *Belg.* to snatch up a Thing] to fall out.

HAP'PERLET } a sort of coarse Co-
HAP'PARLET } verlet for a Bed.

HAPPY [*happus*, *C. Br.*] prosperous, felicitous, blessed.

HASP [Haspe, *Teut.*] a Catch or Bolt of a Door.

HAQUE, a Hand-Gun.

HA'QUELIN, a Piece of Armour.

HA'QUEBUT, a Gun called a Harquebuss.

HA'RAN [הרן *H. i. e.* Anger] the Father of *Lot*.

HARANG'UE, an Oration or Speech made in Publick. *F.*

To HARANGUE [*haranguer*, F.] to make a Speech in Publick.

To HAR'ASS [*harasser*, F.] to tire, to weary out, to disquiet, to ruin a Country with continual Inroads.

HARA'TIUM, a Race or Stud of Horses kept for Breed. *O. L.*

HARBERE, an Arbour. *Chauc.*

HAR'BINGER [of herberger, *Teut.* an Innkeeper] an Officer of the Court, who provides Lodgings in a Prince's Progress.

HAR'BOROUGH [of haber, *Teut.* haber, *L. S.* Oats, and Bunz, *Sax.* a Borough] a Town in *Leicestershire*, so called, from it's producing great Plenty of Oats.

HAR'BOTTLE [of pepe, an Army, and Bozl, *Sax.* an House; so called, because it was a Place where Soldiers kept their Quarters] a Town in *Northumberland*.

HAR'BOUR [penebenza, *Sax.* herberghe, of her, here, and bergen, to hide, *Teut.*] a Station, where Ships may ride safely at Anchor; also a Lodging, Shelter, or Place of Refuge.

To HAR-

To HAR'BOUR [herbergen, *Teut.*] to receive, entertain, or lodge.

To HAR'BOUR [among *Hunters*] a Hart is said to do, when it lodges or goes to rest.

HARBROUGH, a Harbour. *Spenc.*

HARD [heard and hard, *Sax.* hart, *Teut.* hard, *L. S.*] close, compacted, difficult.

HARD *Beam*, a kind of Tree.

To HAR'DEN [heardian, *Sax.* harten, or hartmachen, *Teut.*] to grow or make hard.

To HARDEN, as, the Market hardens, *i. e.* Things grow dear. *N. C.*

HARDIMENT [in *Music Books*] signifies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*

HARDIMENT } Hardiness, Boldness,
HARDISHED } *Spenc.*

HARD *Meat* [for *Horses*] Hay and Oats.

HARDS of *Flax* and *Hemp* [Peorder, *Sax.*] the coarser Part separated from the fine Stuff.

HARD'SHREW a kind of wild Mouse.

HARDY [*hardi*, F.] bold, daring, stout, patient of Labour and Weather.

An HARE [Para, *Sax.* Hare, *Dan.*] an Animal well known, and peculiarly so called in the second Year of her Age.

HARE-*brained*, heedless.

HARE *Lip*, a Lip cloven, or parted like that of a Hare.

HARE-*Pipe*, a Snare to catch Hares.

To HARE [*harier*, F.] to hurry, or put into Confusion.

HAR'FAGER [Præn-fæger, *Sax. i. e.* fair-hair'd] as Harold Harfaeger, a *Danish* King of *England*.

HAR'ICOT [in *Cookery*] Mutton Cutlets with several Sorts of Fish and Fowl in a Ragoo, *&c.* *F.*

HARIED, pulled. *O.*

HARIFF and *Catchweed*, Goose Grease. *N. C.* *Aparine*, L.

HARIOLA'TION, a Sooth-saying. *O.*

HAR'IOT } [Perezat, *Sax.* of Pere,
HER'IOT } Lord, and Eat, *Sax.* Beast, as Sir *Edward* thinks] the best Beast, that a Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, due to the Lord of the Manour by Custom.

HARIOT *Custom*, is the holding of Lands by paying Hariot at the Time of Death.

A HARL, a Mist. *N. C.*

HAR'LEQUIN [of *Harlequin*, a Nick-Name given to a famous *Italian* Comedian, on account of his frequenting the House of Monsieur *Harley* at *Paris*] a Buffoon, a Merry *Andrew*, a Jack-Pudding.

HARLEQUINA'DE, the Gestures, Actions or Speech of a Harlequin; Mimickry, Buffoonery.

HARLEQUIN'SHIP, the Quality, Office, or Condition of a Buffoon.

HAR'LOT [*q. d.* Whorelet, *i. e.* a little Whore, as Dr *T. H.* thinks; but some derive it from *Arletta*, Miss to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, and Mother to *William* the Conqueror; but *Camden* draws it from one *Arlotha*, Concubine to *William* the Conqueror; others take it from *Arlotta*, *Ital.* a proud Whore] a Prostitute.

HARLOTREIS, Bawdry. *Chauc.*

HARM [Pearm, *Sax.*] Hurt, Damage.

To HARM [hearman, *Sax* hermen, to torment, *Teut.* to hurt, damage, *&c.*

Harm watch, Harm catch.

This Proverb intimates, that *Malice*, *Spite*, and *Envy* are generally Self-Murderers upon the Upshot; that to intend, study, or contrive any *Harm* to our *Neighbours*, is Birdlime all over, and will catch *ourselves* at last. This, though Persons are generally apt to forget in the raging of their Anger, or in Insensibility, is a trite Adage; and accordingly סברון ואתח פתון למחפת say the *Hebrews*; and *Sibi parat malum, qui alteri parat*, say the *Latins*.

HARMO'NIA, Harmony; the Result or Agreement of several different Notes or Sounds, joined together in Accord. *Ital.*

HARMONIA [in *Anat.*] a joining of the Bones by a plain Line, as may be seen in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.

HARMONI'CAL } [*harmonicus*, L. of
HARMON'ICK } ἁρμονικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Harmony, musical.

HARMON'ICAL *Division of a Line* [in *Geometry*] is the Division of a Line so, that the whole Line is to the one of the Extremes, as the other Extreme is to the intermediate Part.

HARMO'NIOUS [*harmonicus*, L.] full of Harmony or Melody, agreeable.

HAR'MONY [*harmonie*, F. *harmonia*, L. ἁρμονία, Gr.] Melody, a musical Concert, a due Proportion, or agreeable Union, in Sound; Agreeableness, or due Proportion of any thing; mutual Agreement.

HAR'NESS [Harnisch, *Teut. Harnois*, F.] all the Accoutrements of an armed Horseman; also the Furniture for a Horse in a Coach or Waggon.

To HAR'NESS [*harnacher*, F.] to accoutre, or dress with Harness.

Hasting HARNESS, a sort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but single Allowance.

HARNS [Gehirn, *Teut.*] Brains, *N. C.*

HA'RO } [*Norman Law*] a Hue and
HAR'RON } Cry after Malefactors.

A HARP [Pearpe, *Sax.* Harffe, *Teut.* Harpe, *L. S. Harpe*, F.] a musical stringed Instrument.

To HARP [*harper*, F.] to play upon an Harp.

To HARP *on the same String*, pertinaciously to insist on a particular Matter; to mention a Thing over and over.

HARPEG'GIG } [in *Musick Books*]
HARPEGGIA'TO } signifies to cause the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard not together, but one after another,

another, beginning always with the lowest. *Ital.*

A HARP'ER [ꝑarpep, *Sax.*] one who plays upon a Harp.

HAR'PYES [*harpyiæ*, L. ἁρπυῖαι, Gr.] poetical Monsters, feigned to have the Faces of Virgins, the Bodies of Vultures, and crooked Talons.

HARPINEE'RS, they who catch Fish with Harping Irons.

HAR'PING-*Irons* [*harpeaux*, F. *harpagines*, L.] certain Irons to strike great Fish with, being at one End like a barbed Arrow, and having a Rope fastened to the other.

HAR'PINS [*Sea Term*] is the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, or the Ends of the Timbers called *Bends*.

HARP'SICORD } [*harpsicorde*, F.] a
HARP'SICOL } musical Instrument.

HAR'QUEBUS [*arquebuse*, F.] a sort of Hand Gun.

A *Sea* HARR, a Sea Storm. *Linc.*

HAR'RIER } [of *Harrier*, F. to hurry]
HARIER } a Hound of an admirable good Scent and Hold in the Pursuit of his Game.

HARRIOT. See *Hariot.*

HARROW [of *herse*, F. harcke, *Teut.*] a Drag with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after plowing.

To HAR'ROW [*herser*, F. hergian, *Sax.* harcken, *Teut.*] to break the Clods, &c. Also to lay waste, ravage, or destroy. *Spenc.*

HAR'ROW [of *haro*, *Norm.* F.] alas! *Chauc.* and *Spenc.*

To HAR'RY [*harier*, F.] to hare or hurry.

To HARRY, to daunt, to fright, to scold at, to handle roughly. *Shakesp.*

A HARRY-*Gaul*, a Rigsby, a wild Girl. *N. C.*

HARS'LET } [*hastilles*, F. or *haste*, a
HAS'LET } Spit, because roasted on a Spit] the Liver, Heart, and Lights, of a Hog.

HARSH [herbe, *Teut.*] sharp, tart, severe.

A HART [heopt, *Sax.* hert, *Belg.*] a Stag of five Years old.

HART *Royal proclaimed*, a Hart, that, having been hunted by the King or Queen, has fled so far from the Forest or Chace, that it is unlikely he will ever return of his own Accord to the Place aforesaid: and whereupon Proclamation is made in all Towns or Villages thereabouts, that none shall kill or offend him, but that he may safely return if he list.

HART *Royal*, one that has been hunted by the King or Queen, and has escaped with his Life.

HARTICHOKE. See *Artichoke.*

HART-*Calver*, Melilot. *N. C.* *Melilotus.*

HARTLE-*Pool* [*q. d.* the Isle of *Harts*, of heopt, *Sax.* an Hart, and ꝑool] in the Bishopprick of *Durham.*

HAR'VEST [harpept, *Sax.* probably, q. d. *Herb Feast*, Farmers usually making a Feast for their Reapers, herbst, *Teut.*] the Time of reaping Corn.

HER'VAY [of here, an Army, and pic, *Sax.* a Fort] a Sirname.

HAR'WICH [of here, an Army, and pic, *Sax.* a Port or Bay] a Haven in *Essex.*

HARVID, carried out by Force, hurried out. *Chauc.*

To HA'SE, to fright with a sudden Noise.

HA'SEL-*Tree* } [hæpl, *Sax.* hasel,
HA'SLE-*Tree* } *Teut.*] a Nut-Tree.

To HASH *Meat* [*hacher*, F.] to stew Meat already dressed with Herbs, Seasoning, &c. See *Hach.*

HASH, harsh. *Lincolnshire.*

HASK, a Fisher's Pot, or Basket. *Spenc.*

HASK, a Sign in the Zodiack, as Fishes Hask, *i. e.* the Sign *Pisces*, *O.*

HA'SLE-*Nut* [hæpl-nuzu, *Sax.* hasel-nuss, *Teut.*] the Fruit of an Hasel-Tree.

HASLE-*Wort*, an Herb.

An HASP [or *hasper*, F.] a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An HASP [hæpp, *Sax.*] a Sort of Fastening for a Door, Window, &c.

HAS'PAT, } a Stripling, or young
HASP'NALD, } Lad. *N. C.*

HAS'SOCK [probably of hase, *Teut. an Hare, and* Socks, *because Hare Skins are sometimes worn instead of Socks, to keep the Feet warm in Winter*] a Rush or Cushion made of Rushes to kneel upon in Churches.

HAS'TA *Porci*, a Shield of Land. *O. L.*

HAS'TE [haste, *Belg.* hast, *L. S.* *hâte*, F.] Expedition, Speed, Hurry.

To HAS'TEN [haste, *Belg.* *hâter*, F.] to quicken, press on.

HA'STINGS, Fruit early ripe; also green Pease, or Peaseccods.

HA'STINGS [*Sammerus* writes ꝑæpting. and ꝑæptingaceaptep, *Sax.* and derives it of ꝑæpte, Heat, because of the bubbling or boiling of the Sea in that Place; but *Camden* surmises, that it was so called from one *Hasting*, a *Dane*, a great Robber, who either seized, built, or fortified it] a Haven in *Sussex.*

HASTOW [hast du, *Teut.*] hast thou, *Chauc.*

HAS'TY [hastig, *L. S.* *hâtif*, F.] done in Haste, sudden, quick, hurrying; soon angry, passionate.

A HAT [hæt, *Sax.* hut, *Teut.* hett, *C. Br.*] a covering for the Head.

A HATCH [hæca, *Sax.* hecke, *L. S.*] a half-Door, frequently grated, and having Iron Spikes; a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; a Trap to catch Weasels, &c.

To HATCH [hecken, *Teut.*] to breed Young by sitting upon Eggs; also to contrive or plot.

A HATCH, a Brood of young Birds.

To HATCH [in *Drawing*] to draw small Strokes with a Pen.

A HATCH'EL } [hechel, *Teut*] a Tool
A HITCH'EL } to dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

To HATCH'EL [hachelen, *L. S.* hechelen, *Teut.*] to dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

HATCH'ES, Flood-gates in a River to stop the Current of the Water.

HATCH'ES [of a *Ship*] the Coverings in the Midship, as if it were Trap Doors, by which any Goods of Bulk are let down into the Hold.

HATCH-*Way* [in a *Ship*] that Place which is directly over the Hatches.

A HATCH'ET [*hachette*, F.] a little Ax.

HATCH'ING [in *Drawing*] a Manner of shadowing by a continual Series of many Lines shorter or longer.

HATCH'MENT [in *Heraldry*] the Marshalling of several Coats of Arms in an Escutcheon; also an Escutcheon erected over a Door where a Person died.

HATCH'MENTS, a Corruption of Atchievements.

To HATE [hatian, *Sax.* haeten, *Belg.*] to bear ill-will to.

HATE, or *Hatte*, [of heten, *L. S.*] is called or named. *Chauc.*

HAT'FIELD [probably of hat, hot, and *Field*, from the hot Sandy Soil of the Ground] a Town in *Hertfordshire*, called *King's Hatfield*, from a Country-House of the King's there; and *Hatfield Broad Oak*, from a large Oak there.

HAT'LETS [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweetbreads, &c. fried and roasted.

HAT'TLE, skittish, wild, mischievous. *N. C.*

A HATTOCK, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. *N. C.*

HAUBER-*Jannock*, an oaten Loaf or Cake. *N. C.*

To HAVE [habban, *Sax.* haben, *Teut.* *avoir*, F.] to possess, to hold, to enjoy.

HA'VEN [hafn, *C. Br.* haven, *Dan.*] an Entrance of the Sea at the Mouth of a River, a Harbour for Ships.

HA'VEN, a Skin which Snakes cast yearly. *C.*

HAVER [haber, *Teut.*] Oats. *O.*

HAVERING [of Aber, *C. Br.* a Port, and King, which a Pilgrim there gave to King *Edward* the Confessor, as if it had been sent from *John the Baptist*] a Town in *Essex*.

HAUGH } [*Camden* expounds it a little
HAWGH } Meadow, lying in a Valley] a noted Sirname in the North of *England*.

HAUGHT, haughty. *Spenc.*

HAUGH'TINESS [*hautesse*. F.] Loftiness.

HAUGH'TY [*hautain*, F.] proud, lofty, elated.

HAUL-*Bots*, great Woods. *F. L. T.*

HAUNCH, that Part of the Body which is between the Ribs and the Thigh. See *Hanch*.

HAUNCIN [hanser, *Teut.*] to enhanse, to promote. *Chauc.*

HAUNSING, Elevation. *Chauc.*

To HAUNT [*hanter*, F.] to go often to a Place.

A HAUNT, a Place frequently resorted to; a Habit or Custom. *Chauc.*

A HAUNT [with *Hunters*] the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of his ordinary Passage.

HAV'OCK [so called from the destroying Bird, the Hawk, in *Sax.* hapoc] Waste, Spoil, great Slaughter, Destruction.

HAUR'IANT, of *hauriens*, L. [in *Heraldry*] a Term used when a Fish is represented in a Coat of Arms in an erect Posture.

The HAUSE }
The HOSE } the Throat. *N. C.*

HAU'SIBLE [*hausibilis*, L.] that may be drawn or emptied. *L.*

HAU'SELINES, } Breeches, or Slops,
HAN'SELINES, } *O.*

HAUST, or *Hoste* [hosten, *L. S.*] a dry Cough. *N. C.*

HAUT, high or shrill.

HAUT'BOIS, a Hoboy, or Hautboy. *F.*

HAUT *Contre* [in *Musick Books*] signifies Counter-Tenor. *Ital.*

HAUT *Dessus*, first Treble. *Ital.*

HAUT'BOY a musical Instrument, corruptedly called a *Hoboy*. F.

An HAW [of hagan *Sax.* hagebutt, *Teut.*] a sort of Berry, the Fruit of the White-Thorn, or Hawthorn, *Hagdorn*, Teut.

HAW [of hæg, *Sax.*] a Close, or small Piece of Land near a House. *Kent.*

HAW [among *Farriers*] a Gristle growing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye of an Horse.

HAW, a Web or Spot in the Eye. *C.*

HAWGH, a green Plat in a Valley.

A HAWK [hapoc, *Sax.* habicht, *Teut.*] a Bird of Prey.

A HAWK, a sore Finger bound up. *C.*

A HAWK *of the first Coat* [in *Falconry*] a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

To HAWK, to go a Fowling with Hawks; also to spit or spawl.

HAW'KERS [hokers, *L. S.*] Pedlars who go about the Town or Country selling Wares.

HAWLKS [hucks, *L. S.*] Corners. *O.*

HAWM [healm, *Sax.* halm, *Teut.*] the lower Part of the Straw after the Ears are cut off.

HAWS [in *Doomsday-Book*] Mansions, or Dwelling-Houses.

HAW'SER [of *hausser*, F.] a three strond Rope or small Cable.

HAWSES [in a *Ship*] are two round Holes under the Head, through which the Cables pass when she is at Anchor.

A *Bold* HAWES [*Sea Term*] is when the Hole is high above Water.

A *Fresh*

A *Freſh* HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when there is Reaſon to expect the Cable may be fretted in thoſe Holes.

Burning in the HAWSE, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Streſs.

Clearing the HAWSE, is the untwiſting of two Cables, which, being let out at two different Hawſes, are twiſted about one another.

Freſhing the HAWSE, is when new Pieces are laid upon the Cable in the Hawſe.

Riding upon the HAWSE, is when any weighty Subſtance lies acroſs, or falls directly before the Hawſe.

HAWTEN [*hautain*, F.] haughty, proud. *O.*

To HAWSE to confound or frighten, to ſtun one with noiſe. *C.*

HAY [Hiez, *Sax* Hay, *L. S.* Hew, *Teut.*] Graſs, cut and dried.

HAY [Hæz, *Sax. Haye*, F. an Hedge] a Net to catch Conies in; an Incloſure; a Foreſt or Park fenced with Rails. Hence to dance the *Hay*, is to dance in a Ring.

HAY-*Boſt*, a Permiſſion to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges. *L. T.*

HAYDEGINES, a Country Dance or Round. *O.*

To HAYSLE, to charge or command. *O.*

HAY'WARD, a Keeper of the common Herd or Cattle of a Town.

HAYZ [in *Aſtrology*] a Strengthening of a Planet by it's being in a Sign of it's own Sex, and in a Part agreeable to it's own Nature.

HAZ'AEL, [חזאל of חזה he ſaw, and אל, God, *H. i. e.* ſeeing God] a King of *Syria*.

HAZ'ARD, Chance, Peril; alſo a Term at Tennis Play. *F.*

HAZ'ARDS, the Holes in the Sides of a Billiard Table.

To HAZ'ARD [*hazarder*, F.] to run the Riſque, to venture.

HAZ'ARDOURS, Gameſters. *Chauc.*

HAZ'ARDOUS [*hazardeux*, F.] full of Hazard, dangerous.

HAZARDRIE, Gaming. *Chauc.*

A HAZE, a thick Fog or Rime.

To HAZE. See *to Hawſe*.

It HAZES, it miſles ſmall Rain. *N. C.*

HAZY, thick, foggy, rimy.

HE [Hy, *Belg.* hýre, *Sax.*] a Pronoun of the third Perſon ſingular, maſculine.

A HEAD [Heapoð, and Heꝑðe, *Sax.* Haupt, *Teut.*] that Part of the Body which contains the Brains; the Top of a Tree, *&c.*

To HEAD [enthopten, *Teut.*] to behead, to cut off the Head; to put a Head on any Thing; to lead on, or to be the Ring-leader of a Party.

HEAD [of an *Anchor*] is the Shank or longeſt Part of it.

HEAD *of a Camp* [*Military Term*] is the Ground before which the Army is drawn out.

HEAD of *Flax* is twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

HEAD *of a Work* [in *Fortification*] the Front of it that is next the Enemy, and fartheſt from the Body of the Place.

HEAD *Borough* [of Heaꝺ and Borge, *Sax.*] he that was the Chief, the Frank-Pledge, now an Officer ſubordinate to a Conſtable.

HEAD-*Land*, that Part plowed acroſs at the Ends of other Lands.

HEAD-*Land* [in *Navigation*] a Point of Land lying farther out at Sea than the reſt.

HEAD-*Lines* [in a *Ship*] are the Ropes of the Sails which are uppermoſt, and next the Yard.

HEAD *Mould-ſhot* [among *Anatomiſts*] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride, that is, have their Edges ſhot over one another.

HEAD *Pence*, the Sum of 51 *l.* which the Sheriff of *Northumberland* antiently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County, every third and fourth Years, without any Account to be made to the King.

HEAD-*Piece*, Armour for the Head, an Helmet.

HEAD *Sails* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Sails which belong to the Fore-maſt and the Boltſprit.

HEAD-*Sea* [*Sea Term*] is a great Wave coming right a head of a Ship.

HEADS'MAN, an Executioner, who beheads Malefactors.

HEADS, Tiles which are laid at the Eaves of an Houſe.

HEAD'Y, headſtrong, ſtubborn.

HEAD'Y [*Liquors*] ſtrong, which are apt to fly into the Head.

To HEAL [hælan, *Sax.* heelen, *L. S.* heylen, *Teut.*] to cure a Wound, Sore, *&c.*

To HEAL [hælan, *Sax.* to hide, hahlen, *Teut.*] to cover up with the Bed-cloaths. *Suf.*

HEAL-*Fang* [hælfang, *Sax.*] a Pillory.

HEAL'ING, curing, reſtoring Health.

HEAL'ING } Covering with the Bed-
HYL'LING } cloaths. *C.*

HEALTH [Hæl, *Sax.* heyl, *Teut.* Hwyl, *C. Br.*] Soundneſs of Body.

HEALTH'INESS [Hwyl, *C. Br.*] Soundneſs of Conſtitution.

HEAM, the ſame in Beaſts as the After-Burden in Women.

HEAM [heim, *Teut.*] home. *Spenc.*

An HEAP [hape, *Sax.* hauff, *Teut.*] a Pile of Things laid one upon another.

HEAP'ED [behýpeð, *Sax.*] piled up.

To HEAP *up* [behýpan, *Sax.* aufhaufen, *Teut.*] to lay or pile one upon another.

To HEAR [hýran, *Sax.* hören, *Teut.*] to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear: To examine a Cauſe as a Judge does.

The HEAR'ING [hæpnung, *Sax.*] the Sense of receiving Sounds, *&c.*

To HEARKEN [heopcian, *Sax.* horchen, *Teut.*] to listen, to give Ear to.

HEARSE [of *herrisch*, noble, grand; or q. d. *Here see*] a Monument hung with the Achievements of an honourable Person deceased; also a covered or close Waggon to carry a dead Corpse in.

HEARSE [among *Hunters*] is a Hind in the 2d Year of it's Age.

HEART [heopt, *Sax.* Herts, *Teut.*] the most noble Part of the Body.

HEART *of the Sun* [in *Astrology*] the same as *Cazimi*.

To HEART'EN [hýpcen, *Sax.* herten, *Teut.*] to animate, encourage, or put into Heart, to strengthen.

HEART-*burning*, a Pain in the Stomach; also a Grudge or Spleen against a Person.

HEART *of a Tree*, the middle Part of it.

HEART'Y [heopta, *Sax.* hertzlick, *Teut.*] healthy, lusty, lively; also cordial, sincere.

HEART's *Ease*, an Herb [*Viola tricolor*, L.]

An HEARTH [heopð, *Sax.* Hart, *Teut.*] the Floor or Pavement of a Chimney.

HEARTH-*Money*, a Tax upon Fire-Hearths: Chimney-Money.

HEAT [according *to the New Philosophy*] very much consists in the Rapidity of Motion in the smaller Parts of Bodies, and that every Way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all Ways. It's Operation upon the Senses we call *Heat*, and is estimated according to it's *Relation* to the Organs of Feeling: Which Motion of it's small Parts must be brisk enough to increase or surpass that of the Parts of the Sentient: For, if it be more weak or languid, it is said to be cold.

HEAT [hæt, *Sax* Hitte, *L. S.* Hitze, *Teut.*] one of the four principal Qualities.

To HEAT [hatian, *Sax.* heeten, *L. S.* heitzen, *Teut.*] to warm, to make hot.

HEA'TH [hæð, *Sax.* Heyde, *Teut.*] a sort of wild Shrub, or a Plain covered with it.

HEATH-*Cock*, } a Bird of the Game.
HEATH *Powt*, }

HEATH *Rose*, a Flower.

HEA'THEN [heaðen, *Sax.* Heyden, *Teut.*] Pagans, Idolaters, Worshippers of false Gods.

To HEAVE [heapian, *Sax.* Heben, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] to lift up; also to swell or rise as Dough does.

To HEAVE [*Sea Term*] to throw or fling any Thing.

To HEAVE *at the Capstain* [*Sea Term*] is to turn it about.

To HEAVE *a Flag overboard*, is to hang it out.

To HEAVE *and Set* [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Ship, when, being at Anchor, she rises and falls by the Force of the Waves.

To HEAVE *out the Top-sails*, is to put them abroad.

HEAVE-*Offerings*, the First-Fruits given to the Priests of the *Jews*.

HEAV'EN [heofen, or heapian, *Sax.* to elevate or lift up, because it is placed on high, or because we must lift up our Eyes to behold it] the Firmament, or Abode of heavenly Beings.

The HEA'VER, the Breast. *Cant.*

HEAULM'E, } [in *Heraldry*, Helm, *Teu.*]
HEAUM'E } an Helmet, or Head-Piece.

HEA'VY [heapig or hefe, *Sax.* a Weight] weighty: Also sad, melancholy.

HEB'BERMAN, a Fisherman below *London-Bridge*, who fishes at ebbing Water, *L. T.*

HEB'BERTHEF, a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief and the Trial of him, within a particular Liberty.

HEB'BING *Wears*, Devices or Nets laid for Fish at ebbing Water.

HEBDO'MADAL [of *hebdomada*, L. of ἑβδομὰς, Gr. a Week] weekly.

HEBDOMA'DE of [of ἑβδομὰς, Gr.] the Number Seven, as seven Years, seven Weeks, but most commonly seven Days.

HE'BE [ἥβη, Gr.] the first Hair appearing about the genital Parts; also the Parts themselves: But more especially the Time of Youth at which it first appears.

To HEB'ETATE [*hebeter*, F. of *hebetatum*, L. to make dull, or blunt.

HEBBE TATED [*hebetatus*, L.] blunted, made dull.

HEB'ETUDE [*hebetudo*, L.] Bluntness, Dullness.

HE'BRAISM [*hebraisme*, F.] an Idiom of the *Hebrew* Language.

HE'CATOMB [*hecatombe*, F. and L. ἑκατόμβη, of ἑκατὸν, an Hundred, and βοῦς, an Ox. Gr.] a Sacrifice, wherein an hundred Oxen were sacrificed at one Time at different Altars.

HECK, a Door; a Rock for Cattle; also an Engine to take Fish in the River *Ouze* by *York*. *N. C.*

To HECKLE *Flax*. [hachelen, *L. S.* hechelen, *Teut.*] to break Flax.

A HECK'LE [Hechel, *Teut.*] an Instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

HECK'LED, wrapped. *Chauc.*

HEC'TICA, an hectic Fever; a slow habitual Fever, gradually preying on and consuming the Moisture of the Body, often accompanied with an Ulcer in the Lungs, and a Cough.

HEC'TICK [*hecticus*, F. of ἑκτικὸς, Gr.] subject to such a Fever, consumptive.

HEC'TOR [the Son of *Priamus*, who resolutely defended the City of *Troy* against the *Grecks*] it it now commonly taken for a Bully, or vapouring Fellow.

To HEC'TOR

To HEC'TOR, to play the Hector, to insult, to vapour, to vaunt.

HEDA, a Haven or Port, a Landing-Place, a Wharf. *O. L.*

HEDA'GIUM, Toll or Custom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods.

HEDDE, hid, *Chauc.*

HEDE, Care, Attention. *Chauc.*

HE'DERAL [of *hedera*, L.] of Ivy.

HEDERIF'EROUS [*hederifer*, L.] bearing or producing Ivy.

HEDERIFOR'MIS *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein passing along the Sides of the Womb.

An HEDGE [hegge, *Sax.* hage, *L. S.* Hecke, *Teut.*] a Fence about Lands.

To HEDGE [hegian, *Sax.* hagen, *Teut.*] to encompass with a Hedge.

HEDGE-*Hog*, an Animal covered all over with a sort of sharp Bristles.

An HEDGE-*Sparrow*, a Bird.

HEDYS'MATA [with *Phys.*] any thing that gives Medicines of good Scent. Gr.

To HEED [hedan, *Sax.*] to beware, mind or observe.

HEED, Head. *Chauc.*

HEED'FUL, careful or wary.

A HEAL [hele, *Sax.* hael, *Dan.*] the back Part of the Foot.

HEEL *of a Mast* [in a *Ship*] that Part of the Foot of it that is pared away slanting, that it may be staid afterward on.

To HEEL, a Ship is said to *Heel* when she lies down on her Side.

HEEL'ER [among *Cock-fighters*] is a Cock which strikes much with his Spurs.

HEEP, Help. *O.*

HEER and *Hace*, hoarse and harsh. *O.*

HEER and *Houn*, a Hare and Hound. *Chauc.*

HEFT, [hefe, *Sax.*] the Heavineſs or Weight of any Thing.

HEF'TED, disposed, as *tender hefted*, tenderly disposed, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

HE'GIRA, a Term in Chronology, signifying the Epocha, or Account of Time used by the *Arabians* and *Turks*, who begin their Accounts from the Time that *Mahomet* was forced to make his Escape from the City of *Mecca*, which was on *Friday*, *July* 16, *A. C.* 622.

HEG'LER, a Forestalier, a Huckster; one who buys Provisions which are brought out of the Country, in order to sell them again by Retale.

HEIDEGIVER, a Country Dance. *Spenc.*

An HEIF'ER [heahfore, *Sax.*] a young Cow.

HEIGHT [heah, *Sax.* high, *haut*, F. hohe, *Teut.*] the Tallness of a Thing.

HEIGHT [in *Rhetorick*] is an Excellency in Speaking or Writing.

HEIGHT *of a Figure* [in *Geometry*] is a perpendicular Line drawn from the Top to the Base.

HEIGHT *of the Pole.* See *Elevation.*

HEINFARE. See *Hindfare.*

HEINU'SE [among *Hunters*] a Roe-buck of the fourth Year.

An HEIR [*heritier*, F. of *hæres*, L.]

HEIR [in *Civil Law*] he who by Will succeeds in the Right of the Testator.

HEIR *of Blood* [in *Common Law*] is he who by Right of Blood succeeds in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HEIR *of Inheritance* [in *Law*] is one that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Displeasure.

HEIR-*Loom*, Houshold Furniture, which, having belonged for certain Descents, are never inventoried after the Owner's Decease, but come to the Heir. *O. L.*

HEIRE, a Hair-Cloth. *O.*

HEIR'ESS, [*Heritiere*, F.] a Female Heir.

HEISAGGE, an Hedge-Sparrow. *O.*

HELAW, Bashfulness. *N. C.*

HELCHE'SAITES, a Sect of Hereticks, who had one *Helchesaus* for their Ringleader, who held it was no Sin to deny Jesus Christ in Time of Persecution.

HELDER, [*Dan.*] rather, before. *N. C.*

To HELE [helan, *Sax.* verhehlen, *Teut.*] to hide, to cover. *Chauc.*

HELE, Health. *Chauc.*

HELELESSE, [Heylose, *Teut.*] void of Health. *Chauc.*

HEL'ENA, a beautiful Lady of *Greece*, who was the Occasion of the *Trojan* Wars, and Destruction of *Troy*; also a sort of Light or Fire which sometimes appears about the Masts and Yards of Ships.

St HELEN's *Head* [so called from St *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great, who had a Temple there] a Place in *Ireland.*

HELI'ACAL [*heliacus*, L. of ἡλιακὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Sun.

HELI'ACAL *Rising of a Star* [in *Astronomy*] is when a Star, having been under the Sun's Beams, and so invisible, gets from the same, so as to be seen again.

HELI'ACAL *Setting of a Star*, is when a Star can be no longer seen, by reason of the near Approach of the Sun.

HELICOM'ETRY, } an Art which
HELICOS'OPHY, } teaches how to draw or measure spiral Lines upon a Plane, and shew their respective Properties.

HELICO'NIAN, belonging to *Helicon*, a Hill in *Phocis* sacred to the Muses. *L.*

HELIOCEN'TRICK [of ἥλιος, the Sun, and κεντρικὸς, centrick, Gr.] belonging to the Centre of the Sun.

HELIOCHRY'SUM [of ἥλιος, and χρυσὸς, Gold, Gr.] any Flower of a yellow Colour, but especially the Sun-Flower.

HELIOS'COPE [ἡλιοσκόπιον, Gr.] a Prospect-Glass to view the Body of the Sun.

HELIOTRO'PE [ἡλιοτρόπιον, Gr.] the Plant

Plant *Turnsole*, which is said always to follow the Course of the Sun.

HELISPHER'ICAL *Line* [in *Navigation*] is the Rumb-Line.

HE'LIX [ἕλιξ, Gr.] is the exterior Brim of the Ear. *Anatomy.*

HE'LIX [in *Geometry*] is a spiral Line or Figure.

HELL, [Helle, *Sax.* Holle, *Teut.*] the State of the Dead, or the Residence of damned Spirits.

HELL-*Becks*, little Brooks in *Richmondshire*, which are so called from their Ghastliness and Depth.

HELL-*Hound*, a Fiend, or outrageous Devil; a very impious and flagitious Person.

HELL-*Kettles*, certain Pits full of Water in the County of *Durham.*

HEL'LEBORE [*helleborum*, L. of ἐλλέβορος, Gr.] a Plant.

HEL'LENISM [*hellenismus*, L. of ἑλληνισμὸς, Gr.] an Imitation in *Latin*, or any other Language, of the proper Idiom or peculiar Phrases in the *Greek* Tongue.

HEL'LENIST [*Hellenista*, L. Ἑλληνιστὴς, Gr.] a *Grecian*; also a Grecizing *Jew*, who used the Septuagint Translation of the Bible.

HELLENIS'TICAL } [Ἑλληνιστικὸς,
HELLENIS'TICK } Gr.] belonging to *Greece*, or to the *Hellenists.*

HELLENIS'TICAL *Language*, is that used in the Apocryphal Writings and the New Testament, according to *Heinsius.*

HEL'LESPONT [Ἑλλήσποντος, Gr.] the narrow Sea, or Streight of *Constantinople.*

HELM [helm, *Sax.*] a Piece of Timber, or a Bar put into the Rudder of a Ship or Boat, to guide or steer it.

To *a-lee the* HELM [*Sea Phrase*] is to put the Helm to the Lee side of the Ship.

Bear up the HELM, is to let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Port the HELM, put the Helm over to the Left-side of the Ship.

Right the HELM, or } [*Sea Phrase*] is
HELM a *Midship*, } to keep it even with the Middle of the Ship.

Starboard the HELM, is, put it to the Right-side of the Ship.

HELM, a Covering. *N. C.*

HELM [among *Chymists*] is the Head of a Still or Alembick, so called, because it is something like an Helmet.

HELMED *in stark Stowers* [*Old Phrase*] defended in sharp Attacks.

HEL'MET [helm, *Sax.* Helm, *Teut.* *Heaume*, F.] an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

HELMID, wearing an Helmet. *Chauc.*

HELMIN'THAGOGUES } [ἑλμινθικὰ,
HELMIN'THICKS } Gr.] Medicines which expel Worms by Stool.

HELLUA'TION, a playing the *Helluo*, or Glutton. *L.*

HELO'DES [ἑλώδες, Gr.] a particular kind of Fever, attended with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HELP [helpe, *Sax.* Hulffe, *Teut.*] Aid, Assistance.

To HELP [helpan, *Sax.* Helpen, *L. S.* Helffen, *Teut.*] to aid and assist, &c.

HEL'TER-*Skelter* [perhaps of Heolrtep Sceado, *Sax.* Chaos of Darkness] confusedly, disorderly, violently.

A HELTING, a Coverlet. *N. C.*

HELVE [helpe, *Sax.*] the Handle of a Hatchet, Ax, &c.

HELVET'ICK *Body*, the Republick of *Switzerland*, consisting of 13 Cantons.

HEM, an Oven in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

A HEM [hem, *Sax.*] an Edge or utmost Part of Cloth; also the Edge turned down and sewed.

To HEM *in* [hemmen, *Teut.*] to inclose, surround, or encompass.

To HEM *a Person*, [hummen, *L. S.*] to call him by crying Hem!

HEMERALOPI'A [ἡμεραλωπία, Gr.] a Distemper when a Person can only see by Daylight, in Opposition to νυκτάλωπία, wherein the Patient can see only by Candle-light.

HEMEROBA'PTIST [ἡμεροβαπτισταὶ, Gr.] Daily Baptists, a Sect among the *Jews* who baptized themselves every Day.

HEMEROCAL'LIS [*hemerocalle*, F. ἡμερόκαλλις, Gr.] a sort of Lily that opens itself in a very clear Day, and shuts itself up at Night. *L.*

HEMEROLO'GIUM [ἡμερολόγιον, Gr.] a Book in which the Transactions of every Day are registered.

HEMICRA'NIA [ἡμικράνιον, Gr.] a Pain in either half Part of the Head. *L.*

HEMICY'CLE [ἡμικύκλιον, Gr.] an Half-cycle.

HEMIPLEGI'A } [ἡμιπλεξία, Gr.] a
HEMIPLEXI'A } Palsy on one Side only. *L.*

HEM'ISPHERE [*hemisphærium*, L. of ἡμισφαίριον, Gr.] Half a Globe or Sphere cut by a Plane through the Centre. The conspicuous Hemisphere is so much of the Heavens as is visible above our Horizon; also Prints of the Heavens. *F.*

HEM'ISTICK [*hemistiche*, F. *hemistichium* L. ἡμιστίχιον, Gr.] Half a Verse.

HEMITONE [in *Musick*] a Half-Tone.

HEM'LOCK, a poisonous Plant. *Cicuta.* L.

HEMORRHA'GIA [*hemorraghe*, F. αἱμορραγία, Gr.] a Flux of Blood. *L.*

HEMOR'RHOIDS [αἱμορροΐς, Gr.] Emeroids, a Disease in the Fundament, commonly called the Piles.

HEMP [Hamp, *Belg.* Hanff, *Teut.*] coarse Flax.

HEMU'SE [among *Hunters*] a Roe in the third Year.

HEN-*Bane*, a poisonous Herb. *Hyoscyamus.* L.

A HEN [henne, *Sax.* Henne, *Teut.*] a Female Fowl.

HENBIT [heonan, *Sax.*] from this Place, Time, *&c.* *O.*

HENCEFOR'WARD [heononporð, *Sax.*] after this Time, for Time to come.

HENCH'MAN, } a Foot-Page, a Sir-
HEINS'MAN } name. *Germ.*

To HEND, to hold. *Spenc.*

HEND, neat, fine, genteel. *O.*

HENDE'CAGON [of ἕνδεκα, 11, and γωνία, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure in Geometry that has 11 Sides, and as many Angles.

HENDECASYL'LABON, a Word consisting of eleven Syllables. *Gram.*

HENDI'ADIS [ἑνδιαδὶς, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick when two Noun Substantives are used instead of a Substantive and Adjective. *L.*

HENFARE [*Doomsday-Book*, of Hinfahren, to go off, *Teut.*] a Fine for Flight upon account of Murder.

HEN'GIN, a Prison, or House of Correction. *O. L. T.*

HENG'IST [Pengeſt, *Sax.* Hengst, *Teut.*] a stoned Horse, properly so called, because he had the Figure of a Horse in his Standard, or because his Brother's Name was *Horsa*] a famous Captain, the first *English Saxon* that led the *Angles* or *Eng'ish* into the Island of *Britain.*

HEN-*Hearted*, timorous, cowardly.

HEN-*Peck'd*, is commonly apply'd to a Man who is governed by his Wife.

HENGS'TON-*Hill* [Pengeſtdun, *Sax.* the Downs or Banks of *Hengist*, a *Saxon* General] a Place in *Cornwall*, formerly famous for Stannaries or Mines of Tin.

HE'NOCH [חנוך *H. i. e.* taught or dedicated] the Son of *Cain.*

HEN'RY [*Camden* derives it of *Honor*, L. Honour: *Verstegan*, from Han, *Teut.* *Haven*, and ric, *Sax.* rich: But *Kilian* writes it *Heynrick*, q. d. *Heynrick*, i. e. rich at Home] a Christian Name.

HENSHAW, a Village in *Cheshire.*

HENT, caught, took hold of. *Spenc.*

HENTERS, Huntsmen. *Chauc.*

To HENTING, [hentan, *Sax.*] to get, to take or catch. *Chauc.*

A HENTING, one that wants good Breeding. *N. C.*

HEPAT'ICAL } [*hepaticus*, L. of ἡπα-
HEPAT'IC } τικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Liver.

HEPATIC *Flux*, a bilious Loosenesſ, occasioned by the overflowing of the Choler.

HEPATIC *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the Liver Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm.

HEPATIC *Medicines*, such as are good for the Liver.

HEPATIC *Duct*, a Passage in the Liver, called also the *Porus Biliarius.*

HEPE [Hupen, *L. S.* Hauffen, *Teut.* a Heap, and also a Number] a Company, a a Troop. *Chauc.*

HEPHTHEMI'MERIS [ἑφθημιμερὴς, Gr.] is a *Cæsure* in a *Latin* Verse, when after the third Foot there is an odd Syllable, which serves to help to make a Foot with the next Word.

HEPPEN, or *Hepley*, neat, handsome. *N.C.*

HEPS, } the Fruit of the wild Briar or
HIPS, } Dog-Rose. *Cynosbatos*, L.

HEPTAE'DRON [ἑπτάεδρον, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure consisting of seven Sides.

HEP'TAGON [ἑπτάγωνα, of ἑπτὰ, seven, and γωνία, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure of seven Sides, and as many Angles. *Geom.*

HEP'TAGON [in *Fortification*] is a Place, which has seven Bastions for it's Defence.

HEPTAG'ONAL, of an *Heptagon.*

HEPTAN'GULAR [of ἑπτὰ, Gr. and *angularis*, L.] that hath seven Angles.

HEPTA PHONY [ἑπτάφωνία, G.] the having seven Sounds.

HEPT'ARCHY [ἑπτάρχία, Gr.] a Government of seven Kings, or Sovereign Princes, as that of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England.*

HER'ALD [*Herauld*, *Heralt*, F. *Heraldo*, Span. Herold, *Teut.* *Verstegan* derives it from Pepe, *Sax.* an Army, and Hold, a Champion, *Teut.*] an Officer at Arms, whose Duty is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or to be employed by the King in martial Messages; they are Judges and Examiners of Gentlemens Coats of Arms, marshal all Solemnities at the Coronation of Kings, Funerals of Princes, *&c.*

HER'ALDS *College*, a Corporation which consists of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants.

HER'ALDRY [*Heraldique*, F.] the Art of blazoning Coats of Arms.

To HERAUDE, to proclaim. *Chauc.*

HERAWDES, Feats of Activity. *O.*

An HERB [*herbe*, F. of *herba*, L.] a Name common to all Plants, whose Stalks are not of a woody Substance.

HERBA *Sancti Pauli* } Cowslips, *Para-*
HERBA *Paralytica* } *lysis.* L.

HERBÆ *Capitatæ* [in *Botany*] Herbs whose Flowers are made up of many small, long, and hollow Flowers, collected in a round Knob or Head. *L.*

HERBA *Salutaris*, the white Thorn, so called upon a Supposition that our Saviour was crowned with it in Derision, when he suffered on the Cross.

HERB'AGE, is the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattle, *&c.* F.

HERBAGE [in *Law*] the Liberty to feed

feed Cattle in another Man's Ground; also what is customarily paid in lieu of Tithe for Pasture Ground.

HERB'AL [*herbale*, Ital. of *herba*, L.] a Book which gives an Account of the Names, Natures, and Uses of Plants or Herbs.

HERB'ALIST } [*herboriste*, F. *herbarius*,
HERB'ARIST } L.] one who is skilled in distinguishing the Forms, Virtues, and Natures of all sorts of Herbs.

HERB'ALISM, Skill in Herbs.

HERBER [of Herberge, an Inn or Lodging-Place, *Teut.*] an Arbour. *O.*

HERBEROWE, an Harbour.

HERBERGEOURS [Herberger, *Teut.*] Inn-keepers. *O.*

HER'BERT [of here, an Army, and beorht, *Sax.* bright, *q. d.* the Glory of an Army: *Verstegan* derives it of here, *Sax.* and aericht, *Teut.* instructed, *q. d.* an expert Soldier] a Christian and Sirname.

HERBIF'EROUS [*herbifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Herbs.

HERBIGAGE, an Inn, a Lodging. *Chauc.*

HERBI'VOROUS [of *herba* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or eating Herbs or Grass.

HERBO'SE [*herbosus*, L.] grassy, full of Grass or Herbs.

HERBOS'ITY [*herbositas*, L.] Abundance of Herbs or Grass.

HERB'ULENT [*herbulentus*, L.] the same as *herbose*. L.

HERCU'LEAN, belonging to *Hercules*, a famous ancient Heroe.

HERCU'LEAN *Labours*, great and dangerous Exploits, such as *Hercules* performed.

HERCULES's *Pillars*, two Pillars which *Hercules* is said to have erected, one at *Cadix* in *Spain*, and the other at *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

HERCU'LEUS *Morbus*, the Epilepsy, or Falling-Sickness: so called from the Terror of it's Attacks, and the Difficulty of Cure.

HERD [heord, *Sax.* herd, *Teut.*] a Company of Cattle, or of wild Beasts.

HERDS'MAN [Haerder, *Belg.*] a Keeper of Cattle.

HERDEGROMES, Herdsmen. *Chauc.*

HERDELENG'E [among *Hunters*] the dressing of a Roe.

HERD'WERCH, } [Herdenwerck,
HEERD'WERCH, } *Teut.*] the Work of Herdsmen, formerly done at the Will of their Lord. *Sax.*

HERE [here, *Sax.* Heer, *Teut.*] an Army.

HERE [here, *Sax.* Her, *L. S.* Hier, *Teut.*] in this Place.

HEREAF'TER [here eftep, *Sax.*] after this Time.

HERE *de Cæsar*, an Account of Time from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their Number of Years: It took Date 38 Years before Christ, and was in Use in *Spain* 'till *A. C.* 1383.

HEREDIT'AMENTS [*in Law*] are all such Things as descend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, not falling within the Compass of an Executor or Administrator, as Chattles do.

HERED'ITARY [*hereditaire*, F. of *hereditarius*, L.] belonging to Inheritance or Succession, that which passes from Family to Family, or from Person to Person, by Right of a natural Succession.

HERED'ITARY *Diseases*, such which Children derive from their Parents in the first Rudiments of the *Fœtus*.

HEREFARE, a being engaged in Warfare. *Sax.*

HER'EFORD [of here, *Sax.* an Army, and Ford] the Name of a City, a Bishop's See.

HER'GATE, a Tribute paid in antient Times to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on a War. *Sax.*

HERE'GELD, a Tax raised for maintaining an Army. *Sax.* and *Teut.*

HERE'SIARCH [*heresiarche*, F. of *hæresiarchus*, L. of αἱρεσιάρχης, of αἵρεσις, a Heresy, and ἀρχὸς, a Chief, *Gr.*] the Chief of a Sect of Hereticks, or the Author of an Heresy.

HERESLITA, } a Soldier who goes from
HERESLIA, } his Colours without Leave. *Sax.*

HER'ESY [*heresie*, F. *hæresis*, L. of αἵρεσις, Gr.] an Opinion contrary to the fundamental Points of Religion.

HE'RETEG } [of here, an Army, and
HE'RETOG } tozen, *Sax.* to lead, Hertzog, *Teut.*] a Leader of an Army, a Duke.

HERET'ICAL [*heretique*, F. *hæreticus*, L. of αἱρετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Heresy.

An HER'ETICK [*un heretique*, F. *hæreticus*, L. of αἱρετικὸς, Gr.] one who holds heretical Opinions, or is tainted with Heresy.

HERE'TUM, a Court to draw up the Guards or Military Revenue in, which usually attended our Bishops and Nobility.

HERIE, Worship. *Spenc.*

HERIN, made of Hair. *Chauc.*

HERIL'ITY, Mastership, of *Herus*. L.

HERISSON [in *Fortification*] a Barrier made of Beams stuck with Iron Spikes, to block up a Passage. *F.*

HER'ITAGE, Inheritance by Lot or Succession. *F.*

HER'MAN [of here, *Sax.* an Army, and Man] a proper Name of Men.

HERMA'PHRODITE [*hermaphroditus*, L. of ἑρμαφρόδιτος, Gr. of *Hermes*, the Name of *Mercury*, and *Aphrodite*, *Venus*, q. d. Male and Female] one who has the Genital Parts of both Sexes. *F.*

HER'MES [Ἑρμῆς, Gr.] *Mercury*, the God of Eloquence.

St HERMES's *Fire*, a Sort of Meteor appearing in the Night on the Shrouds, &c. of a Ship.

HER-

HERME'TICAL, } *i. e.* belonging to
HERMET'ICK, } *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the famous *Egyptian* Philosopher.

HERMETICK *Art*, Chymistry.

HERMET'ICAL *Philosophy*, is that which pretends to solve and explain all the *Phænomena* and Operations of Nature, by three Chymical Principles, *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL *Physick*, is that Hypothesis in Physick, which refers the Causes of all Diseases to the same Chymical Principles of *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL *Seal*, } [among *Chymists*]
HER'MES's *Seal*, } a peculiar Way of stopping the Mouths of Vessels so close, that the most subtile Spirits cannot fly out; which is done by heating the Neck of a Glass, 'till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot Pincers to twist it close together.

HER'MIT [*hermite*, F. *eremita*, L. of ἐρημίτης, Gr.] a solitary Monk, or Person devoted to religious Solitude.

HER'MITAGE, the Place where a Hermit lives. *F.*

HER'MITAN, a dry North and North-Easterly Wind, that blows on the Coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*; a Hurricane.

HER'MITESS, a Woman Hermit.

HERMIT'ICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of ἐρημιτικὸς, Gr.] of or belonging to an Hermit.

HER'MITORY [*hermitorium*, O. L.] an Oratory, Chapel, or Place of Prayer belonging to an Hermitage.

HERN [*heron*, F.] a large Fowl; also a Corner.

HERN-*Shaw*, } a Place where Herns
HER'NERY, } breed.

HERN [*Camden* says, in the *Saxon* it signifies a Cottage] a Sirname.

HERN *at Siege* [among *Fowlers*] is a Hern standing at the Water-side, and watching for Prey.

HERNE'SIUM, any sort of houshold Furniture: Also Implements of Trade or Ship-Tackle. *O. L.*

HERNIA *aquosa*, a watery Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA *carnosa*, a fleshy Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA *humoralis*, is when the Testicles are filled with unnatural Humours. *L.*

HERNIA *scrotalis*, } is a Disease when
HERNIA *Veneris*, } the Testicles grow too big, by reason of immoderate Venery. *L.*

HERNIA *ventosa*, a windy Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA *uteri*, the same as *Præcidentia Uteri*. L.

HER'NIOUS, troubled with the *Hernia*, or Burstenness.

HER'OD [Ἡρώδης, Gr.] sirnamed the Great, a King of *Jerusalem*.

HERO'DIAN, belonging to *Herod*.

HERO'DIANS, a Sect of *Jewish* Heretics, who took *Herod* for the Messiah.

HERO [*Heros*, F. and L. of Ἥρως, Gr.] a great and illustrious Person, a Person of singular Valour, Worth, and Renown, among the Ancients, who, although he was of mortal Race, was yet esteemed by the People to partake of Immortality, and after his Death was reckoned among the Gods.

HERO'ICAL } [*heroique*, F. of *hercicus*,
HERO'ICK } L. of Ἡρωϊκὸς, Gr.] noble, stately, excellent, belonging to, or becoming an *Hero*.

HERO'ICK *Poem*, so called, because it sets forth the noble Exploits of Kings, Princes, and Heroes.

HEROICK *Verse*, an hexameter Verse consisting just of six Feet, such as the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* made use of in their Heroick Poems.

HE'ROINE [*heroina*, L. of Ἡρῴνη, Gr.] a Woman Hero.

HE'ROISM, the Actions or Principles of a Hero.

HER'ON, a Sort of large Water Fowl. *F.*

HER'ONER, a Hawk which flies at a Heron. *O.*

HERONS *Bill*, a sort of Herb.

HER'ONSEWS [*heronceaux*, F.] young Herons. *Chouc.*

HERONWARD, on this Condition. *Ch.*

HER'PES [ἕρπης, Gr.] a spreading Inflammation, a kind of *St Anthony's Fire*.

HER'PES *miliaris* [in *Physick*] a cutaneous Inflammation which is like Millet-Seed upon the Skin, and itches.

HERPES *exedens*, a cutaneous Inflammation, more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form Ulcers. *L.*

HERRICANE. See *Hurricane*.

HER'RING [Þæring, *Sax.* Haring, *Teut. Hareng.* Fr.] a Fish.

HERRING *Buss*, a Vessel proper for the Herring-Fishery.

HERRING *Cob*, a young Herring.

HERRING-*Silver*, Money formerly paid in lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings to a religious House.

HER'RIOT. See *Harriot*.

HER'SAL, Rehearsal.

HERSE [in *Fortification*] is a *Lattice* or *Portcullice*, made in the Form of an *Harrow*, and beset with Iron Spikes. *F.*

HERSIL'ION [in *Fortification*] is a Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same Use as the Herse. *F.*

HERST [Þeorr, *Sax.* a Wood] a Place in *Sussex*.

HERT'FORD [Þeorford, *Sax.* q. d. the red Ford] a Country Town.

To HERRY [herian, *Sax.* probably of ehren, to honour, *Teut.*] to praiſe, to honour. *Chauc.*

To HES'ITATE [*heſiter*, F. *hæſitatum*, L.] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or ſay; to ſtammer, to faulter in Speech.

HESITA'TION, a Doubting, an Uncertainty, a Faultering in Speech. *F.* of *L.*

HES'PERUS [Ἕσπερος, Gr.] the Evening Star, the Evening.

HESTS [here, *Sax.*] Commands or Decrees.

HEET, promiſed, *O.* [of *heet macken*, L. S. to make hot] Alſo heated. *Ch.*

HET'EROCLITES [in *Gram.*] all Nouns which vary in their Gender and Declenſion.

HET'EROCRANY [*heterocrania*, L. of ἑτεροκρανία, Gr] a Pain in one Part of the Head.

HET'ERODOX [*heterodoxe*, F. *heterodoxus*, L. of ἑτεροδόξος, Gr.] differing in Sentiments or Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HET'ERODOXY [ἑτεροδοξία, Gr.] the Difference, or being different in Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETEROGE'NEAL } [*heterogene*, F.
HETEROGE'NEOUS } of *heterogeneus*, L. of ἑτερογένης, Gr.] of a different Nature, Kind, or Quality.

HETEROGE'NEAL *Nouns* [in *Gram.*] are ſuch as have one Gender in the ſingular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGENEAL *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch as conſiſt of Integers and Fractions.

HETEROGENEAL *Surds* [in *Algebra*] ſuch as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGENE'ITY, the being Heterogeneal.

HETEROGE'NIUM [in *Phyſick*] is uſed when any Thing that is diſproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGE'NEOUS *Light* [among *Naturaliſts*] is that which conſiſts of different Degrees of Refrangibility.

HETEROGE'NEOUS *Particles* [in *Philoſophy*] are ſuch as are of different Kinds, Natures, and Qualities.

HETERORYTH'MUS [of ἕτερος, another, and ῥυθμός, Gr. a certain Meaſure] is a Life unſuitable to the Age of thoſe who live. It is alſo applied to the Pulſes, when they beat differently in Diſeaſes.

HETEROSCII [*heteroſciens*, F. of ἑτεροσκίοι, of ἕτερος, and σκία, a Shadow, *Gr.*] are ſuch Inhabitants of the Earth as have their Shadows falling but one Way; as thoſe who live between the *Tropicks* and *Polar Circles*, whoſe Shadows at Noon, in the *North* Latitude, are always to the *Northward*, and in *South* Latitude to the *Southward*.

HETH [חת *H. i. e.* Fear, or aſtoniſhed] the Brother of *Canaan*, from whom deſcended the People of the *Hittites*.

HETHEN, Mockery. *O.*

HETHIN [heyden, pl. *Teut.*] a Heathen. *Chauc.*

HETH'NESS, the Heathen World oppoſed to Chriſtendom.

To HETTE, to commit; to dedicate.

HETTER, eager, earneſt. *N. C.*

To HEW [heapian, hauwen, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to cut Stones or Timber.

HEW } [hype, *Sax.*] Form or Colour,
HUE } Appearance.

HEWID, coloured. *Chauc.*

HEWOND, ſhining. *Chauc.*

HEX'ACHORD [ἑξάχορδον, Gr.] an Interval of Muſick, commonly called a *Sixth*.

HEXA'EDRON [ἑξάεδρον, Gr.] a ſolid geometrical Figure, conſiſting of ſix equal Sides.

HEX'AGON [ἑξάγωνος, Gr.] a geometrical Figure, which has ſix equal Sides, and as many Angles.

HEXA'GONAL [*hexagone*, F. *hexagonus*, L. of ἑξάγωνος, Gr.] belonging to a Hexagon.

HEX'AM [*Somner* writes Pagulſtalpham, from Pæzeſtealb, *Sax.* a Batchelor, from an Order of Monks, called the *Culdees*, who lived a ſingle Life there with the Biſhop. But *Bede* writes it Hanguſtald; but *Skinner* rather approves Hagulſtald, formerly called Hextoldeſham, from the River Hextold] a Town in *Northumberland*, formerly a Biſhop's See.

HEXA'MERON [ἑξάμερον, Gr.] the ſix Days Work of Creation.

HEXAM'ETER [*hexametre*, F. ἑξάμετρος, Gr.] conſiſting of ſix Feet. *L.*

HEXAN'GULAR [of ἕξ, Gr. ſix, and *angulus*, L.] having ſix Angles.

HEXAP'LA [ἑξαπλὰ, Gr.] a Work of *Origen*'s, in ſix Columns, containing the four firſt *Greek* Tranſlations of the Bible; together with the *Hebrew* Text, and the *Hebrew* written in the *Greek* Characters.

HEXAP'TOTON [in *Grammar*] a Noun declined with ſix Caſes.

HEXAS'TICH [ἑξάστιχος, Gr.] an Epigram conſiſting of ſix Verſes.

HEXAS'TYLE [ἑξάστυλη, Gr.] an ancient Building, which had ſix Columns in the Face before, and ſix behind.

HEX'IS [with *Phyſicians*] a Habit or Conſtitution.

HEXT [hoheſte, or hochſt, *Teut.*] higheſt. *Chauc.*

HEY'BOTE [*Old Rec.*] Liberty of cutting ſo much Underwood, as was neceſſary for mending the Hedges or Fences belonging to the Land.

HEYDEGUIES, Country Dances. *Sp.*

HEYRAT, an *American* Badger.

HEYRS, young Timber-Trees, uſually left for Standils in felling of Woods.

HEZEKI'AH [חזקיה *H. i. e.* strong in the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

HIBER'NIAN, an *Irishman*.

HICK'ET, HICK'UP, HICK'OUGH. } [Hickin *Dan.* hixting, *Teut.*] a convulsive Motion of the Stomach, caused by tough and irregular Particles.

HICK'WELL, HICK'WAY } a Bird called otherwise a *Wood-pecker*.

HI'DAGE, a Royal Aid or Tribute raised on every Hide of Land.

HIDDER *and shidder*, he and she.

A HIDE [hyd, *Sax.* Haut, *Teut.*] the Skin of a Beast.

HIDE-*bound* [among *Farriers*, &c.] a Disease in Horses and Cattle, when the Skin cleaves to the Sides.

HIDE-*bound* [of *Trees*] Trees are said to be so when the Bark sticks too close.

HIDE of *Land*, was as much as one Plough could cultivate in a Year.

HIDE *and Gain*, arable and plowed Lands. *O. L. T.*

HIDE-*Lands*, belonging to a Hide or Mansion-House.

HI'DEL, a Place of Protection, a Sanctuary. *O. S.*

HID'EOUS [*hideux*, F.] dreadful, frightful, terrible to look at.

To HIE [higan, *Sax.*] to hasten. *Sp.*

HI'ERA *Picra*, a purging Electuary, made of Aloes, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Mastick, Honey, &c.

HIERAR'CHICAL [*hierarchique*, F. *hierarchicus*, L. of ἱεραρχικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Government of the Church.

HI'ERARCHY [*Hierarchie*, F. *Hierarchia*, L. of Ἱεραρχία, Gr.] Church-Government; also the holy Orders of Angels which consist of nine, *Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominions*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Virtues*, *Angels*, *Archangels*.

HIERAT'ICK *Paper* [among the *Ancients*] the finest Sort of Paper, which was set apart only for religious Uses.

HIERDE [hiepd, *Sax.* Hirte, *Teut.*] a Shepherd or Herdsman. *Chauc.*

HIERDESS, a Shepherdess. *Chauc.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL, HIEROGLY'PHICK } [*hieroglyphique*, F. *hieroglyphicus*, L. of ἱερογλυφικος, Gr.] belonging to Hieroglyphicks, symbolical.

HIEROGLY'PHICKS [*hieroglyphes*, F. *hieroglyphica*, L. Ἱερογλυφικὸς, Gr.] certain mysterious Characters of Creatures, or Letters, used among the *Egyptians*, whereby they kept their *Policy* and *Ethicks* secret.

HIEROGLY'PHICK *Marks* [in *Palmistry*] are those crooked Lines in the Hand, by which those who profess that Science pretend to foretel future Events.

HIE'ROGRAMS, sacred Writings. *Gr.*

HIEROG'RAPHER, a Writer of divine Things.

HIEROG'RAPHY, sacred Writing.

HI'EROM [*Hieronymus*, L. Ἱερωνυμὸς, Gr. *i. e.* holy Law] *Jerom*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church.

HIERONO'MIANS, an Order of Monks, established by St. *Jerom*.

HIEROSOLOM'TAN, belonging to *Jerusalem*.

HIG-*Taper*, a Sort of Herb. *Verbascum album*. L.

HIG'GINS, HUG'GINS, HIG'GENSON } [all Contractions of Hugh and in, which, *Alfricus* says, signifies a Son, *q. d.* little Hugh, or Hugh's Son] a Name.

HIGH'AM [*q. d.* his House, or Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Sussex*.

HIGH [heah, *Sax.* hey, *Dan.* hoch, *Teut.*] tall, lofty.

HIGH-*Bearing Cock*, a large Fighting Cock.

HIGH-*Crested*, HIGH-*Rigged* } [in *Archery*] the same as *shouldered*.

HIGHT [haten, *Sax.* of heissen, *Teut.*] named, called. *Spen.*

A HIG'LER, one who buys Poultry, &c. in the Country, and brings it to Town to sell.

HI'GRA, the Raging of the River *Severn* below *Gloucester*.

HILAR'ITY [*hilaritas*, L.] Chearfulness, Merriness.

HILDEBERT [of Held, *Teut.* a Noblemen, and beorhit, *Sax.* famous, *q. d.* famous Lord] a proper Name.

HILDETH, yieldeth, bestoweth. *Ch.*

HILDING [*q. d.* Hilderling] degenerate. *Spen.*

HILKI'AH [חלקיה *H. i. e.* the Lord's Portion] the Father of King *Eliakim*.

HILL [hill, *Sax.* Hugel, *Teut.*] a rising or high Ground.

HIL'LEL, a little Hill.

HIL'LOCK [dimin. of Hill] a little Hill.

HILT [helt, *Sax* hilte, *Belg.* of halten, to hold, *Teut.*] the Handle of a Sword, &c.

HIM [him, *Sax.* Ihm, *Teut.*] an oblique Case of the Pronoun *he*.

To HIMPLE, to halt or go lame. *N. C.*

HIN [הין] a *Jewish* Measure for liquid Things, containing one Gallon, two Pints, two and a half solid Inches Wine Measure.

HIND [hind, *Sax.* Hinde, *Teut.*] a Female Stag of the third Year.

HIND [hine and hineman, *Sax.* Hindheeren, *Teut.*] one of the Family, a Servant, especially for Husbandry; a Husbandman.

HIND-*Berries* [hind beprian, *Sax.*] the Fruit of the Raspberry-Tree. *N. C.*

HIND *Calf*, a Hart of the first Year.

To HINDER [hýndpian, *Sax.* hinderen, *Du.*] to let, to stop, to prevent.

HINDER [hýndpian, *Sax.*] remote. *N. C.*

HIN'DERANCE [Hinderung, *Teut.*] an Impediment.

A HIN'DERLING, one who is degenerated *Devonsh.*

HINDEFARE, the going away of a Servant from his Master.

HINE, hence. *Cumberl.*

HINE [*q d.* behind, or after a while] ere long. *N. C.*

HINE, a Servant. *O.*

A HINGE [hinge, *Du.*] an iron Device on which a Door turns.

To HINT [*enter*, F.] to give a Brief or partial Notice of a Thing.

A HIP [hipe, *Sax.* hufte, *Teut.*] the upper Part of the Thigh.

HIP-*Shot*, is when the Hip-bone of a Horse is moved out of its right Place.

HIP-*Wort*, an Herb.

HIP } [heopa, *Sax*] a Berry, the Fruit
HEP } of a large Bramble.

To HIPE, to gore with the Horns, as Bulls, *&c.*

A HIPPING *Hold*, } a Place where
A HIPPING-*Hawd*, } People stay to chat, when they are sent of an Errand. *N. C.*

HIPOCAM'PA [in *Anatomy*] the Processes or Channel of the upper or foremost Ventricles of the Brain. *L.* of *Gr.*

HIPPOCEN'TAURS, Monsters feigned by Poets and represented by Painters as half Men, half Horses.

HIP'POCRAS, a Wine spiced and strained through a Flannel Bag, called *Hippocrates*'s Sleeve.

HIPPOC'RATES [Ἱπποκράτης, of ἵππος, a Horse, and κράτος, Might, *Gr.* a mighty Horseman] a famous Physician.

HIPPOCRATES's Sleeve [with *Physicians*] a woollen Bag, made by joining the opposite Angles of a square Piece of Flannel, in Form of a Pyramid, to strain Syrups and Decoctions for Clarification.

HIP'PODROME [*hippodromus*, L. ἱππόδρομος, of ἵππος, a Horse, and δρόμος, a Race, *Gr.*] a Place for Coursing or Running of Horses.

HIPPOM'ACHY [*hippomachia*, L. of ἱππομαχία, Gr.] a Justing on Horseback.

HIPPOSTERIS, Pilots. *Chauc.*

HIPPUR'S [ἱππῦρις, Gr.] such Disorders as are incident to much Riding; as Debility and Weeping of the genital Parts.

HIP'PUS [of ἵππος, a Horse] an Affection of the Eyes, that makes them shake so as to represent Objects in the like kind of Motion, as when on Horseback.

HIP-*Roofs* [in *Architecture*] are such as have neither Gable heads, Shread-heads, nor Jerkin heads.

HIPS [in *Architecture*] are those Timbers which are the Corners of a Roof.

HIRCINE [*hircinus*, L.] of a Goat.

HIRCISCUNDA [*Old Law Term*] the Division of an Estate among Heirs.

HIRCO'SI, salacious Persons, of a Goat-like Disposition; those who are just come to Puberty. *L.*

HIR'CUS, the Name of a fixed Star, the same with *Capella*. *L.*

To HIRE [hyran, *Sax.* hueren, *Belg.*] to take a Thing to use for a Price agreed on with the Owner.

HIRE [hyre, *Sax.* huer, *Belg.* and *L. S.*] the Price or Wages of a Thing hired.

HIRST [hepyt, *Sax.*] a little Wood.

HIRSU'TE [*hirsutus*, L.] rough, bristly, full of Hair.

HIS [hip, *Sax.*] of or belonging to him.

HIS'PID [*hispidus*, L.] rough, hairy, shaggy, rough with Hair.

To HISS [hircean, *Sax.* hissen, *Belg.* hischen, *Teut.*] to imitate the hissing of a Serpent, by way of Contempt.

HIS'SING, a Noise like that of Serpents.

HISTO'RIAL, historical. *Chauc.*

HISTO'RIAN [*historien*, F. of *historicus*, L. ἱστορικός, Gr.] one that is versed in, or writes Histories.

HISTOR'ICAL [*historique*, F. *historicus*, L. ἱστορικός, Gr.] belonging to History.

HISTORIOG'RAPHER [*historiographe*, F. *historiographus*, L. ἱστοριόγραφος, Gr.] a Writer of History, an Historian.

HISTORIOL'OGY [ἱστοριολογία, Gr.] Knowledge of Histories.

HISTORY [*histoire*, F. *historia*, L. ἱστορία, Gr.] a Narration or Relation of Things as they are, or Actions as they did pass.

HISTRIONI'CAL } [*histrionicus*, L.]
HISTRION'ICK } belonging to an Actor, Player-like.

To HIT [of *ictus*, L. *Minsh.*] to strike.

To HITCH [probably of hicgan, *Sax.*] to wriggle or move by Degrees.

To HITCH [*Sea Term*] is to catch hold of any Thing with a Hook or Rope.

HITHE [hyð, *Sax.*] a little Port or Haven for landing, loading, or unloading Goods, as *Queen-hithe*; also one of the five Ports in the County of *Kent*.

HITHER [hiðen, *Sax.* hieher, *Teut.*] to this Place.

HITH'ERWARD [hiðen peapð, *Sax.* hieherwerts, *Teut.*] towards this Place.

A HIVE [hive, *Sax.*] a Receptacle for the preserving of Bees.

HIVE-*Dross*, a Sort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.

HOARSE [hap, *Sax.* heersch, *Belg.* heiser, *Teut.*] having a rough Voice.

HOA'RY [hap, *Sax.*] grey-headed; also covered with hoar Frost.

To *grow* HOARY [hapian, *Sax.*] to become grey headed; also to grow white with Frost.

HOARY [hopig, *Sax.*] musty or mouldy; also white with Frost.

HOAST-

HOAST-*Men*, an ancient Company of Traders in Sea-Coal at *Newcastle*.

HOB [contract. of *Robin*] a Clown or Country Fellow; the Back of a Chimney. *N. C.*

To HOB'BLE [hubbelen, or hobben, *Du.*] to limp, to go lame.

HOB'BLERS, Men who by their Tenure were obliged to maintain a little light Nag, for the certifying any Invasion towards the Sea-side; certain *Irish* Knights, who served as Light Horsemen upon Hobbies.

HOB'BY [*haubereau*, F. hobbie, *Belg.*] a sort of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, Larks, *&c.*

HOB'BY [*bobbin*, F. of hoppe, *Dan.*] a Mare.

HOBGOB'LINS [*q. d. Robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparitions, Spirits, Fairies.

HOB'ITS [haubitzen, *Teut.*] a sort of small Mortars useful in annoying the Enemy at a Distance with small Bombs.

HOB'KINS } [*q. d. Hobs*, Diminutive of
HOP'KINS } *Robert*, *q. d.* little *Robert*] a Sirname.

HOBS [of *Robert*] a Sirname.

HOC'CUS *salis* [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Hoke or lesser Pit of Salt.

HOCK [hoh, *Sax.*] the small of a Gammon of Bacon.

To HOCK'LE [*q. d.* to *boughgle*, of *bough*, the Knee, hoh, *Sax.*] to hamstring or cut the Joints towards the *Hough*.

HOCK'LEY *in the Hole* [of hoc, Dirt, and leax, a Pasture, *Sax.* q. d. a dirty Field] a Place in *Bedfordshire*; also another at *London*, near *Clerkenwell*.

HOCK-*tide* [heah-tid, *Sax.* q. d. a high Time, hochzeit, *Teut.* this is of the same Signification, but is particularly apply'd to a Wedding-Feast] a Festival celebrated in *England*, anciently, in Memory of the sudden Death of King *Hardicanute*, A. C. 1042, and the downfal of the *Danes*.

HOCK-*Tuesday Money*, was a Duty that was paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen might celebrate *Hock-Tuesday*, which was the *Tuesday* seven-night after *Easter* Week.

HOCUS *Pocus* [probably from *hocher*, F. to shake, and *pocher*, to poke; or rather of *Hoc est corpus meum*, this is my Body, the Expression on which the *Romanists* found their Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*] a Juggler, one who shews Tricks by Sleight of Hand; also the Practice itself.

A HOD, a sort of Tray for carrying Mortar, in use with Bricklayers.

HOD'MAN, a young Scholer, admitted from *Westminster* School to be a Student in *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*; also a Labourer that bears a Hod.

HOD'DY, well disposed, pleasant, in good Humour. *Scotch.*

HO [*eho*, L.] an Interjection of calling.

HODGE-*Podge*, a Dish of Meat cut to Pieces, and stewed with several Sorts of Things together.

HODGE-*Pot* [in *Law*] is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

HODGE'KINS [of *Hodges*, and that from *Roger*, *q. d.* little *Roger*] a Sirname.

HOD'SON [*i. e.* the Son of *Oddo* or *Otto*] a Sirname.

HODIERN'AL [*hodiernus*, L.] belonging to the present Day or Time.

A HOD'MANDOD, a Shell-Snail. *C.*

A HOG [*Skinner* derives it of Suge, *Sax.* Soegh, *L. S.* a Sow] a Swine, a wild Boar in the second Year.

A HOG [of hoga, *Sax.* Care, much Care being required in bringing them up when young] a young Weather Sheep. *N. C.*

HOG-*Grubber*, a hoggish niggerly Fellow.

HOG'LOUSE, an Insect.

HOG-*Steer*, a wild Boar three Years old.

HOGAN *Mogan* [this is a Corruption of hoogh mogedige, high and mighty, *Belg.*] a Title of the States of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

HO'GARTH [of heah, high, and eearð, Earth, *Sax.* or hoogh, high, and aerd, Nature, or *Heart*, Eng.] a Sirname.

HO'GENHINE, one who comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night; after which the Host was answerable for the Breach of the King's Peace, if he continued. *S. L. T.*

HOGGA'SIUS, } a young Sheep of the
HOG'GASTER, } second Year. *O. L.*

HOG'GEL, } the same as *Hoggasius*.
HOG GREL, } C.

HO'GOO [*haut goust*, F.] a high Savour or Relish; also a Stink, a noisome offensive Smell.

HOG'SHEAD [hogshed, *C. Br.* Dyhoft, *L. S.*] a Vessel containing of Liquids 63 Gallons.

HOI'DEN [of heyde, *Teut.*] a rampant, ill bred, clownish Wench.

To HOISE } [*haussier*, F.] to heave or
To HOIST } lift up.

HOCK'ERLY [hochericht, *Teut.*] awkwardly, crookedly, coolly.

HO'KER, Peevishness, Ill-nature. *Ch.*

To HOLD [healdan, *Sax.* houden, *Belg.* halten, *Teut.* holden, *Dan.*] to lay hold on, keep, or retain, *&c.*

HOLD [among *Hunters*] a Cover or Shelter for Deer *&c.*

HOLD [of a *Ship*] that Part between the Keelson and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, *&c.* are laid up.

A HOLD-*Fast*, an Iron Hook in Shape of the Letter S, fixed in a Wall to support it: also a Joiner's Tool.

To *clear the* HOLD [in a *Ship*] is to lay that Part handsome, and make it clean.

To

To *rummage the* HOLD, is to search what is in it.

To HOLD *off* [*Sea Term*] is to hold the Cable fast with Nippers, or else to bring it to the Jeer Capstain, when in heaving it is stiff, or apt to slip back.

To HOLD *Water* [among *Watermen*] is to stop a Boat, by a particular Way of turning the Oar.

HOLD'ERNESS [called by *Ptolemy*, the Promontory *Ocellum*, from Ꝑhill, *C. Br.* a Foreland, Hold-deon Nerre, *Sax.* the Promontory of *Hollow Deira*] a Place in *Yorkshire*.

HOLDING, beholding. *Chauc.*

HOLDIR, a Supporter. *Chauc.*

A HOLE [hole, *Sax.* hohle, *Teut.*] a hollow Place, also whole, wholly. *Chauc.*

HO'LIDOM } [either of halig-dome,
HAL'IDOME } *Sax.* Sanctity, or halig Dom, *Sax.* holy Judgment, or of holy and Dame, *i. e.* the Virgin *Mary*. heyligthum, *Teut.*] an ancient Way of Swearing.

HOL'LAND [*q. d.* hollow Land, because it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

HOLLAND [most properly called so (by the *Danes* that conquered it) after an Island of that Name in the *Baltic* Sea, of Ꝑl, *Cim.* Ale, and Land, q. d. Ale-Land] a Province of the united *Netherlands*.

HOL'LOUR, } a Whoremonger, an A-
HO'LOUR, } dulterer. *Chauc.*

To HOL'LOW [hollan, *Sax.* hohlen, or aushohlen, *Teut.*] to make hollow.

To HOL'LOW. See *Halloo*.

HOL'LOW *Square* [in *Art-Mil.*] a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every way by the Pikes, to oppose the Enemies Horse.

HOLLOW *Tower* [in *Fortification*] is a Rounding made of the Remainder of two Brisures, to join the Curtain to the *Orillon*, where the small Shot are play'd, that they may not be exposed so much to the View of the Enemy.

HOL'LY-*Tree* [holegn, *Sax.*] a Shrub that is green Winter and Summer, *Agrifolium*. L.

HOLM, a sort of Oak-Tree.

HOLM [holm, *Sax.*] an Hill or fenny Ground, encompassed with little Brooks. *O. Rec.*

HOLM-*Castle*, [of holm, an Hill or Isle encompassed with little Brooks, *q. d.* a Castle in an Holm] a Place in *Surrey*.

HOLM'SDALE [of holm, *Sax.* and dale] in *Surrey*, so called from its abounding in plentiful Pastures.

HOLM *Pierpoint* [of holm, *Sax. pierpoint*, of *pierre*, a Stone, and *pont* a Bridge, F.] a Place in *Nottinghamshire*, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Kingston*, and the Burying-Place of that Family.

HO'LOCAUST [*holocauste*, F. *holocaustum*, L. of ὁλόκαυστον, Gr.] a Sacrifice that is altogether burnt on the Altar, a whole Burnt-Offering.

HO'LOGRAPH [*holographe*, F. *holographium*, L. ὁλόγραφον, Gr.] a Will written all with the Testator's own Hand.

HOL'SOM [heylsum, *Teut. Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *holsom at Sea*, when she will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

HOLSTAINS, Hailstones. *O.*

HOL'STERS [q. d. *holders*, hulster, *Teut.*] leathern Cases for Pistols.

HOLT [holt, *Sax.* holt, *L. S.* holte, *Teut.*] a small Wood or Grove. Hence, as some say, *Holbourn* took it's Name.

HO'LYBUT, a flat Fish not unlike a *Turbot*, a Sea-Fish.

HO'LYHOCK } [holihoc, *Sax.*] a kind
HO'LIHOCK } of Garden Mallows, a Flower.

HO'LY [halig, *Sax.* heyleg, *Teut.*] sacred, divine.

HO'LY-*Rood Day* or HOLY-*Cross Day*, 14 *Sept.* annually.

HOLY-*Thursday*, a Festival observed ten Days before *Whitsuntide*, upon account of our Saviour's Ascension.

HO'LY *Water sprinkled* [among *Hunters*] signifies the Tail of a Fox.

HOM'AGE [*hommage*, F.] is the Submission, Promise, and Oath of Loyalty and Service, which a Tenant makes to his Lord, when he is at first admitted to the Land, which he holds of the Lords in Fee; also that which is owing to a King or any Superior.

HOM'AGE *Ancestrel*, is where a Man and his Ancestors have, Time out of Mind, held their Lands of the Lord and his Ancestors by Homage. *L. T.*

HOM'AGEABLE, subject or belonging to Homage.

HOM'AGER [*hommager*, F.] one that pays Homage, or is bound so to do.

HOMA'GIO *respectuando*, a Writ to the Escheator, commanding him to deliver Seisin of Lands to the Heir that is at full Age, tho' his Homage be not done. *L.*

HOMA'GIUM *Reddere*, was renouncing Homage, when a Vassal made a solemn Declaration of disowning and denying his Lord.

HOME [ham, *Sax.* heim, *Teut.*] House or Place of Abode.

HOME'LICH, domestick, plain, without Disguise. *Chauc.*

HOME'LY [heimleich, *Teut. q. d.* such as is usually worn at Home, spoken of Apparel] unadorned, not handsome, mean, coarse.

HO'MER [Ὅμηρος, Gr.] a famous *Greek* Poet.

HOMER [הומר *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure containing twenty-four Bushels.

HOMER'ICAL, after the Manner of, or belonging to, *Homer*.

HOME-*Stall*, a Mansion-House or Seat in the Country.

HOME-

HOME'SOKEN, } Freedom from A-
HAM'SOKEN, } mercement for entering Houses violently, and without Licence. *S. L. T.*

HOME'WARD [hempeard, *Sax.* heimwerts, *Teut.*] towards home.

HOM'ICIDE [*homicida*, L.] a Manslayer. *F.*

HOMI'CIDE [*homicidium*, L.] a Manslaughter, and is either *voluntary* or *casual*.

HOMICIDE *voluntary*, is deliberate, and committed designedly, on purpose to kill, either with precedent Malice or without; the former is Murder, the latter is only Manslaughter. *F.*

HOMICIDE *casual*, is when the Slayer kills a Man by mere Mischance.

HOMILET'ICAL *Virtues*, virtuous Habits required in all Men of all Conditions, for the regulating their mutual Conversation.

HOM'ILIST, a Writer of Homilies, *Gr.*

HOM'ILY [*homilie*, F. *homilia*, L. of ὁμιλία, Gr.] a Sermon, a plain Discourse made to the People, instructing them in Matters of Religion.

HOM'INE *eligendo*, &c. a Writ to a Corporation for the choice of a new Man, to keep the one Part of a Seal appointed for Statutes-Merchants. *L.*

HOMINE *replegiando*, is a Writ to bail a Man out of Prison.

HOMINE *capto in Withernamiam*, is a Writ to take him who hath taken any Bondman, and conveyed him out of the County, so that he cannot be replevy'd.

HOMOCEN'TRICAL [of ὁμοῖος, like, and κεντρικὸς, centrical, *Gr.*] that has the same or a like Centre.

HOMOEO'MERY [*homœomeria*, L. of ὁμοιομερεία, Gr.] Likeness of Parts.

HOMOEMER'ICAL *Principles* [in *Philosophy*] certain Principles, which, according to *Anaxagoras*, are in all mixed Bodies.

HOMOEOP'TOTON [ὁμοιόπτωτον, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, where several Members of a Sentence end in like Cases.

HOMOEOTE'LUTON [ὁμοιοτέλευτον, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, where several Members of a Sentence end alike.

HOMOGE'NEAL } [*homogene*, F. *homogeneus*, L. of
HOMOGE'NEOUS } ὁμογενὴς, Gr.] of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEAL *Light* [in *Opticks*] is that whose Rays are all of one Colour and Degree of Refrangibility, without any Mixture of others.

HOMOGENEAL *Numbers* [in *Arith.*] those of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEAL *Surds* [in *Algebra*] such as have one common radical Sign.

HOMOGENEI'TY, Sameness of Nature.

HOMOGE'NEOUS *Particles* [in *Philosophy*] are such as are of the same Kind, Nature, and Properties.

HOMOGE'NEUM *comparationis* [in *Algebra*] is the absolute Number or Quantity in a Quadratick or Cubick Equation, and which always possesses one Side of the Equation.

HOMOL'OGAL [*homologus*, L. ὁμολόγος, Gr.] agreeable, or like one another.

To HOMOL'OGATE [*homologer*, F. *homologatum*, L. of ὁμολογῶ, Gr.] to assent to, or agree with one's Judgment in any thing.

HOMOLOGA'TION, an Admission, Allowance, or Approbation. *F.*

HOMOL'OGOUS [*homologuée*, F. *homologus*, L. of ὁμολόγος, Gr.] having the same Reason or Proportion, agreeable or like to one another.

HOMOL'OGOUS *Quantities* in *Magnitudes* [in *Geometry*] such as are proportional, or like to one another in Reason.

HOMOLOGOUS *Things* [in *Logick*] are such as agree only in Name, but are of different Natures.

HOMOL'OGY [*homologia*, L. ὁμολογία, Gr.] Proportion, Agreeableness.

HOMON'YMOUS [*homonyme*, F. *homonymus*, L. ὁμώνυμος, Gr.] comprehending divers Significations under the same Word.

HOMON'YMY [*homonymia*, L. of ὁμωνυμία, Gr.] is when divers Things are signified by one Word.

HOMOPLA'TA [*homoplata*, L. of ὁμοπλάτη, Gr.] the Shoulder-blade.

HOMO'TONOS ὁμότονος, Gr. a Term applied by Physicians to such Distempers as keep a constant Tenor of Rise, State, and Declension; and by *Galen*, to such continued Fevers as others call *Acmastic*.

HOMOOU'SION [ὁμοούσιον, Gr.] a Term among Divines, which signifies a Being of the same Substance or Essence.

HOMUN'CIONITES, Hereticks, who denied the Godhead of Christ.

HON'DIS, Hands. *Chauc.*

HONE [of han, *Sax.* a Stone; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of Ἀκόνη, Gr.] a fine Sort of Whetstone for Razors, &c.

HO'NEST [*honête*, F. of *honestus*, L.] good, just, virtuous.

HO'NESTY *honêteté*, F. of *honestus*, L.] Sincerity, Uprightness, &c. also the Name of a Flower.

HONEY [Punig *Sax.* honigh, *Belg.* honig, *Teut.*] a sweet liquid Substance made by Bees.

HONEY *Comb* [in *Gunnery*] a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance, when it is ill cast.

HONEY-*Dew*, a Sort of Mildew on Plants, Flowers, &c.

HONEY-*Moon*, the first Month of Matrimony, or after Marriage.

HONEY-*Suckle*, Woodbind, *Caprifolium*, L.

HONEY-*Wort*, a Plant.

HONGIT, hanged. *Chaucer.*

HONI *soit qui mal y pense* [*i. e.* Evil to him that Evil thinks] the Motto of the most noble Order of the Knights of the Garter. *F.*

HON'ORABLE, } See *Honourable*, &c.
HO'NORARY, } though this is the best Spelling.

HONORIFICABILITUDIN'ITY [*honorificabilitudinitas*, L.] Honourableness.

HONORIF'ICENCY [*honorificentia*, L.] Worship.

HONT, a Huntsman. *Chauc.*

HONT'FANGENTHEF, a Thief taken *Hond habend*, i. e. having the Thing stolen in his Hand. *Sax.*

HON'OUR [*honneur* F. of *honor*, L.] Respect or Reverence paid to one, Esteem, Reputation.

HON OURS [in *Law*] the most noble Part of Seigniories, upon which other inferior Lordships or Manors depend, by the Performances of some Customs or Services to the Lords of such Honours.

To HON'OUR [*honorer*, F. of *honorare*, L.] to respect, reverence, esteem, value.

HONOUR-*Point* [in *Heraldry*] the upper Part of an Escutcheon, when it's Breadth is divided into Parts.

To HONOUR a *Bill of Exchange*, is to pay it in due Time.

HONOUR-*Courts*, are Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

HON'OURABLE [*honorabilis*, L.] worthy or possessed of Honour, noble. *F.*

HONOURALE *Amende*, is a disgraceful Sort of Punishment, when an Offender is delivered up to the common Hangman, who having stripped him to his Shirt, and put a Rope about his Neck, and a Wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, where he is to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court. *F.*

HON'OURARY [*honorarius*, L.] belonging to Honour, done or conferred upon any one upon account of Honour.

An HON'OURARY [*honoraire*, F. of *honorarium*, L.] a Lawyer's Fee, a Salary given to Publick Professors of any Art or Science.

HON'OURARY *Services* [*Law Term*] are such as relate to the Tenure of Grand Serjeantry, and are commonly joined with some Honour.

N. B. Honourable *and* Honourary *are better written* Honorable *and* Honorary.

An HOOD [hod, *Sax.* hoed, *L. S.* a Hat] a Covering for the Head.

HOOD, in Composition, signifies State or Condition; as Manhood, Priesthood.

HOOF [hof, *Sax.* hoef, *L. S.* huff, *Teut.*] a Part of a Horse's Foot; a Measure of a Peck.

HOOF *boney*, a round boney Swelling growing on a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-*bound*, a shrinking of the Top of a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-*cast*, when the Coffin or Horn falls clear away from the Hoof.

HOOF-*loosened*, is a Loosening the Coffin from the Flesh.

HOOK [hoce, *Sax.* hoeck, *Belg.* Hake, *Teut.*] a bended Iron to hang Things upon.

HOOK-*Land*, Land plowed and sowed every Year; called also *Ope-Land*.

HOOKS [*of a Ship*] those forked Timbers placed upright upon the Keel.

HOOK *Pins* [in *Architecture*] taper iron Pins, only with a Hook Head, to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

HOOKED, crooked, bending.

HOOL [heel, *L. S.*] whole. *Chauc.*

HOLICH, wholly. *Chauc.*

A HOOP [hop, *Sax.* hoep, *Belg.*] a Circle to bind a Barrel, &c.

HOOP, a Measure of a Peck. *C.*

To HOOP [*houper*, F.] to whoop or cry out inarticulately.

A HOOP a Bird called a Lapwing.

HOOPER, a wild Swan.

To HOOT [*heut*, F.] to make a Noise like an Owl.

To HOP [hoppan, *Sax.* hopper, *Dan.* heppen, *Teut.*] to leap with one Leg.

HOPS [hopf, *Teut. Houblon*, F.] an Ingredient to keep Beer from being sour.

HOPE [hope, *Sax.* Hope, *Belg.*] Expectation, Trust, Affiance.

A HOPE, the Side of a Hill, or low Ground amidst Hills.

HOPE'FUL, giving Hope of a future good Behaviour.

HOPE'FULNESS, affording Grounds of Hope.

HOPE'LESS, without Hope.

HOP'LOCHRISM [of ὅπλον, a Weapon, and χρίσμα, Salve, Gr.] a Weapon-Salve.

HOP'PER, a wooden Trough belonging to a Corn Mill.

HOP'PER-*ars'd*, one whose Buttocks stand out more than usual.

HOP'PET, a Fruit-Basket. *Lincolnsh.*

To HOP'PLE *an Horse*, [*q. d.* to couple, from *copulare*, L.] to tie his Feet with a Rope.

HO'RARY [*horaire*, F. of *horarius*, of *hora*, L. an Hour] belonging to Hours.

To HORD [hordian, *Sax.*] to lay up Money, &c.

To HORD [hord, *Sax.*] Money, &c. laid up.

HORDE'RIUM, a Hord, a Storehouse, or Treasury. *O. L.*

HORE, grey-headed. *Chauc.*

HORE-*Hound*, an Herb. *Marubium*, L.

HORI'SONS. See *Orisons*. *Chauc.*

HORIZON [ὁρίζων, *Gr. i. e.* terminating] of any Place, upon the Surface of the Earth, is that great Circle of the Sphere, which in that Place divides the upper Hemisphere, or Half Compass of the Heavens which we see, from the lower Hemisphere that is under us, and hid from our Sight.

HORI-

HORIZON *rational* [in *Astronomy*] is a Plane which passes through the Centre of the Earth, and divides the Firmament precisely into two equal Parts, called also the *Real* or *True Horizon*.

HORIZON *apparent*, is that Circle which bounds the Sight of any Person, who, being placed either in a large Plain, or in the midst of the Sea, looks round about; and by which the Earth and Heavens seem to be joined, as it were, with a kind of Closure. It is also called the sensible or visible Horizon.

HORIZON [on a *material Globe* or *Sphere*] is a broad wooden Circle encompassing it about, and representing the *rational Horizon*.

HORIZON'TAL, belonging to the Horizon. *F.*

HORIZONTAL *Dial*, is one whose Plane lies parallel to the Horizon.

HORIZONTAL *Line*, a Line upon a Plane drawn parallel to the Horizon.

HORIZONTAL *Projection*, is a Projection of the Sphere upon the Plane of the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL *Range* [in *Gunnery*] is the level Range of a Piece of Ordnance, being the Line which it describes parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL *Superficies* [in *Fortification*] the plain Field which lies upon a Level without any sinking or rising.

A HORN [Þorn, *Sax. Dan.* and *Teut.*] the defensive Weapon of an Ox, Ram, &c.

HORN *with Horn*, the Feeding together of horned Beasts. *O. L. T.*

HORN-*Beam*, a sort of Tree. *Oxia Ulmo similis.* L.

HORN-*Beam Pollingers*, Trees which have been lopped of about 20 Years Growth.

HORN-*Beast*, a Fish.

HORN-*Coot*, an Owl. *C.*

HORN-*Church*, a Town in *Essex*, formerly called *Horn-Minster*, because on the East-Part of the Church certain Pieces of Lead jut forth like Horns.

HORN-*Fly*, an Insect in *America*.

HORN *Geld*, a Tax within the Bounds of a Forest, for all manner of horned Beasts.

HORN-*Owl*, a Bird.

HORN *Work* [in *Fortification*, Hornwerck, *Teut.*] is an Out work, which advances towards the Field, carrying in the Fore-part two Demi-Bastions in the Form of Horns.

A HOR'NET [Þyrnet, *Sax.* Hornis, *Teut.*] a sort of Fly.

HORNICLE, a Hornet. *Suff.*

HO'RODIX [of ὥρα, an Hour, and δεῖξις, *q. d* a Shew, Gr.] an Instrument to shew the passing away of Hours.

An HO'ROLOGE [*horologium*, L. of ὡρολόγιον, Gr.] a Clock, Dial, or Watch. *F.*

HOROLO'GICAL [*horologicus*, L. of ὡρολογεῖον, Gr.] belonging to a Clock or Dial.

HOROLOGIOG'RAPHY [of ὡρολογεῖον and γραφὴ, Gr.] the Art of making Clocks, Dials, or other Instruments, to shew the Time, or a Treatise thereof.

HORO'METRY [of ὥρα, an Hour, and μέτρον, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Time by Hours.

HOROPT'ER [in *Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourse, parallel to that which joins the Centre of the Eye.

HOROS'COPAL [*horoscopalis*, L.] belonging to an Horoscope.

HO'ROSCOPE [*horoscopus*, L. of ὡροσκόπος, Gr.] the Degree of the Ascendant, or the Star ascending above the Horizon, at the Moment an Astrological Figure or Scheme is made; also the whole Astrological Figure of the 12 Houses or Signs of the Zodiack. *F.*

HO'ROW [horiȝ, *Sax.*] mean, base, slanderous, filthy, beastly. *Chauc.*

HORREN'DOUS [*horrendus*, L.] to be dreaded, horrible.

HOR'RENT [*horrens*, L.] horrible, abhorring.

HOR'RIBLE [*horribilis*, L.] hideous, frightful, ghastly.

HOR'RIBLETE, Horribleness. *Chauc.*

HOR'RID [*horridus*, L.] terrible, dreadful, heinous.

HORRID'ITY [*horriditas*, L.] Trembling for Fear

HORRIF'EROUS [*horrifer*, L.] bringing, or causing Horror.

HORRIF'ICA *febris*, a Fever that causes the Patient to fall into shaking Fits, and horrible Agonies, the same as *Phricodes*.

HORRIPILA'TION, the standing up of the Hair for fear. *L.*

HORRIS'ONOUS [*horrisonus*, L.] sounding horribly or dreadfully.

HORROR [*horreur*, F. of *horror*, L.] Dread, Fright, Shivering for Cold.

HORROR [among *Physicians*] such a Shuddering and Quivering as precedes an Ague Fit, and is often joined with *Rigores* and *Lumbagines*.

HORS *de son Fee*, an Exception to quash an Action brought for Rent. *F. L. T.*

HOR'SA, a famous *Saxon* Commander, Brother to *Hengist*, so called from the Figure of an Horse, which he and his Brother had upon their Coats of Arms.

HORSE [Þorr, *Sax.*] a Beast well known, the generical Name of it's Kind, taking in both Male and Female.

HORSE [in a *Ship*] is a Rope made fast to one of the Fore-mast Shrouds, having a dead Man's Eye at it's End, through which the Pendant of the Sprit-sail Sheet is reeved.

It is a good Horse that never stumbles.

This Proverb intimates to us, that there is no Creature that ever went upon four *Legs*, but has made some false Step or other;

and that every Mother's Son of us, who goes upon two, hath his *Slips* and his *Imperfections*; that there is no Person in the World without his *weak Side*; and therefore pleads a Pardon for Mistakes, either in *Conversation*, or *Action*, and puts a Check upon intemperate *Mockery*, or uncharitable *Censure*. And so the *French* say, *Il n'y à bon cheval, qui ne bronche*; and *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus*, says *Horace*.

HORS'HAM [*q. d.* Þorra ond Þam, or *Horsa*'s Town] in *Sussex*, so called from *Horsa*, a famous *Saxon* General, Brother of *Hengist*.

HORSE *Knobs*, Heads of Knapweed.

HORSE-*Leechery*, the Art of curing Horses of Diseases.

HORSEMANSHIP, the Art of riding or managing Horses.

HORSE-*Measure*, a Measuring Rod, divided into Hands and Inches, for measuring the Height of Horses.

HORSE-*Shoe* [in *Fortification*] is a Work either of a round or oval Figure, raised in the Ditch of a marshy Place, and bordered with a Parapet, either to secure a Gate, or to lodge Soldiers in, to prevent a Surprize.

HORSE-*Twitchers*, a Tool used by Farriers to hold unruly Horses by the Nostrils.

HORSTED [of Þorra Stæd, *Sax.* q. d. *Horsa*'s Place; so called from being the Place where *Horsa*'s Corpse was buried] a Village in *Kent*.

HORTA'TION, an Exhorting. *L.*

HORT'ATIVE } [*hortativus*, L.] be-
HORT'ATORY } longing to Exhortation.

HORT-*Yard*, an Orchard.

HORTICUL'TURE [of *hortus* and *cultura*, L.] the Art of Gardening.

HOR'TUS, a Garden. *L.*

HOR'TUS [by some *Writers*] the privy Parts of a Woman.

A HOSE [Þora, *Sax.*] a Stocking, *Du.* and *Dan.*

HOSAN'NA [הושענא *H.* i. e. Save we beseech thee] a solemn Acclamation used by the *Jews* in the Feast of *Tabernacles*.

HOSE-*Husk* [in *Botany*] a long round Husk within another.

HOS'KINS, the same as *Hodgekins*.

HOS'PITABLE [*hospitalis*, L.] that uses Hospitality, friendly, courteous. *F.*

HOS'PITAL [*hôpital*, F. of *hospitalium*, L.] an House erected out of Charity for the Entertainment or Relief of the poor, sick, impotent, or aged People.

HOS'PITALERS, an Order of Knights who built an Hospital at *Jerusalem*, for the Entertainment of Pilgrims whom they protected in their Travels.

HOSPITAL'ITY [*hospitalité*, F. of *hospitalitas*, L.] the entertaining and relieving Strangers.

HOSPIT'ICIDE [*hospiticida*, L.] one who murders his Guests.

An HOST [*hôte* F. *hospes*, L.] an Innkeeper, or Landlord.

The HOST [*hostie*, F. of *hostia*, L.] the consecrated Bread at the Communion among the *Roman Catholicks*.

An HOST [*hostis*, L.] an Army.

HOST'AGE [*hostage*, F. of *hospes*, L.] a Person left as a Surety for the Performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

HOSTILA'GIUM, a Right which Lords have to take Lodging and Entertainment in their Tenants Houses.

HOST'ELERS, Inn-keepers. *F.*

HOSTEL'RIE } [*hôstelerie*, F.] an Inn.
HOSTE'RIE } *Chauc.*

HOST'ERS, they who take in Lodgers.

HOST'ESS [*hôtesse*, F. *hospita*, L.] the Mistress of an Inn.

HO'STIA [a Sacrifice] the consecrated Host, or Bread, in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

HOST'ICIDE [*hosticida*, L.] one that murders or kills his Enemy.

HOSTIL'E [*hostilis*, L.] Enemy-like.

HOSTIL'MENTS, Furniture, Utensils, Houshold-Goods. *Chauc.*

HOSTILIA'RIA, a Place in religious Houses, where Guests and Strangers were received. *O. L.*

HOSTIL'ITY [*hostilité*, F. of *hostilitas*, L.] Enmity, Hatred, the State or Practice of Enemies.

HOST'LER [*hôtelier*, F.] a Groom who looks to the Stables in an Inn.

HOST'RICUS, a Goss-Hawk. *O. L.*

HOST'RY [*hôtelerie*, F.] the Stables of an Inn.

HOT [hat, of hatian, *Sax.* hæt, *L. S.*] contrary to Cold; also eager, passionate.

HOT } [of hatan, *Sa.* to call or speak to,
HOTE } heten, *L. S.*] called, named; also to name or make mention of. *Spenc.*

To HO'TAGOE [spoken of the *Tongue*] to move nimbly.

HOT-*Beds* [among *Gardeners*] Beds made in wooden Frames with fresh Horse-Dung, and covered with Glasses, to raise early Plants, *&c.*

HOT-*Shoots*, a Compound, made by taking one third Part of the smallest of any Pit-Coal, Sea, or Charcoal, and mixing them very well together with Loam, to be made into Balls with Urine, and dry'd for Firing.

HOTCH-*Pot*, Flesh cut into small Pieces, and sodden with Herbs or Roots. Hence metaphorically [in *Law*] it signifies the putting together of Lands, for the equal Division of them.

HOTS } round Balls of Leather fastened
HUTS } to the sharp Ends of the Spurs of fighting Cocks.

HOT-*Cockles* [*hautes coquellis*, F.] a Play.

HOVE, heave, *Sax.*

A HOV'EL,

A HOV'EL [hofe, *Sax.*] a Shelter for Cattle, made of Hurdles, *&c.*

HOVEN *Cheese*, that is swelled up. *Chauc.*

To HOV'ER [heapian, *Sax.* to heave up] to flutter or fly over.

To HOV'ER [huyveren, *Belg.*] to shiver for Cold.

HOVER-*Ground*, light Grounds. *S. C.*

HOUGH [hoh, *Sax.*] the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beast.

To HOUGH [of hamen, to cut, *Teut.*] to cut the Houghs to hamstring; also to break Clods of Earth.

HOVILSES. See *Hot-Shoots.*

HOUL'ET [Uhle, *L. S. boulette*, F.] a little Owl.

A HOUND [hunde, *Sax.* Hond, *Belg.* Hund, *Teut.*] a Hunting Dog; also a kind of Fish.

To HOUND a *Stag* [*Hunting Term*] to cast the Dogs at him.

HOUNDS [in *a Ship*] are Holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Mast, to which the Tyes run, to hoise the Yards.

HOUP, a Bird. See *Hoop.*

An HOUR [*heure*, F. of *hora*, L. Uhr, *Teut.*] the 24th Part of a natural Day.

HOUR *Circles* [in *Astronomy*] great Circles meeting in the Poles of the World, and crossing the Equinoctial at Right Angles, dividing it into 24 equal Parts.

HOUR *Lines* [on *a Dial*] are Lines which arise from the Intersection of the Dial Plane, with the several Planes of the Hour Circles.

HOUS'AGE, Money paid by Carriers and others for laying up Goods in a House.

HOUSE [hus, *Sax.* Haus, *Teut.* Huys, *Belg.*] a Home, a Place of Abode.

HOUSE [in *Astrology*] is a twelfth Part of the Heavens.

HOUSE-*Bote*, an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood to support, or repair a Tenant's House, *&c.*

HOUSE-*Leek*, an Herb growing on the Sides of Houses, or on Walls.

HOUS'ED *in* [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, after the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in too narrow to her upper Works.

HOU'SEL [husel, *Sax.*] the Eucharist or Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper. *Chauc.*

HOUSELIN, to receive the Sacrament. *Ch.*

HOUS'HOLD [of hus and healdan, *Sax.* Haushaltung, *Teut.*] a Family.

HOUSE'HOLDER [Haushalter, *Teut.*] the Master of a House, or Family.

HOUSE'WIFE, a Woman prudent in managing domestick Affairs.

HOUSE'WIFRY, prudent Management of houshold Affairs.

HOUS'ING [*housse*, F.] a Horse-Cloth, wore behind the Saddle.

HOUS'LING *Fire* [of husel, *Sax.* the Eucharist] Sacramental Fire. *Spenc.*

Hill HOUTER, an Owl. *Chesh.*

HOUTON, hollow. *O.*

To HOUSE [hepeorcan, *Sax.* hosten, *L. S.* husten, *Teut.*] to cough.

HOW? [hu? *Sax.* hoe? *Belg.*] By what means? after what manner?

HOW, a Cap or Hood. *Chauc.*

A HOW } a Tool used by Gardeners,
A HOE } *&c.* to cut up Weeds.

HOW [of hoch, *Teut.* high, according to *Camden*] a Sirname.

HOW'ARD [*i. e.* of Hofward, the Warden of an Hall, *Spelman*; or Holdward, the Keeper of a strong Hold, *Verstegan*; of hoch, *Teut.* high, and Wand, a Warden, *Camden*; or Hold, Favour, *Teut.* and word, worthy, *Killan*; or of Hold, Hospitality, and Wand, *Skinner*] a Sirname.

HOW'EL [*Camden* draws it from Ἥλιος, Gr. the Sun] a Sirname.

HOWGATES? how? which Way? *O.*

HOW'KER, a Vessel built like a Pink, but masted and rigged like a Hoy.

To HOWL [*houler*, F. heulen, *Du.*] to cry like a Dog Wolf.

To HOWL [among *Shipwrights*] when the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarfed into the Ground Timbers, and bolted, and then the Planks laid on them up to the Orlop, 'tis said, *they begin to make her howl.*

HOWLET, a Night-Bird.

HOWPEDE, hooped, hollowed. *Chauc.*

HOWSEL. See *Housel.*

HOX'TON [formerly Hocilston, perhaps by a *Metathesis* for Halistun, *i. e.* an holy Town] a Town in *Sussex*, memorable for the Martyrdom of St *Edmund* the King.

HOY [probably of *hue*, F. or hoch, *Teut.* high] a small Bark.

To HOZE *Dogs*, to cut off their Claws, or Balls of their Feet.

HUBERT [of hepe, Colour, and beopht, clear, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

HUB'BUB, a Tumult or Uproar.

HUCK'LE-*Bone* [of hucken, *Teut.* to sink down] the Hip bone.

HUCK'LE-*backed* [hockericht, *Teut.* bent] having a Bunch on his Back, crump-shouldered.

HUCK'STER [of Hock, *Teut.* or Hocker, *L. S.*] a Seller of Provisions by Retail.

A HUD'DLE, a Bustle, Disorder, Confusion.

To HUD'DLE, to put up Things after a confus'd manner.

HUE [hepe, *Sax.*] Colour, Countenance.

HUE *and Cry* [of *huer*, F. to cry out aloud] a Pursuit of an Highwayman.

HUET [Dimin. of *Hugh*] a Sirname.

HUFF, a swaggering Fellow, Bully.

To HUFF [heozan, *Sax.*] to puff or blow; also to swagger, rant, or vapour.

HUF'FING, vapouring, affronting.

HUGE [probably from hepig, *Sax.*] heavy; but *Minshew* derives of *augere*, L. to increase] great, large, high, vast.

To HUG [hogan, *Sax.* of hagen, to tender, to cherish, *Teut.*] to be tender of, to embrace.

A *Cornish* HUG [among *Wrestlers*] is when one has his Adversary on his Breast, and there holds him.

HUGGER *Mugger* [perhaps of hogan, *Sax.* huggen, *Du.* and mokker, *Dan.* Darkness] privately, clandestinely.

HUGH [hew, *Eng.* hawen, *Teut.* to cleave, or hoch, *Belg.* high] a Name.

HUGUENO'TE, a kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthern Stove, for a Pot to boil on. *F.* Hence,

A la HUGUENO'TE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Eggs with Gravy.

HU'GUENOTISM, the Profession, or Principles of an *Huguenot*.

HU'GUENOTS, [either from *huc nos venimus*, the beginning of the first Protestation of the Apologetical Oration made before Cardinal *Lotharingius*, in the Time of *Francis* II. of *France*; or from *Hugon* a Gate in the City of *Tours*, where they assembled when they first stirr d; or *q. d. les Gueuots de Huffe, i. e.* John Huss's *Imps*] a Nickname given by the *Papists* in *France* to the Protestants there.

HU LET [of *hulette*, F. a Shepherd's Crook] a Sirname.

HULFERE, Holly. *Chaucer.*

HULK [hulcke, *Belg.*] a great broad Ship, chiefly in Use for setting in Masts into Ships, and the like.

To HULK [*Hunting Term*] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.

HULL [hulle, *Teut.*] the Chaff of Corn, the Cod of Pulse.

HULL [*Sea Term*] the main Body or Bulk of a Ship without her rigging.

To HULL [*Sea Term*] to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

To *lie a* HULL [*Sea Term*] is said of a Ship, when she takes all her Sails in, so that nothing but her Masts, Yards, and Rigging are abroad, either in a dead Calm, or a Storm, when she cannot carry them.

To *strike a* HULL [*Sea Term*] is to lie close or obscurely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for some Consort, bearing no Sail, with the Helm *lashed a Lee*.

HULL [of hulen, *L. S.* heulen, *Teut.* to howl, from the Noise the River makes, when it meets with the Sea] in *Yorkshire*. This Town was famous for it's good Government; and thence arose this Saying, called the Beggars and Vagrants Litany, *From* Hell, Hull, *and* Halifax, *Good Lord deliver us*; *Hull*, for the severe Chastisement they met with there; *Halifax* for a Law instantly beheading with an Engine those who were taken in the Fact of stealing Cloth, without any further legal Proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than *Hell* itself.

HUL'LOCK, a Piece of the Missen-Sail cut and let loose, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea in a Storm.

HULS'TERED [or heolstra, *Sax.* a Cave] hidden, retired. *O.*

HULVER, a Shrub.

HU'MAN [*humain*, F. of *humanus*, L.] belonging to Mankind; also affable, courteous, gentle, mild.

HU MANE *Signs* [in *Astrology*] are those Signs of the Zodiack, which have the Form of a Man, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

HU MANIST [*Humaniste*, F.] one who is skill'd in human Learning.

HUMAN ITY [of *humanité*, F. *humanitas*, L.] Manhood, the Nature and Condition of Man; Gentleness, Courtesy, Affability, Mildness; also human Learning.

To HU'MANIZE [*humaniser*, F.] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, mild.

HUM'BER [humbre, *Sax.* so called from it's humming, because it's Waters make a great humming at the flowing and ebbing of the Tide, *Somner*; or of hamm, and aber, which in the *C. Br.* signifies the Mouth of a River, *Leland*] a River in the North of *England*.

HUM'BLE [*humilis*, L.] lowly-minded, modest. *F.*

To HUM'BLE [*humilier*, F. of *humiliare*, L. q. d. *ad humum redigere*] to lower, to bring down.

HUM'BLES [*hombles*, F. probably from *umbilicus*, the Navel] Part of the Entrails of a Deer.

HUMBLESS, Humility. *Spenc.*

HUMECT [*humectus*, L.] moist, wet.

To HUMEC'TATE [*humecter*, F. *humectatum*, L.] to moisten.

HUMEC'TATION [in *Chymistry*] the moistening any mix'd Body to prepare it for some Operation, or that it's best and finest Parts may the better be extracted.

HU'MERAL [*humeralis*, L. belonging to the Shoulder.

HUMERAL *Muscle* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle moving the Arm at the Upper-end.

HUM'FREY [of *home*, Eng. and frede or frid, *Sax.* Peace, *q. d.* one who makes Peace at Home] a proper Name.

HUN'GERFORD, [formerly called *Ingleford*, q. d. Englanford, *i. e.* the Ford of the *English*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

HU'MID [*humide*, F. of *humidus*, L.] damp, moist, wet.

Fess HUMID [in *Heraldry*] a sort of *Fesse* in a Coat of Arms.

To HU'MIDATE [*humidatum*, L.] to make moist.

HUMIDI'TY [*humidité*, F. *humiditas*, L.] Dampness, Moisture, or the Power of wetting others, and differs much from Fluidity; depending altogether upon the Congruity of the component Particles of any Liquor

quor to the Pores or Surfaces of such particular Bodies as it is capable of adhering to; as Quicksilver will not wet or adhere to our Hands, Cloaths, &c. but will to Gold, Tin, or Lead.

HU'MIDUM *primogenium* [among *Physicians*] that Blood which is to be seen in Generation before any thing else.

HUMIDUM *Radicale* [among *Physicians*] the radical Moisture of Man's Body, concerning which there have been various Opinions; but by some understood to be nothing else but the Mass of Blood, which is the common Promptuary from whence all other Fluids in a human Body are derived.

HUMIF'EROUS [*humifer*, F.] bringing or producing Moisture.

HUMIF'ICK [*humificus*, L.] causing Moisture.

To HUMIL'IATE [*humiliatum*, L.] to make low or humble.

HUMILIA'TES, a Religious Order instituted *A. C.* 1160, who led very strict and mortified Lives.

HUMILIA'TION, a being humbled. *F.*

HU'MILIS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws the Eyes downwards to the Cheek. *L.*

HUMIL'ITY [*Humilité*, F. of *Humilitas*, L.] Humbleness, Meekness, Lowliness; the Name of a Bird in *New England*.

To HUM [hummeten, *Teut* hummen, *L. S.*] to make a Noise like a Bee.

HUMLING, a sounding Bee. *O.*

To HUM'MER, to begin to neigh. *S. C.*

HUM'MUMS, [*Hammum*, Turk.] a Sweating-House.

HUMO'RES [with *Physicians*] the several Humors of the Animal Bodies; all that are contained in Canals or Vessels, and which are distinguished from one another by some manifest Qualities, as healthful, vitiated, sanguine, cholerick, and the like.

HU'MOUR [*humeur*, F. *humor*, L.] Moisture, Juice; also Temper of Mind, Fancy, Whim.

HU'MOURIST [*humorista*, Ital.] one full of Humours, Whimsies, or Conceits; a fantastical or whimsical Person.

HU'MOUROUS, belonging to Humours, fantastical, whimsical, wedded to his own Humours or Conceits.

HU'MOURSOME, peevish, hard to please.

To HUNCH [of husch, *Teut.* a Blow] to give a Thrust with the Elbow.

HUNCH-*back'd*, crooked-back'd.

HUN'DRED [hund, *Sax.* hondert, *Belg.* hundert, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] Number in Figures 100.

HUN'DRED [hundred, *Sax.* hundert, *Teut.*] a Century, because it consisted of 10 Tithings, and each Tithing of 10 Households.

HUNDREDS-*Lagh*, the Hundred Court. *Sax.*

HUNDRED *Penny*, a Tax formerly raised in the Hundred, by the Sheriff.

HUN'DREDERS, Men living within the Hundred where the Lands lie, who are appointed to be of the Jury upon any Controversy about Land.

HUNDRED *Secta*, the Payment of personal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service at the Hundred Court.

HUNDRED *Law*, the Hundred Court, from which all Officers of the King's Forest were freed.

HUN'GARY [Ungeren, *Teut.*] a Kingdom so named of the *Huns*, a People of *Scythia*, who settled there.

HUN'GER [hungor, *S.* hunger, *Teut. Dan.*] a craving of the Appetite after Food, or an animal Appetite arising from an uneasy Sensation at the Stomach for Food.

To HUN'GER [hungrian, *Sax.* hungeren, *Teut.* hunger, *Dan.*] to be hungry.

HUNGRY [hungrig, *Teut.*] craving after Food.

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Pudding.

This Proverb is used by way of Satire, against those Persons whose impetuous *Lusts* make them demean themselves beneath their *Quality*; for, tho' 'tis certain *dirty Water* will quench *Fire*, and a mean *Punk* satisfy or cool a burning *Lust*, yet those who use them are either very *needy*, or not very *nice*. The Proverb is also taken in another Sense, and is a severe Satire against all our *unnecessary Varieties* and *Delicacies of Food*, and dictates the best way of Living in the World, with an Injunction of *Temperance*, *Health*, and *Frugality*; only to *drink* when we are *dry*, and to *eat*, when we are *hungry*; for that there is nothing so *wholsome* or so *relishing*, as true Hunger, according to the Proverb, *Hunger's the best Sauce*. Thus says the *Hebrews*, בלבא בכפנא אפילו גללי מבלע; the *Greeks*, Τοῖς σίτοις ἀπεχθῶς ἀπεδάζοιλο ὁι ἔρωτες, and the *Latins*, *Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit*; and *Fames est optimum condimentum*. The *French*, *A la faim il n'y a point de mauvais pain*; and the *Italians*, *L'asine chi ha fame mangia d'ogni strame*.

HUNGRY *Evil*, a ravenous Appetite in Horses.

HUNKS, a Miser, a covetous niggardly Wretch.

HUNSDEN [probably of hunde, an Hound, and dune, an Hill, *Sax. q. d.* the Hounds Town, because formerly a Place of great Resort for Hunting] a Town in *Herefordshire*.

To HUNT [huntian, *Sax.*] to chace wild Beasts; also to search after.

A HUNTER [hunta, *Sax.*] one who chaces wild Beasts.

To HUNT *Change*, is when Hounds take fresh Scent, hunting another Chace 'till they stick and hit again.

To

To HUNT-*counter*, is as much as to say, the Hounds hunt by the Heel.

HUNTI'NG *the Foil*, is when the Chace falls off, and comes on again.

HUNTINGTON [Hundersdune, *i. e.* the mount of Hunters, formerly called Amelbury, from Arnulph, an holy Man, who was there interr'd] the County Town of that Shire.

HUR'DLES [in *Fortification*] are Osier Twigs, *&c.* wattled together laden with Earth to make Batteries firm, and consolidate Passages over muddy Ditches.

HURDLES [hyrd, *Sax.*] a Frame of Hasel-rods wattled together to make Sheep-fold Gates and Inclosures, *&c.*

HURE [Hauer, *Teut.*] Hire. *O.*

To HURL [*q. d.* to whirl, of ouirlen, to whirl about, *Teut.*] to fling or cast with a whirling Motion.

To HURL, to make a Noise. *O.*

HURLE, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

To HURLEN-*forth*, to rush forth. *Spenc.*

HUR'LERS, a square set of Stones in *Cornwall*, so transformed (as the People think) for profaning the Sabbath by hurling the Ball.

HURLEY-*Burley* [of *Whirle*, and Burh, *Sax.* a Town] Tumult, Uproar, or Crowd of People.

HURN [probably of Þyrn, *Sax.* a Horn] a Sirname.

HUR'RERS, Cappers and Hatters. *O.*

HUR'RICANE [*burucano*, Span.] a violent Storm of Wind.

To HUR'RY [*barier*, F.] to hare, hasten over-much, to make great Haste.

HURST [hyrst, *Sax.*] a little Wood, or Thicket of Trees.

HURST [probably of hyrsta, *Sax.* Horse Trappings] a proper Name.

HURSTLY [of Þurst, a Wood, and Leag, a Field, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

HURT [hyrt, *Sax.* wounded, *heurte*, F.] a Hurt or Wound, an Injury or Damage.

To HURT [probably of hutten, *Belg.* to beat, or *heurter*, F. to thrust or squeeze] to wound, injure, damage, *&c.*

HURTARDUS, a Ram. *O. L.*

To HUR'TELEN, to skirmish.

HURT'LING, thrusting, skirmishing. *Sp.*

HURTS [in *Heraldry*] certain Balls resembling Hurtle-berries.

HURT-*Stickle*, a sort of Herb.

HUSBAND [probably of Þus, *Sax.* an House, and Band, *Eng. q. d.* the Tie of the House, or Þus, *Sax.* and Bonda, a Master of a Family] a Wife's Consort.

HUS'BANDMAN, one employed in Husbandry.

HUS'BANDRY, the art of tilling and improving Land, also Management of Expences.

HUS'CARLE, a Houshold Servant. *Sax.*

HUSE, a Fish, of which is made the white Glue called Isinglass.

HU'SEANS [*boseau*, F.] a Sort of Boots or Spatterdashes.

HUSEBOOTE. See *House-bote.*

HUSEFASTINE [of hus and fæst, *Sax.*] one who holds House and Lands.

To be HUSH [of השקה, *Heb. Minsh.*] to cease Talking or Crying, *&c.*

HUS'HABLE, House-Rents. *O. R.*

A HUSK [husche, *Dan.*] the Coat of Corn, Grain, Seed, *&c.*

HUS'SARS, *Hungarian* Horsemen, so called from the Huzza or Shout they give at the first Charge.

HUSSEL. See *Housel.* O. S.

HUS'SELING *People*, Communicants at the Sacrament.

HUS'SEY [*housse*, F. a sordid Garment] a Sirname.

HU'SSY [corrupt. of *Housewife*] a Name given to a Woman by way of Contempt.

HUS'TINGS [of hus, an House, and ping, a Cause or Trial, *Sax.*] a principal and very ancient Court of Pleas, held before the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London.*

HUS'WIFE [of hus, and wif, *Sax. q. d.* the Wife of the House] a Manager of Houshold Affairs.

An HUT [*hute*, F. hutt, *Sax.* hütte, *Teut.*] a small Cottage or Hovel; also a Soldier's Lodge in the Field.

A HUTCH [hupæcca, *Sax. hutche*, F. *hucha*, Sp.] a Place or Vessel to lay Corn in; also a wooden Cage or Device to keep Rabbets in; also a Trap for catching Vermin.

HU'TE'SIUM, a Hue and Cry in Pursuit of Robbers. *O. L.*

HUXING *of a Pike* [in *Angling*] a particular Way of catching the Pike-fish.

To HUZZ, to hum as Bees do.

HUZZA, a loud Acclamation or Shout for Joy.

To HY [hixan, *Sax.*] to make haste.

HY'ACINTH [*hiacinthe*, F. *hyacinthus*, L. of ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a Flower of a purple Colour; also a precious Stone.

HYACINTH [in *Heraldry*] the tawny Colour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

HYA'DES [ὑάδες, Gr.] a Constellation of seven Stars in the Head of the Bull, which always bring Rain.

HY'ÆNA [ὕαινα, Gr.] a subtle ravenous Beast, like a Wolf.

HYALOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the vitreous Humour of the Eye.

HYBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. *O. L.*

HYBER'NAL [of *hybernus*, L.] belonging to Winter.

HY'BOMA [ὕδωμα, Gr.] an Incurvation of all the *Vertebra's.*

HY'BRIDA, a mongrel Creature, whose Sire is of one Kind, and Dam of another.

HYDATI'DES [ὑδατίδες, Gr.] watry Blisters on the Liver or Bowels of hydropical Persons.

HYDATOI'DES [ὑδατοειδὲς, Gr.] the watry Humour of the Eye.

HYDE *Gild* [hýd, gild, *Sax.*] a Ransom paid to save one's Hide from beating.

HY'DRA [*hidre*, F. ὕδρα, Gr.] a Water Serpent; also one of the Southern Constellations. *L.*

HY'DRAGOGUES [of ὑδραγωγὸς, Gr.] Medicines, which by Fermentation and Precipitation purge out watry Humours.

HY'DRAGOGY [*hydragogia*, L. of ὑδραγωγία, Gr.] a conveying of Water from one Place to another.

HYDRAR'GYRAL, mercurial.

HYDRAR'GYRUM [ὑδράργυρον, Gr.] Quicksilver. *L.*

HYDRAUL'ICAL belonging to Water-Works.

HYDRAUL'ICKS [*hydrauliques*, F. of ὑδραυλικὸς, Gr.] the Art of making Engines to carry or raise Water, and all sorts of Water-Works.

HYDRAU'LO-*Pneumatical Engines*, such as raise Water by means of the Spring of the Air.

HYDRO'A [with *Physicians*] certain little moist Pimples like Millet Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough. *Gr.*

HYDROCAR'DIA [of ὕδωρ and καρδία, Gr.] a Dropsy of the *Pericardium*, so that the Heart swims in Water.

HYDROCE'LE [ὑδροκήλη, Gr.] a kind of Burstenness called *Hernia Aquosa*, proceeding from a watry Humour. *F.* and *L.*

HYDROCEPHALUS [ὑδροκέφαλος, Gr.] a Swelling of the Head by reason of a watry Humour, where the Sutures of the Brain are forced asunder.

HYDROCRIT'ICKS [of ὕδωρ and κριτικὸς, Gr.] critical Judgment of Distempers taken from Sweating.

HYDROENTEROCE'LE [of ὕδωρ and ἐντροκήλη, Gr.] a Falling of the Intestines with Water into the Scrotum.

HYDROG'RAPHER [*hydrographe*, F. *hydrographus*, L. of ὕδωρ and γραφεὺς, Gr.] one skilled in Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPH'ICAL [*hydrographique*, F. *hydrographicus*, L. of ὕδωρ and γραφικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL *Charts*, Sea-Maps delineated for the Use of Pilots, *&c.* where are marked the Points of the Compass, Rocks, Shelves, Sands, Capes, *&c.*

HYDROG'RAPHY [*hydrographie*, F. *hydrographia*, L. of ὕδωρ and γραφὴ, Gr.] an Art teaching how to make Sea Charts, giving an Account of it's Tides, Bays, Gulphs, Creeks, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Promontories, Harbours, *&c.*

HY'DROMANCY [*hidromancie*, F. *hydromantia*, L. of ὑδρομαντεία, of ὕδωρ and μαντεία, Divination, Gr. Divination by Water.

HY'DROMEL [*hydromeli*, L. of ὑδρομέλι, Gr.] Mead, a Decoction of Water and Honey. *F.*

HYDROM'PHALUM [ὑδρόμφαλον, Gr.] a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from a watry Humour in the *Abdomen*, L.

HYDROPE'GE [of ὕδωρ Water, and πηγὴ, Gr. a Fountain] Spring Water.

HYDROPHOBY [*hydrophobia*, L. of ὑδροφοβία, of ὕδωρ and φόβος, Fear, *Gr.*] is a Distemper proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, or a Contagion analogous to it, wherein the Patient has a great Dread to Water and all liquid Things.

HYDROPHTHAL'MION [of ὕδωρ, and ὀφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eye, *Gr.*] that Part under the Eye which is wont to swell in dropsical Persons.

HYDROPHTHAL'MY [of ὕδωρ, and ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] a Disease of the Eye, when it grows so big as it almost starts out of it's Orbit.

HYDROP'ICAL [*hydropique*, F. *hydropicus*, L. of ὑδροπικὸς, Gr.] belonging to or troubled with the Dropsy.

HYDROP'ICKS [*hydropiques*, F. *hydropicus*, L. of ὑδροπικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which expel watry Humours in the Dropsy.

HYDROP'S *ad matulam* [among *Physicians*] a Disease, otherwise called *Diabetes*.

HY'DROSCOPE [ὑδροσκόπιον, Gr.] an Instrument for discovering the watry Stems of the Air.

HYDROSTAT'ICKS [of ὕδωρ and στατικὴ, Gr. the Art of weighing] is that Part of the Science of Staticks, that relates to the Gravities of Liquors, and teaches how to weigh Bodies in Water, or some other Liquor, to estimate their specifick Gravities.

HYDROSTAT'ICALLY, according to the Science of *Hydrostaticks*.

HYDROT'ICKS [ὑδροτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sweating.

To HYE *to*, to make haste to. *Shakesp.*

HY'EMAL [*hyemalis*, L.] belonging to Winter.

To HYE'MATE [*hyematum*, L.] to winter in a Place.

HYEMA'TION, a Wintering. *L.*

HYGIAST'ICK, tending to preserve Health.

HYGIE'A [ὑγιεία, Gr.] Health which consists of a good Temperature, and right Conformation of Parts; or (according to *modern Philosophy*) a due Velocity of Blood in the Arteries and Veins of a living Body.

HYGIE'NA [ὑγιείνη, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches to preserve Health.

HYGROCIRCOCE'LE [ὑγροκιρσοκήλη, Gr.] a Branch of any winding Veins swoln with ill Blood, accompanied with other Moisture.

HYGROCOLLY'RIUM [ὑγροκολλύρια, Gr.] a liquid Medicine for curing Distempers in the Eyes.

HYGROM'ETER } [of ὑγρὸς, moist,
HY'GROSCOPE } and μέτρον, Gr. Measure]

Measure] an Instrument for measuring the Moisture of the Air.

Statical HYGROSCOPE, an Instrument for making Discoveries of Moisture and of the Air by a Pair of Scales.

HYLAR'CHICK *Principle*, an universal Spirit in the World. Dr. *Hen. Moore.*

HY'LEG } [in *Astrology*] a Planet,
HY'LECH } which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life. *Arab.*

HYLE GIAL *Places* [among *Astrologers*] are such in which when a Planet happens to be set, it may be said to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereunto.

HYLTED, hid. *O.*

HYLYE, highly. *Chauc.*

HY'MEN [*Hymennæus*, L. of Ὑμέναιος, Gr.] a Heathen Deity feigned to preside over Matrimony; Marriage itself. *F.* of *L.*

HY'MEN [ὑμὴν, Gr.] a circular Folding of the inner Membrane of the *Vagina*, which being broke at the first Copulation, it's Fibres contract in three or four Places, and form what by Anatomists is called *Glandulæ Myrtiformes.*

HYMENÆ'AN, belonging to *Hymen*, or Marriage. *L.*

HYMN [*himne*, F. *hymnus*, L. of ὕμνος, Gr.] a spiritual Song or Psalm.

HYMNOG'RAPHER [*hymnographus*, L. ὑμνογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Hymns.

HYMNIF'EROUS [*hymnifer*, L.] bringing or producing Hymns.

HYN'GEN, hung. *Chauc.*

HYOI'DES [ὑοειδὲς, Gr.] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue.

HY'OTHYROIDES [in *Anatomy*] two Muscles of the Larynx, proceeding from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides.*

HYPAL'LAGE [ὑπαλλαγὴ, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Order of Words is contrary to the Meaning of them. *L.*

To HYPE *at one*, to pull the Mouth awry; to do Mischief, or displease. *N. C.*

The *Ox* HYPES, *i. e.* pushes with his Horns. *N. C.*

HYPER'BATON [ὑπέρβατον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Words are transposed from the plain grammatical Order.

HYPER'BOLA [in *Geometry*] is a Section of a Cone made by a Plane.

HYPER'BOLE [ὑπερβολὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which in Expression exceeds Truth, representing Things much greater, lesser, worse, or better, than they really are. *F.* and *L.*

HYPERBOL'ICAL } [*hyperbolique*, F.
HYPERBOL'ICK } *hyperbolicus*, L. of ὑπερβολικὸς, Gr.] exceeding Belief; belonging to an *Hyperbole*, or *Hyperbola.*

HYPERBOL'ICK *Space* [in *Geometry*] is the Space or Content which is comprehended between the Space of an *Hyperbola* and the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBOL'ICUM *acutum*, is a Solid made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area*, of the Space made between the Curve and it's *Asymptote*, in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, turning round that *Asymptote*, which produces a Solid infinitely long, which is nevertheless cubable.

HYPERBOLOI'DES [in *Geometry*] are Curves which approach in their Properties to the Nature of the *Hyperbola.*

HYPERBORE'ANS, very Northern People.

HYPERCATALEC'TICK *Verse* [ὑπερκαταληκτικὸν, Gr.] a Verse which has a Syllable or two too many in the End.

HYPERCATHAR'TICKS [of ὑπερκάθαρσις, Gr.] Purges which work too long and too violently.

HYPERCRI'SIS [ὑπέρκρισις, Gr.] a voiding any Thing above measure in the Turn of a Disease, as when a Fever terminates in a Loosenes, so that the Humours flow faster than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRI'TICK [ὑπερκριτικὸς, Gr.] a Master Critick, or over-critical.

HYPERCRI'TICISM, a more than ordinary Judgment or Censure, over-nice Criticism.

HYPERDISSYL'LABLE [in *Grammar*] a Word consisting of more than two Syllables.

HYPER'METER [ὑπέρμετρος, Gr.] a Man of higher Stature than ordinary.

HYPERMETER *Verse*, a Verse which hath a Syllable above it's ordinary Measure, upon which account the next Verse must begin with a Vowel.

HYPERO'A [ὑπηρῶα, Gr.] two Holes in the upper Part of the *Ossa Palati.*

HYPERPHYS'ICAL [of ὑπὲρ and φυσικὸς, Gr.] that which is above Physicks or Natural Philosophy, metaphysical.

HYPERSAR'COSIS [of ὑπὲρ, above, and σάρξ, Flesh] more Flesh than needful, or Excrescences of Flesh on the Lips of Wounds, which Surgeons call *Fungus's.*

HYPER'THYRON [ὑπέρθυρον, Gr.] a large Table usually placed over Bars or Gates of the *Dorick* Order.

HYPHEN [ὕφεν, Gr. q d. ὑφ' ἓν, under one] a little Line set between two Words or Syllables, shewing they are to be joined together, as *House hold.*

HYPNOT'ICKS [ὑπνωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sleep.

HYPOB'OLE [ὑποβολὴ, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we answer briefly to those Things which may be objected against by an Adversary.

HYPOB'OLUM [*Civil Law*] that which is given by the Husband to the Wife at his Death, above her Dowry. Gr.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS [ὑποκάθαρσις, Gr.] a gentle Purging.

HYPOCAUS'TUM [ὑπόκαυστον, Gr.] a subterraneous Place, where there was a Furnace to heat the Baths of the Antients; a Stove or Hot-House, a Bagnio.

HYPOCHON'DRES [of ὑποχόνδριον, Gr.] the lateral Parts of the Belly about the short Ribs, where lie the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen. See *Hypochondriack Regions*.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL } [ὑποχονδριακὸς, Gr.]
HYPOCHONDRIACK }
belonging to the *Hypochondria*; also troubled with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in those Parts.

HYPOCHONDRIACK *Regions* [*Anat.*] the two Regions lying on each Side the *Cartilago Ensiformis*, and those of the Ribs and the Tip of the Breast, which have in one the Liver, in the other the Spleen.

HYPO'CHYSIS [ὑπόχυσις. Gr.] a Fault in the Sight, occasioned by a Suffusion, wherein Gnats, little Clouds, *&c.* appear to fly before the Sight.

HYPOCIS'TIS, the Juice of a Sprout which shoots out from the Root of the *Cistus*, not unlike the Mistletoe of the Oak.

HYPOC'RISY [*Hypocrisie*, F. of *Hypocrisis*, L. of ὑπόκρισις, Gr. of ὑπὸ, under, and κρίνω, to judge] Dissimulation, counterfeit Goodness or Holiness.

HY'POCRITE [*hypocrita*, L. of ὑποκριτὴς, Gr. *q. d. a Concealer of his Judgment*] a Dissembler, one who makes a false Shew of Virtue or Piety. *F.*

HYPOCRIT'ICAL, belonging to an Hypocrite or Dissembler.

HYPO'DESIS } [ὑπόδησις, Gr.] a
HYPO'DESMUS }
Bandage used by Surgeons before the Bolster be laid on.

HYPOGÆ'UM [ὑπόγειον, Gr.] a Place under Ground; [in *Astrology*] the Fourth House, otherwise called *Imum Cœli*.

HYPOGASTRICK *Artery* [among *Anatomists*] is an Artery spreading itself amidst the Parts of the *Hypogastrium*.

HYPOGAS'TRIUM [ὑπογάστριον, Gr.] the lowermost Region of the *Abdomen*, reaching from three Inches below the Navel to the *Os Pubis*. L.

HYPOGLOS'SIS } [ὑπογλωσσὶς, Gr.]
HYPOGLOT'TIS }
a little Piece of Flesh that joins the Tongue to the nether Part of the Mouth; an Ulcer or Inflammation under the Tongue; also a Medicine that takes away the Asperity of the *Larynx*. L.

HYPOMOCH'LION [ὑπομόχλιον, Gr.] in Mechanicks, is the fixed Point, or the Centre of Motion of a Body or Engine, by which it is suspended, and on which it rests in it's Motion. Thus in a Balance, the Points on which the Beam moves is the *Hypomochlion*.

HYPO'PHORA [ὑποφορὰ, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick* that produces the Objection, as *Anthypophora* answers it.

HYPOPHTHAL'MIA [ὑποφθάλμια, Gr.] is a Pain in the Eye under the horny Tunic. *L.*

HYPOPHYLLOSPER'MOUS *Plants*, [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backside of their Leaves.

HYPO'PION [ὑπόπιον, Gr.] is a Gathering together of Matter under the horny Tunic of the Eye.

HYPOSPATHIS'MUS [ὑποσπαθισμὸς, Gr.] is an Incision in the Forehead, made by three Cuts or Divisions, where the *Spatula* is thrust under the Skin.

HYPO'SPHAGMA [ὑπόσφαγμα, Gr.] Bloodshot, from a Stroke in the Eye.

HYPOS'TASIS [*hypostase*, F. of ὑπόστασις, Gr.] among *Divines*, signifies the Subsistence of the Persons of the Trinity. *L.*

HYPOS'TASIS [in *Physick*] is that thick Substance which generally subsides at the Bottom of Urine. *L.*

HYPOSTAT'ICAL [*hypostatique*, F. of ὑποστατικὸς. Gr.] belonging to an *Hypostasis*, or personal Subsistence.

HYPOSTATICAL *Principles*, [with *Chymists*] *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, so called by *Paracelsus* and his Followers.

HYPOTHE'CA [ὑποθήκη, Gr.] *q. d.* a putting under another; an Obligation whereby the Debtor's Effects are made over to his Creditor; a Mortgage. *Civ. Law.*

HYPO'THENAR [ὑπόθεναρ, Gr.] is a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest.

HYPOTHENU'SAL *Line*, the same as Hypothenuse.

HYPOTHENU'SE [ὑποθείνουσα, Gr.] in a right-angled Triangle, is that Side which subtends the right Angle. *F.*

HYPO'THESIS [*hypothese*, F. of ὑπόθεσις, Gr. of ὑπὸ, under, and τίθημι, to put] a Supposition. *L.*

HYPOTHESIS [in *Mathematicks*] when for the Solution of any *Phænomena* in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, *&c.* some Principles are supposed as granted, that from thence the Causes and Effects may be deduced; the Principles so laid down are called the *Hypothesis*.

HYPOTHET'ICAL [*hypothetique*, F. of *hypotheticus*, L. ὑποθετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Hypothesis or Supposition.

HYPOTHET'ICAL *Syllogism* [in *Logick*] is a Syllogism which begins with a conditional Conjunction.

HYPOTRACHE'LIUM [ὑποτραχήλιον, Gr.] is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the most slender Part of it, which touches the Capital. *Architect.*

HYPOTY'POSIS [ὑποτύπωσις. Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, which by a very lively Description represents any Person or Thing, as it were, in a Picture set before the Eye,

or a lively and exact Description of any Object made in the Fancy.

HYPOZEUG'MA [in *Grammar*] a Part of the Figure called *Zeugma*.

HYPSISTA'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the fourth Century, which made a Mixture of the *Jewish* Religion with Paganism; for they observed the Sabbath and legal Abstinence with the *Jews*, and worshipped Fire with the *Pagans*.

HYS'SOP [*hyssope*, F. *hyssopus*, L. of ὕσσωπος, Gr.] an Herb.

HYSTE'RA [ὑστέρα, Gr.] the Mother or Womb.

HYSTERALGI'A [of ὑστέρα, the Womb, and ἄλγος, Pain, Gr.] a Pain in the Womb, occasioned by an Inflammation, or some such-like Distemper.

HYSTER'ICAL } [*histerique*, F. of *hy-*
HYSTER'ICK } *stericus*, L. of ὑστερικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Womb.

HYSTERICK *Passion* [*Hysterica Passio*] Fits of the Mother, a Disease in Women; according to some, a Convulsion of the Nerves of the *Par vagum*, and *Intercostal* in the *Abdomen*, proceeding from a pricking Irritation and Explosion of the Spirits.

HYSTEROCE'LE [ὑστεροκήλη, Gr.] the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTEROL'OGY [ὑστερολογία, Gr.] a Manner of speaking that first which should be last.

HYSTEROMATOCI'A [ὑστεροματοκία, Gr.] the Cutting of a Child out of the Womb.

HYS'TERON-*Proteron* [ὕστερον πρότερον, Gr.] a preposterous Way of speaking, putting that first which should be last.

HYSTEROT'OMY [ὑστεροτομὴ, of ὑστέρα, the Womb, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb.

HYTH } [*hyde*, *Sax.*] a little Haven or
HYTHE } Port to load and unload Wares at, as *Queen-Hythe*, &c.

HYUST, hush! *Chauc.*

I A

I, [IK, *Sax.* Ich, *Teut.* Ich, *Belg.* and *L. S. ego*, L. from ἐγὼ, Gr.] the Pronoun of the first Person singular.

I [corrupted for Yea] Yes.

To JAB'BER [*gaber*, F. gabbere, *Belg.*] to speak much, hastily and indistinctly, to talk Gibberish.

JA'BESH [יבש *H. i. e.* Confusion] the Father of *Shallum*.

JA'BIN [יבין *H. i. e.* Understanding] King of *Hazor*.

JA'CENT [*jacens*, L.] lying along.

JA'CINTH [*jacinte*, F. of *hyacinthus*, L. of ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a bluish Colour; also a Flower.

JACK, the Nick-Name of *John*.

JACK [from Scullion Boys, commonly called *Jack*, used to be Turnspits] an Engine to roast Meat; also a Device to pull off Boots; also a large leather Vessel for Drink.

JACK, an Engine much used in raising ponderous Bodies, as large Stones, Mortar-Pieces, &c.

JACK [in a *Ship*] is that Flag which is hung out on the Bowsprit End, or hoisted on the Sprit-Sail, or Top Mast-Head.

JACK [in *Falconry*] the Male of Birds of Sport.

JACK [in *Bowling*] the Mark bowled at.

JACK, a Fish, called also a Pike.

JACK *by the Hedge*, an Herb. *Alliaria*, L.

JACK *with the Lanthorn*, a fiery Exhalation or Meteor hovering in the Night about marshy Places, appearing like a Candle in a Lanthorn, which occasions Travellers sometimes to lose their Way.

JACK *of Dover*, a Joint of Meat dressed over again. *Chauc.*

JACKALL', a black shag-haired Beast, which hunts out for the Prey of the Lion.

JACK'ET [*jaquette*, F. Jacke, *Teut.*] a Waistcoat or short Undercoat.

JACK-*Pan*, a Device used by Barbers to heat Water, and iron Linen.

JACKS, small bits of Wood fixed to the Keys of Virginals, Harpsicords, or Spinnets.

JACOB [יעקוב *H. i. e.* a Supplanter, or Beguiler] the Father of the 12 Patriarchs.

JACOBI'NE [in *Cookery*] a kind of Pottage with Cheese.

JA'COBINES, Monks and Nuns of the Order of St *Dominick*.

JA'COBITES, a Sect of Hereticks set up by one *Jacob* a *Syrian*, who acknowledged but one Will, Nature, and Operation in Christ, used Circumcision in both Sexes, signed their Children with the Sign of the Cross, imprinted with a burning Iron; affirmed that Angels consisted of two Natures, Fire and Light: Also a Name given to the Partizans of King *James* II.

JACOB's-*Staff*, a mathematical Instrument for taking Heights and Distances; a sort of Staff used by Pilgrims in travelling to St *James* of *Compostella* in *Spain*.

JACO'BUS [*i. e. James*, L.] a proper Name of Men; also Gold Coins stamped by King *James* I. *viz.* the 20 *s.* Broad-piece, lately current at 23 *s.* and the 23 *s.* Broad-piece, then current at 25 *s.*

JACTA'TION, a vain Boasting. *L.*

JACTA'TOR, a Boaster, or Bragger. *L.*

JACTI'VUS, } that loses by Default,
JECTI'VUS, } *L. T.*

JAC'ULABLE [*jaculabilis*, L.] capable of being shot or darted.

JACULA'TION, a shooting, or darting. *L.*

JACU-

JACULA'TORY [*jaculatoire*, F. of *jaculatorius*, L.] that which is suddenly cast from one like a Dart.

A JADE [probably of ȝaa'ꝺ, *Sax.* a Goad or Spur] a sorry Horse, which will not go without much spurring; also a sorry base Woman, a lewd Wench, a Strumpet.

JAEL [יָעֵל *H. i. e.* a Doe] the Wife of *Heber* the *Kenite*.

JAG *of Hay*, a small Load. *C.*

To JAGG [probably of ſagen, *Teut.* to cut with a Saw] to notch or make rugged.

A JAGG, a small Load of Hay.

JAGGED, notched, ragged.

JAGGING-*Iron*, an Instrument used by Pastry-Cooks.

JAGUE, a Ditch. *C.*

JAIL. See *Goal*.

JAKES [of *jacere*, L. *Minsh.*] an House of Office, a Lay-stall.

JAL'AP, the Root of an *Indian* Plant, something like our *Briony*.

Resin of JALAP, a Dissolution of the resinous Parts of Jalap in Spirits of Wine.

JAM } a thick Bed of Stone, which
JAMB } hinders the Miners in their pursuing the Veins of Ore.

JAMAI'CA, a noted Island of *America*.

JAMBEUX, Boots, Armour for the Legs. *Chauc.*

IAM'BICK *Verse*, a Verse either *Greek* or *Latin*, composed of *Iambick* Feet.

JAMBS } [*jambs*, F.] the Side Posts of
JAUMBS } a Door.

IAM'BUS [ἴαμβος, Gr.] an *Iambick* Foot in Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first short, and the other long.

JAMES [*Jayme*, *Span.* of *Jacobus*, L. of יַעֲקֹב *H.*] a proper Name of Men.

JAMPNUM, Furz or Gorse, also Gorsy Ground. *O. L.*

JAN'ACKS, oaten Cakes. See *Anacks*.

JANE [*Jeanne*, F. of *Joanna*, L.] a proper Name of Women.

To JAN'GLE [*jangler*, F. ȝancken, *Teut.*] to differ, to be at Variance, to contend in Words.

JANG'LERESSES, Brabblers.

JAN'ITOR, a Door-keeper, or Porter at a Gate. *L.*

JANITOR [among *Anatomists*] the lower Orifice of the Stomach. *L.*

JAN'IZARIES, the Foot-Guards of the Grand Seignior; also certain Officers at *Rome*, who revise the Pope's Bull.

JAN'NOCK, oaten Bread. *N. C.*

JAN'SENISM, the Tenets of *Cornelius Jansenius*, Bishop of *Ypres*, who held *Augustin*'s Opinion concerning Grace, and opposed the Jesuits.

JAN'SENIST, one who follows the Opinion of *Jansenius*.

JAN'TY } hoidening, ramping, wan-
JAUN'TY } ton.

JAN'UARY [*Januarius*, L. so called from *Janus*, an ancient King of *Italy*, deify'd after his Death] the first Month in the Year.

To JAPA'N, to varnish and draw Figures on Wood, Metal, *&c.* after the Manner of the Artificers in *Japan*, an Island in the *East-India* Sea.

JAPE, a Tale or Jest.

JAPED, cheated. *O.*

JAPE *Worthy*, ridiculous. *Chauc.*

JAPIN, to jest. *Chauc.*

JARCH, a Seal. *L.*

JAR'DON, a Swelling on the Outside of a Horse's Ham.

JAR'GON [*Skinner* supposes it to be derived of *Jargone*, *Ital.* from *Chierico*, a Clergyman; for when the Laity heard the *Latin* Tongue, unknown to them, used in the Liturgies and Prayers of the Church, they called that, and all other Tongues which they understood not, *Chiericon*, q. d. *Clergymens Language*] Gibberish, Fustian Language, Pedlars *French*.

To JARR [*Skinner* derives it from *guerroyer*, F. to brawl; but *Minshew* from *garrire*, L. to prate] to quarrel or fall out.

To JARR [in *Musick*] to disagree in Sound, or go out of Tune.

A JARR, a Difference, Quarrel, Contention.

A JARR [*jarre*, F. *jarro*, Span.] an earthen Vessel, containing of Oil, from 18 to 26 Gallons.

A-JARR, as, the Door stands a-jarr, *i. e.* half open.

JAR'ROCK, a sort of Cork.

JAS'MIN [*jasminum*, L.] a Shrub, the Flowers of which are very fragrant.

JAS'PER [*jaspe*, F. of *jaspis*, L. of ἴασπις, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour, transparent with red Veins, and also of other Colours.

JASPO'NIX [ἰασπόνυξ, Gr.] a kind of Jasper of a white Colour with red Streaks.

JASS *Hawk*, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

IATRALEIP'TES [ἰατραλείπτης, of ἰατρὸς, a Physician, and ἀλείπτης, an Anointer, *Gr.*] a Physician who undertakes to cure Distempers by external Unction and Friction.

IATROCHYM'ICK [of ἰατρὸς, and χυμὸς, Gr.] a chymical Physician.

IATROMATHEMAT'ICK [of ἰατρὸς, and μαθηματικὸς, Gr. a Mathematician] a mathematical Physician.

JA'VARIS, a Swine in *America*, which has it's Navel upon it's Back.

JAVEL, a slandering Fellow. *Spenc.*

JAV'ELIN [*javeline*, F. *javelina*, Span.] a Dart or Half-Pike, which the Antients used in War.

The JAUMB *of a Door* [of *jambe*, the Leg, F.] a Side Post.

JAUN'DICE [*jaunisse*, of *jaune*, F. Yellow]

Yellow] a Disease caused by the Overflowing of the Gall.

To JAUNT [of *jancer*, F. to drive a Horse about, 'till he sweats] to trot or trudge up and down.

A JAUNT, a tedious, fatiguing, troublesome Walk.

JAUNTS [*jauntes*, F.] the Felloes of a Wheel.

JAWS [Ceazl, *Sax.* or *joue*, F. the Cheek-Bone; but Dr *T. H.* says the Ancients writ *Chawes*, from the Word *Chaw*] the Bones in which the Teeth are inserted.

A JAY, a Bird. *F.*

JA'ZEL, a sort of precious Stone of a blue Colour.

IBARRED [*barré*, Fr.] fortified with Bars. *Chauc.*

IBATHED [gebaðet, *Teut.*] bathed. *Ch.*

IBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. *O. L.*

IBETE, set forth. went.

IBETE, beat. *Chauc.*

I'BIS, a tall Bird in *Egypt*, which eating up the Serpents which annoyed the Country, was therefore worshipped by the antient Inhabitants; when this Bird was sick, it used to inject with it's long Bill the Water of the *Nile* into it's Fundament, whence, *Langius* writes, they learned the Use of Clysters.

IBORE, born. *Chauc.*

ICE [Ir, *Sax.* Eyse, *Belg.* Jis, *L. S.* and *Dan.* Eyss, *Teut.*] a hard transparent Body, formed from some liquid Matter, fixed and congealed.

ICE-*Birds*, a sort of Birds in *Greenland*.

ICE-*Bone*, a Rump of Beef. *Norf.*

ICE-*Pear*, a sort of Pear which will keep 'till *January*.

ICE'NI, the People who antiently inhabited the Counties now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingdonshire*.

ICH, a Word used for I in the West of *England*.

ICH *Dien* [of Ich, I, *Teut.* and Dienen, *Teut.* or Deman, *Sax.* to serve, *q. d.* I serve] a Motto belonging to the Badge of the Arms of the Prince of *Wales*, first assumed by *Edward* the Black Prince.

I'CHABOD [יכבוד *H. i. e.* where is the Glory of God] the Son of *Phinzas* the Priest.

ICHNOG'RAPHY [*ichnographie*, F. *ichnographia*, L. of ἰχνογραφία, of ἴχνος, a Draught, and γράφω, to delineate, *Gr.*] in *Architecture*, is a Geometrical Plan or Platform of an Edifice, or the Ground-Plot of a House or Building, delineated upon Paper.

ICHNOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the View of any thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the Horizon, just at the Bottom of it.

ICHNOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is a Draught of the Length and Breadth of the Works raised about a Place.

I'CHOR [ἰχώρ, Gr.] a sharp watry Humour tinged with Blood, which flows from Ulcers. *L.*

ICHORO'DES, a Moisture like Corruption.

ICHTHYOCOL'LA [ἰχθυόκολλα, Gr.] a Glue made of the Skin of Fish. *L.*

ICHTHYOL'OGY [ἰχθυολογία, Gr.] a Discourse or Description of Fishes.

ICHTHYO'PHAGI [ἰχθυοφάγοι, Gr.] a People who feed wholly upon Fish. *L.*

ICLED [geklöidet, *Teut.*] cloathed. *Cha.*

ICLIPED, called or named. *O.*

ICOIGNED, coined. *Chauc.*

ICOMEN, come. *Chauc.*

I'CON [εἰκών, Gr.] a Cut, or Picture, an Image, or the Representation of a thing.

ICON'D, I learned. *O.*

I'CONISM [*iconismus*, L. of εἰκονισμός, Gr.] a Fashioning, a true and lively Description.

ICONISM [*Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Person or Thing is represented to the Life.

ICO'NOCLAST [εἰκονοκλάστης, of εἰκών an Image, and κλάω, to break, Gr.] a Breaker or Demolisher of Images, a Name given to some of the *Greek* Emperors of *Constantinople*, who were Enemies to Image-Worship.

ICONOG'RAPHY [εἰκονογραφία, of εἰκών and γράφω, to delineate, Gr.] a Description by Pictures or Images.

ICORVEN, cut or carved. *O.*

ICOSA'EDRON [εἰκοσάεδρον, Gr.] a regular solid Body bounded by 20 equal Triangles, having 20 equal Sides.

ICOUGHT, caught. *Chauc.*

ICTER'ICAL [*icterico*, L. of ἰκτερικός, Gr.] troubled with, or subject to, the Jaundice.

IC'TERUS [ἴκτερος, Gr.] the Jaundice.

IC'TERUS *albus*, the Green-Sickness.

I'CTUS *Cæcus* } a Bruise or Swelling, any
I'CTUS *Orbus* } Maim or Hurt without the Skin being broken. *O. L.*

IDAMPNID, damned. *Chauc.*

IDARTID, shot. *Chauc.*

IDE'A [*idée*, F. ἰδέα, Gr.] is the Image or Representation of any thing conceived in the Mind. *L.*

IDE'A *Morbi* [among *Physicians*] is a complex Perception of such a Collection of Accidents, as concur to any Distemper expressed by some particular Term. *L.*

IDE'AL, of or belonging to an Idea. *F.*

IDEN'TICAL } [*identique*, F. of *idem*, L.]
IDEN'TICK } that is the same.

IDENTIFICA'TION, causing of Identity.

IDENTITA'TE *nominis*, a Writ which lies for one who is taken and committed to Prison for another Man of the same Name.

IDEN'TITY [*identité*, F.] the Sameness of a thing.

IDES *of a Month* [*Idus*, L.] were 8 Days reckoned backward to the End of the *Nones* in every Month by the antient *Romans*.

IDIO-

IDIOC'RASY [ἰδιοκρασία, Gr.] the proper Temperament or Disposition of a Thing or Body.

IDI'OCY, } the State or Condition of
IDI'OTCY, } an Idiot.

IDI'OM [*idiome*, F. *idioma*, L. of ἴδιωμα, Gr.] the peculiar Phrase, or Manner of Expression in any Language, a Propriety in Speaking.

IDIOMAT'ICAL, belonging to an Idiom.

IDIOP'ATHY [*idiopathia*, L. ἰδιοπάθεια, of ἴδιος, proper, and πάθος, Affection, Gr.] that peculiar Affection which we naturally have to any particular Thing.

IDIOP'ATHY [in *Physick*] a primary or original Disease, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from, any other.

IDIOSYN'CRASY [ἰδιοσυγκρασία, Gr.] a Temperament peculiar to any animal Body, whereby it hath, either in Sickness, or in Health, a peculiar Inclination or Aversion against or to some peculiar Things.

IDI'OT [*idiota*, L. ἰδιώτης, Gr.] a private Person, an unlearned Man. *F.*

IDIOT [in *Law*] a natural Fool, a Changeling.

IDIO'TA *inquirendo vel examinando*, a Writ to the Sheriff to examine the Party suspected of Idiocy, and to certify the Matter into Chancery. *L.*

IDIOT'ICAL, belonging to private Men, or Fools.

IDIOT'ICALNESS, the being an Idiot.

IDI'OTISM [*idiotisme*, F. *idiotismus*, L. of ἰδιωτισμὸς, Gr.] a Propriety of Speech belonging to any Language.

I'DLE [ıɔle, *Sax.* perhaps of eitel, useless, *Teut.* ıɔle, *L. S.*] slothful, sluggish.

IDLESS, Idleness. *Spenc.*

I'DOL [*idole*, F. *idolum*, L. of εἴδωλον, Gr.] an Image or Statue representing some false Deity.

IDOLASTER, an Idolater. *Chauc.*

IDO'LATER [*idolatre*, F. *idololatra*, L. εἰδωλολάτρης, of εἴδωλον, an Idol, and λατρεία, Worship, Gr.] a Worshipper of Idols.

To IDOL'ATRIZE [*idolatrer*, F.] to commit Idolatry.

IDOL'ATROUS [*idolatre*, F.] given to Idolatry.

IDOL'ATRY [*idolatrie*, F. *idololatria*, L. of εἰδωλολατρεία, Gr.] Idol-Worship.

IDOLET, a little Idol.

To I'DOLIZE [*idolatrer*, F.] to be extremely fond of, to doat upon.

IDONE'ITY, Fitness. *L.*

IDO'NEOUS [*idoneus*, L.] fit, meet, proper, convenient.

IDRAWE, drawn. *Chauc.*

I'DYL [*idylle*, F. *idyllium*, L. of εἰδύλλιον, Gr.] a little pastoral Poem about the Affairs of Shepherds.

JEAL'OUS [*jaloux*, F. *zelotypus*, L.] afraid of having a Rival, tender of.

JEAL'OUSY [*jealousie*, F. *zelotypia*, L.] a being jealous; Suspicion, Mistrust.

JEAR-*Rope* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Hawser fastened to the Main and Fore-Yard, to help to hoise up the Yard, and to keep the Yards from falling, if the Tyes should break.

JEAT, a kind of black, light, brittle Stone, otherwise called black Amber.

JECHONI'AH [יכוניה of מכון a Base, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Stability of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

To JEER [probably of scheeren, *Teut.*] to laugh at, flout, or ridicule.

JEER-*Rope.* See *Jear-Rope.*

JEHO'AHAZ [יהואחז of יהוה the Lord, and חזה he saw, *H. i. e.* the Lord hath seen] a King of *Judah.*

JEHOSH'APHAT [יהושפט of יה the Lord, and משפט Judgment, *H. i. e.* the Judgment of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

JEHO'VAH [יהוה *H.*] the most sacred Name of God, denoting Him, who is, who was, and is to come.

JE'HU [יהוא *H. i. e.* Being] a Captain, who was anointed King by *Elisha.*

JEJUNA'TION, a fasting. *L.*

JE'JUNE, [*jejunus*, L. fasting] barren, dry, empty in Style.

JE'JUNELY, emptily, sillily.

JEJU'NITY [*jejunitas*, L.] Emptiness of Style, Barrenness, Dryness.

JEJU'NUM [in *Anatomy*] the second Part of the Intestines, beginning where the *Duodenum* ended, and so called from it's being often found empty. *L.*

JEL'LY [*gelée*, F. of *gelando*, L. freezing] Broth which, standing 'till it is cold, grows into a Jelly, and represents Ice.

JEMAN, Yeoman. *O. R.*

JEM'MARD, creased and scolloped, also the peculiar Affection we have to any thing.

JEM'ME, a Jewel, a Gem. *Chauc.*

JE-*ne-sçai-quoi* [four *French* Words connected into one] signifies, *I know not what.*

JENKS, }
JEN'NINGS, } all Contractions and
JENK'INS, } Diminutives of *John.*
JENK'INSON, }

JEN'NETS, *Spanish* or *Barbary* Mares.

JEN'NY-*Wren*, a fine Song-Bird.

JEO'FAIL [*j'ai failli*, F.] an Oversight in Pleading. *O. L.*

To JEO'PARD [q. d. *j'ai perdu*, F. *I have lost all*] to hazard.

JEO'PARDY [probably of *jeu perdu*, F. a lost Game] Danger, Hazard, Risque.

To JEO'PARDEN, to put into Jeopardy. *Chauc.*

JEOPERDISE, Jeopardy. *Chauc.*

JEO'PERDOUSLY, with Jeopardy. *Ch.*

JEREMIAH [ירמיהו *H. i. e.* exalting the Lord] a Prophet of the *Jews*.

JER'GUER, an Officer of the Custom-house, who oversees the Waiters.

A JERK [Cynꝏ. *Sax.* a Rod; *Minshew* derives it from gerchen, *Goth.*] a Lash of a Whip; a hasty Pull or Twitch.

To JERK [gerchen, *Goth.* to beat] to lash; also to pull or twitch suddenly.

JERK'IN [Cyntelkin, *Sax.* of Cyntel, a Coat] a short upper Coat.

JERKI'N [of Geyer, *Teut.* a Vulture, and kin, a Dimin.] a male Hawk.

JEROBO'AM [ירבעם of ריב he contended, עם with, or עם the People, *H. i. e.* fighting against] the first King of the ten Tribes of *Israel*.

JER'SEY, the finest of the Wool, separated from the rest by combing.

JERU'SALEM [ירושלם of ירו fear ye, שלם *Salem, H. i. e.* fear ye *Salem*] the chief City of *Judea*.

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes*, a Plant like Potatoes.

JES'SAMIN } [*jasmin*, F. *jasminum*,
JES'SEMIN } L.] a Shrub bearing sweet-scented Flowers.

JES'SANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes shooting forth, as Vegetables do.

JES'SE [יש' *H.* a Graft] the Father of King *David*.

JESS'ES [*getti* or *zetti*, Ital.] Ribbons hanging down from Garlands; also short Straps of Leather fastened to Hawks Legs, and so to the Varvels.

A JEST [*chistes*, Span.] a merry witty Conceit.

To JEST [probably of *gesticulari*, L. because the antient Mimicks used Gesticulations in breaking their Jests on the Company] to talk wittily and jocosely.

JESUA'TI, an Order of Monks, so named from their having the Name of *Jesus* often in their Mouths.

JES'UITED, which has embraced the Doctrine and Principles of the Jesuits.

JESUIT'ICAL, belonging to the Jesuits, also equivocating, using sly Insinuations.

JES'UITS, Religious of the Society of *Jesus*, an Order first founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Spanish* Soldier, and confirmed by Pope *Paul* III. *A. C.* 1540.

JESUS [*Jesus*, L. Ἰησοῦς, Gr. of ישוע *H. i. e.* the Saviour] the Name of our blessed Lord and Saviour Christ.

JE'SUS *College* in *Oxford*, founded *A. C.* 1571, by *Hugh Price*, Doctor of Law, called also the *Welsh* College.

JET [*jayet*, F. of *gagates*, L.] a sort of black, light, and brittle Stone.

JET, a Device. *O.*

To JET [of *jetter*, F. to toss] to carry the Body stately or proudly; also to run up and down.

JET *d'Eau*, is the Pipe of a Fountain which throws up the Water to any considerable Height in the Air. *F.*

JE'THRO [יתרו *H. i. e.* excelling] *Moses*'s Father-in-Law.

JET'SON } [of *jetter*, F. to throw up]
JET'SOE } that which being cast over-
JET'SAM } board in a Time of Ship-wreck, is found cast upon the Shore.

JEUSE [*Ju*, Fr.] Juice. *Chauc.*

JEW'EL [*joyau*, F. Juweel, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a precious Stone.

JEW'ELLER [Jubelierer, *Teut. Joüaillier*, Fr.] one who deals in Jewels and precious Stones.

JEWISE [of Gepite, *Sax.* a Punishment] Reward by Revenge; also a Gibbet. *O.*

JEW'ISH [Judisch, *Teut.*] belonging to the Nation of the *Jews*.

JEWS [Juden, *Teut. Juis*, F. *Jehudæi*, L. יהודים *H.*] the People of *Judea*, and their Posterity.

JEWS-*Ears*, a spongy Substance growing about the Root of an Elder-Tree.

JEWS-*Stone*, a Marchasite.

JEWS-*Trump*, an Instrument of Musick.

IF [gif, *Sax.*] a conditional Conjunction.

IFARE, gone. *O.*

IFELLOWSHIPPED, joined in Fellowship or Company. *Chauc.*

IFERE, together in Company. *O.*

IFETTE, an Effect; also fetched. *O.*

IFICHED, fixed. *O.*

IFLITTE, fleeting. *Chauc.*

IFOUNDED, sunk. *O.*

IFRETEN [gefreeten, *L. S.*] devoured. *O.*

IGLOSED, flattered. *Chauc.*

An IGNA'RO [of *ignarus*, L.] a foolish ignorant Fellow.

IG'NEOUS [*igneus*, L.] fiery.

IGNIF'EROUS [*ignifer*, L.] bearing or bringing Fire.

IGNIF'LUOUS [*ignifluus*, L.] running or flowing with Fire.

To IG'NIFY, to set on Fire. *L.*

IGNI'GENOUS [*ex igne genitus*, L.] begotten of Fire.

IGNIPOTENT [*ignipotens*, L.] powerful in Fire.

IGNIS, Fire. *L.*

IGNIS *Actualis* [with *Surgeons*] actual Fire, that which burns at the first Touch; as Fire itself or heated searing Irons.

IGNIS *Fatuus*, a fiery Meteor, commonly called *Will with a Whisp*, or *Jack with a Lanthorn*, appearing chiefly in Summer Nights, and haunting commonly Church-yards, Meadows, and Bogs; it consists of a sort of viscous Substance, or fat Exhalation, which, being kindled in the Air, reflects a kind of thin Flame, yet without any sensible Heat, and often causes People to wander out of their Way.

IGNIS *Judicium*, the old Judicial Trial by Fire. *O. L.*

IGNIS *Perficus* [among *Surgeons*] a Gangrene: Also a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague Sore. *L.*

IGNIS *Potentialis*, Potential Fire, a Composition of a burning Quality, which being laid upon a Part produces the same Effect as real Fire. *L.*

IGNIS *Reverberii* [among *Chymists*] a Reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Vessel. *L.*

IGNIS *Rotæ* [among *Chymists*] Wheel-Fire, when the Flames cover the Copper, or melting Pot, entirely over, both round the Sides, and the Top. *L.*

IGNIS *Sacer*, a Disease called St *Anthony's Fire*, or the Shingles. *L.*

IGNIS *Suppressionis* [among *Chymists*] a Fire above the Sand, sometimes made use of in chymical Operations. *L.*

IGNIS *Sylvestris* [with *Physicians*] a sort of Pimple, otherwise called *Phlyctæna*, L.

IGNITE'GIUM [*ab igne tegendo*, L.] the Eight o'Clock Bell, a Signal for putting out Fires and Lights at that Hour, according to a Law made by *William* the Conqueror. *L.*

IGNI'TION [in *Chymistry*] reducing to Powder by Means of Fire, Calcination.

IGNI'VOMOUS [*ignivomus*, L.] vomiting, belching out Fire or Flames.

IGNOBIL'ITY [*ignobilitas*, L.] Basenesss of Birth.

IGNO'BLE [*ignobilis*, L. i. e. *non nobilis*] of mean Birth, base, vile. *F.*

IGNOMIN'IOUS [*ignominieux*, F. of *ignominiosus*, L.] disgraceful, dishonourable, reproachful.

IG'NOMINY [*ignominie*, F. *ignominia*, L. of *in* and *nomen*, q. d. *a lessening of one's Reputation*] Infamy, Disgrace, Discredit, Dishonour.

IGNORA'MUS [i. e. *We know not*] a Term used by the Grand-Jury, which they write on the Bill of Information for the Inquisition of criminal Causes, when they dislike the Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good a Presentment, and then all further Enquiry upon the Party is stopp'd.

IG'NORANCE [*ignorantia*, L.] want of Knowledge. *F.*

IG'NORANT [*ignorans*, L. q. d. *non norans*] that knows nothing of a Matter: Also unlearned, illiterate. *F.*

IGNOS'CIBLE [*ignoscibilis*, L. q. d. *culpa quam non noscere libet*] that may be pardoned or forgiven.

IGRAVEN [begraven, *Teut.*] dug, buried. *O.*

IGURDE, to fly round, or in a Circle. *Ch.*

IHERIED, praised. *Chauc.*

IHOLPE [geholfen, *Teut.*] helped, *Chauc.*

I. H. S. are the three first Letters of the Words *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, i. e. *Jesus* the Saviour of Men; a Motto which is commonly made use of by the Jesuits.

To JIFF, to jest, to make a Laughing-stock of one.

A JIG [probably of Geige, *Teut.* Gige, *Dan.* a Fiddle] a kind of Dance.

JIG *by Jowl* [*q. d.* Check by Jowl] very close together.

JILL, a quarter of a Pint.

JILL [of *Julia*, or *Juliana*] a Doxy.

JILL *Flirt*, a sorry Wench, an idle Slut.

A JILT, a lewd Woman, who cheats or disappoints one.

To JILT, to deceives one's Expectation, more especially in the Point of Amours.

JIMMERS, jointed Hinges. *N. C.*

A JIPPO, a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

IKENDE [bekant, *Teut.*] known. *Chauc.*

I'KENILD-*Street*, one of the four famous High-ways which the *Romans* made in *England*, leading from *Southampton* to *Tinmouth*, so called from the *Iceni*, the ancient Inhabitants of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*.

ILAD, led or laid. *Chauc.*

ILAFT, left. *Chauc.*

ILCHE, or *Ilke*, the same. *Chauc.*

ILE [εἰλεὸς, Gr.] the Flank, where the small Guts are. *L.*

ILES, the Spires or Beards of Corn. *C.*

An ILET [of *islette*, F.] a little Island.

An ILET *Hole*. See *Oylet-Hole*.

ILEUM [εἰλεὸς, Gr.] the third of the small Guts.

IL'IA, the Flanks; the small Guts. *L.*

IL'IACAL } [*iliacus*, L.] belonging to
IL'IACK } the *Ilia*.

IL'IACK *Muscle* [in *Anatomy*] is one of those which bend the Thigh.

IL'IACK *Passion*, the twisting of the Guts.

IL'IACK *Vessels*, the double forked Vessels of the Trunk of the great Artery and the great Vein of the *Abdomen*.

IL'IACUS *externus* [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh which arises from the inward hollow Part of the *Os Ilium*.

IL'IADS [*Iliades*, L. of Ἰλιάδες, Gr.] the Title of *Homer*'s Poem, whose Subject is the Destruction of *Troy*, which is called *Ilium*.

ILICHE, alike, like. *Chauc.*

ILIKE, like. *O.*

ILIMED, taken. *O.*

ILIUM *Os* [*Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Bone called *Os innominatum*. L.

ILK, each, every one. *O.*

ILK, the same. *Spen.*

ILL [Übel, *Teut.*] a contraction of Evil.

To ILL, to reproach, to speak ill of. *N. C.*

ILLAB'ORATE [*illaboratus*, L. i. e. *non laboratus*] done or made without Labour or Pains.

ILLA'-

ILLA'CERABLE [*illacerabilis*, L. i. e. *non lacerabilis*] that cannot be torn.

ILLACRYMABLE [*illacrymabilis*, L. i. e. *non lacrymabilis*] not capable of weeping. *L.*

ILLAPS'E [*illapsus*, L. i. e. *lapsus in*] a gentle falling or sliding in or upon.

To ILLA'QUEATE [*illaqueatum*, L. q. d. *in laqueum ducere*] to entangle or ensnare.

ILLAQUEA'TION, an ensnaring or entangling.

ILLATEBRA'TION, a hiding, or seeking in Corners. *O. L.*

ILLA'TION, an Inference or Conclusion. *L.*

ILLA'TIVE, in the Way or Nature of inferring from. *L.*

To ILLA'TRATE [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *latratum*, L.] to scoff or bark at any thing.

An ILLATRA'TION, a barking against one. *L.*

ILLAU'DABLE [*illaudabilis*, L.] not worthy of Praise.

ILLE'CEBROUS [*illecebrosus*, L.] that enticeth or allureth.

An ILLEC'TIVE [*illectamentum*, L.] an Allurement or Enticement.

ILLE'GAL [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *legalis*, L.] contrary to Law.

ILLEGAL'ITY, Unlawfulness.

ILLEGIT'IMATE [*illegitime*, F. of *illegitimus*, L. i. e. *non legitimus*] unlawful; also unlawfully or basely born, a Bastard.

ILLEP'ID [*illepidus*, L.] unpleasant, dull in Conversation.

ILLEV'IABLE, what cannot or may not be levied, or recovered. *L. T.*

ILLIB'ERAL [*illiberalis*, L.] base, niggardly, ungenteel.

ILLIBERAL'ITY [*illiberalitas*, L.] Meanness of Spirit, Niggardliness.

ILLI'CIT } [*illicite*, F. *illicitus*, L.
ILLI'CITOUS } i. e. *non licitus*,] unlawful, not allowed, unwarrantable.

To IL'LIGATE [*illigatum*, L.] to bind to.

ILLIGA'TION, an inwrapping or intangling. *L.*

ILLIM'ITABLE [of *in* Neg. and *limes*, a Limit, L.] that cannot be limited.

ILLIQUA'TION, a melting down one thing into another.

ILLIQUA'TION [in *Chymistry*] a mingling earthy Bodies with metalline, so as to retain their own Substance.

ILLIT'ERATE [*illiteratus*, L. i. e. *non literatus*] which has little or no Knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

ILLIT'ERATENESS, Unlearnedness.

ILLO'CABLE [*illocabilis*, L.] that cannot be hired or placed out.

ILLO'GICAL [of *in*, Neg. and *logicus*] not agreeable to the Rules of Logick, unreasonable.

To ILLU'DE [*illudere*, L. i. e. *ludere in*] to play upon, to mock, to jeer.

To ILLU'MINATE [*enluminer*, F. *illuminatum*, L. q. d. *lumen fundere in*] to enlighten, to set off.

To ILLUMINATE [in *Painting*] to lay Colours on Maps and Prints, to gild and colour the initial Letters of Manuscripts.

ILLUMINA'TION, an Enlightening. *L.*

ILLU'MINATIVE *Month* [with *Astronomers*] is that Space of Time that the Moon is visible, or between one Conjunction and another.

ILLU'MINATIVE, having a Tendency to enlighten.

ILLUMINA'TORS, Persons who formerly gilded and coloured the Capital Letters of Manuscripts, *&c.* L.

ILLU'SION, a Mocking or Scorning; a Sham or Cheat; a false Representation. *F.* of *L.*

ILL'USIVE } [*illusoire*, F.] deceit-
ILLU'SORY } ful.

To ILLUS'TRATE [*illustrer*, F. *illustratum*, L.] to make clear and evident, to explain.

ILLUSTRA'TION, a making clear, plain, or evident. *F.* of *L.*

ILLUS'TRIOUS [*illustre*, F. of *illustris*, L.] eminent, famous, excellent, noble, renowned.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM [among *Physicians*] an ancient Form of an external Medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the Limbs of Wrestlers and others were rubbed, especially after Bathing. *L.*

ILOGIN [*loge*, Fr.] lodged. *Chauc.*

ILORN [verlohren, *Teut.*] lost. *Chauc.*

IM'AGE [*imago*, L. q. d. *imitago*] a natural or artificial Representation or Semblance of a Thing; a Picture or Statue. *F.*

IMAGE [in *Opticks*] is the Projection of an Object in the Base of a convex Glass.

IM'AGERY, painted or carved Work of Images, Tapestry with Figures.

IMA'GINABLE, that may be imagined or conceived in the Mind. *F.*

IMA'GINARY [*imaginaire*, F. of *imaginarius*, L.] not real, fantastick, that appears only in Fashion or Form, and has no real Being but in one's Fancy.

IMAGINA'TION, is that Faculty, by which we, as it were, picture corporeal Substances in the Mind, as if we saw them actually with the Eyes; or an Application of the Mind to the Phantasm or Image of some

some corporeal Thing impressed in the Brain, Conceit, Fancy, Thought. *F.* of *L.*

IMA'GINATIVE [*imaginativus*, L.] of, or belonging to the Imagination. *F.*

IMA'GINATIVE, suspicious, jealous, thoughtful: Imagination, Opinion. *Chauc.*

To IMA'GINE [*imaginer*, F. of *imaginari*, L.] to conceive, to think or suppose, to fancy.

IMASKID, masked, covered. *Chauc.*

To IMBAL'M [q. d. *to lay in Balm*] to anoint a dead Body with certain Drugs or Spices, in order to preserve it.

To IMBAN'K [of *in* and *Bank*] to inclose within Banks.

IMBAR'GO [q. d. *an Injunction laid on Barks or Ships*] a Stop or Stay of Shipping by publick Authority. *Span.*

To IMBAR'K [*embarquer*, F. *embarcare*, Ital.] to go aboard a Ship, to put on Shipboard, to engage in a Business.

IMBARKA'TION [*embarquement*, F.] putting on Ship-board.

To IMBA'SE [q. d. to *make base*] to mix with baser Metals.

To IMBAT'TLE [q. d. *to put into Battle*] to put into Battle Array.

IMBE CILE [*imbecille*, F. of *imbecillus*, L. q. d. *sine bacillo*] weak, feeble.

IMBECIL'LITY [*imbecillité*, F. *imbecillitas*, L.] Weakness, Feebleness, a State of Languor or Decay, wherein the Body cannot perform it's usual Exercises or Functions.

To IMBEL'LISH [*embellir*, F. *embellire*, Ital. q. d. *to make fine*] to adorn, beautify, or grace.

IMBEL'LISHMENT [*embellissement*, F.] Ornament.

To IMBEZ'ZLE } [probably of *imbecil*
To IMBE'SIL } *lus*, L. weak, *q. d.* to weaken] to consume or waste things committed to one's Trust, to pilfer or purloin.

IMBEZ'ZLEMENT [q. d. *imbecillitas*, L.] a Wasting.

To IMBI'BE [*imbiber*, F. *imbibere*, L.] to suck or drink in; to receive by Education.

IMBIBE'MENT, the Act of imbibing.

IMBIBI'TION [in *Chymistry*] an eager Drinking, or soaking in of any Liquid.

To IMBIT'TER [of *im* and bittren, *Sax.* verbitteren, *Teut.*] to make bitter, to exasperate or provoke.

To IMBOD'Y [of *im* and *Body*] to make up into one Body, to make or join itself to a Body: Also to mingle several Ingredients together.

To IMBOL'DEN [of *im* and bald, *Sax.* bold] to make bold, to encourage.

IMBORD'URING [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field, and Circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

To IMBOS'S [*imbossare*, Ital.] to raise in Bosses or Bunches.

To IMBOS'S, to noose, to circumvent, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

IMBOS'SED [*Hunting Term*] a Deer is said *to be imbossed*, when she is so hard pursued, that she foams at the Mouth.

IMBOS'SING, a sort of Carving or Engraving, when the Figures stand out from the Plane on which it is made.

To IMBOW'EL, to take out the Bowels.

IMBRA'CERY, tampering with the Jury. *L. T.*

To IM'BRICATE [*imbricatum*, of *imbrex*, a Gutter-Tile, *L.*] to cover with Tiles.

IM'BRICATED [in *Botany*] a Term used to express the Figures of the Leaves of some Plants that are hollowed within, like an *Imbrex*, or Gutter-Tile.

IMBRICA'TION, a making crooked, like a Gutter-Tile. *L.*

IMBROCA'DO, Cloth of Gold or Silver. *Span.*

IMBRO'CUS, a Drain or Water-course. *O. L.*

To IMBROI'DER [of *im* and *broder*, F.] to make Flowers and other curious Works with a Needle upon Cloth, Silk, *&c.*

An IMBROI'DERER [of *im* and *brodeur*, F.] a Worker of Imbroidery.

IMBROI'DERY [of *im* and *Broderie*, F.] imbroidered Work.

To IMBROIL [of *im* and *brouiller*, F.] to cause Broils or Quarrels, to put into confusion, to disorder.

To IMBRU'E [*imbuer*, F. of *imbuere*, L.] to moisten or wet, to soak or steep.

To IMBRU'E *one's Hands in Blood*, is to commit Murder.

To IMBU'E [*imbuere*, L.] to season the Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, *&c.*

To IMBURS'E [*embourser*, F.] to put into Stock of Money.

IMBURSE'MENT, Expences.

IMEINTE, mingled. *Chauc.*

IMENT, meant. *Chauc.*

IM'ITABLE [*imitabilis*, L.] that may be imitated. *F.*

IM'ITARY [of *imitatorius*, L.] imitatory, or belonging to Imitation. *Shakesp.*

To IM'ITATE [*imiter*, F. *imitatum*, L.] to follow the Example of another, to do the like, according to a Pattern.

IMITA'TION, imitating. *F.* of *L.*

IMITATIO'NE } [in *Musick Books*]
IMITAZ'ZIONE } denotes a particular Way of Composition, wherein each Part is made to imitate each other. *Ital.*

IM'ITATIVES [with *Grammarians*] Verbs which express any kind of Imitation, as *patrissare*, to take after the Father, *matrissare*, to take after the Mother, *i. e.* to imitate their Actions, Humour, or Fashion.

IMITA'TOR, a Man who imitates. *L.*

IMITA'TRIX [*imitatrice*, F.] a Woman who imitates. *L.*

IMMAC'ULATE [*immaculé*, F. of *immaculatus*,

maculatus, L. q. d. *sine macula*] without Spot or Stain, unspotted, spotless.

IMMA'NENT [of *in* and *manens*, L.] remaining in, inherent.

IMMA'NITY [*immanitas*, L.] Fierceness, Wildness, Cruelty, Savageness, Vastness, Hugeness.

IMMA'NUEL [עמנו אל *H.* i. e. God with us] a Name of Christ.

IMMARCES'SIBLE [*immarcessibilis*, L.] never fading, that cannot wither or decay.

IMMATE'RIAL [*immateriel*, F.] that consists not of Matter or Body; also of little Moment or Consequence.

IMMATERIAL'ITY, an immaterial Quality or Nature.

IMMATU'RE [*immaturus*, L. i. e. *non maturus*] unripe, which is not come to Perfection.

IMMATU'RE [in *Physick*] is apply'd to the Aliments and animal Spirits, not sufficiently digested or concocted.

IMMATU'RITY [*immaturité*, F. of *immaturitas*, L.] Unripeness.

IMME'DIATE [*immediat*, F. *immediatus*, L. q. d. *sine medio*] which follows without any thing coming between; that follows or happens presently; that acts without Means.

IMME'DIATELY, directly, presently.

IMMED'ICABLE [*immedicabilis*, L.] which cannot be healed, incurable.

IMMEM ORABLE [*immemorabilis*, L.] not to be remembered; not worth Remembrance; past Memory; unspeakable.

IMMEMO'RIAL [of *in* and *memorialis*, L.] which is out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man.

IMMENGED, mingled. *Chauc.*

IMMEN'SE [*immensus*, L. i. e. *non mensus*] unmeasurable, exceeding great, huge, vast. *F.*

IMMEN'SITY [*immensité*, F. of *immensitas*, L.] Unmeasurableness, Vastness, Infiniteness. *L.*

IMMENSURABIL'ITY, Unmeasurableness, Infiniteness. *L.*

IMMEN'SURABLE [of *in* and *mensurabilis*, L.] unmeasurable.

To IMMER'GE [*immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge into.

IMMER'GED } [*immersus*, L.] dipped or
IMMER'SED } plunged into.

To IMMERS'E [*immersum*, L.] to plunge or dip over Head and Ears.

IMMER'SION, a dipping or plunging, the sinking of any Body in a Fluid. *F.* of *L.*

IMMER'SION *of a Star* [in *Astronomy*] is when it approaches so near the Sun, as to lie hid in it's Beams.

IMMERSION [of the *Moon*] is when the Moon, being about to be eclipsed, enters into the Earth's Shadow.

IMMER'SION [in *Pharmacy*] is the Method of preparing Medicines, by steeping them in Water, to take away some Quality or ill Taste.

IMMETHOD'ICAL [of *in*, Neg. and *methodus*, L.] that is without due Method or Order, confused.

To IM MIGRATE [*immigratum*, L.] to pass or come into.

IM'MINENT [*imminens*, L.] approaching, at hand, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Heads.

IMMINU'TION [of *in* and *minuo*] a diminishing or lessening. *L.*

IMMIS'ERABLE [*immiserabilis*, L.] not to be pitied; also one whom nobody pities.

IMMIS'SION, a putting or letting into. *L.*

To IMMIT' [*immittere*, L.] to put, let, or squirt into.

IMMOBIL'ITY [*immobilité*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *mobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableness, Stedfastness.

IMMOD'ERATE [*immoderé*, F. of *immoderatus*, L. q. d. *sine modo*] unreasonable, excessive, beyond the Bounds of Moderation.

IMMODERA'TION, Excess, Intemperance. *F.* of *L.*

IMMOD'EST [*immoderste*, F. of *immodestus*, L.] that has no Modesty, wanton.

IMMOD'ESTY [*immodestie*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *modestia*, L.] Wantonness, Unmannerliness.

IMMOD'ULATE [*immodulatus*, L.] done without regard to due Proportion.

To IM'MOLATE [*immoler*, F. *immolatum*, L.] to offer Sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, a Sacrificing or Offering. *F.* of *L.*

IMMOMENT, of no Value. *Shakesp.*

IMMO'RAL [of *in* and *moralis* L.] of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

IMMORAL'ITY [of *in*, Negative, and *moralitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Profaneness, Debauchery.

IMMORI'GEROUS [*immorigerus*, L.] disobedient.

IMMORI'GEROUSNESS, Disobedience, Proneness to disoblige.

IMMOR'TAL [*immortel*, F. of *immortalis*, L.] that never dies, everlasting.

IMMORTAL'ITY [*immortalité*, F. of *immortalitas*, L.] a never dying; the State of that which is immortal, a living for ever, everlasting.

To IMMOR'TALIZE [*immortaliser*, F.] to make immortal.

IMMOVE'ABLE [*immobile*, F. *immobilis*, L.] which cannot be moved, unmoveable.

IMMOVE'ABLE *Feasts*, Festivals which constantly fall upon the same Day of the Month, though they vary in the Day of the Week.

IMMOVE'ABLY, in such a Manner as not to be moved.

IMMU'NITY [*immunité*, F. *immunitas*, L. q. d. *sine munere*] Exemption from Office,

fice, Duty, or Charge; Freedom, Liberty, Privilege.

To IMMU'RE [of *in* and *murus*, L. a Wall] to shut up between two Walls.

IM'MUSICAL, not harmonious, not musical.

IMMUTABIL'ITY [*immutabilité*, F. of *immutabilitas*, L.] Unchangeableness, Constancy.

IMMU'TABLE [*immutable*, F. of *immutabilis*, L.] unchangeable, constant.

IMMU'TABLE *Circles* [in *Astronomy*] the Ecliptick and Equator, so called, because they never change, but are the same to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

IMMUTA'TION, a changing or altering. *L.*

IMOVED, moved. *Chauc.*

IMP, was formerly used in a good Sense, as in the Chancel may be seen, where an Earl of *Warwick*, who died a Minor, is called the noble Imp. I therefore take it to be derived from the next following [probably of *impius*, L. very wicked] a familiar Spirit, a Demon; a Child, or Offspring. *Spenc.*

IMP [Impffen, *Teut.* to graft] among *Gardeners*, a kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.

To IMP *a Feather in a Hawk's Wing* [among *Falconers*] to add a new Piece to an old broken Stump.

IMPAC'TED [*impactus*, L.] driven in.

To IMPAIR [*impairer*, F. q. d. *impejorare*, L.] to diminish, to make worse, to weaken.

IMPAIR'ING, making less.

To IMPA'LE [*empaler*, F. *impalare*, Ital. of *in* and *palus*, L. a Stake] to inclose and fence about with Stakes; to drive a Stake through the Body of a Malefactor.

IMPA'LED [in *Heraldry*] when the Coats of a Man and his Wife, who is not an Heiress, are borne in the same Escutcheon, and are marshall'd in Pale, the Husband's on the Right side, and the Wife's on the Left; this is called by Heralds *Baron* and *Femme*, *two Coats impaled*.

IMPA'LED, undaunted, without Fear.

IMPAL'PABLE [of *in* and *palpabilis*, L.] not to be distinguished by feeling.

IMPANA'TION [of *in* and *panis*, L. Bread] a Term applied to the *Lutheran* Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, who believe that the Body of Christ subsists with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament. *L.*

IMPAN'NEL. See *Empannel.*

IMPANNULA'RE, to impannel a Jury. *O. L.*

IMPAR'ADISED, enjoying the Delights of Paradise. *Milton.*

IMPARCAMEN'TUM, the Right of pounding Cattle. *O. L.*

IMPARIL'ITY [*imparilitas*, L.] Inequality, Unevenness.

IMPARISYLLA'BICAL [of *impar*, unequal, and *syllaba*, L.] not consisting of a like Number of Syllables.

IMPAR'ITY [*imparitas*, L.] Inequality, Unevenness.

To IMPARK' [*q. d.* to park in] to inclose or fence in a Piece of Ground for a Park.

IMPAR'LANCE, [of *parler*, F.] a Motion made, to the Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth Respite, or another Day to put in his Answer.

IMPARSONNEE, put into the Possession of a Benefice. *O. L. T.*

To IMPART' [*impertire*, L.] to give Part to another, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

IMPART'ANCE, an imparting or communicating to another. *Shakesp.*

IMPAR'TIAL [*impartiel*, F.] void of Partiality, just, upright.

IMPARTIAL'ITY [of *in* and *partialité*, F.] a being impartial, Disinterestedness.

IMPAS'SIBLE, that cannot be passed through.

IMPASSIBIL'ITY [*impassibilité*, F. *impassibilitas*, L.] an Uncapableness of suffering.

IMPAS'SIBLE [*impassibilis*, L.] that cannot suffer. *F.*

IMPASTA'TION [q. d. *making into Paste*] a sort of Masonry wrought with Stone beaten to Powder, and made up like Paste.

IMPA'TIENCE } [*impatientia*, L.] Un-
IMPA'TIENCY } easiness of Mind under Sufferings; also Hastiness or Passion. *L.*

IMPA'TIENT [*impatient*, L. q. d. *qui pati non potest*] that has no Patience, cholerick, hasty, unquiet. *F.*

To IMPA'TRONIZE [*s'empatroniser*, F.] to take Possession of a Benefice.

IMPATRONIZA'TION a putting into full Possession of a Benefice.

To IMPEACH' [probably of *empêcher*, F. to hinder] to accuse and prosecute for Felony and Treason; to hinder. *Spenc.*

IMPEACH'MENT [*empechément*, F.] Accusation or Information against one.

IMPEACH'MENT *of Waste*, a Restraint from committing Waste on Lands or Tenements.

IMPECCABIL'ITY [*impeccabilité*, F.] a being uncapable of sinning.

IMPEC'CABLE [*impeccabilis*, L.] that cannot sin or do amiss. *F.*

To IMPEARL', to form into pearly Drops of Dew. *Milton.*

To IMPE'DE [*impedire*, L. q. d. *pedibus involvere*] to hinder, let, or stop.

IMPEDIA'TI *Canes*, Dogs that are law'd or disabled from doing Mischief in a Forest. *O. L. T.*

IMPE'DIENT [*impedient*, L.] letting, staying, or hindering.

IMPED'IMENT [*impedimentum*, L.] Hinderance, Disturbance, Obstruction; also an Imperfection or Defect in one's Speech.

To IMPEL' [*impellere*, L.] to drive or thrust forward; also to force.

To IMPEND' [*impendere*, L.] to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments.

IMPEN'DENCY, a Hanging over the Head. *L.*

IMPEN'DENT [*impendens*, L.] hanging over the Head, being at hand.

IMPEN'DIOUS [*impendiosus*, L.] liberal, that spends more than is needful.

IMPENETRABIL'ITY [in *Philosophy*] the Distinction of one extended Substance from another, so that two Bodies extended cannot be in one and the same Place, but must of Necessity exclude each other.

IMPEN'ETRABLE [*impenetrabilis*, L.] that cannot be pierced through, or dived into; that cannot be discovered or fathomed.

IMPEN'ITENCE } [of *impœnitentia*,
IMPEN'ITENCY } L.] a Want of, or being without, Repentance; a continuing in sinful Courses. *F.*

IMPEN'ITENT, who does not repent, or is not sorry for his Sins or Faults. *F.*

IMPEN'SIBLE [*impensibilis*, L.] without Reward, *gratis*.

IMPER'ATIVE [*imperativus*, L.] commanding. *F.*

IMPERATIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] that which denotes *commanding*, or *bidding to do such an Action*.

IMPERCEP'TIBLE, which is not to be perceived. *F.*

IMPERCIABLE [of *im* and *percer*, to pierce or penetrate, *Fr.*] impenetrable. *Ch.*

IMPER'FECT [*imperfait*, F. *imperfectus*, L.] not perfect or complete, unfinish'd, faulty.

IMPERFECT *Tense* [in *Grammar*] that which denotes Time indefinitely, neither perfectly past, or future; as, *I was writing when*, &c.

IMPERFECT *Flowers* [in *Botany*] are such as want the *Petala*, or those finely colour'd Leaves which stand round and compose the Flowers.

IMPERFECT *Plants* [in *Botany*] are such as either really want Flowers and Seeds, or seem to want them.

IMPERFECT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts taken together do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number, of which they are Parts.

IMPERFEC'TION, the want of something requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing, Unperfectedness, Defect. *F. of L.*

IMPER'FORABLE, not to be bored thro'.

IMPE'RIAL [*imperialis*, L.] belonging to an Emperor or Empire.

IMPERIAL *Lilly*, a Flower.

IMPERIAL *Table*, an Instrument for measuring of Land, &c.

IMPE'RIALISTS, the Subjects or Forces of the Emperor of *Germany*.

IMPERIE, Rule. *Chauc.*

IMPE'RIOUS [*imperiosus*, F. of *imperiosus*, L.] commanding, lordly, haughty.

IMPER'SONAL *Verbs* [in *Grammar*] such as are used in the third Person singular only.

IMPERSPIC'UOUS [*imperspicax*, L.] not clear or evident.

IMPERT'INENCE, } Extravagance,
IMPERT'INENCY, } Foolery, Nonsense. *F.*

IMPER'TINENT [of *in* and *pertinens*, L.] not to the Purpose, absurd, silly. *F.*

An IMPER'TINENT, a troublesome, foolish, or silly Person.

IMPERTUR'BED [*imperturbatus*, L.] undisturbed, serene, calm.

IMPER'VIOUS [*impervius*, L.] thro' which there is no Passage, unpassable; such a Closeness of Pores, or particular Configuration of Parts, as will not admit another through.

IMPER'VIOUS [among *Naturalists*] Bodies are said to be *impervious to others*, when they will not permit the Rays of Light to pass through them, &c.

IMPES, Shoots, young Twigs. *Chauc.*

IMPETI'GINOUS [*impetiginosus*, L.] troubled with the Itch.

IMPETI'GO, a cutaneous Foulness, as the Itch, a Ringworm, or a Tetter. *L.*

IMPETIGO *Celsi*, a sort of Leprosy, or Scabbiness. *L.*

IM'PETRABLE [*impetrabilis*, L.] easy, or that may be obtained by Intreaty. *F.*

To IMPETRATE [*impetrer*, F. *impetratum*, L. of *in* and *patro*] to obtain by earnest Request or Intreaty; to obtain a Grant of any Favour or Privilege.

IMPETRA'TION, an obtaining by earnest Intreaty. *L.*

To IMPETRE [*impetrer*, F.] to obtain. *Ch.*

IMPETUOS'ITY } [*impetuosité* F.
IMPE'TUOUSNESS } *impetuositas*, L.] a driving headlong with great Force and Violence, a violent Motion, or driving forward, Vehemency.

IMPET'UOUS [*impetueux*, F. of *impetuosus*, L.] violent, rapid, vehement, raging, boisterous.

IM'PETUS [in *Mechanicks*] the Blow or Force with which one Body strikes against another. *L.*

IMPID, grafted. *Chauc.*

IMPIERMENT [*Empirement*, O. F.] Prejudice, Damage.

IMPI'ETY [*impieté*, F. of *impietas*, L.] Ungodliness, Irreligion.

IMPIGNORA'TION, a putting to pawn. *L.*

IMPI'GRITY [*impigritas*, L.] Quickness, Diligence.

IM'PING [in *Falconry*] the inserting a Feather into the Wing of a Hawk, in the Place of one that is broke.

To IMPIN'GUATE [*impinguatum*, L.] to fatten.

IM'PIOUS [*impie*, F. *impius*, L.] ungodly, profane, lewd.

IMPLA-

IMPLACABIL'ITY [*implacabilitas*, L.] Implacableness, Irreconcileableness.

IMPLA'CABLE [*implacabilis*, L.] not to be appeased or pacified. *F.*

To IMPLANT' [of *in* and *planter*, F. or *plantare*, L.] to fix or fasten in the Mind.

IMPLANT'ING, a setting or fixing into. *L.*

IMPLAU'SIBLE [of *in* and *plausibilis*, L.] unlikely to recommend.

To IMPLEAD [of *in* and *plaider*, Fr.] to sue or prosecute by Course of Law.

To IMPLEFIE, to fill. *L.*

IM PLEMENTS [*q. d.* Imployments, of *employer*, F.] all things necessary in any Trade, or about a House, as Tools, Furniture, *&c.*

To IM'PLICATE [*implicatum*,] L.] to infold or wrap up.

IM'PLICATED [by *Physicians*] is applied to such Fevers, where two at a time afflict a Person, either of the same kind, as a *double Tertian*; or of different, as an *intermittent Tertian*, and a *Quotidian*.

IMPLICA'TION, a folding or wrapping within another thing, an entangling; also a necessary Consequence. *F.* of *L.*

IMPLI'CIT [*implicité*, F. of *implicitus*, L. q. d. *folded in*] tacitly understood, intricate, following by Consequence.

IMPLI'CIT *Faith*, a Belief grounded upon the Judgment or Authority of others.

IMPLORA'TION, an imploring or beseeching. *L.*

To IMPLORE' [*implorer*, F. of *implorare*, L.] to beg earnestly with Tears and Prayers, to beseech.

IMPLUME' [*implumis*, L.] bald, without Feathers.

IMPLU'VIOUS [*impluvius*, L.] wet with Rain.

To IMPLY [*impliquer*, F. *implicare*, L. to infold, contain, denote, signify.

IMPOLI'TE [*impolitus*, L.] unpolished, rude, coarse, rough.

IMPOL'ITICK [of *in*, Neg. and *politicus*, L.] disagreeing with the Rules of Policy, imprudent, unwise.

IMPORCA'TION, a making a Baulk or Ridge in the plowing of Land. *L.*

IMPO'ROUS [of *in*, Neg. and *porosus*, L.] that has no Pores, or little Holes for the Passage of Sweat, Vapours, *&c.*

IMPORT, Sense or Meaning.

To IM'PORT' [*importer*, F. of *importare*, L.] to bring Commodities into a Port, also to concern or signify.

IMPORTA'BLE, impossible, intolerable, *Chauc.*

IMPORT'ANCE, Moment, Weight, Consequence, Concernment. *F.*

IMPORT'ANT, of great Concern, Weight, or Moment; material. *F.*

IMPORTA'TION, the bringing in of Merchandizes from foreign Countries. *L.*

IMPORTU'NACY } [*importunité*, F.
IMPORTU'NITY } *importunitas*, L.] an eager Pressing or Urging; hard Dunning.

IMPORTU'NATE [*importune*, F. *importunus*, L.] troublesome, wearying with too frequent or unreasonable Requests, very urgent.

To IMPORTU'NE [*importuner*, F. *q. d. to be earnest on his Suit, as having no other Port to land at*] to press or sue for with great Earnestness; to request earnestly and often.

IMPORTUNE, troublesome. *Chauc.*

IMPORT'UOUS [*importuosus*, L.] without Port or Harbour.

To IMPO'SE [*imposer*, F. *impositum*,] L.] to injoin, to lay a Tax, to lay or put upon; also to cheat.

To IMPO'SE *a Form* [in *Printing*] to set the Pages in due Order in the Form or Chace, in order to make them ready for the Press.

To IMPOSE *upon one*, to cheat, deceive; also to put upon one.

IMPOSI'TION, a laying on, an Injunction; a deceiving; also an Assessment.

IMPOSITI'TIOUS *Names* [*impositicius*, L.] primitive or radical Names.

IMPOSSIBIL'ITY [*impossibilité* F. *impossibilitas*, L.] that which cannot be done.

IMPOS'SIBLE [*impossibilis*, L.] that is not possible, or cannot be done. *F.* Also an Impossibility. *Chauc.*

IM'POST [*imposta*, Ital. of *imponendo*, L.] a Tax or Tribute, but more especially such as is received by a Prince or State, for Goods brought into any Haven from other Nations. *F.*

IMPOS'TOR [*imposteur*, F.] a Cheat, a Deceiver, a false Pretender. *L.*

To IMPOS'TUMATE } [*apostumer*,
To IMPOS'THUMATE } F. of *apostumare*, Ital.] to grow into an Imposthume.

IMPOSTUMATION } the Act of Im-
IMPOSTHUMATION } posthumating.

IMPOST'UME } [*apostume*, F. *apo-*
IMPOST'HUME } *stema*, L.] a swelling of Humours, or gathering of corrupt Matter in any Part of the Body.

Pestilential IMPOSTHUME, a Swelling accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, Headach, and Faintness.

IMPOS'TURE [*impostura*, L.] Cheat, Cozenage, Deceit. *F.*

IM'POTENCE } [*impotentia*, L. q. d. *sine*
IM'POTENCY } *potentia*] Weakness, Want of Power, or Strength, a natural Defect which hinders Generation.

IM'POTENT [*impotens*, L.] unable, weak, infirm, maimed. *F.*

To IMPOV'ERISH [*appauvrir*, F. *impaverire*, Ital.] to make poor.

IMPOV'ERISHMENT, a being made poor.

To IMPOUND *Cattle*, to put them in a Pound for some Trespass done by them.

To IMPOW'ER [of *in* and *power*] to vest

vest one with Power to enable him to act.

IMPRAC'TICABLE [*impracticable*, F.] that cannot be done.

To IM'PRECATE [*imprecatum*, L. q. d. *precibus vocare in*, i. e. *super*] to curse, to call down Mischief upon, to wish Evil to.

IMPRECA'TION, a cursing, or calling down Mischief upon another. *F.* of *L.*

IMPRECA'TION, that containeth or implieth cursing in it.

IMPREG'NABLE [*impregnable*, F. q. d. *not to be taken*] that cannot be taken by Force.

IMPREG'NATE [*impregnée*, F. of *in* and *prægnans*, L.] being with Child, or great with Young.

To IMPREGNATE [*s'impregner*, F.] to imbody, soak, or drink in.

To IMPREGNATE [of *in* and *prægnans*, L.] to get with Child, to make fruitful.

IMPREGNA'TION is the Immission of the Male Seed in Coition, by which the Female conceives, or becomes with Young. *L.*

IMPREGNA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is when a Body has imbibed so much Moisture, that it will admit no more. *F.* of *L.*

IM'PRESE, an Emblem or Device with a Motto. *Ital.* and *Span.*

IMPRES'S [*impressio*, L.] a Print, Stamp, or Image.

To IMPRES'S [*impressum*, L.] to print, stamp, or make an Impression upon; to compel to enter into publick Service.

IMPRES'S-*Money*, Money paid to Soldiers, *&c.* compelled into the publick Service.

IMPRES'SION, a Stamp, Mark, or Print. *L.*

An IMPRESSION [of *Books*] is that Number of Books which is printed off at the same time.

To IMPRIME [*Hunting Term*] to rouze, unharbour, or dislodge a wild Beast; also to make her forsake the Herd.

IMPRIMERY [*Law Term*] an Impression or Print; also a Printing-house, or the Art of Printing.

IMPRI'MINGS, Beginnings, first Essays. *O.*

IMPRI'MIS, first of all, in the first Place. *L.*

To IMPRINT' [*empraindre*, F. of *imprimere*, L. q. d. *premere in*] to impress or fix a Thing in one's Mind, or in any Matter.

IMPRISION, an Attempt. *O.*

To IMPRIS'ON [*emprisonner*, F.] to put in Prison or Gaol.

IMPRIS'ONMENT [*emprisonnement*, F.] Confinement, Imprisoning.

IMPROBABIL'ITY, an Unlikeliness of being true, or what cannot be proved. *F.* of *L.*

IMPRO'BABLE [*improbabilis*, L. q. d. *quod probari non potest*] unlikely, which has no Likelihood of being true.

To IM'PROBATE [*improbatum*, L.] to disallow, dispraise, or dislike.

IMPROBA'TION, disallowing or disproving of, Dislike. *L.*

IMPROBI'TY [*improbitas*, L.] Dishonesty, Knavery.

IMPROCREABIL'ITY, Barrenness. L.

IMPRO'CREABLE } [*improcreabilis*, L.]
IMPRO'CREATE } not begotten.

IMPROP'ER [*impropre*, F. of *improprius*, L.] unfit, inconvenient, unreasonable.

To IMPRO'PRIATE [q. d. *proprium facere*] is to employ the Revenues of a Church-Living to his own Use. *L. T.*

IMPROPRIA'TION, the Act of Impropriating; also a Parsonage, or Ecclesiastical Living in the Hands of a Layman, or which descends by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, he that has Possession of a spiritual Living or Parsonage by Inheritance.

IMPROPRI'ETY *of Speech* [*improprieté*, F.] is when the Writer or Speaker doth not make use of proper and significant Expressions.

To IMPROV'E [either of *in* and *probus*, L. good, *q. d.* to make a Thing better in itself, or *im* and *prouve*, F. a Proof, *q. d.* to meliorate a Thing by Trials or Essays] to better, to promote or advance, to grow refined; to make a Progress in Arts and Sciences.

IMPROVE'ABLE, that may be improved or made better.

IMPROVE'MENT, Bettering, Progress, an advancing of Profits, a Thriving, a Benefitting in any kind of Profession.

IMPROV'IDENCE [*improvidentia*, L.] Want of Forecast.

IMPROV'IDENT [*improvidus*, L. q. d. *non pro se videns*] who does not forecast, or foresee, unheedful.

IMPRU'DENCE [*imprudentia*, L.] Indiscretion, Unadvisedness, a Want of Precaution, Deliberation, and Foresight of the Consequences of Things. *F.*

IMPRUDENT [*imprudens*, L.] inconsiderate, unadvised, unwise. *F.*

IMPRUDIAMEN'TUM, Improvement of Land by Husbandry, *&c.* *O. L.*

IM'PUDENCE [*impudentia*, L.] Shamelessness, Saucinesss. *F.*

IM'PUDENT [*impudens*, L. q. d *pudorem non habens*] shameless, saucy, graceless. *F.*

IMPUDI'CITY [*impudicité*, F. *impudicitas*, L.] Lewdness, Obscenity, Immodesty.

To IMPUGN' [*impugner*, F. of *impugnare*, L.] to oppose, to disprove, to endeavour to confute by Argument.

IMPUIS'SANCE, Want of Strength, or Means to succeed in the Affair. *F.*

IM'PULSE [*impulsus*, L.] a thrusting, pushing or driving forward, an Inforcement, Motion, Persuasion.

IMPUL'SION, a thrusting forward, or driving on, a constraining. *F.*

IMPUL'SIVE, that derives or thrusts forward. *F.*

IMPU'NITY [*impunité*, F. *impunitas*, L.] a being free or exempt from Punishment.

IMPU'RE

IMPU'RE [*impurus*, L.] unclean, filthy, lewd. *F.*

IMPURE'NESS, Uncleanness.

IMPU'RITY [*impurité*, F. of *impuritas*, L.] Uncleanness, Filthiness, Lewdness.

IMPUR'PLED, coloured with a purple Colour.

IMPUTA'TION, which is imputed to another, or the Act itself. *F.* of *L.*

IMPU'TATIVE, that is imputed to another, as *imputative Righteousness*.

To IMPUTE' [*imputer*, F. of *imputare*, L. of *in* and *puto*] to attribute or ascribe the Merit to one; also to charge or lay the Blame or Fault on one.

IMPUTRES'CIBLE, incorruptible. *L.*

IMPU'TRIBLE [*imputribilis*, L.] not liable to putrify or be putrified, incorruptible.

IMUM *Cœli* [in *Astrology*] the fourth House in a Figure of the Heavens. *L.*

INABIL'ITY [*inabilité*, F.] an Incapacity, or not being able or capable.

INACCES SIBLE [of *in* and *accessibilis*, L.] not to be come at, unapproachable.

INACCES'SIBLE *Height* or *Distance* [in *Geometry*] which cannot be come at to be measured, by reason of some Obstacle in the way.

INAC'TION, Inactivity. *F.*

INAD'EQUATE [of *in* and *adæquatus*, L.] disproportionate.

INADEQUATE *Ideas* [in *Philosophy*] such as are but a partial and incomplete Representation of those Archetypes or Images, to which the Mind refers them.

INADVER'TENCE } [*inadvertance*, F.]
INADVER'TENCY } a not sufficiently observing, a want of Heed or Care.

INAF'FABLE [of *in* and *affabilis*, L.] not courteous, unpleasant in Conversation.

INAFFECTA'TION, Unaffectedness, being free from Preciseness, or Formality. *L.*]

INA'LIENABLE, which cannot be alienated or transferred to another by Law. *L.*

INALIMEN'TAL, which does not nourish. *L.*

INA'MIABLE [*inamabilis*, L.] unlovely, not deserving Love.

INAMIS'SABLE, that can never be lost.

INAMORA'TO, a Lover. *Ital.*

INAMOU'RED, fallen in Love with.

INANIL'OQUENT } [*inaniloquus*, L.]
INANIL'OQUOUS } vain Talking or Babbling.

INAN'IMATE [*inanimé*, F. *inanimatus*, L.] lifeless, dead, without Life or Soul.

INANI'TION [in *Physick*] Weakness occasioned by want of Nourishment. *F.*

INA'NITY [in *Philosophy*] Emptiness, or absolute Vacuity, implying Absence of all Body and Matter whatsoever. *L.*

INAP'PETENCY [of *in* and *appetentia*, L.] Want of Appetite for Victuals.

INAP'PLICABLE, not capable of being applied to. *L.*

INAPPLICA'TION, Heedlessness.

INA'RABLE [*inarabilis*, L.] not to be plowed.

INARGENTA'TION [of *in* and *argentum*, L. Silver] a silvering or covering a thing with Silver.

INARTIC'ULATE [of *in* and *articulatus*, L.] undistinct, confused, not articulate.

INARTIFI'CIAL [*inartificialis*, L.] without Art, unworkmanly, artless.

INASPIC'UOUS [*inaspicuus*, L.] hard to be seen, invisible.

INAU'DIBLE, not to be heard. *L.*

To INAU'GURATE [*inauguratum*, L.] to instal, to invest with an Office or Dignity.

INAUGURA'TION, an Instalment, *&c.*

INAU'RATED [*inauratus*, L.] covered over with Gold, gilded over.

INAURA'TION, a Gilding or Covering with Gold. *L.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS [*inauspicatus*, L.] unlucky, ill boding.

INBLAU'RA, the Product or Profit of Land. *O. L.*

IN'BOROW *and Outborow*, an Office in old Times, for observing the Ingress and Egress, and allowing the Passage of those who travelled to and again between *England* and *Scotland*.

IN'BRED, natural; also belonging to a particular Country.

INCALES'CENCE [of *incalescere*, L.] is the growing hot of any thing by some inward Motion or Fermentation.

INCALES'CENT [*incalescens*, L.] grown hot by some internal Motion or Fermentation.

INCALESCENT *Mercury* [in *Chymistry*] Quicksilver prepared after a particular Manner, so that, mingled with a Proportion of Leaf Gold, it would turn to a Paste; and with Gold would grow hot.

To INCAMP' [of *in* and *camper*, F.] to pitch Tents, or build Huts, on a Spot of Ground chosen for that Purpose.

INCAMP'MENT [of *in* and *campement*, F.] the Lodging of an Army in the Field.

INCANTA'TION, Charming; an Inchantment, Charm, or Spell. *L.*

INCANTA'TOR [q. d. *qui cantationes decipit*] an Inchanter or Charmer. *L.*

INCA'PABLE [*incapax*, L.] not capable, unable, unfit. *F.*

INCAPA'CIOUS [*incapax*, L.] not fit or large enough to contain a thing.

To INCAPA'CITATE, to render uncapable, to put out of a Capacity.

INCAPA'CITY [*incapacité*, F.] the not having Qualities or Parts sufficient or necessary to be in a Condition to do or receive a thing.

To INCAR'CERATE [*incarceratum*, L.] to imprison.

INCARCERA'TION, an Imprisoning, or Imprisonment. *L.*

INCAR-

INCAR'NARDINE, of a bright Carnation or Flesh-colour. *F.*

To INCAR'NATE [*incarner*, F. of *incarnatum*, L.] to bring Flesh upon, or fill up with new Flesh.

INCAR'NATE *Devil*, a Devil in Man's Shape; a devilish Person.

INCARNA'TION [in *Chymistry*] a particular Way of purifying Gold. *F.* of *L.*

INCARNA'TION [in *Divinity*] an assuming or taking Flesh.

INCARNA'TION [in *Surgery*] a making of Flesh grow.

An INCAR'NATIVE [of *incarnans*, L.] a Medicine causing the Flesh to grow.

INCAS'TELLED [spoken of *Beasts*] narrow-heel'd, or hoof-bound. *F.*

INCA'VATED [of *incavatum*, L.] made hollow.

An INCENDIARY [*incendiaire*, F. of *incendiarius*, L.] a Setter of Houses on Fire; a Sower of Division and Strife.

To INCEN'SE [*incensum*, L. Sup.] to inflame, or stir up to Anger.

IN'CENSE [*incensum*, L.] a rich Perfume made use of in sacred Rites.

IN'CENSE-*Wort*, an Herb.

IN'CENSING, burning Perfumes in Honour to a Deity.

INCEN'SORY, a perfuming Pan or Censer.

An INCEN'TIVE [*incentivum*, L.] an Incitement or Motive.

INCEN'TIVE [*incentivus*, L.] inciting or stirring up.

INCEN'TOR, the same as Incendiary.

INCEP'TION, a Beginning or Enterprize. *L.*

INCEP'TIVE [in *Grammar*] as *Verbs Inceptives* are such Verbs as express a Proceeding by Degrees in an Action.

INCEP'TIVE *Magnitudes* [in *Geometry*] are such Moments or first Principles, as though of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such.

INCEP'TOR, a Beginner; in the University it signifies one who is upon taking the *Master of Arts* Degree.

To IN'CERATE [*inceratum*, L.] to do over with Wax.

INCERA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is a mixing of Moisture with something that is dry, 'till the Substance be brought to the Consistence of soft Wax.

INCER'TITUDE [*incertitudo*, L.] Uncertainty, Doubtfulness. *F.*

INCES'SANT [i. e. *non cessans*] continual, without ceasing. *L.*

IN'CEST [*inceste*, F. of *incestus*, L. of *in* and *castus*, unchaste] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is too near a-kin.

INCEST'UOUS [*incestueux*, F. *incestuosus*, L.] given to, or guilty of, Incest.

INCH [ince, *S*] the 12th Part of a Foot. *Sale by* INCH *of Candle*, is when Goods being divided into several Lots or Parcels, and about an Inch of Candle being lighted, the Buyers bid during it's burning, and the last Bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel so exposed to Sale.

To INCHAI'N [*enchainer*, F.] to put in Chains.

To INCHANT' [*enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to bewitch or charm.

INCHANT'ER [*enchanteur*, F. *incantator*, L.] a Conjurer, Sorcerer, Wizard.

INCHANT'MENT [*enchantement*, F. of *incantamentum*, L.] a Charm or Spell.

INCHANT'RESS [*enchanteresse*, F.] a Witch, a Sorceress.

To INCHA'SE [*enchaser*, F.] to set in Gold, Silver, *&c.*

IN'CHEPIN, the lower Gut of a Deer.

To IN'CHOATE [*inchoatum*, L.] to begin any Work.

INCHOA'TION, a Beginning of any Work. *L.*

INCHOA'TIVE, beginning.

To INCI'DE [of *incidere*, to cut, *L.* of *in* and *cædo*] Medicines are said to *incide*, which consist of pointed and sharp Particles, as Acids, and most Salts; by the Force or Insinuation of which, the Particles of other Bodies are divided, which before cohered one with another.

IN'CIDENCE [of *in* and *cado*] a falling in with.

IN'CIDENCE [in *Opticks*] the Place where two Lines or Rays meet.

IN'CIDENT [*incidens*, L.] happening to, or falling out occasionally.

An IN'CIDENT, a particular Event or Circumstance attending a Matter.

INCIDENT [in *Law*] a thing necessarily depending upon another as more principal.

INCIDENT *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point in which a Ray of Light is supposed to fall on a Piece of Glass.

INCINERA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the reducing of the Bodies of Vegetables, Minerals, *&c.* into Ashes by a violent Fire.

INCIP'IENT [*incipiens*, L.] beginning.

To INCIR'CLE [*encircler*, F. to encompass or surround.

INCI'SION, a Cutting or Lancing, a Gash. *L.*

INCISION [in *Surgery*] is the cutting the Skin or Flesh to open a Swelling; also a Wound in the Skull made by a cutting Instrument.

Crucial INCISION [in *Surgery*] the lancing a Swelling crosswise.

INCISI'VI } the foremost Teeth in each
INCISO'RES } Jaw. *L.*

INCISI'VUS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle drawing the upper Lip upwards. *L.*

INCI'SURE [*incisura*, L.] a Cut or Gash.

INCITA'TION, a stirring up or provoking. *F.* of *L.*

To

To INCI'TE [*inciter*, F. of *incitare*, L.] to ſtir up, to egg or ſpur on.

INCITE'MENT [*incitamentum*, L.] Inducement or Motive.

INCIV'IL [*incivilis*, L. q. d. *cives non dignus*] unmannerly, clowniſh, rude. *F.*

INCIVIL'ITY [*incivilité*, F.] Unmannerlineſs, Rudeneſs.

INCLAMA'TION, a calling upon. *L.*

INCLAUSA, a Home-Cloſe, or Incloſure near a Houſe. *O. L.*

INCLE, a ſort of Tape.

INCLEM'ENCY [*inclemence*, F. *inclementia*, L.] a being void of Pity or Compaſſion, Unmercifulneſs, Unpitifulneſs, Rigour, Sharpneſs.

INCLIN'ABLE, inclining to, prone, apt.

INCLINA'TION, a bowing downward; a natural Diſpoſition to a thing, Proneneſs, Aptneſs. *F.* of *L.*

INCLINATION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the pouring of any Liquor from it's Settlement or Dregs, only by ſtooping the Veſſel.

INCLINATION [in *Geometry*] is the mutual Leaning or Tendency of two Lines or Planes towards each other, ſo as to make an Angle.

INCLINATION *of two Planes* [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle made by two Lines drawn, one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

INCLINATION *of a Plane* [in *Dialling*] is the ſmall Arch of a vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, intercepted between them.

INCLINATION *of the Axis of the Earth*, is the Angle that it makes with the Axis of the Ecliptick.

INCLINATION *of a Planet*, is an Arch of the Circle of Inclination, which is included between the Ecliptick and the Place of that Planet in it's Orbit.

INCLINATION *of a Right Line to a Plane*, is an acute Angle which that Line makes with any Line of the Plane toward which it leads.

INCLINATION *of a Ray* [in *Dioptricks*] is an Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of Incidence in the firſt *Medium*, at the Point where it meets or enters the ſecond *Medium*.

To INCLI'NE [*incliner*, F. of *inclinare*, L.] to bow or bend to, to lean towards.

INCLI'NING *Planes* [in *Dialling*] are ſuch as lean to the Horizon.

To INCLOI'STER [of *en* and *cloître*, F.] to ſhut up in a Cloiſter or Monaſtery.

To INCLO'SE [*enclorre*, F. of *includere*, L. q. d. *claudere in*] to ſhut in, to fence about, to ſurround with a Wall, Bank, *&c.*

INCLO'SURE [of *in* and *clauſura*, L.] a Place incloſed or fenced in.

To INCLU'DE [*includere*, L.] to take in, to comprehend, to contain.

INCLU'SION, an Incloſing or Shutting up. *L.*

INCLU'SIVE, that comprehends or takes in. *L.*

INCOAG'ULABLE [of *in* and *coagulo*, L.] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

INCO'GITABLE [*incogitabilis*, L.] thoughtleſs.

INCO'GITANCY [*incogitantia*, L.] a Want of Thought, Inconſiderateneſs, Raſhneſs.

INCO'GITANT [*incogitans*, L.] heedleſs, thoughtleſs.

INCO'GITATIVE, unthinking, heedleſs, raſh.

INCOG'NITO, unknown, without Attendants, or Marks of Diſtinction.

INCOHE'RENCE [of *in* and *cohærentia*, L.] a Diſagreement or not ſuiting well together.

INCOHE'RENT [of *in* and *cohærens*, L.] that does not ſuit or agree well together.

INCOLU'MITY [*incolumitas*, L.] Safety, Freedom from Danger.

INCOM'BROUS, cumberſome. *Chauc.*

INCOMBUST'IBLE [of *incombuſtibilis*, L.] that cannot be burned or conſumed by Fire.

IN'COME [Einkommen, *Teut.* q. d. Comings-in] Rent, Revenue, Profit.

INCOMMEN'SURABLE [of *in* Neg. *con*, and *menſurabilis*, L.] that cannot be meaſured, that has not an equal Meaſure or Proportion with another. *F.*

INCOMMENSURABLE [in *Algebra*] Surd Roots are ſaid to be incommenſurable to rational Numbers.

INCOMMENSURABLE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch which have no common Diviſor which can divide them both equally.

INCOMMENSURABLE *Quantities* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch Quantities which have no aliquot Parts, or any common Meaſure that may meaſure them.

INCOMMENSURABLE *Quantities* [in *Power*] is, when between the Squares of two Quantities there can be found no Area or Content that may ſerve for a common Meaſure, to meaſure both exactly.

To INCOMMO'DE [*incommoder*, F. of *incommodare*, L.] to cauſe an Inconvenience, to prejudice or hurt.

INCOMMO'DIOUS [*incommodus*, L.] unprofitable, unfit, troubleſome, offenſive.

INCOMMOD'ITY [*incommodité*, F. *incommoditas*, L.] Inconvenience, Trouble.

INCOMMU'NICABLE [*incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common, or imparted to others. *F.*

INCOMMU'TABLE, not liable to change, nor to be changed.

INCOMPACT' [of *in* and *compactus*, L.] not close fastened or joined together.

INCOM'PARABLE [*incomparabilis*, L.] without Compare, matchless, excellent. *F.*

INCOMPAS'SIONATE [of *in* and *compassio*, L.] void of Pity.

INCOMPATIBIL'ITY [*incompatibilité*, F.] a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.

INCOMPAT'IBLE, disagreeing, not enduring or consisting one with another. *F.*

INCOMPEN'SABLE [of *in* and *compensare*, L.] uncapable of being recompensed.

INCOM'PETENCY [*incompetance*, F. *incompetentia*, L.] Insufficiency, Inability.

INCOM'PETENT [*incompetant*, F. of *in* and *competens*, L.] uncapable, not duly qualified, unfit, improper.

INCOMPET'IBLE, unsuitable, that agrees not.

INCOMPLE'TE [of *in* and *completus*, L.] not complete, not finished. *F.*

INCOMPLEX' [of *in* and *complexus*, L.] uncompounded, single, simple.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, a not consenting or not bearing with.

INCOMPO'SED [of *in* and *compositus*, L.] not orderly, uncouth, neglected, ill-favoured.

INCOM'POSITE *Numbers* [in *Arithm.*] the same as *Prime Numbers*; such as are made only by Addition.

INCOMPOS'SIBLE *Proposition* [in *Log.*] that which affirms what another denies.

INCOMPO'SURE [of *in* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder.

INCOMPREHENSIBIL'ITY } [*in-*
INCOMPREHEN'SIBLENESS } *comprehensibilité*, F.] a being incomprehensible or unconceivable.

INCOMPREHEN'SIBLE [*incomprehensibilis*, L.] that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the Mind. *F.*

INCONCEIV'ABLE [*inconceivable*, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.

INCONCIN'NITY [*inconcinnitas*, L.] an ill Grace, Unhandsomness, Disproportion.

INCONCUSS [*inconcussus*, L.] unshaken.

INCONCUS'SIBLE [of *inconcussus*, L.] that cannot be shaken or moved.

INCONGEAL'ABLE [of *in* and *congelabilis*, L.] that cannot be frozen.

INCONGRU'ITY [*incongruité*, F. *incongruitas*, L.] Disagreeableness, Unfitness.

INCONGRUITY [with *Grammarians*] an Impropriety of Speech.

INCONGRUITY [among *Naturalists*] is a Property by which a fluid Body is hindered from uniting with any other Fluid, or solid Body, which is different from it.

INCON'GRUOUS [*incongru*, F. of *incongruus*, L.] unfit, disagreeable.

INCONNEX'ION [of *in* and *connexio*, L.] a Defect in joining Things together, Want of Coherence.

INCON'SEQUENCE } [*inconsequentia*,
INCONSEQUENCY } L.] Weakness of arguing, when the Conclusion follows not from the Premises.

INCON'SEQUENT [*inconsequens*, L.] that does not follow or result from.

INCONSID'ERABLE, of small Account, not worthy of Regard. *F.*

INCONSID'ERANCY [*inconsiderantia*, L.] Unadvisedness, Inconsiderateness.

INCONSID'ERATE [*inconsideré*, F. of *inconsideratus*, L.] unadvised, rash.

INCONSIDERA'TION, Want of Thought. *L.*

INCONSIS'TENCE } a not Agreeing,
INCONSIS'TENCY } Suiting, or Comporting. *L.*

INCONSIS'TENT [of *in* and *consistens*, L.] not consistent, agreeable, or suitable to.

INCON'SOLABLE [*inconsolabilis*, L.] that cannot be comforted.

INCON'SONANCY [*inconsonantia*, L.] Unagreeableness in Sound.

INCON'STANCY [*inconstance*, F. *inconstantia*, L.] Unsteadiness, Changeableness.

INCON'STANT [*inconstans*, L.] fickle, wavering, uncertain. *F.*

INCONTEST'IBLE [*incontestable*, F.] indisputable, certain, undoubted.

INCON'TINENCY [*incontinence*, F. of *incontinentia*, L.] a not abstaining from unlawful Desires; lustful Inclinations, Intemperance.

INCON'TINENCY [among *Physicians*] is said of such natural Discharges as are involuntary through Weakness; as an involuntary Discharge of Urine, *&c.*

INCON'TINENT [*incontinens*, L.] that has no Government of himself, unchaste, unstayed, intemperate, loose. *F.*

INCON'TINENT } [*incontinenter*,
INCON'TINENTLY } F.] immediately, presently.

INCONVE'NIENCE } [*inconvenience*,
INCONVE'NIENCY } F.] Trouble, cross Accident, Difficulty, Disturbance.

INCONVE'NIENT [*inconveniens*, L.] not convenient, troublesome.

INCONVERS'ABLE [of *in* and *conversable*, F.] Unsociable, unfit for Conversation.

INCONVERT'IBLE [of *in* and *convertibilis*, L.] that cannot be altered, changed, or converted.

IN'CONY, Wit, a mimicking Wit. *Shakesp.*

INCORD'ING, the falling down of the Guts in a Horse's Cods, *&c.*

INCORPORAL'ITY [*incorporalitas*, L.] the having no Body.

To INCOR'PORATE [*incorporer*, F. of *incorporatum*, L.] to imbody, to admit into a Society.

To INCORPORATE [in *Chymistry*] is

to mix or unite the Particles of one Body with another.

INCORPORATE [*incorporatus*, L.] imbodied together.

INCORPORA'TION, an uniting one Body or Thing with another. *L.*

INCORPORATION [in *Chymistry*] mixing of dry and moist Bodies together, so as to make one Mass.

INCORPORATION [in *Physick*] the mixing the Particles of different Bodies so together, as to appear an uniform Substance, without discerning the Ingredients or Bodies mixed in any of their particular Qualities.

INCORPO'REAL [*incorporel*, F. of *in* and *corporeus*, L.] having no Body, bodiless

INCORPORE'ITY, the Condition or State of that which has no Body.

INCORRECT' [*incorrectus*, L.] not correct, faulty.

INCOR'RIGIBLE [of *incorrigibilis*, L.] past Correction, obstinate, that cannot be reclaimed. *F.*

INCORRUPT' [*incorruptus*, L.] uncorrupted, untainted.

INCORRUPT'IBLE [*incorruptibilis*, L.] not subject to Corruption or Decay; also that cannot be bribed.

INCORRUPTIBIL'ITY } [*incorrup-*
INCORRUPT'IBLENESS } *tibilité*, F.] the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

INCORRUPT'IBLES, Hereticks in the sixth Century, who held that the Body of our Saviour was incorruptible, and free from Passion.

To INCOUN'TER [*rencontrer*, F.] to fight with, to join in Battle.

To INCRAS'SATE [*incrassatum*, L.] to thicken or make thick.

INCRASSA'TION, a making thick or gross. *L.*

To INCRE'ASE [*increscere*, L.] to grow, or to cause to grow; to enlarge.

INCREAS'ED *in Number* [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said so to be, when by it's proper Motion it exceeds it's mean Motion.

INCREA'TE [*increatus*, L.] not made or created.

INCREDIBIL'ITY } [*incredibilitas*,
INCRED'IBLENESS } L.] a being incredible, or past Belief.

INCRED'IBLE [*incredibilis*, L.] that is not to be believed, surpassing Belief.

INCREDU'LITY [*incredulité*, F. of *incredulitas*, L.] Unbelief, Unaptness, or Backwardness to believe.

INCRED'ULOUS [*incredule*, F. *incredulus*, L.] hard of Belief, who will not believe.

IN'CREMENT [*incrementum*, L.] Increase, Improvement, a growing or waxing bigger.

INCREMENT [in *Algebra*] signifies the infinitely small Increase of a Line, in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion.

INCREMENT [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein a Speech rises up gradually from the lowest to the highest Pitch.

To IN'CREPATE [*increpatum*, L.] to chide or rebuke.

INCREPA'TION, Chiding, Rebuke, *&c.*

INCRES'CENT [in *Heraldry*] a Figure representing the Moon past the New, and not come to the Full.

To INCROACH' [of *in* and *crocher*, F. to hook in] to hook in, or usurp upon.

INCROACH'MENT, an usurping upon.

To INCRUST [*incrouster*, F. of *incrustare*, L.] to parget, rough-cast, or make hard in a Crust.

INCRUSTA'TION, a making or becoming hard on the Outside, like a Crust, a Rough-casting, a Pargetting. *L.*

To INCU'BATE [*incubatum*, L.] to brood or hover over, to lie or sit upon, as a Hen.

INCUBA'TION, } a Lying upon, a Sit-
INCU'BITURE, } ting, as Birds on Eggs, a Brooding. *L.*

IN'CUBUS [*incube*, F.] the Night Mare, a Disease, when a Man in his Sleep supposes he has a great Weight lying upon him: A Devil who has carnal Knowledge of a Woman under the Shape of a Man. *L.*

To INCUL'CATE [*inculquer*, F. *inculcatum*, L. of *in* and *culco*, q. d. *to press into*] to repeat and insist upon a thing often, as it were, to beat it into one's Head.

INCULCA'TION, inculcating.

INCUL'PABLE [*inculpabilis*, L.] unblameable.

INCUM'BENT [*incumbens*, L.] lying upon.

An INCUM'BENT, one that is in present Possession of a Benefice.

To INCUM'BER [*encumbrer*, F. *ingombrare*, Ital.] to croud, to stop, to clog, to hinder.

INCUM'BRANCE [*incombre*, F.] an Hindrance, Clog, or Stoppage.

INCUNEA'TION, a forcing into wedge-wise.

To INCUR' [*incurrere*, L.] to run upon or into; to fall under.

INCU'RABLE [of *in* Neg. and *curare*, L.] that cannot be cured. *F.*

INCU'RIOUS [*incuriosus*, L.] careless, negligent.

INCU'RIOUSNESS [*incuria*, L.] Carelessness, Negligence.

INCUR'SION, an Inroad of Soldiers into an Enemy's Country. *L.*

To INCUR'VATE [*incurvatum*, L.] to crooken, bow, or bend.

INCURVA'TION, a Crookening or Bending. *L.*

INCURVA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

IN'CUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Bones in the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

INCUS'SION, a violent shaking against or into. *L.*

To IN'DAGATE [*indagatum*, L.] to search or enquire diligently.

INDAGA'TION, a diligent Searching or Inquiring into. *L.*

To INDAM'AGE [*endommager*, F.] to bring Damage, to hurt or prejudice.

To INDAN'GER [of *in* and *danger*, F.] to expose to Danger or Hazard.

To INDEAR' [of *in* and ðynan, *Sax.*] to gain or cause Affection, to make dear and beloved.

INDEAR'MENT, that which gains Love, or an endeared Affection.

INDEBT'ED [*endebté*, F.] in Debt to, owing.

INDE'CENCY [*indecence*, F.] Unbecomingness.

INDE'CENT [*indecens*, L.] unbecoming, unhandsome, unbefitting. *L.*

INDE'CIMABLE [of *in* and *decimæ*, L.] not tithable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLI'NABLE [*indeclinabilis*, L.] a grammatical Term used of Nouns that do not vary the Cases; also not to be declined or shunned. *F.*

INDECO'ROUS [*indecorus*, L.] unhandsome, unseemly.

INDECO'RUM, Unseemliness, unhandsome Carriage. *F.*

INDEFAT'IGABLE [*indefatigabilis*, L.] unwearied, that cannot or will not be wearied.

INDEFEA'SIBLE } [of *in* and *defaire*,
INDEFEI'SIBLE } F.] that cannot be defeated, or made void. *L. T.*

INDEFECTIBIL'ITY, the Gift of never failing.

INDEFECT'IBLE [of *indefectus*, L.] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFEN'SUS, one who is impleaded, and refuses to answer. *L. T.*

INDEF'INITE [*indéfini*, F. of *indefinitus*, L.] that has no Bounds or Limits set, unlimited, undefined.

INDELIB'ERATENESS [of *in* and *deliberatio*, L.] Suddenness, Rashness.

INDEL'IBLE [*indelible*, F. *indelibilis*, L.] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

To INDEM'NIFY [*indamnifer*, F. or of *indemnis* and *fio*, L.] to save, or bear harmless.

INDEM'NITY [*indemnité*, F. of *indemnitas* L.] a being saved harmless, also a yearly Pension of one or two Shillings paid antiently to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriated to an Abbey or College.

INDEMON'STRABLE [*indemonstrabilis*, L.] that cannot be proved or demonstrated.

To INDENT' [*endenter*, F.] to jag or notch.

INDENT'ED, notched.

INDENT'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of a Bordure is in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTED *Line* [in *Fortification*] is a Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDEN'TURE, a Writing indented at the Top, containing an Agreement between two or more Persons.

INDEPEN'DENCY [*independance*, F.] not depending upon another; Absoluteness.

INDEPEN'DENT [*independant*, F.] that has no Dependency upon any one.

INDEPEN'DENTS, Dissenters who manage all things relating to Church Discipline, within their own Congregations, and do not allow any Dependance on a national Church.

INDE'PRECABLE [*indeprecabilis*, L.] that will not be intreated.

INDETER'MINATE [*indeterminé*, F. of *in* and *determinatus*, L.] undetermined, undecided, unlimited.

INDETERMINA'TION, Doubt, Waveringness. *L.*

INDEVO'TION, Want of Devotion, Irreligion. *F.*

IN'DEX, a Token or Mark to shew or direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, *&c.* also the Table of the Contents of a Book. *L.*

IN'DEX *expurgatorius*, a Catalogue of Books prohibited by the Court of *Rome*.

IN'DEX [in *Musick-Books*] is a little Mark at the End of each Line of a Tune, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The same that the *French* call *Guidon*, and the *Italians Mostra*.

IN'DEXES *of Powers* [in *Algebra*] are the Exponents which shew the Order, Place, or Seat of each Power; as also it's Number of Dimensions.

IN'DIA, a large Country in *Asia*.

IN'DIAN *Cresses*, an Herb.

INDIAN *Mouse*, a little Creature that creeps into the Mouths of Crocodiles, and eating up their Entrails kills them.

IN'DICANT-*Days* [among *Physicians*] are those Days which signify that a Crisis or Change in a Disease will happen on such a Day.

To IN'DICATE [*indiquer*, F. *indicatum*, L.] to shew or discover.

IN'DICATING-*Days* [with *Physicians*] the same as *Indicant*, or critical Days.

INDICA'TION, a Shewing, a Sign, or Symptom. *L.*

INDICATION [among *Physicians*] a Discovering what is to be done, in order to recover the Patient's Health.

INDIC'A-

INDIC'ATIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] is that Mood which barely affirms or denies, and no more.

INDICA'TOR [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles which extends the Forefinger. *L.*

INTICATO'RIUS *Musculus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle which turns the Eye aside. *L.*

INDICA'TUM [in *Physick*] is that which is signified to be done, in order to the Recovery of Health.

INDICA'VIT, a Writ by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the King's Court.

IN'DICO, a blue Stone brought out of *India*, used in Dying, Painting, *&c.*

To INDICT' [*indictum*, L. q. d. *dicam inferre in*, i. e. *contra*] to impeach, to accuse, to prefer a Bill against an Offender in due Course of Law.

INDICT'ABLE, that may be indicted or prosecuted.

INDIC'TION [in *Chronology*] is the Space of fifteen Years; a way of Reckoning appointed by the Emperor *Constantine*, in the Room of the Olympiads.

INDICT'MENT [in *Law*] is an Accusation or Presentment of those who have committed any illegal Trespass.

INDIF'FERENCE } [*indifferentia*, L.]
INDIF'FERENCY } Unconcernedness, a not caring for. *F.*

INDIF'FERENT [*indifferens*, L.] of little or no Concern; pretty good or passable; that has no Affection or Love for. *F.*

IN'DIGENCE [*indigentia*, L.] Need, Poverty, Want.

IN'DIGENT [*indigens*, L.] needy, poor, wanting. *F.*

INDIGEST'ED [*indigesté*, F. *indigestus*, L.] not digested, confused, out of Order.

INDIGEST'IBLE, which cannot be digested. *L.*

INDIGEST'ION, a want of Digestion, or Rawness in the Stomach. *F.*

To INDI'GITATE [*indigitatum*, L.] to point at, to shew, as it were, with the Finger.

INDIGITA'TION, a Shewing, a plain Demonstration, or convincing Proof.

INDI'GITES, Demi-Gods, Heroes, or eminent Persons anciently enrolled among the Gods. *L.*

INDIGN'ANT [*indignans*, L.] angry, full of Indignation.

INDIGNA'TION, Anger, Passion, Wrath. *L.*

INDIG'NATORY *Muscle* [among *Anatomists*] is that which turns the Eye aside, causing that Motion which is peculiar to Men in the Passion of Anger.

INDIG'NITY [*indignité*, F. of *indignitas*, L.] unworthy Usage, Affront, Baseness, Infamy, Disgrace.

IN'DIGO. See *Indico.*

INDIREC'T [*indirectus*, L.] not upright, unfair, unhandsome, *&c.*

INDISCERN'IBLE [of *in* and *discernere*, L.] that cannot be discerned or perceived.

INDISCERPIBIL'ITY [of *in* and *discerpere*, L.] a being inseparable.

INDISCERP'IBLE, which cannot be rent divided, or separated.

INDISCREET [*indiscret*, F. of *in* and *discretus*, L.] unwise, unwary, unadvised.

INDISCRE'TION, Want of Discretion, or Judgment. *F.*

INDISCRIM'INATE [*indiscriminatus*, L.] not separated, distinguished, or differenced.

INDISPENS'ABLE } [of *in* and *dispensare*, L.] that cannot be dispensed with, but is of absolute Necessity, and admits of no Excuse. *F.*
INDISPENS'IBLE }

To INDISPO'SE [*indisposer*, F.] to make unfit or uncapable.

INDISPOSI'TION, Alteration of Health, Illness, a being disordered. *F.*

INDISPU'TABLE [of *in* and *disputabilis*, L.] not to be questioned or disputed. *F.*

INDISSOL'VABLE [*indissolubilis*, L.] that cannot be dissolved.

INDISSOLUBIL'ITY } [*indissolubilité*, F.] Uncapableness of being loosed or undone.
INDIS'SOLUBLENESS }

INDIS'SOLUBLE [*indissolubilis*, L.] that cannot be loosed, broken, or undone. *F.*

INDISTINC'T [*indistinctus*, L.] confused, disordered. *F.*

INDISTIN'GUISHABLE [*indistinguibilis*, L.] not to be distinguished.

INDISTURB'ANCE [of *in* and *disturbatio*, L.] Freedom from being disturbed.

To INDI'TE [*indictum*, L. Sup.] to compose or dictate the Matter of a Letter to another writing.

INDIVID'UAL [*individuel*, F. *individuus*, L.] the same one only, not to be divided.

An INDIVID'UAL } [in *Philosophy*] a
INDIVID'UUM } Body or Particle so small that it cannot be divided. *L.*

INDIVID'UUM [in *Logick*] that which denotes but one Person or Thing.

INDIVIDUUM *Determinatum* [in *Logick*] when the Person or Thing is determined or named; as *Peter*, the River *Thames*, &c. called also *Signatum.*

INDIVIDUUM *Demonstrativum* [in *Logick*] is when a demonstrative Pronoun is used in the Expression, as *this*, *that.*

INDIVIDUUM *ex Hypothesi* [in *Logick*] is when a general Name or Term is restrained by the Supposition to a particular Thing; as when it is said, *the Son of such a Man*, and it is known that he had but one Son.

INDIVI-

INDIVIDUUM *Vagum* [in *Logick*] that which, tho' it signifies but one Thing, yet may be any of that Kind; as when we say, *a Man, a certain Person*, or *one did so*.

INDIVISIBIL'ITY [of *indivisibilis*, L.] the Quality of that which is not divisible.

INDIVIS'IBLE [*indivisibilis*, L.] which cannot be divided. *F.*

INDIVIS'IBLES [in *Geometry*] are such Elements or Principles, as any Body or Figure may be supposed to be ultimately resolved into, as a Line into Points, a Surface into *Lines* a Solid into Surfaces.

INDIVI'SUM, that which two Persons hold in common without Partition. *L.*

INDOCIBIL'ITY } [*indocilité*, F. of *in-*
INDOCIL'ITY } *docilitas*, L.] an Unaptness to learn, or to be taught.

INDO'CIBLE } [*indocilis*, L.] that can-
INDO'CILE } not be taught, dull, blockish. *F.*

To INDOC'TRINATE [*indoctriner*, F.] to instruct or teach.

IN'DOLENCE } [*indolentia*, L.] a being
IN'DOLENCY } insensible of Pain or Grief, lazy. *F.*

IN'DOLENT [*indolens*, L.] insensible, careless, supine, lazy. *F.*

INDOM'ABLE [*indomabilis*, L.] untameable.

To INDORS'E, [*endorser*, F. of *in* and *dorsum*, L.] to write on the Back of a Deed, Bond, or Note.

INDORS'ED [in *Heraldry*] Fish are said *to be borne endorsed*, when their Backs are each toward the other.

INDORSE'MENT [*endorssement*, F.] the Writing upon the Back of a Conveyance, Obligation, *&c.*

To INDOW' [*endouairer*, F. of *indotare*, L.] to bestow a Dower, to settle Rents or Revenues upon.

INDRAUGHT [of *in* and ᵹnoht, *Sax.*] a Gulph or Bay, running in between two Lands.

INDU'BITABLE [*indubitabilis*, L.] not to be questioned, past all Doubt. *F.*

INDU'BITATE [*indubitatus*, L.] undoubted.

To INDU'CE [*inducere*, L.] to lead, to persuade.

INDUCE'MENT, a Motive to a Thing.

INDU'CIARY [of *induciæ*, L.] belonging to a Truce or League.

INDU'CIATE, immediate, next; as *the induciate Heir*, the next Heir.

INDUCT'ED [*inductus*, L.] which has received Induction, admitted to the Possession of any Ecclesiastical Living.

INDUC'TION, a Leading into. *L.*

INDUCTION [in *Law*] putting a Clerk in Possession of his Church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the Keys.

INDUCTION [in *Logick*] a kind of Argumentation, or imperfect Syllogism, when the *Species* is gathered out of the Individuals, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the Whole out of the Parts.

To INDUE [of *in* and *doüer*, F.] to qualify, supply, or furnish.

To INDUE [of *in* and ᵹeᵹen, *Teut.*] a Term used by Falconers of a Hawk, and signifies to digest or concoct.

To INDULG'E [*indulgere*, L.] to cocker, be fond, or make much of; to allow.

INDUL'GENCE [*indulgentia*, L.] Fondness, Gentleness, Aptness to bear with; also Pardon and Forgiveness. *F.*

INDULGENCE, *Fr.* Forgiveness. *Chauc.*

INDUL'GENT [*indulgens*, L.] tender-hearted, gentle, kind, fond. *F.*

INDULT' } [of *indultus*, L.] a special
INDUL'TO } Grant of the Pope to do or obtain something contrary to the Canon Law. *Ital.*

INDULT' *of Kings*, a Power granted to Kings by the Pope to nominate to consistorial Benefices.

INDUL'TO [in *Commerce*] an Impost laid by the King of *Spain* on Commodities imported in the Galleons.

INDU'RABLE [of *endurer*, F. or of *in* and *durare*, L.] that may be endured or borne.

INDUR'ANTS [*indurantia*, L.] hardening Medicines. *P. T.*

To INDU'RATE [*induratum*, L.] to harden, or make hard.

INDURA'TION, a making hard.

To INDU'RE [*endurer*, F.] to bear or suffer, to last or continue.

INDUSIUM [in *Anatomy*] the innermost Coat which covers a Child in the Womb; called also *Amnion*. *L.*

INDUS'TRIOUS [*industrieux*, F. *industriosus*, L.] laborious, pains-taking, diligent.

INDUS'TRY [*industrie*, F. of *industria*, L.] Pains-taking, Labour, Diligence.

To INE'BRIATE [*inebriatum*, L.] to make drunk; also to besot.

INEBRIA'TION, a making drunk. *L.*

INECHED, put in. *Chauc.*

INE'DIA [among *Physicians*] Abstinence, an Eating less than usually. *L.*

INEFFABIL'ITY [*ineffabilité*, F.] Unspeakableness.

INEF'FABLE [*ineffabilis*, L.] unspeakable, not to be uttered or expressed. *F.*

INEF'FABLE *Numbers* [in *Algebra*] the same as Surd Numbers.

INEFFECT'IVE } [*inefficax*, L.] that
INEFFEC'TUAL } has no Effect, fruitless, vain.

INEFFICA'CIOUS [*inefficace*, F. *inefficax*, L.] of no Efficacy, Force, or Virtue.

INEFFICA'CITY [*inefficacité*, F.] Inefficaciousness, Want of Force or Virtue.

INELAB'ORATE, unlaboured, not well done.

INEMEND'ABLE [*inemendabilis*, L.] that cannot be amended; a Crime was said [in *old Times*] to be so, which could not be atoned for by Fine.

INENAR'RABLE [*inenarrabilis*, L.] that cannot be related. *F.*

INENO'DABLE [*inenodabilis*, L.] not to be united or explained.

INEPT' [*inepté*, F. *ineptus*, L. of *in*, i. e. *non* and *aptus*] unmeet, unfit, weak, silly.

INEPT'ITUDE [*ineptitudo*,] L. Unaptness, Incapacity, Silliness.

INE QUABLE [*inæquabilis*, L.] unequal, uneven.

INE'QUAL [*inæqualis*, L.] unequal, uneven, unlike.

INEQUAL'ITY [*inæqualitas*, L.] Unequalness, Unevenness, Unlikeness.

INERGET'ICAL [of *in* and *energia*, L. ἐνεργεία, Gr.] sluggish, unactive.

INERRABIL'ITY [of *in* and *errare*, L.] Infallibility.

INER'RABLE, that cannot err, infallible. *L.*

INERT' [*iners*, L. of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *ars*] sluggish, unfit for Action.

INERT'ITUDE [*inertitudo*, L.] Slothfulness, Sluggishness.

To INES'CATE [*inescatum*, L.] to deceive or inveigle.

INESCA'TION, a Deceiving or Inveigling. *L.*

INESCUTCH'EON [in *Heraldry*] is an Escutcheon containing one Fifth of the Field, and is borne in it as an Ordinary.

IN *esse* [*i. e.* in Being] a Law-Phrase, signifying what is apparent, and has a real Being. *L.*

INES'TIMABLE [*inestimabilis*, L.] which cannot be sufficiently valued. *F.*

INEVI'DENT [of *in* and *evidens*, L.] obscure, not clear.

INEV'ITABLE [*inevitabilis*, L.] not to be shunned or avoided.

INEXCO'GITABLE [*inexcogitabilis*, L.] not to be devised or found out.

INEXCU'SABLE [*inexcusabilis*, L.] not to be excused. *F.*

INEXHAUST'ED [*inexhaustus*, L.] not drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAUST'IBLE, which cannot be drawn out or emptied. *L.*

INEX'ORABLE [*inexorabilis*, L.] that is not to be intreated or persuaded.

INEXPECT'ABLE [*inexpectabilis*, L.] not to be looked for.

INEXPE'DIBLE [*inexpedibilis*, L.] cumbersome, that one cannot rid himself of.

INEXPE DIENT [of *in* and *expeditus*, L.] not convenient or fit.

INEXPE'RIENCE [of *in* and *experientia*, L.] Want of Experience and Skill.

INEXPERIENCED [*inexpertus*, L.] that has no Experience.

INEX'PIABLE [*inexpiabilis*, L.] not to be expiated or atoned for. *F.*

INEX'PLANABLE [*inexplanabilis*, L.] that cannot be explained.

INEX'PLICABLE [*inexplicabilis*, L.] which cannot be unfolded or explained.

INEXPRES'SIBLE [*inexprimable*, F. of *in* and *expressus*, L.] that cannot be expressed, unutterable.

INEXPU'GNABLE [*inexpugnabilis*, L.] not to be taken or won by Force, impregnable. *F.*

INEXTIN'GUISHABLE [*inextinguible*, F. of *inextinguibilis*, L.] not to be put out or quenched.

INEXTIRP'ABLE [*inextirpabilis*, L.] that cannot be extirpated or rooted out.

INEX'TRICABLE [*inextricabilis*, L.] that which one cannot rid himself, or get out of, nor be disentangled.

INEXU'PERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, L.] that cannot be surpassed or overcome.

INFAB'RICATED [*infabricatus*, L.] not well wrought, rough.

INFALLIBIL'ITY [*infallibilité*, F.] an Impossibility to be deceived, a Faculty of never erring.

INFALLIBIL'ITYSHIP, the Dignity or Gift of being infallible; a Sort of Sarcastical Title given to the Pope, or any Pretender to Infallibility.

INFAL'LIBLE [*infallibilis*, L.] that cannot err or be deceived, never-failing. *F.*

INFA'MOUS [*infame*, F. of *infamis*, L.] of evil Report, scandalous, base.

IN'FAMY [*infamie*, F. of *infamia*, L.] Disgrace, Discredit, Reproach, Shame.

IN'FANCY [*enfance*, F. *infantia*, L.] Childhood, the first State of human Life, reckoned from the first to the seventh Year.

INFANGTHEFE [of infangan and θεοφ, *Sax.*] a Privilege of Lords of certain Manors, to pass Judgment of Theft committed by their Servants within their Jurisdiction.

IN'FANT [*enfant*, F. of *infans*, of *non fando*, L. not speaking] a young Child.

INFANT [in *Law*] all Persons are reputed so under the Age of 21 Years.

INFANTA's, all the Daughters of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, except the eldest, who is stiled *Princesa*.

INFANTE's all the Sons of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, except the eldest, who is stiled *Principe*.

INFAN'TICIDE [*infanticidium*, L.] killing or murdering of Infants.

An INFAN'TICIDE [*infanticida*, L.] a Murderer of Infants.

IN FAN-

IN'FANTRY [*infanterie*, F.] the Foot Soldiers of an Army.

INFAT'IGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied. *F.*

To INFAT'UATE [*infatuer*, F. of *infatuatum*, L] to make foolish, or besot; to bewitch.

INFATUA'TION, a Besotting, *&c.* L.

INFA'VOURABLE [*infavorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured.

INFAUS'TOUS [*infaustus*, L.] unlucky.

To INFECT' [*infecter*, F. *infectum*, L.] to communicate to another Corruption, Poison, or Pestilence, to corrupt or taint.

INFEC'TION, that Manner of communicating a Disease by some *Effluvia* or Particles which fly off from distempered Bodies, and, mixing with the Juices of others, occasion the same Disorders as in the Bodies they came from; a Plague, Corruption. *L.*

INFEC'TIOUS [of *infectio*, L.] apt to infect, tainting, catching.

INFECUND' [*infecond*, F. of *infœcundus*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFECUND'ITY [*infecundité*, F. *infœconditas*, L.] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To INFEE'BLE [of *in* and *foible*, F.] to weaken; to make feeble.

INFELI'CITY [*infelicitas*, L.] Unhappiness.

To INFEOF'F [*infeoffer*, F.] to unite or join to the Fee. *L. T.*

INFEOF'FMENT [*feofamentum*, L. Barb.] a Settlement in Fee. *L. T.*

To INFER' [*inferer*, F. of *inferre*, L.] to conclude, to draw a Consequence.

IN'FERENCE [of *inferendo*, L.] Conclusion, Consequence.

INFE'RIOR [*inferior*, L.] lower in Place, Rank, or Degree.

INFE'RIOR *Planets* [in *Astronomy*] are such as are placed beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFERIOR'ITY [*inferiorité*, F.] lower Rank or Degree.

INFE'RIORS [*inferiores*, L.] Persons of lower Rank, or meaner Quality.

INFERN'AL [*infernalis*, L.] belonging to Hell, hellish, low, nethermost.

INFERNAL *Stone* [among *Surgeons*] a perpetual Caustick, which causes great Pain in the Operation.

INFER'TILE [*infertilis*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFERTIL'ITY } [*infertilité*, F.]
INFER'TILENESS } Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To INFEST' [*infester*, F. of *infestare*, L.] to annoy or trouble.

To INFIB'ULATE [*infibulatum*, L.] to clasp, to button together.

INFIBULA'TION, a Buckling, Buttoning, or Clasping together. *L.*

To INFI'CIATE [*inficiatum*, L.] to deny or disavow.

IN'FIDEL [*infidelle*, F. of *infidelis*, L.] a Heathen, or one who believes nothing of the Christian Religion.

INFIDEL'ITY [*infidelité*, F. *infidelitas*, L.] Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever; also Unfaithfulness, Disloyalty.

INFID'IOUS [*infidus*, L.] unfaithful, false.

IN'FIMUS *Venter* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Belly, the lowermost of the three *Venters* in a human Body. *L.*

IN'FINITE [*infini*, F. of *infinitus*, L.] that hath no Bounds, Terms, or Limits; boundless, endless.

INFINITIE'SIMALS, such Quantities as are supposed to be infinitely small.

INFIN'ITIVE *Mood* [*Grammar*] a Mood so named, because not limited either by Number or Person, like other Moods.

INFIN'ITY } [*infinité*, F. of *infinitas*, L.] Endlessness,
INFINITENESS } Unmeasurableness.

INFIRM' [*infirme*, F. of *infirmus*, L.] weak, feeble, crazy, sickly.

INFIRM'ARY [*infirmerie*, F. of *infirmarium*, L.] an Apartment for sick People in a Monastery or Hospital.

INFIRM'ITY [*infirmité*, F. *infirmitas*, L.] Sickness, Weakness, Feebleness.

INFIS'TULATED [of *in* and *fistula*, L.] turned to, or full of Fistula's.

To INFIX' [*infixum*, Sup. L.] to infix, or fasten into.

To INFLA'ME [*enflamer*, F. of *in* and *flammare*, L.] to enrage, incense, or put into a Passion; also to increase.

INFLAME'ABLE [*inflammable*, F.] apt to catch or take Fire.

INFLAMMA'TION, is when the Blood is obstructed, so as to crowd in a greater Quantity into any certain Point, and give it a greater Colour and Heat than is usual; a Swelling with Heat, Redness, and beating with Pain. *L.*

INFLAM'MATIVE, setting in a Flame, of a Nature or Quality apt to inflame.

INFLA'TE [*inflatus*, L.] swollen, or puffed up with Wind.

INFLA'TION, a blowing or puffing up; stretching or filling any Part with a flatulent or windy Substance; also a windy Swelling. *L.*

To INFLEC'T [*inflectere*, L.] to bow or bend.

INFLEC'TION } a Bowing or Bending.
INFLEX'ION }

INFLECTION [in *Opticks*] a multiplex Refraction of the Rays of Light, caused by the unequal Thickness of any *Medium*.

INFLECTION *Point of a Curve* [*Geometry*] is a Point wherein a Curve begins to bend back again a contrary Way.

INFLEXI-

INFLEX'IBLENESS, } Obstinacy, Stiff-
INFLEXIBIL'ITY, } ness, an inflexible Humour. *F.* of *L.*

INFLEXI'BLE [*inflexibilis*, L. i. e. *non flexibilis*] which cannot be bended or bowed; not to be prevailed upon or persuaded.

INFLEXION, a Bending, Turning, Winding. *L.*

To INFLICT' [*infliger*, F. *inflictum*, L. q. d. *fligere in*] to dash or strike against, to lay a Punishment upon.

INFLIC'TION, a laying a Punishment upon, a Smiting. *L.*

IN'FLUENCE [*influentia*, L.] a flowing into, a sending forth Power or Virtue; the Power of a Superior over an Inferior.

To IN'FLUENCE [*influer*, F.] to sway, or have Power over.

IN'FLUENT [*influens*, L.] flowing into.

IN'FLUENT *Juices* [among *Physicians*] Juices of a human Body, that by the Contrivance of Nature, and Laws of Circulation, fall into another Current or Receptacle; as the *Bile* to the *Gall-Bladder*, &c.

INFLUEN'TIAL, influencing, or bearing Sway.

IN'FLUX [*influxus*, L.] a flowing, or running into.

To INFOLD' [of *in* and ɡeaɫban, *Sax.* einfalten, *Teut.*] to fold or wrap up.

To INFORC'E [*enforcer*, F.] to prevail upon by Force of Argument, to strengthen.

INFORC'EMENT, a Compulsion, or Constraint. *F.*

To INFORM' [*informer*, F. *informare*, L. q d. *in formam ducere*] to give notice, to tell, to teach, instruct, or make acquainted with.

INFORM' [*informis*, L.] mis-shapen, without Form.

In FORMA *Pauperis* [*Law Phrase*] is having Clerks and Counsel assigned without Fees, upon Affidavit made, that, the Suitor's Debts being paid, he is not worth five Pounds. *L.*

INFORMA'TION, a making known, Telling, Advice, Instruction; an Accusation or Charge brought against one. *L.*

INFORMA'TUS *non sum* [i. e. I am not informed] a formal Answer made in Court by an Attorney, when he has no more to say in defence of his Client. *L. T.*

INFORM'ED *Stars* [in *Astronomy*] are such of the fixed Stars as are cast into, or ranged under, any Form.

INFORM'ER, one who informs in a Court of Judicature, or before a Magistrate, against such as transgress the Law.

INFORM'OUS [*informe*, F. *informis*, L.] without Form, Shape, or Fashion.

INFOR'TUNATE [*infortuné*, F. of *infortunatus*, L. i. e. *non fortunatus*] unhappy, unlucky.

INFOR'TUNE, Misfortune. *Chauc.*

INFOR'TUNES [in *Astrology*] *Saturn* and *Mars*, so called, because of their unfortunate Influences.

INFORTUNID [*infortunatus*, L.] unfortunate. *Chauc.*

To INFRAN'CHISE [of *franc*, F. *france*, Ital. free] to make a Freeman or Denizen; to incorporate into a Society or Body Politick.

INFRANCHISE'MENT, infranchising, setting free, Discharge, Release.

INFRA *Scapularis Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm, which arises from the lower Part of the *Scapula*. L.

INFRA *Spinatus Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm placed below the *Spina*. L.

INFRAC'TION, a breaking in. *L.*

INFRAN'GIBLE [*infrangibilis*, L.] not to be broken, durable, strong.

INFRE'QUENT [*infrequens*, L.] that seldom happens, rare, uncommon, *F.*

INFRICA'TION, } a rubbing or cha-
INFRIC'TION, } fing. *F.*

To INFRING'E [*infringere*, L. q. d. *to break in upon*] to break a Law, Custom, or Privilege.

INFRING'MENT, such Violation, Breach, *&c.*

INFRUGIF'EROUS [*infrugiferus*, L.] not bearing Fruit.

INFUCA'TION, a painting of the Face, a colouring or disguising. *L.*

INFUMA'TION, a drying in Smoak. *L.*

INFUNDIBULIFOR'MES [among *Botanists*] any Flowers shaped like a Funnel.

INFUNDIBULUM *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Brain Tunnel, a hollow Place in the Root of the Brain, through which serous Humours are discharged. *L.*

INFUNDIB'ULUM *Renum* [in *Anatomy*] the Bason through which the Urine passes to the Ureters and Bladder. *L.*

INFU'RIATE [of *in* and *furiatus*, L.] stark mad or recovered from Madness.

To INFUS'CATE [*infuscatum*, L.] to make dark or dusky.

INFUSCA'TION, a making dark or dusky. *L.*

To INFUSE [*infuser* F. of *infusum*, *Sup.* L. i. e *fundere in*] to pour in or into, to soak or steep, to endue with, or inspire.

INFU'SION, a pouring in. *F.* of *L.*

INFU'SION [in *Pharmacy*] a steeping of Drugs, Leaves, Roots, *&c.* in some Liquor, in order to get out their Virtue.

AN'ING [Ing, *Dan.*] a Meadow or low Ground, a Common. *Lincolnshire.*

To INGEMI'NATE [*ingeminatum*, L.] to double or repeat often.

INGEM'INATED *Flowers* [among *Florists*] is when one Flower grows out of another.

INGEMINA'TION, a Doubling or Repeating.

To INGEN'DER [*engendrer*, F. *ingenerare*, L.] to beget, produce, or breed.

INGEN'ERABLE [*ingenerabilis*, L.] that cannot be ingendered.

IEGEN'ERATED [*ingeneratus*, L.] not ingendered, not produced by Generation; bred in one naturally.

INGE'NIO, an House or Mill where Sugar is made.

INGE'NIOUS [*ingénieux*, F. of *ingeniosus*, L.] quick-witted, full of Wit or Invention.

INGEN'ITE [*ingenitus*, L.] inbred, natural, bred by Nature.

INGEN'ITE *Disease* [with *Physicians*] one that comes into the World with a Person, much the same as *Hereditary*.

INGE'NIUM [in *old Records*] an Engine or Device.

INGENU'ITAS *Regni* [*in old Records*] the Freeholders or Commonalty of the Kingdom; sometimes the Term was applied to the chief Barons, *i. e.* the great Lords, and King's Common-Council.

INGENU'ITY } [*ingenuité*, F. of
INGEN'UOUSNESS } *ingenuitas*, L.] Freedom, Frankness, Sincerity.

INGENU'OUS [*ingenu*, F. of *ingenuus*, L.] frank, free, open, sincere, plain.

IN'GENY [*ingenium*, L.] Genius, natural Disposition.

To INGEST' [*ingestum*, L.] to put in.

INGEST'ABLE [*ingestabilis*, L.] that cannot be borne.

INGINEE'R [*ingenieur*, F.] an Artist in fortifying and attacking Fortresses.

To INGIRT' to surround. *Shakesp.*

INGLE [of *ignis*, L. Fire] a Boy hired to be abused against Nature. *N. C.*

INGLO RIOUS [*inglorious*, L.] that is of no Renown or Repute, dishonourable.

INGLU'VIES [with *Physicians*] a voracious Appetite. *L.*

INGORG'E, to cram or stuff in.

IN'GOT [*Lingot*, F. Eingusz, *Teut.*] a Wedge of Gold or Silver.

INGRAF'T [of *in* and *greffer*, F.] to set a Shoot in a Stock of a Tree; to implant imprint, or fix.

INGRAIL'ED [*Herald*] notched about with small round Notches with the convex Parts inwards.

IN'GRAM [of Mngel, an Angel, and hein, *Sax.* Purity] a Sirname.

INGRA'TE [*ingrat*, F. of *ingratus*, L.] ungrateful, unthankful.

To INGRA'TIATE *one's self* [of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good Will of another, to curry Favour.

INGRAT'ITUDE [*ingratitudo*, L.] Ungratefulness, Unthankfulness. *F.*

INGRAVIDA'TION [of *in* and *gravidatio*, L.] the same as Impregnation or getting with Child.

INGRE'DIENT [*ingrediens*, L.] one of the Simples put into a compound Medicine, *&c.* F.

INGREE [of *Gre*, F.] in good Part. *O.*

INGRESS' [*ingressus*, L.] an Entrance upon or going into.

INGRESS' [in *Astronomy*] is the Sun's entering into the first Scruple of one of the four Cardinal Signs, especially *Aries*.

INGRES'SU, is a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man seeketh Entry into Lands and Tenements. *L.*

INGRES'SU *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant makes a *Feoffment*, and dies; so that he in Reversion shall have the said Writ against any Person who is in the Land.

INGRESS'US [in *Law*] an Entrance; a Duty which the Heir at full Age formerly paid to the chief Lord, for entering upon the Lands which were fallen to him.

In GROSS [*Law Term*] that which belongs to the Person of the Lord, and not to any Manour, Lands, *&c.*

To INGROSS' [of *in* and *grosseyer*, F.] to write over the Draught of a Deed in fair and large Characters.

To INGROSS' [of *in* and *gros*, F.] to buy up all of a Commodity, to forestal.

INGROS'SER, one who buys up Corn growing, or other Provisions, before they are brought to Market.

INGROS'SER, a Clerk that writes Records, Conveyances, *&c.* in Text-Hand.

INGROS'SING [of a *Fine*] is when the Indentures, being drawn up by the Chirographers, are delivered to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

INGROSS'MENT, the Act of ingrossing, or writing Conveyances.

IN'GUEN [with *Anatomists*] the Bend of the Thigh, commonly called the Groin. *L.*

INGUINA'LIA [among *Anatomists* and *Physicians*] is any Subdivision made of that Part, or any Thing therein contained, or applied thereunto as a Medicine. *L.*

To INGULF', of *in* and Golpe, *Belg.* *gouffre*, F.] to swallow down, to devour.

To INGUR'GITATE [*ingurgitatum*, L.] to swill, to swallow greedily, to devour gluttonously.

INGURGIT'ATION, Swilling, Swallowing greedily, *&c.*

INHABI'LE [*inhabilis*, L.] unmeet, unweildy.

To INHAB'IT [*habiter*, F. *inhabitare*, L.] to dwell in a Place.

INHAB'ITABLE [*inhabitabilis*, L.] not habitable; also habitable, or that may be dwelt in.

INHAB'ITANT [*inhabitans*, L.] one who dwells or lives in a Place.

To IN'HERE [*inhærere*, L.] to stick or cleave fast to.

INHE'RENCE } [*inherence*, F.] the
INHE'RENCY } Quality of that which sticks close to.

INHE'RENT [*inhærens*, F.] sticking fast in, cleaving, abiding in. *F.*

To INHER'IT [*heriter*, F. of *hæres*, L.] to get by Inheritance or Possession.

INHER'ITANCE [*heritage*, F.] is a Perpetuity of Right in Lands and Tenements to a Man and his Heirs.

INHER'ITRIX, a Female Heir.

INHER'ITOR, a Male Heir.

INHE'SION [*inhæsio*, L.] a sticking or cleaving to.

To INHIB IT [*inhiber*, F. *inhibitum*, L.] to prohibit, or forbid.

INHIBI'TION a forbidding. *L.*

INHIBI'TION [in *Law*] is a Writ which forbids a Judge to proceed farther in the Cause before him.

To INHILD, to infuse, to inspire. *Ch.*

INHO'C } [of Huck, a Corner, *L.S.*]
INHO KE } a Corner of a Common Field plowed up and sowed. *O. L.*

INHOLD'ER, he that holdeth or keepeth an Inn, an Inn-keeper.

INHONESTA'TION, a Disparaging or Disgracing. *L.*

INHOS'PITABLE [*inhospitalis*, L.] not given to Hospitality, discourteous, uncivil, rude.

INHOSPITAL'ITY [*inhospitalitas*, L.] Rudeness to Strangers, not giving them Entertainment, Churlishness.

INHU'MAN [*inhumain*, F. *inhumanus*. L.] void of Humanity, barbarous, cruel, savage.

INHUMAN'ITY [*inhumanité*, F. of *inhumanitas*, L.] Barbarity, Cruelty, Savageness, Unkindness, Incivility.

INHU'MATED [*inhumatus*, L.] unburied, not interred.

INHUMA'TION, a Burying, or putting into the Ground. *F.* of *L.*

INHUMA'TION [*Chymistry*] when two Pots (the Bottom of the uppermost being full of little Holes) are covered with Earth, and a Wheel Fire made, causing the Vapours to sweat through in the Distillation; a Digestion made by burying the Materials in Dung, or in the Earth.

To INHU'ME [*enhumer*, F. *inhumare*, L. q. d. *in humo ponere*] to bury or interr.

INHU'MED [*enhumé*, F. *inhumatus*, L.] buried or interred.

To INJECT' [*injectum*, Sup. *L.*] to cast or squirt in.

INJEC'TIO *intestinalis*, a Clyster. *L.P.T.*

INJECT'ION, a Casting or Squirting in. *F.* of *L.*

INJECTION [in *Physick*] the casting any liquid Medicines into the Wounds or Cavities of the Body, by Syringe, Clyster, *&c.*

INJECTION [with *Anatomists*] is the filling the Vessels of a human or animal Body with Wax, or any other proper Matter, to shew their Ramifications.

INI'LUM [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the oblongated Marrow.

INIMA'GINABLE, not to be imagined.

INIM'ITABLE [*inimitabilis*, L.] that cannot be imitated.

To INJOIN' [*enjoindre*, F. of *injungere*, L.] to require, to lay upon.

INIQUITA'UNCE, Unequality. *Chauc.*

INI'QUITY [*iniquité*, F. *iniquitas*, L.] Want of Equity, Injustice, Wickedness.

INI'TIAL [*initialis*, L.] beginning. *F.*

To INI'TIATE [*initier*, F. of *initiatum*, L.] to instruct in the first Principles of any Art, Science, *&c.* to admit into any Order or Faculty, to begin.

INITIA'TION, the entering or admitting any one into any Order or Faculty. *L.*

INJUCUND [*injucundus*, L.] unpleasant,

INJUCUND'ITY [*injucunditas*, L.] Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE [*injudicabilis*, L.] that cannot be judged.

INJUDI'CIAL [of *in* and *judicialis*, L.] not according to Judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUS [of *in* and *judicieux*, F.] void of Judgment or Discretion.

INJUNC'TION [*injonction*, F.] an Injoining, Command, or Order.

INJUNC'TION [*in Law*] is a Writ grounded upon an Order in Chancery, either to give the Plaintiff Possession, or to stay rigorous Proceedings in another Court.

To IN'JURE [*injurier*, F. *injuriam inferre*, L.] to abuse, endamage, or wrong.

INJU'RIOUS [*injurieux*, F. of *injuriosus*, L.] hurtful, offensive, wrongful, against Right and Law.

IN'JURY [*injure*, F. *injuria*, L. *quod fit contra jus*] Abuse, Offence, Wrong.

INJUST' [*injusté*, F. *injustus*, L.] wrongful, offensive.

INJUST'ICE [*injustitia*, L.] an unjust Act, unfair or hard Dealing. *F.*

INK [Inck, *Belg.*] Liquor for Writing.

INK [in *Falconry*] is the Neck of any Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

INK *of a Mill*, a sort of forked Iron which is fastened on the Spindle.

To INKIN'DLE [probably of *in* and Zunden, *Teut.* or cyndelan, *Sax.*] to light, to set on Fire, to catch Fire, to break out.

An INK'LING *of a Matter* [*Minsheu* derives it of *inclinando*, L. because the Ear is inclined to hear it; others from Wunkeien, *Teut.* a small Rumour, and others of Cenkelinhe, a Descant in Musick; or of *in* and hallen, *Du.* to tell] a small Rumour, an Hint, an Intimation.

INLA'GARY [*Law Term*] a Restitution of one outlaw'd to the King's Protection, and to the Benefit or Estate of a Subject.

INLA'GH, a Person subject to the Law, he that is in some Frank-pledge.

IN'LAND [Einland, *Teut.*] situate upon the main Land, or in the Heart of a Country, far from the Sea-Coast.

INLAND, that Part of any Land or Manour, which lay next to the Mansion-House, and was used by the Lord himself. *O. L. T.*

INLAND *Bills* [Einlandisch. *Teut.*] in *Trade*, Bills payable in the same Country or Nation in which they are drawn.

INLAND *Town*, one seated far within the Land, to which no Vessel can sail.

INLAND *Trade*, a Trade carried on within the Country; a Home Trade.

To INLAR'GE [of *in* and *large*, F. of *largus*, L.] to make large, to discourse at large upon a Subject.

To INLAY' [of *in* and *lay*, enlegen, *Teut*] to work in Wood or Metal with several Pieces of different Colours, curiously set together.

INLEAS'ED [*enlacé*, F.] catch'd in a Lease or Snare, intangled.

IN'LET [of *in* and letan, *Sax.*] an Entrance or Passage into.

To INLIGHTEN [of *in* and lighten, *Sax.* enleachten, *Teut.*] to give Light to.

To INLIST [of *in* and *list*] to enter into the list of Soldiers.

INLIST'ED, entered as a Soldier.

IN'LY [Innigliche, *Teut.*] inwardly. *Ch.*

IN MATE [of *in* and Mata, *Sax.* Maet, *Belg.*] a Lodger.

IN'MOST, most inward.

INN [Inne, *Sax.*] a Publick House for the Entertainment of Travellers.

To INN, to lodge at an Inn.

To INN *Corn*, to get it into Barns, *&c.* at Harvest-time.

INNATABLE [*innatabilis*, L.] that cannot be swimmed in.

IN NATE [*innatus*, L.] inbred, natural.

INNATE *Principles*, are Principles or Ideas stamped upon the Soul or Mind at it's first Make; and which it brings into the World with it.

INNAV'IGABLE [*innavigabilis*, L.] that cannot be sailed on.

INNER [innop, *Sax.* inner, *Teut.*] inward.

INNEREST } [ynnopt, *Sax.*] inner-
INREST } most. *Chauc.*

IN'NERMOST [inemept, *Sax.* innerste, *Teut.*] the most inward.

IN NINGS, Lands recovered from the Sea, by Draining and Banking.

INNI'TENT [*innitens*, L.] endeavouring or essaying.

IN NO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Hymn or spiritual Song. *Ital.*

IN'NOCENCE } [*innocentia*, L.] Guilt-
IN NO ENCY } lessness, Purity of Soul, Harmlessness. *F.*

IN'NOCENCE, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

IN'NOCENT [*innocens*, L. i. e. *non nocens*] guiltless, inoffensive, harmless, silly, simple. *F.*

An IN'NOCENT, an half-witted Person, an Idiot. *F.*

INNOCENTS *Day*, the 28th of *December*, observed in Memory of *Herod*'s slaying the innocent Children; called also *Childermas Day*.

INNOC'UOUS [*innocuus*, L.] harmless, doing no Hurt.

IN'NOM, *Barley* [of Eingenommen, *Teut.*] such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is fallowed. *N. C.*

INNOM'INABLE [*innominabilis*, L.] not fit to be named.

INNOMINA'TA *Ossa* [in *Anatomy*] nameless Bones, two Bones placed in the Side of the *Os Sacrum*. L.

INNOMINA'TA *Tunica Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name *L.*

INNOMINA'TUS *Humor* [in *Physick*] one of the four Secondary Humours, wherewith the Antients thought the Body was nourished. *L.*

INNOTES'CIMUS, Letters Patent, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or some other Deed not of Record. *L.*

To IN'NOVATE [*innover*, F. *innovatum*, L.] to lay aside old Customs and bring up new ones.

INNOVA'TION, a bringing in of new Customs or Opinions, Change, Alteration. *F. of L.*

INNOVA'TOR [*innovateur*, F.] a Person who brings in new Customs, *&c.* *L.*

INNOX IOUS [*innoxius*, L.] harmless.

INNS *of Court*, four Houses or Colleges established for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, *viz Gray's-Inn, Lincoln's Inn, the Inner and Middle Temples*, to which was added the *Outer Temple*.

INNS *of Chancery*, Houses appointed for young Students in Law, eight in Number, *viz Barnard's, Clement's, Clifford's, Furnival's, Lyon's, New, Staple's, and Thavy's Inn.*

INNU BILOUS [*innubilis*, L.] without Clouds, fair, serene.

INNUEN'DO, a Word frequently used in Writs, Declarations, *&c.* and it's Use is only to declare and ascertain the Person or Thing which was left doubtful before.

INNU'MERABLE [*innombrable*, F. of *innumerabilis*, L.] numberless, that cannot be numbered.

INNUTRI'TION, a Nourishing, or Bringing up.

INOBSER'VABLE [*inobservabilis*, L.] not to be observed, unworthy of Observation.

To INOC'ULATE [*inoculatum*, L.] to graft in the Bud.

INOCULA'TION, is an Insertion, or Grafting

Grafting of the Bud of one Fruit-tree into the Stock of another.

To INO'DIATE [of *in*, Neg. and *odio*, L.] to bring an Odium upon, to render odious, to disgrace.

INO'DOROUS [*inodorus*, L.] without Scent, unperfumed.

INOFFENSIVE [of *in* and *offensif*, F.] that gives no Offence, harmless.

INOFFI'CIOUS [*inofficiosus*, L.] backward in doing one any good Office or Turn, discourteous, disobliging.

INOMEN [genommen, *Teut.*] taken, obtained. *O.*

INOPI'NABLE [*inopinabilis*, L.] that could not be thought.

INOPI'NATE [*inopiné*, F. of *inopinatus*, L.] unthought of, unexpected.

INOPPORTU'NE [*inopportunus*, L.] unseasonable.

INOR'DINATE [*inordinatus*, L.] out of Order, extravagant, immoderate.

INORDINATE *Proportion* [in *Geometry*] where the Order of the Terms is disturbed.

INORDINA'TION, Irregularity. *L.*

INORGANI'CAL [of *in* and *organicus*, L.] wanting Organs or Instruments proper for a Motion or Operation.

INOSCULA'TION [of *in* and *osculatio*, L.] the Joining of the Mouths of the capillary Veins and Arteries.

In POS'SE } [in *Law*] that is not,
In POTEN'TIA } but may be. *L.*

INPRISII, Accomplices, Abettors. *O.*

INQUEST [*enqueste*, F.] Inquiry, Search, especially that made by a Jury, also the Jury itself.

The *Court of* INQUEST, a Court held at *Guild Hall, London*, for determining all Complaints preferred for Debt by one Inhabitant against another, as far as the Sum of 40s. called the *Court of Conscience*.

INQUI'ETUDE [*inquietudo*, L.] Restlessness, Disquiet, Unquietness. *F.*

INQUI'ETUDE [in the *Art of Physick*] a convulsive Motion of the Muscles in the Limbs, which causes the sick Patient to throw himself from one side to another.

To IN'QUINATE [*inquinatum*, L.] to defile or foul.

INQUINA'TION, Defiling or Fouling.

INQUIR'ABLE [of *inquirere*, L.] that may be inquired about, or searched into.

To INQUI'RE [*enquerir*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to ask or demand, or examine or inquire into

INQUIREN'DO, an Authority given to a Person or Persons to enquire into something for the King's Advantage. *L. T.*

INQUI'RY [of *inquirere*, L.] Search, Asking, *&c.*

INQUISI'TION, a diligent Search or Inquiry, a strict Examination. *F. of L.*

INQUISI'TION [in *Law*] a Manner of proceeding in criminal Matters by the Judge, or by the Grand Inquest, before the Judges in *Eyre*.

The *Spanish* INQUISITION, a Tribunal or great Council, first erected by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, and the Pope, to cause all *Moors* and *Jews* living there to be baptized: But now the Power of it is exercised with all Barbarity and Cruelty against Christians, under the Notion of Hereticks, and all that are not staunch *Roman* Catholicks.

INQUIS'ITIVE [of *inquisitum*, L.] desirous to know every Thing, curious, prying.

INQUIS'ITOR [*inquisiteur*, F.] a Sheriff, a Coroner; also a Judge of the *Spanish* Inquisition.

To INRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a Rage to make mad.

To INRICH' [*enricher*, F.] to make rich, to adorn or embellish.

IN'ROAD } [of *in* and *rode*, of to *ride*]
IN'RODE } the Invasion of a Country by Enemies.

To INROL' [*enroler*, F.] to set down in a Roll, to record or register.

INROL'MENT [*enrolment*, F.] an Enrolling, *&c.*

INROL'MENT [in *Law*] the Entering or registering any lawful Act, as Recognizance or Fine, *&c.*

INSA'NABLE [*insanabilis*, L.] not to be cured.

INSA'NE [*insanus*, L.] out of Order, as to Health; also distracted, mad.

INSA'NY [*insania*, L.] Madness, Frenzy, Dotage.

INSATIAIL'ITY } [*insatiabilité*, F. of
UNSATIABILI'TY } *insatiabilitas*, L.] Unsatisfiedness.

INSA'TIABLE [*insatiabilis*, L.] that cannot be satisfied with Meat or Drink, *&c.* F.

INSA'TIABLENESS, the not being capable of receiving Satisfaction.

INSA'TIATE [*insatiatus*, L.] not satisfied, unsatisfied.

INSATI'ETY [*insatietas*, L.] Unsatiableness.

INSAT'URABLE [*insaturabilis*, L.] that cannot have enough.

IN'SCIENCE [*inscientia*, L.] Ignorance.

INSCONS'ED [in *Military Affairs*] a Term used when Part of an Army is secured with a Sconce or small Fort.

To INSCRI'BE [*inscribere*, L.] to write in or upon.

IRSCRI'BED *Bodies* [in *Mathematicks*] regular Bodies.

INSCRI'BED *Figures* [in *Mathematicks*] those that are drawn within others.

INSCRIP'TION, a Title, Name, or Character, written or engraven over any thing. *F. of L.*

INSCRU'TABLE [*inscrutabilis*, L.] unsearchable, unfathomable. *F.*

To IN-

To INSCULP' [*insculpere*, L.] to engrave, carve, or cut.

INSE'CABLE [*insecabilis*, L.] that cannot be cut.

IN'SECT [*insecte*, F. *insectum*, L.] any small living Creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into Limbs and Joints, as other Creatures, but encompassed with Rings or Divisions, capable of being parted without utterly destroying Life, as Worms, *&c.* or else divided between the Head and Body, as Flies, Pismires, Bees, *&c.*

INSEC'TABLE [*insectabilis*, L.] that cannot be followed.

INSECTA'TION, a Railing or Inveighing against one. *L.*

INSECTA'TOR, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter. *L.*

INSECTA'TOR [in *Old Records*] a Prosecutor or Adversary at Law.

INSEC'TILE, that which cannot be further cut or divided. *L.*

INSEC'TION, a cutting into. *L.*

INSEC'TION [with *Anatomists*] the different Unions of the Parts one with another.

INSECTIV'OROUS [of *insectum* and *vorax*, L.] that feeds upon Insects.

INSECU'RE [of *in* and *securus*, L.] that is not secure, unsafe.

INSEER [Enseher, *Teut.*] one that has a good Insight into Matters. *Chauc.*

INSELID, sealed up. *Chauc.*

INSEN'SATE [*insensé*, F. *insensatus*, L.] senseless, mad, foolish.

INSENSIBIL'ITY [*insensibilité*, F.] Senselessness, Foolishness.

INSENS'IBLE [*insensibilis*, L.] void of Sense.

INSEP'ARABLE [*inseparabilis*, L.] that cannot be separated, severed, or parted.

To INSERT' [*inserer*, F. *insertum*, L.] to put or bring in.

INSER'TION, a putting, planting, or grafting in. *F.* of *L.*

To INSER'VE [*inservire*, L.] to bear a Part in, or promote.

INSER'VICEABLE, unserviceable.

INSES'SUS [among *Physicians*] a Bath for the lower Parts, in which the Patient sits up to the Navel. *L.*

INSETE'NA [insetena, *Sax.*] an Inditch.

INSICCA'TION, a Drying. *L.*

INSIDERA'TOR, one who lies in wait. *L.*

INSID'IOUS [*insidieux*, F. *insidiosus*, L.] insnaring, treacherous, deceitful.

IN'SIGHT [Insicht, *L.S.*] Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNIF'ICANCY [of *in* and *significantia*, L.] Unprofitableness, the being worthless or inconsiderable.

INSIGNIF'ICANT [of *in* and *significans*, L.] that signifies nothing, inconsiderable.

IN'SIMUL *Tenuit*, one Species of the Writ called *Formedon*.

To INSIN'UATE [*insinuer*, F. *insinuatum*, L.] to intimate, to give a Hint of; also to wind or screw one's self into Favour.

INSINUA'TION, a winding one's self in by Degrees, an Intimation or slight Touch of a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

INSINUA'TION *of a Will* [in *Civil Law*] is the first Production of it, or the leaving it *penes Registrum*, in order to his Probate.

INSIN'UATIVE [*insinuant*, F. *insinuativus*, L.] apt to insinuate, engaging.

INSIP'ID [*insipidé*, F. *insipidus*, L.] having no Taste or Relish, unsavoury.

INSIP'ID [in speaking of a *Discourse*, &c.] flat or dry.

INSIPID'ITY [*insipidité*, F.] Unsavourineſs, Flatness.

INSIP'IENCE [*insipientia*, L.] Want of Knowledge, Foolishness.

To INSIST' [*insister*, F. *insistere*, L.] to stand much upon, to urge, to be instant.

To INSIST [with *Geometricians*] the Angles of any Segment are said to insist or stand upon the Arch of another Segment.

INSI'TION [in *Gardening*] Grafting or Setting of any Cyon or Bud into the Stock of a Tree. *L.*

INSI'TIVE, grafted in, not natural.

To INSLAV'E [of *in* and Slave, *L.S.* Sklave, *Teut.*] to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To INSNA'RE [of *in* and besnaerer, *Dan.*] to draw into a Snare.

INSO'CIABLE [*insociabilis*, L.] not sociable, unfit for Society or Conversation.

INSOLA'TION, a laying in the Sun, a Bleaching. L.

INSOLA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the Digestion of any Ingredient or mixed Body, by exposing it to the Sun-Beams.

IN'SOLENCE } [*insolentia*, L.] Impu-
IN'SOLENCY } dence, Saucineſs, Haughtiness. *F.*

IN'SOLENT [*insolens*, L.] saucy, bold, proud. *F.*

INSO'LIBLE, unanswerable. *chauc.*

INSO'LITE [*insolitus*, L.] unusual, unaccustomed.

INSOL'VABLE [*insolubilis*, L.] insolvent, not able to pay. *F.*

INSO'LUBLE [*insolubilis*, L.] that cannot be solved or loosed.

INSOL'VENCY [*insolubilité*, F.] the Condition of one who is not in a Capacity to satisfy his Creditors.

INSOL'VENT, not able to pay.

INSOM'NIOUS [*insomniosus*, L.] troubled with Dreams, not sleeping soundly.

To INSPECT' [*inspectum*, L.] to look narrowly into, to oversee.

INSPEC'TION, Overseeing, Insight, looking on or into. *F.* of *L.*

INSPEC'TOR

INSPECT'OR [*inspecteur*, F.] an Overseer. *L.*

To INSPERS'E [*insperſum*, L.] to ſprinkle upon.

INSPERS'ION, a Sprinkling upon. *L.*

INSPEX'IMUS, Letters Patent, ſo called, becauſe they begin, after the King's Title, with this Word, *Inſpeximus*. L.

INSPIRA'TION, an Inſpiring or Breathing into. *F.* of *L.*

INSPIRA'TION [with *Anatomiſts*] the Taking in of Air or Breath by the Dilatation or Widening of the Cheſt.

INSPIRA'TION [among *Divines*] the heavenly Grace, which fills the Soul with extraordinary and ſupernatural Gifts.

To INSPI'RE [*inſpirer*, F. of *inſpirare*, L.] to put into one's Head, to prompt, to endue or fill with.

To INSPIR'IT [of *in* and *Spirit*] to put Life and Spirit into one.

INSPISSA'TION, a Thickening, or making thick, as when a Liquor is brought to a thicker Conſiſtence, by evaporating the thinner Parts. *L.*

INSTABIL'ITY [*inſtabilité*, F. of *inſtabilitas*, L.] Unſteadfaſtneſs, Unſteadineſs.

INSTA'BLE [*inſtabilis*, L.] unſtable, inconſtant, uncertain.

To INSTAL [*inſtaller*, F. or of *in* and *ſtal*, *Sax.*] to put in Poſſeſſion of an Office, Order, or Benefice.

INSTALLA'TION } [*inſtallation*, F.]
INSTAL'MENT } the Act of inſtalling.

IN'STANCE [*inſtantia*, L.] Intreaty, Motion; alſo Model, Example, Proof. *F.*

To IN'STANCE, to bring or produce an Inſtance.

IN'STANT [*inſtans*, L.] eager upon a Thing, earneſt, preſſing, preſent, near at hand. *F.*

An IN'STANT, a ſhort Moment, a Portion of Time ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided.

INSTANTA'NEOUS [*inſtantaneus*, F.] momentary, happening in the Nick of Time.

INSTAURA'TION, a Reſtoring to the former State, a renewing, a repairing. *F.* of *L.*

INSTAU RUM, Stock upon a Farm, or Inſtruments of Huſbandry. *O. R.*

To IN STIGATE [*inſtiguer*, F. of *inſtigatum*, L.] to egg or ſet on; to provoke to.

INSTIGA'TION, a ſtirring up to, putting on, Encouragement to, Incitement. *F.* of *L.*

INSTIGA'TOR [*inſtigateur*, F.] an Encourager, an Abettor. *L.*

To INSTIL' [*inſtiller*, F. of *inſtillare*, L.] to pour in by Drops, to infuſe Principles or Notions.

INSTILLA'TION, an Inſtilling. *F.* of *L.*

To INSTIM'ULATE [*inſtimulatum*, L.] to prick forwards, to provoke.

INSTIMULA'TION, a Pricking or Egging forward.

IN'STINCT [*inſtinctus*, L.] an inward Stirring or Motion, a natural Bent or Inclination to a Thing; that Aptitude or Diſpoſition in any Creature, which by it's peculiar Formation it is naturally endowed with. *F.*

To IN STITUTE [*inſtituer*, F. of *inſtitutum*, L.] to enact, decree, appoint, or ordain, to eſtabliſh, or found.

An IN'STITUTE [*inſtitut*, F. of *inſtitutum*, L.] an Order or Rule of Life.

IN STITUTES [*inſtituta*, L.] Principles, Precepts, Ordinances; alſo a Collection of the *Roman* Laws, made by Order of the Emperor *Juſtinian*.

INSTITU'TION, Eſtabliſhment, Appointment; alſo Inſtruction, Education, or training up. *F.* of *L.*

INSTITUTION *to a Benefice*, is the putting a Clerk into the Poſſeſſion of the Spiritualities of a Benefice.

INSTITUTIONS [in *Phyſick*] are ſuch as teach the neceſſary *Præcognita* to the Practice of Medicine; or the Cure of Diſeaſes.

An INSTITU'TOR [*inſtituteur*, F.] an Inſtructor, Founder, *&c.*

To INSTRUCT' [*inſtruire*, F. of *inſtructum*, L.] to teach, train, or bring up.

INSTRUC'TION, Teaching, Education, Order, or Precept. *F.* of *L.*

INSTRUCTION, Direction in an Affair of Moment.

INSTRUC'TIVE [*inſtructif*, F.] apt to inſtruct.

IN'STRUMENT [*inſtrumentum*, L. q. d. *quo aliquid inſtruimus*] a Tool to do any Work with; alſo a publick Act, Deed, or Writing drawn up between two or more Parties, and containing ſeveral Covenants agreed upon betwixt them. *F.*

INSTRUMENT'AL [*inſtrumentalis*, L.] belonging to an Inſtrument; alſo ſerviceable, or contributing to as a Means. *F.*

INSUAV'ITY [*inſuavitas*, L.] Unpleaſantneſs.

To INSUC'CATE [*inſuccatum*, L.] to moiſten with Liquor.

INSUCCA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the moiſtening of Drugs with the Juice of Roſes, Violets, *&c.*

INSUCCESS'FUL [of *in* and *ſucceſſus*, L.] that has no good ſucceſs, unfortunate.

INSUFFI CIENCY [*inſuffiſance*, F. of *in* and *ſufficientia*, L.] Inability, Incapacity.

INSUFFI'CIENT [*inſuffiſant*, F. of *in* and *ſufficiens*, L.] not ſufficient, incapable.

IN'SULAR [*inſulaire*, F. of *inſularis*, L.] belonging to an Iſland.

INSULA'TA *Columna* [in *Architecture*] is a Pillar which ſtands alone. *L.*

To IN'SULATE, to make an Iſland.

IN'SULOUS [*inſuloſus*, L.] full of Iſlands.

INSUL'SE

INSUL'SE [*insulsus*, L.] unsavoury, foolish.

INSULS'ITY [*insulsitas*, L.] Folly, Stupidity, Unsavourineſs.

To INSULT' [*insulter*, F. *insultare*, L. q. d. *saltare in*, i. e. *contra*] to affront, domineer, vapour, or crow over.

To INSULT' [in *Military Affairs*] to assault or attack a Poſt with open Force, without uſing Trenches, Saps, *&c.*

An IN'SULT [*insulté*, F. *insultus*, L.] an Abuſe, Affront, Outrage, Assault, Onſet.

INSUL'TURE [*insulture*, F. *insultura*, L.] a leaping upon, a triumphing.

IN'SUPER [*i. e.* over and beſides, *L.*] a Term uſed by the Auditor of Accounts in the Exchequer, who ſays, ſo much remains *insuper* to ſuch a one.

INSUPERABIL'ITY, Invincibleneſs.

INSU'PERABLE [*insuperabilis*, L.] not to be vanquiſhed or overcome.

INSU'PERABLY [*insuperabiliter*, L.] beyond Prevention or Recovery.

INSUPPORT'ABLE, not to be borne with or endured. *F.*

INSU'RANCE [*in* and *seur*, F. or of *Assurance*, F.] Security given to make good the Loſs of Ships, Merchandize, Houſes, *&c.* in Conſideration of a Sum of Money in Hand paid.

To INSU'RE [*assurer*, F.] to engage to make good any Thing that is in Danger of being loſt; alſo to pay the Premium of ſuch Inſurance.

INSURMOUNT'ABLE [*insurmontable*, F.] that cannot be overcome by Labour or Induſtry.

INSURREC'TION, a riſing againſt, a popular Tumult, an Uproar.

To INSUSUR'RATE [*insusurratum*, L.] to whiſper one in the Ear.

INSUSURRA'TION, a whiſpering in the Ear. *L.*

To INTAB'ULATE [*intabulatum*, L.] to write in Tables.

INTACT' [*intactus*, L.] untouched.

INTAC'TÆ [in *Geometry*] Right Lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never touch them. *L.*

INTAC'TIBLE } [*intactus*, L.] that
INTAN'GIBLE } cannot be touched.

INTAGLIO's [*Ital.*] precious Stones engraven with the Heads of great Men, or Inſcriptions, *&c.* ſuch as are often ſet in Rings, *&c.*

IN'TAKERS, Perſons on the Borders of *Scotland*, who were the Receivers of ſuch Booty as their Accomplices, called *Out-Partners*, uſed to bring in.

To INTAM'INATE [*intaminatum*, L.] to defile.

To INTANGLE [q. d. *intendiculare*, L.] or of tangle, *Sax.* a little Twig of which Snares were made for Birds] to twiſt together, to perplex, or confound.

INTANG'LEMENT, a Perplexity.

IN'TEGER [*i. e.* whole, intire, *L.*] in *Arithmetick* it ſignifies a whole Number in Contradiſtinction to a Fraction.

IN'TEGRAL, belonging to an Integer, whole, intire.

IN'TEGRAL *Parts* [in *Philoſophy*] are thoſe Parts which make up the Whole.

To IN'TEGRATE [*integratum*, L.] to make whole, to renew, to reſtore.

INTEGRA'TION, a making whole, renewing, or reſtoring.

INTEG'RITY [*integrité*, F. of *integritas*, L.] Honeſty, Uprightneſs, Sincerity.

INTE'GUMENT [*integumentum*, L.] a Covering.

INTEGUMENTS [among *Anatomiſts*] the common Covering of the Body, whether the *Cuticula*, *Cutis*, or the Membranes of any particular Parts.

IN'TELLECT [*intellectus*, L.] the Faculty of the Soul, which is commonly called the Underſtanding.

INTELLEC'TUAL [*intellectuel*, F. of *intellectualis*, L.] belonging to the Underſtanding.

INTELLEC'TUALS, the Power and Properties of the Underſtanding.

INTEL'LIGENCE [*intelligentia*, L.] Knowledge, Underſtanding; the Correſpondence that Stateſmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries; Advice or News. *L.*

INTEL'LIGENCER, one whoſe Buſineſs is to inquire into, and ſpread News.

INTEL'LIGENCES [in *Philoſophy*] Angels, ſpiritual Beings.

INTEL'LIGENT [*intelligens*, L.] underſtanding, well knowing, perceiving. *F.*

INTEL'LIGIBLE [*intelligibilis*, L.] capable of being underſtood or apprehended. *F.*

Sub. INTELLIG'ITUR [*i. e.* it is underſtood] ſomething to be underſtood. *L.*

INTEM'PERANCE [*intemperantia*, L.] Uncapableneſs to rule and moderate a Man's Appetite and Luſts; immoderate Deſires, Exceſs. *F.*

INTEM'PERATE [*intemperant*, F. of *intemperatus*, L.] immoderate, *&c.*

INTEM'PERATENESS } [*intemperie*,
INTEM'PERATURE } F. *intemperies*, L.] Intemperance; alſo a Diſorder in the Air or Humours of the Body.

INTEMPE'RIES [among *Phyſicians*] a Dyſcraſy or ill Habit. *L.*

INTEMPES'TIVE [*intempestivus*, L.] unſeaſonable, out of Time.

To INTEND' [*intendere*, L.] to deſign, or purpoſe; to mean.

INTENDAN T, one who has the Inſpection, Conduct, and Management of certain Affairs; the Governor of a Province in *France*.

INTEND'MENT,

INTEND'MENT, Intention, Sense, Meaning, Purpose.

INTENERA'TION, making tender. *L.*

INTEN'SE [*intensus*, L.] very great, or excessive.

INTEN'SION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies against one who enters after the Death of a Tenant, and holds another out in the Remainder or Reversion.

INTEN'SION [in *Philosophy*] is the Increase of the Power or Energy of any Quality, as Heat and Cold, *&c.*

INTENS'IVELY, extremely, excessively.

INTENT' } [*intentus*, L] fixed, or
INTENT'IVE } closely bent upon a Business.

INTENT', } Meaning, Purpose, Design. *F.* of *L.*
INTEN'TION, }

INTENTION [among *Physicians*] that Judgment, or particular Method of Cure, which a Physician forms to himself from a due Examination of Symptoms

INTENTION [in *Physicks*] is the Increase of any Power or Quality, as Remission is it's Decrease or Diminution.

INTENTION [in *Metaphysicks*] the Exertion of the intellectual Faculties with more than ordinary Vigour.

INTEN'TIONAL, of the Intention.

INTEN'UATE, sweet-smelling. *Chauc.*

INTERCA'LARY *Days* [among *Physicians*] those Days during the Course of a Distemper, in which Nature is excited to throw off her Load unseasonably, at the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, and 19th.

INTERCALA'TION, is a putting in of a Day into the Month of *February* in Leap-Year. F. of L.

To INTERCE'DE [*interceder*, F. of *intercedere*, L.] to come between, to be a Mediator; to intreat, to use his Interest on the Behalf of another.

INTERCE'DENT-*Day* } [among *Physicians*] an
INTERCEDEN'TAL } extraordinary critical Day, which, being caused by the Violence of the Disease, falls between the ordinary critical Days.

INTERCEPT' [*intercepter*, F. of *interceptum*, L. q. d. *inter eundum capere*] to take up the Way; to prevent.

TO INTERCEPT [in *Mathematicks*] is to take between, comprehend, or contain.

INTERCEPT'ED *Axis* } [in *Conick*
INTERCEPT'ED *Diameter* } *Sections*] are the same with *Abscissæ*.

INTERCES'SION, an intreating in Behalf of another. *F.* and *L.*

INTERCES'SOR [*intercesseur*, F.] one that intercedes, a Mediator. *L.*

To INTERCHANG'E [of *entre* and *changer*, F.] to exchange between Parties.

INTERCHANGE'ABLY, mutually, or by turns.

INTERCIS'ION, a cutting off between, or in the midst.

To INTERCLU'DE [*intercludere*, L.] to shut up between, to inclose.

INTERCLU'SION, a shutting up, or stopping up between. *L.*

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION [in *Architecture*] is the Space or Distance between the Pillars of a Building. *L.*

INTERCOM'MONING [*Law Term*] is the Feeding of Cattle promiscuously on two adjoining Commons.

To INTERCOMMU'NICATE [of *inter* and *communicatum*, L.] to communicate mutually, or one with another.

INTERCOS'TAL [*intercostalis*, L.] lying between the Ribs. *F.*

INTERCOS'TAL *Nerve* [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve proceeding from the spinal Marrow, and spreading itself in the Belly, through all the Bowels.

INTERCOSTA'LES *Externi* } [in *A-*
INTERCOSTA'LES *Interni* } *natomy*] Muscles lodged in the Space of the Ribs.

IN'TERCOURSE [of *entre* and *course*, F. of *intercursus*, L.] mutual Correspondence, Commerce, or Traffick.

INTERCUR'RENT [*intercurrens*, L.] running between.

INTERCURSA'TION, an often running between. *L.*

IN'TERCUS [of *inter* and *cutis*, L.] a kind of Dropsy, called *Anasarca*. L.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS [*intercutaneus*, L.] lying between the Skin and Flesh.

To INTERDICT [*interdire*, F. of *interdictum*, L.] to prohibit or forbid, to suspend; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.

INTERDICT'ED [of *Water* and *Fire*] were such, who (in old Times) for some Crimes were banished; which Judgment, though it was not pronounced by express Sentence, yet was with an Order, That no Man should receive them into his House, or afford them the Use of Water and Fire, these two necessary Elements.

INTERDIC'TION, a forbidding or debarring the Use of any thing.

INTERDIC'TION [in *Law*] is an Ecclesiastical Censure, forbidding the Exercise of the ministerial Function.

INTERE [*entier*, F.] intire. *Chauc.*

INTEREM'TION, a killing or slaying. *L.*

To IN'TERESS } [*interesser*, F. of *in-*
To IN'TEREST } *teresse*, L.] to concern, to engage.

IN'TEREST [*interêt*, F. of *inter* and *esse*, L. to eat among] Use Money paid for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for a certain Time.

INTEREST [*interêt*, F. of *interest*, L. it concerneth] Advantage, Concernment, Benefit, Credit, Power, Right.

INTEREST *Simple*, is that which arises from the Principal only.

INTEREST *Compound*, is that which arises from the Principal and simple Interest forborne.

INTERFECTION, Killing, Murder. *L.*

INTERFEC'TOR [among *Astrologers*] a destroying Planet, placed in the eighth House of a Figure, either five Degrees before the Cusp, or twenty-five after. *L.*

To INTERFE'RE [of *inter* and *ferire*, L.] to knock and rub one Heel against another, as some Horses do; also to hit or fall foul of one another; to clash.

INTERFLU'ENT [*interfluens*, L.] flowing between.

INTERFLU'OUS [*interfluus*, L.] that runneth or floweth between.

INTERFUL'GENT [*interfulgens*, L.] shining between.

INTERGA'PING [of *inter*, L. and Gaepen, *L. S.*] a Gaping or Opening between.

INTERJA'CENT [*interjacens*, L.] lying between.

To INTERJECT' [*interjecter*, F. *interjectum*, L.] to cast between, to throw in.

INTERJEC'TION [in *Grammar*] is an undeclinable Word, used to express the Affections and Passions of the Mind.

IN'TERIM, in the mean while, *L.* Also a certain Deed, containing a mix'd Form of Doctrine, tendered by the Emperor *Charles* V. at *Augsburg*, to be subscribed both by Protestants and Papists, and to be observed 'till a General Council. *L.*

INTE'RIOR [*interieur*, F.] more inward, being on the Inside. *L.*

To INTERLA'CE [*entrelasser*, F.] to twist one with another, to insert, or put in among.

To INTERLAR'D [*entrelarder*, F.] to lard, or stuff lean Meat with Fat.

To INTERLEA'VE [of *inter*, L. and leap, *Sax.*] to put blank Paper between the Leaves of a Book.

To INTERLI'NE [*inter lineas scribere*, L.] to write between two Lines.

An INTERLINE [*interligne*, F. of *interlinea*, L.] a Line written between others.

INTERLIN'EARY [*interlignaire*, F. of *interlinearis*, L.] interlined.

INTERLIN'EARY *Bible*, a Bible which has one Line of a *Latin* Translation printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Originals.

INTERLOCU'TION, a Speaking between, or while another is speaking. *F. of L.*

INTERLOCU'TION [in *Law*] an Intermedial Sentence before a final Decision; or a determining some small Matters in a Trial, 'till such Time as the principal Cause be fully known.

INTERLOC'UTORY [*interlocutoire*, F. of *interlocutorius*, L.] Interlocution.

INTERLOC'UTORY *Order* [in *Law*] is that which decides not the Cause, but only settles some intervening Matter relating to the Cause.

To INTERLO'PE [of *inter* and loope, *Belg.* to run, *q. d.* such as run in between, and so prevent the Commerce of others] to intercept or disturb the Commerce of a Company.

INTERLO'PERS [in *Law*] are those that, without legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company.

INTERLUCA'TION [in *Husbandry*] a lopping off Branches to let in Light between.

INTERLU'CENT, shining between. *L.*

An IN'TERLUDE [*interludium*, L.] a Part of a Stage Play, that which is sung or represented between the several Acts.

INTERLU'NARY [of *inter* and *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Space between the old Moon and the new.

INTERLU'NIUM, the Time in which the Moon has no Appearance or *Phasis*. L.

INTERMEA'TION, a flowing or passing between. *L.*

To INTERMED'DLE [*entremêler*, F.] to concern one's self in another's Business.

INTERME'DIATE [*intermediatus*, L.] that is or lies between.

INTERME'DIUM, a Space or Distance between. *L.*

INEERMES'SES [in *Cookery*] Courses set on the Table between other Dishes.

To INTERMETE, to intermeddle. *O.*

INTERMEW'ING [in *Falconry*] the Mewing of a Hawk from the first Change of her Coat 'till she turn white.

INTERMICA'TION, a shining among. *L.*

To INTERMIN'GLE [*entremêler*, F. of *intermiscere*, L.] to mingle among or with.

ITTER'MINABLE } [*interminatus*, L.]
INTER'MINATE } boundless, endless.

INTERMINA'TION, a Threatning. *L.*

INTERMIS'SION, a breaking or leaving off for a while, Discontinuance, Ceasing. *F. of L.*

INTERMIS'SIONS [in *Architecture*] the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between one Pillar and another.

To INTERMIT' [*intermittere*, L.] to leave off for a while.

INTERMIT'TENT [*intermittens*, L.] intermitting, discontinuing. *L.*

INTERMITTENT *Disease*, such as comes at certain Times, and then abates a little.

INTERMIT'TENT *Stitch* [among *Surgeons*] is a sort of Stitch made at certain separate Points, in the sewing of a cross or traverse Wound.

INTERMIT'TING *Pulse*, is that which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again.

To INTERMIX' [*entremêler*, F. *intermixtum*, L.] to mix between or among.

INTERMIX'TURE [of *inter* and *mixtura*, L.] a Mingling between or among others.

INTERMUN'DANE [of *inter* and *mundanus*, L.] relating or belonging to the Space between Worlds, according to the Supposition of *Epicurus*.

INTERMU'RAL [*intermuralis*, L. of *inter* and *murus*] that is between two Walls.

INTER'NAL [*interne*, F. of *internus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTERNO'DII [in *Anatomy*] the *Extensores Pollicis*.

INTERNO'DIUM [in *Botany*] is the Space contained between any two Knots or Joints of the Stalk of a Plant.

INTERNUN'TIO [*internoncio*, Ital. of *inter* and *nuncius*, L.] an Agent for the Court of *Rome*, in the Courts of foreign Princes, where there is no express *Nuncio*.

INTER'NUS *Musculus Auris* [in *Anatomy*] the inward Muscle of the Ear, a Muscle lying in a Channel of the Bone, called *Os Petrosum*. L.

INTEROS'SEI *Musculi Manus* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles of the Hands between the Bones. *L.*

INTEROSSEI *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] seven Muscles of the Toes, arising from the *Ossa Metatarsi* of the lesser Toes, and falling down into the first Internode of each Toe, sideway. *L.*

INTERPASSA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the stitching of Bags at certain Distances, to prevent the Drugs contained in them from falling together in a Lump.

INTERPELLA'TION, an Interruption or Disturbing. *L.*

To INTERPLEAD', to discuss or try a Point which accidentally falls out before the main Cause is determined. *L. T.*

INTERPLICA'TION, an interfolding or folding between. *L.*

To INTERPO'LATE [*interpolatum*, L.] to new vamp, or furbish up, to refresh; to alter or falsify an Original. *L.*

INTERPOLA'TION, a furbishing up, new vamping; a falsifying an Original. *L.*

INTERPOLA'TOR, a new Vamper or Furbisher; a Falsifier. *L.*

To INTERPO'SE [*interposer*, F. of *interpositum*, L. *Sup.*] to put in or between, to intermeddle in a Business.

INTERPOSI'TION, an Interposing, *&c.*

To INTER'PRET [*interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L. q. d. *præs inter duos*] to expound or explain, to translate.

INTER'PRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, L.] easy to be expounded, *&c.*

INTERPRETA'TION, an Exposition, Explanation, Translation. *F.* and *L.*

INTERPRETA'TIVELY, by Consequence, or according to another Person's Notion of the Matter.

INTER'PRETER [*interprêt*, F. of *interpres*, L.] an Expounder, *&c.*

INTERPUNC'TION, a Distinction by Pricks and Points set between, a Pointing. *L.*

To INTERR' [*enterrer*, F. of *in* and *terra*, L.] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTERR'MENT [*enterrement*, F.] Burial, putting in the Ground.

INTERREG'NUM } [*interregne*, F.]
INTERREIGN } the Space of Time between the Death or Deposition of one King, and the Succession of another.

INTER-REX, he that governs while there is no King. *L.*

To INTER'ROGATE [*interroger*, F. *interrogatum*, L.] to ask a Question, to demand.

INTERROGA'TION, a Question or Demand. *F.* and *L.*

Note of INTERROGA'TION, a Point of Distinction thus expressed (?).

INTERROG'ATIVE [*interrogativus*, L.] that interrogates, asks, or demands. *F.*

INTERROG'ATIVES [in *Grammar*] certain Particles which are made use of in asking a Question.

An INTERROG'ATORY [*interrogatoire*, F. of *interrogatorium*, L.] an Interrogation or Examination.

INTERROG'ATORIES [in *Law*] are Questions put to Witnesses brought to be examined.

To INTERRUPT' [*interrompre*, F. *interruptum*, L.] to break or take off, to hinder or stop.

INTERRUP'TION, a Troubling one in the midst of Business; an Interposing in the middle of a Discourse; a Discontinuance or Breaking off. *F.* and *L.*

INTERRUPTION [in *Geometry*] is a Disjunction of Proportion.

INTERSCAP'ULAR *Cavities* [in *Anatomy*] are the hollow Places between the Shoulder-blade and the *Vertebra's*. L.

INTERSCAPULA'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Process or Knob at the Shoulder-blade, in the Part which is called the *Spine*.

To INTERSCIN'D [*interscindere*, L.] to cut in two in the midst.

To INTERSCRI'BE [*interscribere*, L.] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRIP'TION, a Writing between or Interlining. *L.*

INTERSE'CANT [*intersecans*, L.] cutting in two in the Middle.

INTERSE'CANTS [*Heraldry*], are pertransient Lines crossing one another.

To INTERSEM'INATE [*interseminatum*, L.] to sow among or betwixt.

To INTERSERT [of *inter* and *sero*, L.] to set, plant, or graft between.

An INTERSHOCK', a Clashing or Hitting of one Thing against another.

INTERSOIL'ING [*Husbandry*] the laying of one kind of Earth upon another.

To INTERSO'NATE [*intersonatum*, L.] to sound between.

To INTERSPERS'E [of *inter* and *spargere*, L.] to scatter or sprinkle here and there.

INTERSPERS'ED [*intersperſus*, L.] scattered or sprinkled here and there.

INTERSPER'SION, a Strewing, Scattering, or Sprinkling about. *L.*

INTERSPINA'LES *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] are small Muscles of the Neck, arising from the upper Parts of each double Spinal Process of the Neck.

INTERSPIRA'TION, a Breathing between, a Fetching of Breath.

To INTERSPI'RE [*interspirare*, L.] to breathe between, to vent.

INTERSTEL'LAR [of *inter* and *stellaris*, L.] a Term used to express those Parts of the Universe which are without and beyond our Solar System, which are supposed to be planetary Systems, having each a fixed Star for the Centre of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

INTERSTICE [*interstitium*, L.] a Distance of Space between.

INTERSTI'TIAL, having a Space between.

To INTERTEX' [*intertexere*, L.] to interweave.

INTERTEXT', interwoven.

INTERTEX'TURE, an Interweaving, or Weaving between. *L.*

INTERTIES' [in *Architecture*] small Pieces of Timber which lie horizontally between the Sommers.

INTERTRI'GO, a Fretting off of the Skin of the Part near the Fundament, or between the Thighs, a Gall or Chafe. *L.*

INTERVAL [*intervalle*, F. of *intervallum*, L.] a Space between, a Distance, a Pause, Respite.

INTERVAL [in *Musick*] Distance or Difference between any two Sounds, whereof one is more grave, and the other acute.

To INTERVE'NE [*intervenir*, F. of *intervenire*, L.] to come between, to come in unlooked for.

INTERVE'NIENT [*intervenant*, F. *interveniens*, L.] intervening, or coming in accidentally.

INTERVEN'TION, an Interposal or Coming between. *F.* of *L.*

To INTERVERT' [*intervertere*, L.] to overthrow, to convert a Thing to his own Use.

IN'TERVIEW [of *entrevueë*, F.] a Meeting of great Persons, a Sight of one another.

INTERVI'GILANT [*intervigilans*, L.] watchful or awaking now and then, or between whiles. *L.*

To INTERVI'GILATE [*intervigilatum*, L.] to awake now and then.

INTERVIGILA'TION, a Watching or Waking between whiles. *L.*

To INTERVOLV'E, to roll one within another.

To INTERWEA'VE [of *inter* and weapan, *Sax.* of Weben, *Teut.*] to weave with, mingle among.

INTES'TABLE [*intestabilis*, L.] incapable by Law to make any Will, or be taken for a Witness.

INTES'TATE [*intestat*, F. of *intestatus*, L.] a Person dying who has not made any Will or Testament.

INTES'TINE [*intestinus*, L.] inward, within, belonging to the inward Parts, lying within the Entrails.

INTESTINE *War*, a Civil War, as it were within the Bowels of a State or Kingdom.

INTESTINES [*les intestins*, F. of *intestina*, L.] the Entrails or Bowels, the inward Parts of any living Creature.

The INTESTINES [in *Anatomy*] are long and large Pipes, which, by several Circumvolutions and Turnings, reach from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*, and are accounted six times as long as the Body to which they appertain.

INTESTI'NUM *Cæcum*, the blind Gut. *L.*

INTESTINUM *Rectum*, the strait Gut. *L.*

To INTHRAL' [of *in* and Þræl, *Sax.*] a Slave] to enslave, to bring into Bondage.

To INTHRO'NE } [*introniser*, F. of *in-*
INTHRONIZE } *thronizare*, L.] to set upon the Throne.

IN'THRONIZA'TION, Instalment, the Placing on a Throne or Seat of Majesty. *F.*

To INTI'CE [of *attiser*, or prob. of en and tihtan, *Sax.* to over-persuade] to allure or draw in cunningly, to tempt.

INTI'CEMENT, an Alluring, a Drawing in, *&c.*

INTILL, into. *Chauc.*

IN'TIMACY [of *intimus*, L. most dear] strict Friendship, great Familiarity.

IN'TIMATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, or *intimatus*, L.] most dear or familiar, intirely beloved.

An IN'TIMATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, L.] a dear or familiar Friend.

To

To INTIMATE [*intimer*, F. of *intimatum*, L.] to give to understand, to hint, to shew.

INTIMA'TION, a Hint, signifying, or secret declaring. *F.* of *L.*

To INTIMIDATE [*intimider*, F.] to put in Fear, to frighten, to dishearten.

INTIMIDA'TION, an Affrighting or Disheartening. *F.*

INTI'RE [*entier*, F. of *integer*, L.] complete, perfect, whole.

To INTI'TLE [*intituler*, F. of *intitulare*, L.] to give a Title, Right, or Claim to; to make or write a Title for a Book.

INTITULA'TION, an intitling, or adding a Title to a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

INTO [into, *Sax.*] a Preposition.

INTOL [of in an toll, *Sax.*] Toll or Custom paid for Commodities brought in and sold out.

INTOL'ERABLE [*intolerabilis*, L.] not to be borne or endured, unsufferable. *F.*

INTOL'ERANCY [*intolerantia*, L.] Impatience.

To INTOMB' [*entomber*, F.] to put into a Tomb, to bury.

To INTO'NATE [*intonatum*, L.] to thunder, to make a rumbling Noise.

INTONA'TION [in *Musick*] is the giving the Tone or Key, by the Chanter, to the rest of the Choir in the Cathedral.

To INTOXI'CATE [*intoxicatum*, L.] to poison or make drunk, to bewitch.

INTOXICA'TION, poisoning, making drunk, *&c.* L.

INTRAC'TABLE [*intraitable*, F. of *intractabilis*, L.] ungovernable, unruly.

INTRA'DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Entry, much the same as *Prelude* or *Overture*. Ital.

INTRA'DO [*intrada*, Span.] Entrance into a Place.

INTRA'NEOUS [*intraneus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTRAN'SITIVE, [*intransitivus*, L.] not passing from one to another. *Gram.*

To INTRAP' [*attraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

INTRA'RE *Mariscum*, to drain a Marsh or Bog. *O. R.*

To INTREAT' [of *in* and *traiter*, F.] to ask humbly, to supplicate.

INTREAT'Y, a submissive Asking, a Supplication.

To INTRENCH' [of *in* and *trenchée*, or *retrencher*, F. a Trench] to fortify with a Trench or Rampart; also to incroach upon, to usurp.

INTRENCH'MENT, a Work which defends a Post against the Attacks of an Enemy.

INTREP'ID [*intrepide*, F. of *intrepidus*, L.] fearless, undaunted, resolute.

INTREPID'ITY [*intrépidité*, F.] Fearlessness, Undauntedness, Courage.

IN'TRICACY [*intricatura*, L.] Intanglement, Difficulty, Perplexity.

IN'TRICATE [*intricatus*, L.] intangled, perplexed.

INTRI'GUE } [*intrigue*, F.] a cunning
INTRE'AGUE } Design, Plot, or secret Contrivance.

To INTRI'GUE [*intriguer*, F.] to plot or cabal.

INTRIN'SICK } [*intrinseque*, F. of *in-*
INTRIN'SICAL } *trinsecus*, L.] inward, occult, secret; also real, genuine.

To INTRODU'CE [*introduire*, F. of *introducere*, L.] to bring or lead in.

INTRODUC'TION, a leading in or introducing; also a Preface to a Book, Discourse, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

INTRODUC'TIVE, serving to introduce.

INTRODUC'TOR [*introducteur*, F.] an Introducer. *L.*

INTRODUC'TORY [*introductorius*, L.] by way of Introduction, serving to introduce.

INTROGRES'SION, a going into. *L.*

INTROMIS'SION, a letting or sending in. *L.*

To INTROMIT [*intromittere*, L.] to let or send in.

To INTROSPECT' [*introspectum*, L.] to look narrowly into. *L.*

INTROSPEC'TION, a looking narrowly into. *L.*

INTROSUC'TION a Sucking into. *L.*

INTROSUMP'TION [in *Philosophy*] the taking of Nourishment, whereby animal Bodies are increased.

INTROVERS'ION, a turning inward. *L.*

To INTRU'DE [*intrudere*, L.] to thrust one's self rudely into Company or Business.

INTRU'DER [*un intrus*, F. of *intrusor*, L.] he that intrudes.

INTRU'DER [in *Law*] one who gets Possession of Lands void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years.

INTRU'SION, an Intruding or Thrusting one's self into Company, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

INTRUSION [in *Law*] a violent or unlawful Entrance upon Lands, Tenements, *&c.* void by the Death of a Possessor, by one who has no Right.

INTRUSIO'NE, a Writ which lieth against an Intruder.

To INTRUST' [of *in* and *trust*, from trype, *Sax.* true] to put in Trust with.

INTUI'TION [*intuitus*, L.] a clear Seeing into, a distinct Beholding, a Looking upon, Consideration, Examination.

INTU'ITIVE, beholding, considering.

INTUMES'CENCE [*intumescentia*, L.] Swelling, Puffing, or Rising up.

INTU'MULATED [*intumulatus*, L.] unburied.

INTURN' [among *Wrestlers*] is when one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of his Adversary, and lifts him up.

INTUSE, a Bruise. *Spenc.*

To INVA'DE [*invadere*, L.] to attack or set upon.

To INVA'DIATE, to engage or mortgage Lands. *O. L.*

INVADIATIO'NES, Mortgages, or Pledges. *O. L.*

INVADIA'TUS, is when one has been accused of some Crime, which not being fully proved, he is obliged to find Sureties.

INVALES'CENCE } [*invalescentia*, L.]
INVAL'ETUDE } Want of Health.

INVAL'ID [*invalide*, F. of *invalidus*, L.] infirm, weak; also of no Force, which does not stand good in Law.

An INVAL'ID, a Person wounded or disabled in War, and unfit for farther Service.

To INVAL'IDATE [*invalider*, F.] to weaken to make void.

INVALID'ITY [*invalidité*, F.] the being invalid, the Nullity of any Act or Agreement.

INVA'RIABLE [*invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, stedfast, constant. *F.*

INVA'SION, an Inroad or Descent upon a Country, an Usurpation, or Incroachment. *F. of L.*

INVECK'ED } [in *Heraldry*] signifies the
INVECT'ED } direct contrary to *Ingrailed*; which see.

An INVEC'TIVE [*invectiva*, L.] Railing, sharp virulent Words, or Expressions. *F.*

INVEC'TIVE [*invectivus*, L.] railing, reproaching, virulent. *F.*

To INVEIGH' [*invectiver*, F. *invectum*, L.] to speak bitterly against one.

To INVEI'GLE [probably from *vagolare* Ital. or *aveugler*, F. to make blind] to allure, intice, or deceive by fair Words.

INVEN'DIBLE [*invendibilis*, L.] unsaleable.

To INVEL'OPE [*enveloper*, F.] to wrap up, to infold.

To INVEN'OM [*envenomer*, F.] to poison, to infect.

To INVENT' [*inventer*, F. *inventum*, L.] to find out, to contrive or devise.

INVEN'TION, a finding out; also a Contrivance or Device. *F. of L.*

INVENTION [in *Logick*] that Part which supplies Argument for Disputation.

INVENTION [in *Rhetorick*] is that Part which consists in finding out proper Means to persuade.

INVENTIO'NES, Money or Goods found, and not challenged by any Owner. *L. T.*

INVENT'IVE, apt to invent.

INVEN'TOR [*inventeur*, F.] a Finder out, Contriver, Deviser. *L.*

To IN'VENTORY [*inventorier*, F.] to put into an Inventory.

IN'VENTORY, an Account or Catalogue of Goods and Chattels of a Party deceased.

INVER'SION, a Turning the Inside out. *F. of L.*

INVERSION [in *Geometry*] is when in any Proportion the Consequences are turned into Antecedents, & *e contra.*

INVERSION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby the Speaker makes that to be for his Advantage, which was alledged against him.

To INVERT' [*invertere*, L.] to turn Upside down, or Inside out, to turn the contrary way.

To INVEST' [*invester*, F. of *investire*, L.] to put into Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. also to instal with any Dignity or Honour.

To INVEST *a Place* [*Military Term*] to besiege a Place so closely, as to stop up all it's Avenues, and to cut off all Communication with any other Place.

To INVES'TIGATE [*investigatum*, L.] to trace or find out by Steps, to search or inquire diligently.

INVESTIGA'TION, a Tracing, diligent Search, &c. L.

INVESTIGA'TION [*Mathematicks*] is the Analytical Way of Demonstration.

INVES'TITURE [*investitura*, L.] a Putting into Possession of an Estate, &c. F.

INVET'ERACY, an old Grudge.

INVET'ERATE [*inveteré*, F. of *inveteratus*, L.] confirmed by long Use, grown into a Custom, waxen old.

INVETERA'TION, a growing into Use by long Custom. *L.*

INVID'IOUS [*invidiosus*, L.] hated, odious, envied, or envious.

To INVI'GILATE [*invigilatum*, L.] to watch diligently.

INVI'GILANCY [of *in* and *vigilantia*, L.] Want of Watchfulness, Carelessness.

To INVIG'ORATE [of *in* and *vigor*, L.] to inspire with Vigour, Life, and Spirit.

INVIN'CIBLE [*invincibilis*, L.] not to be overcome or conquered. *F.*

INVI'OLABLE [*inviolabilis*, L.] not to be violated or broken. *F.*

INVI'OLATE [*inviolatus*, L.] not violated or corrupted.

To INVI'RON [*invironner*, F.] to compass or surround.

INVIS'IBLE [*invisibilis*, L.] that cannot be seen. *F.*

INVITA'TION, a Bidding or Inviting. *F. of L.*

INVI'TATORY [*invitatoire*, F.] serving to invite.

To INVI'TE [*inviter*, F. of *invitare*, L.] to desire or bid one to come, as to a Feast or Ceremony, &c.

To INUM'BRATE [*inumbratum*, L.] to cast a Shadow upon.

To INUN'CATE [*inuncatum*, L.] to hook or entangle.

INUNC-

INUNC'TION, an Anointing. *L.*

To INUN'DATE [*inonder*, F. *inundatum*, L.] to overflow.

INUNDA'TION [*inondation*, F.] an Overflowing of Water, a Flood. *L.*

To IN'VOCATE } [*invoquer*, F. *invocatum*, L.] to call
To IN'VOKE } upon.

INVOCA'TION, a Calling upon, a Crying for Help. *F.* of *L.*

INVOI'CE, a particular Account of the Value, Custom, Charges, *&c.* of any Goods sent by a Merchant to his Correspondent in another Country.

INVOI'CE-*Tare*, the Weight of the Cask, Bag, *&c.* in which Goods are contained, mentioned in the Invoice.

INVOLU'CRUM, any common Covering of particular Parts of the Body. *L.*

INVOLU'CRUM *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrane which surrounds the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*.

To INVOL'VE [*involvere*, L.] to wrap or fold in, to engage, to entangle.

To INVOLVE [in *Algebra*] to multiply a Quantity into itself.

INVOL'UNTARY [*involuntaire*, F. of *involuntarius*, L.] unwilling, contrary to one's Will.

INVO'LUNTARY [with *Physicians*] is said of any natural Excretion, which happens through Weakness, or Want of Power to restrain it; all convulsive Motions, where the Muscles are invigorated to Action without the Consent of the Mind.

INVOLU'TION [in *Algebra*] is the raising up any Quantity assigned, considered as a Root to any Power assigned.

INURBA'NE [*inurbanus*, L.] clownish, uncivil.

INURBAN'ITY, clownish Behaviour, Incivility.

INU'RE [of *in* and *ure*, i. e. *Use*] to use, to accustom.

To INURE, to take Effect. *L. T.*

INUS'TION [among *Physicians*] is sometimes used for hot and dry Seasons. *L.*

INUSTION [among *Surgeons*] is used for the Operation of the *Cautery*.

INUTIL'ITY [*inutilité*, F. of *inutilitas*, L.] Unusefulness, Unprofitableness.

INVUL'NERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, L.] that cannot be wounded.

IN'WARD [inpeapd, *Sax.*] on the Inside.

JO'AB [יואב *H. i. e.* Fatherhood] the Captain-General of *David*'s Army.

JO'AKIM [יהויקים of יהוה the Lord יקים shall arise, *H.*] the Son of King *Josiah*.

JO'AN [contracted of *Joanna*, L. Ἰωάννα, Gr. of יוחנן *H. i. e.* the Grace of God] a proper Name of a Woman.

JOANNIT'ICKS, an Order of Monks who wear the Figure of a Chalice on their Breast.

JO'ASH [יואש *H. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

JOB [איוב *H. q. d.* patient] a Man renowned for Patience.

A JOB, a Guinea. *Cant.*

A JOBB, a small Piece of Work.

A JOBBER, one who undertakes Jobbs or small Pieces of Work; one who buys or sells Cattle for others.

A JOB'BERNOWL [of jobbe, dull, and Nowl, the Crown of the Head, *Du.*] a Blockhead.

To JOBE [at the *University* to chide, to reprimand.

JOCK'EY, one who manages and deals in Horses.

JOCON'DE [of *jucundus*, L.] pleasant. *Chauc.*

JOCO'SE [*jocosus*, L.] given to Jesting, merry, pleasant.

JOCO'SITY [*jocositas*, L.] Jestingness, Drollery.

JOC'ULAR [*jocularis*, L.] jocose, done or spoken in Jest, pleasant, merry.

JOCULAR'ITY, Jocoseness, Drollery, Mirth.

JO'CUND [*jucundus*, L.] joyful, blithe, sportful, merry, pleasant.

To JOG } [stockelen, *Teut.*] to
To JOG'GLE } shove or shake.

JOGELOURS, Jugglers. *Chauc.*

JOHN [יוחנן *H. i. e.* God's Grace] a proper Name of Men.

St JOHN's *Wort*, an Herb. *Hypericum*, L.

To JOIN [*joindre*, F. of *jungere*, L.] to knit or unite together, to add to.

JOIN'DER, two joined in an Action against another. *L. T.*

A JOINT [*jointure*, F. *junctura*, L.] a Place where one Thing or Member is added to another.

JOINT-*Tenants*, are such as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

JOINT'ER, a sort of Plane to smooth Boards with.

JOINT'URE [*junctura*, L.] a Maintenance allotted or joined to the Wife, in Consideration of the Dowry she brought her Husband. *F.*

To JOINT'URE *a Wife*, is to make a Jointure or Settlement over to her by Deed.

To JOIST, to take in Cattle to feed for Hire. *Lincolnsh. Nottinghamsh.*

JOISTS [of *joindre*, or *adjuster*, F.] Pieces of Timber which are framed into the Girders or Sommers of an House.

To JOKE [*jocari*, L.] to jest or droll.

A JOKE, a Jest or Droll. *L.*

JOLENING, jolly, joyful. *Chauc.*

JOL'LITY [q. d. *jovialitas*, of *Jovis*, L.] Gaiety, Mirth, Good-humour.

JOL'LY [q. d. *jovialis*, of *Jovis*, L.] brisk, lively, merry.

To JOLT [of *jouster*, F.] to shake or toss up.

A JOLT-*Head* [*q. d.* Gouty-Head] a Person having a great Head.

JOMBRE, to join. *Chauc.*

JO'NAH [יונה *H. i. e.* a Dove] the Name of a Prophet.

JON'ATHAN [יהונתן of יהוה the Lord, and נתן he gave, *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] the Son of King *Saul.*

JONGLERIE, Jangling. *Chauc.*

IONICK *Dialect*, a Manner of Speech peculiar to the *Ionians.*

IONICK *Mood*, a light and airy sort of Musick, of soft and melting Strains.

IONICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] is the Form of a Column or Pillar invented by the *Ionians* in ancient *Greece.*

JONQUIL, a Flower. *F.*

JON'THUS [ἰοὺθος, Gr.] a little hard callous Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

JO'RAM [יהורם *H. i. e.* the Height of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

JOR'DAN [ירדן *H. i. e.* the River of Judgment] a River of *Judah.*

JORDANIS, double Urinals. *Chauc.*

JOSEPH [יוסף *H. i. e.* Increase] a Son of *Jacob.*

JOSH'UA [יהושע *H. i. e.* the Lord Saviour] a Governor of the *Israelites.*

JOSI'AH [יאשיהו of אש Fire, and יהוה, or יהוה and ישע he saved, *H. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a pious King of *Judah.*

JOS'SING-*Block*, a Block to get up on Horseback.

To JOSTLE, to thrust or push with the Elbows, *&c.*

JOS'TUM, Agistment, the pasturing or feeding of Cattle. *O. R.*

JOT [*jota*, F. and L. and of ἰῶτα, Gr.] a Tittle, a Point.

IO'TACISM [*iotacismus*, L. of ἰωτακισμός, Gr.] a running much upon the Letter Iota, or I.

To JOUDER, to chatter. *C.*

JOVIAL [*jovialis*, of *Jovis*, *q. d.* one born under *Jove læto*, under the chearful Planet *Jupiter*] pleasant, jolly, merry. *F.*

JOVIN'IANISTS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who disputed against the Virginity of the Mother of our Saviour.

JO'VISAUNCE } [*jouissance*, F.] Joy,
JOY'ANCE } Sporting. *Spenc.*

JOUR'NAL [*Journal*, F.] a Diary or Day-Book. *F.*

JOUR'NAL [in *Merchants-Accounts*] is a Book into which every Particular is posted out of the waste Book.

JOUR'NAL [in *Navigation*] is a Book wherein is kept an Account of the Ship's Way at Sea, the Changes of the Wind, and other Occurrences.

JOURNE, a Day's Work. *Chauc.*

JOUR'NEY [of *journée*, F. a Day's Work, of *diurnum* L.] Travel by Land.

JOURNEY [among *Husbandmen*] a Day's Work in Plowing, Sowing, Reaping, *&c.*

JOURNEY-*Choppers*, Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

JOURNEY-*Man*, properly one who works by the Day; but now any one who works under a Master.

JOURNEY *Accounts* [*Law Term*] is when a Writ is overthrown without the Fault of the Plaintiff, and a new one is purchased by Journey Accounts, *i. e.* as soon as it possibly can.

JOWELES, Jewels. *Chauc.*

JOWES, Jaws. *Chauc.*

A JOWL [Ceole, *Sax.* the Jaws] a Head of a Salmon, *&c.*

JOWL'ER [*q. d.* having a great Jowl or Head] a Dog's Name.

JOWSTS, Justs and Tournaments. *Ch.*

JOY [*joye*, F.] Gladness, Mirth, Pleasure.

JOYS *of the Planets* [among *Astrologers*] certain Dignities which happen to the Planets, by being in the Place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House agreeable to their own Nature.

JOYCE [*merry*] a proper Name of Women. *F.*

JOY'EUX, pleasant, joyful, *F. Chauc.*

JOY'FUL, full of Mirth or Joy.

JOYLESS, destitute of Joy.

JOY'NAUNT, joining. *Chauc.*

JOY'OUS [*joyeux*, F.] merry, chearful.

IPERLID, set with Pearls. *Chauc.*

IPRIVED, pried into, searched. *O.*

IPS'WICH [Ipprpich, of the River *Gipping*, and Wic, a Bay, *Sax.*] a Sea-Port in *Suffolk.*

IRAFT, *Irefe* [beraubt, *Teut.*] bereaved. *Chauc.*

IRAKED, raked up. *Chauc.*

IRAS'CIBLE [*irascibilis* L.] capable of Anger, apt to be angry. *F.*

IRAYLED, covered. *O.*

IRE [*ira*, L.] Anger or Wrath.

IRE'FUL, very angry.

IRE'LAND [called by the Natives Eren, by *Claudian* Οὐερνία, in the *C. Br.* Werden, of Here, the West, *Irish*] the Westermost Island in *Europe.*

IRENAR'CH [εἰρηνάρχης, Gr.] a Justice of the Peace.

IRIS [a *Rainbow*, L.] in *Anatomy*, the fibrous Circle next the Pupil of the Eye, distinguished with Variety of Colours.

IRK'SOME, troublesome, tedious.

I'RON [Iron, *Sax.*] a very porous Metal.

To IRON,

To IRON, to make Linen, &c. smooth with an heated Iron; also to put Fetters on a Malefactor.

IRON-*Monger*, a Dealer in Iron.

IRON-*Moulds*, a Sort of small yellow Spots in Linen, Paper, &c. also yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in the Chalk-Pits about the *Chiltern* in *Oxfordshire*.

IRON-*Sick* [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to be *Iron-sick*, when her Spikes, Bolts, Nails, &c. are so worn out, that they make Hollows in the Planks whereby the Ship leaks.

IRON'ICAL [*ironique*, F. of *ironicus*, L. of εἰρωνικὸς, Gr.] spoken by way of Irony or Raillery.

IRONNE [Ichann, *Teut.*] I did run. *Chaue.*

I'RONY [*ironie*, F. of *ironia*, L. of εἰρωνεία, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, by which we speak contrary to what we think, by way of Derision or Mockery to him we argue or talk with.

IROUS, passionate, angry. *Chaue.*

To IRRA'DIATE [*irradiatum*, L.] to dart or cast forth Beams upon.

IRRADIA'TION, a casting forth Beams, an Enlightening, a Lustre, or Brightness. *F.* of *L.*

IRRADIA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the Operation of some Mineral Medicines, which impart their Virtue without losing any Thing of their own Substance or Weight.

IRRA'TIONABLE [*irrationabilis*, L.] unreasonable.

IRRA'TIONAL [*irrationel*, F. *irrationalis*, L.] void of Reason, unreasonable.

IRRATIONAL *Lines* [in *Geometry*] such as are incommensurable to a rational Line.

IRRATIONAL'ITY, the being void of Reason.

IRRECONCILE'ABLE [*irreconciliable*, F.] that cannot be reconciled.

IRRECORD'ABLE [*irrecordabilis*, L.] not to be recorded or remembered.

IRRECOV'ERABLE } [of *in* and *recouvrable*, F. of *irrecuperabilis*, L.] not to be recovered or gotten again.
IRRECUP'ERABLE }

IRREF'RAGABLE [*irrefragabilis*, L.] undeniable, not to be withstood. *F.*

IRREFU'TABLE [*irrefutabilis*, L.] that cannot be confuted.

IRRE'GULAR [*irregulier*, F. of *irregularis*, L. i. e. *non secundùm regulam*] not regular, disorderly, unruly.

IRREGULAR *Bodies* [among *Mathematicians*] are Solids not terminated by equal and like Surfaces.

IRREGULAR'ITY [*irregularité*, F. of *irregularitas*, L.] going out of Rule, Disorderliness.

IRREGULAR'ITY [in *Canon Law*] an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, *viz.* being base born, notoriously guilty of a Crime; maimed, much deformed, &c.

IRRELI'GION [of *in* and *religio*, L.] Want of Religion, Ungodliness. *F.*

IRRELI'GIOUS [*irreligieux*, F. of *irreligiosus*, L.] without Religion, ungodly.

IRREME'DIABLE [*irremediabilis*, L.] that cannot be remedied, desperate, helpless. *L.*

IRREMIS'SIBLE [*irremissibilis*, L.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

IRREMU'NERABLE [*irremunerabilis*, L.] not to be rewarded.

IRREP'ARABLE [*irreparabilis*, L.] which cannot be repaired or restored to it's first State. *F.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE } [*Law Term*] that
IRREPLEVI'SABLE } ought not to be replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.

IRREPREHEN'SIBLE [*irreprehensibilis*, L.] not to be reprehended or blamed. *F.*

IRREPROACH'ABLE [*irreproachable*, F.] not to be reproached or charged with any Fault.

IRREPROV'ABLE [of *in* and *reprouver*, F.] not to be reproved, blameless.

IRRESIST'IBLE [of *in* and *resistere*, L.] that cannot be resisted or withstood.

IRRE'SOLUBLE [*irresolubilis*, L.] not to be slack or loose.

IRRE'SOLUTE [*irresolu*, F. of *irresolutus*, L.] unresolved, uncertain what Course to take.

IRRESOLU'TION, Uncertainty, Unresolvedness, Suspence; Want of Courage. *F.* of *L.*

IRRETRIEV'ABLE [of *in* and *retrievable*, F.] not to be retrieved or recovered.

IRREV'ERENCE [*irreverentia*, L.] Want of Reverence for sacred Things and holy Persons. *F.*

IRREV'ERENT [*irreverens*, L.] that shews no Reverence or Respect. *F.*

IRREVER'SIBLE [of *in* and *reversible*, F.] that cannot be reversed, repealed, or made void.

IRREVO'CABLE [*irrevocabilis*, L.] not to be revoked or recalled. *F.*

To IR'RIGATE [*irrigatum*, L.] to water.

IRRIGA'TION, Watering of the Ground. *L.*

IRRIG'UOUS [*irriguus*, L.] moist, wet, plashy.

IRRI'SION, Laughing to Scorn, flouting, mocking. *F.* of *L.*

TO IR'RITATE [*irriter*, F. *irritatum*, L.] to provoke to Anger, to incense or urge.

IRRITA'TION, a provoking or Stirring up to Wrath. *F.* of *L.*

IRRITA'TION [with *Physicians*] is a Species of *Stimulus*, expressing a lesser Degree of it than Vellication or Corrugation.

To IRRO'RATE [*irroratum*, L.] to bedew or besprinkle.

IRRORA'TION, a Bedewing, *&c.* L.

IRRUM'PENT [*irrumpens*, L.] breaking in upon, rushing in violently.

IRRUP'TION, a breaking into by Force or Violence, an Inroad. *F.* of *L.*

IS [of ist, *Teut. est*, L. ἐστι, Gr.] the third Person singular of *am.*

I'SAAC [יצחק *H. i. e.* he shall laugh] the Son of *Abraham.*

ISABEL'LA [q. d. *Eliza bella*, L. handsome *Elizabeth*] a proper Name of Women.

ISAGO'GICAL [*isagogicus*, L. of εἰσαγωγικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to an Introduction, introductory.

ISAGON [ἰσαγώνιον, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, having equal Angles.

ISATO'DES [with *Surgeons*] a Boil or Sore, whose Colour resembles that of Woad, with which Cloth is dy'd blue.

ISCA'RIOT [some derive it from איש קריות a Town of *Judah*; others from שקר Lying or Falsity; others from סכר *Syr.* a Pulse] a Sirname of *Judas*, who betrayed our Saviour.

ISCHÆ'MA [ἰσχαίμων, Gr.] Medicines for stopping of Blood.

ISCH'IAS [ἰσχιὰς, Gr.] the *Sciatica* or Hip-Gout. *Gr.*

ISCHIAS *Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Crural Vein*, going to the Muscle and the Fat of the Leg. *L.*

ISCHIAS *Minor* [in *Anatomy*] a small Branch of the *Crural Vein*, which is wholly spent on the Muscles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

ISCHIAT'ICAL [*ischiaticus*, L.] troubled with the Hip-Gout.

IS'CHIUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hip or Huckle-Bone.

ISCHURET'ICKS, Medicines which force Urine when suppressed.

ISCHU'RIA [ἰσχυρία, Gr.] a Stoppage or Difficulty of Urine.

ISHA'PEN [Geschaffen, *Teut.*] shaped. *Chauc.*

ISHED, scattered. *O.*

ISHENE, shining. *Chauc.*

ISH'MAEL [ישמעאל of אל God, and שמע he hath heard, *Heb. i. e.* God hath heard] *Abraham*'s Son by *Hagar.*

ISHORN [abgeschoren, *Teut.*] short-docked. *O.*

ISHOVE, shewn, set forth. *O.*

I'SICLE [Dim. of Ice, Jssel, *Belg.*] a Drop of Water frozen.

I'SINGLASS, a kind of Fish-Glue, used in Physick, and in clearing Wines.

I'SIS, the River *Ouse* in *Wiltshire*, which, afterwards meeting with the River *Thames*, is called *Thamesis.*

I'SLAND [of *isle*, F.] a Country or Piece of Land surrounded on all Sides by the Sea or River.

ISLE, an Island. *F.*

ISLES [of *aile*, F. *ala*, L. a Wing] certain strait Passages between Pews within a Church.

ISLE [in *Architecture*] are the Sides or Wings of a Building.

IS'LINGTON [probably of Gisel, *Sax.* an Hostage, or Entertainment, and tun, *Sax.* a Town, by reason of the many Inns there] a Village near *London.*

I'SLIP [of Gest, a Guest, and Leof, dear, *Sax. q. d.* an hospitable Town, kind to Strangers] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, memorable for the Birth of *Edward* the Confessor.

ISO'CHRONAL *Line* [in *Geometry*] is that in which a heavy Burden is supposed to descend, without any Acceleration.

I'SOCHRONE [ἰσοχρόνος, Gr.] equal in Time.

ISOCHRONE *Vibrations of a Pendulum* [in *Mechanicks*] are such as are made in equal Time.

ISO'COLON [ἰσόκωλον, Gr.] a Term for two Sentences alike in Length.

ISOMERI'A [ἰσομοιρία, Gr.] a Distribution into equal Parts.

ISOMERI'A [in *Algebra*] is the Method of freeing an Equation from Fractions.

ISO'NOMY [*isonomia*, L. of ἰσονομία, Gr.] an Equality of Laws.

ISOPERIMET'RICAL *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.

ISOS'CELES *Triangle* [ἰσοσκελὲς, Gr.] a Triangle which has two Legs or Sides only equal, and the third is called the Base.

ISPED, dispatched. *O.*

IS'PENDED, considered. *O.*

IS'RAEL [ישראל of שרה he acted the Prince, and אל God, *Heb. i. e.* prevailing in the Lord] a Name given to the Patriarch *Jacob.*

IS'SACHAR [יששכר of שכר he hired, *H. i. e.* Wages] a Son of *Jacob* by *Leah.*

IS'SUANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion, or other Beast, is drawn in a Coat of Arms just issuing out of the Bottom Line of any Chief, Fesse, *&c.* F.

IS'SUE [*Issue*, F.] a Passage or Outlet; an Event or End.

ISSUE [in *Law*] are Children begotten between Man and Wife; also Profits from Fines, or of Lands and Tenements; also a Matter depending on Suit.

To ISSUE [*Neut.*] to stream or spring forth, to come out.

To ISSUE *forth* [*Act.*] to publish or disperse abroad; also to disburse.

IS'SUES [in *Pharmacy*] small artificial Apertures in a fleshy Part of the Body, to drain off superfluous Moisture, or give Vent to some noxious Humour.

ISTALLED, placed. *O.*

ISTH'MIAN *Games*, certain Games held every sixth Year in the Isthmus of *Corinth*, by the ancient *Greeks*.

ISTH'MUS [*isthme*, F. of ἰσθμὸς, Gr.] a little Neck or Part of Land joining a Peninsula to the Continent.

ISTH'MUS [among *Anatomists*] are such Parts as in their Situation have any Resemblance to an *Isthmus* of Land; as that Part which lies between the Mouth and the Gullet; and the Ridge that separates the Nostrils, *&c.*

ISTOCKED, put in the Stocks. *Chauc.*

ISTOND, stood. *Chauc.*

ISTRAINED, tied close. *O.*

ISWONK, laboured. *Chauc.*

IT [hit, *Sax.* het, *Belg. id*, L.] that Thing.

ITAL'IAN } [*Italique*, F. of *Italicus*,
ITAL'ICK } L.] belonging to *Italy*.

ITAL'ICK *Letter* [among *Printers*] that Letter which stands not upright, but leaning.

IT'ALY [*Italia*, L.] a famous Country in *Europe*.

ITCH, a certain Disease in the Skin.

To ITCH, to feel a sort of pricking Pain, occasioned by the Blood; also to long or wish to do or have a Thing.

ITCHING, pricking, smarting.

ITEM [i. e. *also* or *likewise*, L.] a Caution or Warning; also an Article of an Account.

ITERA'RIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument. *L.*

To IT'ERATE [*iteratum*, L.] to do or say the same Thing over again.

ITERA'TION, a saying or doing the same Thing over again. *F.* of *L.*

ITHROWE, thrown. *Chauc.*

ITIN'ERANT [*itinerans*, L.] travelling or journeying.

ITINERANT *Justices*, Justices formerly sent into divers Countries, to hear and determine such Causes especially as were Pleas of the Crown.

ITINERA'RIUM [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument, which, being fixed in the urinary Passage, shews the Sphincter or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more sure making of the Incision, in order to find the Stone; the same as *Catheter*.

An ITIN'ERARY [*itineraire*, F. of *itinerarium*, L.] a Journal, or Account of the Occurrences in a Journey or Voyage.

ITIN'ERARY [*itinerarius*, L.] belonging to a Journey, *&c.*

ITRESSID, having her Hair dressed in Tresses. *Chauc.*

JUB, a Bottle, a Pig. *O.*

JU'BA [among *Botanists*] a soft loose Beard, hanging at the Ends of the Husk of some Plants, which are of the Nature of Corn. *L.*

JU'BAL [יובל *H.* i. e. *fading*, or a *Trumpet*] a Son of *Lamech*.

JUBARB, the Herb *Houseleek*.

A JU'BILATE [of *jubilæus*, L.] a Monk, Canon, or Doctor in the *Romish* Church, who has been fifteen Years a Professor.

JUBILA'TION, a solemn Rejoicing, a Shouting for Joy. *F.* of *L.*

JU'BILE } [*jubilæus*, L. of יובל *H.*]
JU'BILEE } a Year of Rejoicing, celebrated every fiftieth Year among the *Jews*, in Commemoration of their Deliverance out of *Egypt*.

JUBILEE [among *Christians*] a Solemnity first instituted by Pope *Boniface* VIII. in the Year 1300, who ordained it to be kept every hundredth Year; afterwards *Clement* IV. ordered one to be kept every fifty Years, and *Sixtus* IV. one to be kept every twenty-fifth Year.

JUC'CA *Peruviana*, an *American* Plant, of whose Root is made the Bread called *Casava*, in the *West-Indies*.

JUCK'ING *Time*, the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to listen for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

JUCUND' [*jucundus*, L.] jocund, merry, pleasant.

JUCUND'ITY [*jucunditas*, L.] Mirth, Pleasantness.

JUDÆ'A [*Judæa*, L. יהודה *H.*] a Country in *Syria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which was inhabited by the *Jews*.

JU'DAH [יהודה *H.* i. e. *Praise*] a Son of *Jacob*.

JUDA'ICAL } [*Judaique*, F. of *Judaicus*, L.]
JUDA'ICK } belonging to the *Jews*, *Jewish*.

JUDA'ISM [*Judaisme*, F. of *Judaismus*, L.] the Religion, Customs, or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

To JUDA'IZE [*judaiser*, F. of *judaizare*, L.] to hold the Customs, or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

JUD'GE [*Juge*, F. of *judex*, L.] an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity appointed to execute Justice in civil or criminal Cases.

JUD'GE *Lateral*, is one who assists and sits on the Bench with another.

To JUDGE [*juger*, F. of *judicare*, L.] to try or determine Causes; also to make Judgment of, or determine in the Mind.

JUDG'MENT [*jugement*, F. of *judicium*, L.] the discerning Faculty, Reason, Opinion, Prudence.

JUDG'MENT [in *Law*] a Decision, the Censure of the Judges, Sentence.

The JUDG'MENTS *of God*, are those remarkable Punishments, which he inflicts upon People for their Sins and Transgressions.

JU'DICABLE [*judicabilis*, L.] that may be judged or discussed.

A JU'DICATORY [*judicatorium*, L.] belonging to Judgment, a Place of Judgment.

JU'DICATURE, a Judge's Place or Office. *F.*

A *Court of* JUDICATURE, an Assembly of Judges and other Officers, for the trying and determining Causes.

JUDI'CIAL [*judicialis*, L.] belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgment.

JUDI'CIAL *Astrology*, a Science pretending to judge of, and foretel future Events, by observing the Position and Influences of the Stars, *&c.*

JU'DI'CIARY [*judiciaire*, F. of *judiciarius*, L.] the same as judicial.

JUDI'CIOUS [*judicieux*, F.] endued with good Judgment, or Reason; rational, discreet.

JUDI'CIOUSNESS, the Faculty of judging rightly.

JUDI'CIUM *Dei* [i. e. *the Judgment of God*, L.] a Name given by our Ancestors to the Trials of Ordeal, which are now quite laid aside. See *Ordeal.*

JU'DITH [יהודית *H. i. e.* Praising] the Daughter of *Merari.*

A JUG [probably of the Nickname of *Jug* or *Joan*] an earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink.

A JUG [of *jugerum*, L. an Acre] a common Pasture or Meadow. *W. C.*

JU'GAL [*jugalis*, L.] belonging to a Yoke or Marriage.

JUGA'LE *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the jugal Bone about the Temples, the same as *Zygoma.*

To JU'GATE [*jugatum*, L.] to yoke or couple together.

JUDGE, a Judge. *Chauc.*

To JUG'GLE [*jougler*, F.] to play the *Hocus Pocus*, to shew Tricks with Sleight of Hand; to act clandestinely.

JUG'GLING, shewing Tricks; acting clandestinely.

JUGGLEMEAR, a Quagmire. *Norf.*

JU'GULAR [*jugulaire*, F. of *jugularis*, L.] belonging to the Throat.

JU'GULAR *Veins* [in *Anatomy*] are those Veins which pass along the Sides of the Neck to the Bottom of the Head.

To JU'GULATE [*jugulatum*, L.] to cut the Throat.

JU'GULUM [in *Anatomy*] is the Forepart of the Neck, where the Windpipe lies; also the Neck-bone, or Channel-bone; also the upper Breast-bone.

JUICE [*jus*, F.] Moisture, Gravy.

JUICE'LESS, without Juice.

JUI'CINESS, the abounding in Juice.

JUI'CY, full of Juice.

JU'JUBES [*jujubæ*, L.] a sort of *Italian* Prunes.

To JUKE [of *joucher*, F. of *jugum*, L.] to perch or roost, as a Hawk does.

JUKE [in *Falconry*] the Neck of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

JU'LAP } [*julep*, F. of *julapium*, L. B.
JU'LEP } of *julep*, a *Persian* Word, signifying a sweet Potion] a Liquid Medicine of a pleasant Taste.

JU'LI [among *Botanists*] those *Catkins* or long worm-like Tufts, which, at the Beginning of the Year, grow out of Willows, Hasels, *&c.* L.

A JU'LIAN [in *Cookery*] Pottage made of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and put into a Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal, *&c.*

JULIAN *Law*, a Law among the *Romans* which made Adultery Death.

JULIAN *Year*, a Space of Time consisting of 365 Days, six Hours; so called from *Julius Cæsar*, who caused the *Roman* Calendar to be reformed.

JULIAN *Period*, a Cycle of 7980 Years successively following one another, and takes its Name from *Julius Scaliger*, the Inventor of it.

JULIO, a Piece of Coin at *Leghorn* and *Florence*, in Value about Sixpence Sterling.

JU'LIUS *Cæsar*, the first Emperor of the *Romans.*

JULY, *Juillet*, [F. *Julius*, L.] the fifth Month in the Year, reckoning from *March*, so named in Honour to *Julius Cæsar.*

JULY, jolly. *Chauc.*

JUM'BALS, a sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners.

To JUM'BLE, to mingle, to confound, to shake.

JUMENT' [*jumentum*, L.] a labouring Beast, any sort of Beast used for Tillage or Carriage.

JUMENTA'RIOUS [*jumentarius*, L.] belonging to such Beasts.

To JUMP [gumpen, *Du.*] to leap.

A JUMP, a Leap; also a short Coat; also a sort of Bodice for Women.

JU'NAMES, Land sown with the same Grain it was sown with the Year foregoing. *W. C.*

JUNCA'RE, to strew or spread with Rushes, according to the old Custom of adorning Churches. *O. L.*

JUNC'TO, } a Meeting of Men to sit
JUN'TO, } in Council; also a Cabal or Faction. *Span.*

JUNC'TURE

JUNC'TURE [*junctura*, L.] a joining or coupling together; also an Instant, Nick or Moment of Time; the present Posture or State of Affairs.

JUNE [*Junius*, *à junioribus*, i. e. the younger sort of People] the sixth Month of the Year.

JU'NETIN [*q. d.* Apple of *June*] a small Apple, which ripens first.

JU'NIOR, younger in Age or Standing in any Profession or Faculty. *L.*

JU'NIPER-*Tree*, a Shrub [*Juniperus*, L.]

A JUNK [of *juncus*, L. a Bulrush] a sort of *Indian* Ship.

JUNK [among *Sailors*] Pieces of old Cable.

To JUNK'ET, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats.

JUNK'ETS [probably of *joncades*, F. Sweetmeats] any sort of delicious Fare to feast or make merry with.

JU'NO, a Heathen Goddess. *L.*

JUNO's *Rose*, the Lily.

JUNO's *Tears*, the Herb *Vervain*.

I'VORY [*Yvoire*, F. of *Ebur*, L.] the Elephant's Tooth.

JU'PITER, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the chief Deity of the Heathens: Also one of the seven Planets, the largest and highest except *Saturn*, which makes its Revolution about the Sun in the Space of twelve Years.

JUPITER [with *Astrologers*] is styled the *greater Fortune*, as being of a kind and temperate Nature.

JUPITER [with *Chymists*] signifies Tin.

JUPITER [with *Heralds*] denotes the blue Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, and answers to *Sapphire* in those of the Nobility, and to *Azure* in the Escutcheons of the Gentry.

JU'RAMENT [*juramentum*, L.] an Oath.

JU'RAT [*juratus*, L.] a Magistrate in some Corporations in the Quality of an Alderman.

JUR'DEN [of ȝoꝛ, Filth, and ꝺen, a Lodging, *Sax. q. d.* the Filth of the Chamber] a great Chamber-pot.

JURID'ICAL [*juridique*, F. of *juridicus*, L.] belonging to the Law; also actionable; also just, judicial, orderly.

JURID ICAL *Days*, Court Days on which the Law is administred.

JURISDIC'TION, Authority and Power to administer and execute Laws; also a Court of Judicature; also the Verge or Extent of it.

JURISPRU'DENCE [*jurisprudentia*, L.] the Skill or Knowledge of the Law. *F.*

JU'RIST [*juriste*, F.] a Civilian, a Lawyer, one who treats of Matters of Law.

JURIS *Utrum*, a Writ lying for a Possessor of a Benefice, whose Predecessor has alienated his Lands or Tenements. *L.*

A JURNUT, an Earth-Nut. *N. C.*

JU'ROR [*jurator*, L.] is one of the Jury sworn.

JU'RY [*jurée*, of *jurer*, to swear, *F.*] is either twelve or twenty-four Men.

JURY [in *Common Law*] a Company of twenty-four or twelve Men, sworn to inquire of the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth upon such Evidence as shall be given to them, relating to the Matter of Fact.

Grand JURY, consists of twenty-four substantial Men, either Gentlemen, or some of the better sort of Yeomen, chosen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they either approve by writing upon them *Billa vera*, or disallow by indorsing *Ignoramus*.

Petty JURY, consists of twelve Men, impannelled upon *criminal* and *civil Cases*. Those that pass upon *Life* and *Death*, have those Matters referred to them, as were approved of by the Grand Jury, and bring in their Verdict *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*. Whereupon the Prisoner receives Judgment and Condemnation, or is acquitted and set free. In *civil Cases*, the Jury, after due Consideration, bring in their Verdict either for the *Plaintiff* or the *Defendant*; and in real Actions, either for the *Demandant* or *Tenant*.

JURY-*Mast* [*Sea Term*] is a Yard set up instead of a Mast, which has been broken down by a Storm or Shot.

JUS, Law, Right, Equity. *L.*

JUS *Coronæ*, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many Things from the general Law, in relation to the Subject. *L.*

JUS *Curialitatis Angliæ*, the Courtesy of *England*. L.

JUS *Hæreditatis*, the Right of Inheritance. *L.*

JUS *Patronatus* [*Canon Law*] the Right of presenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the same that in the *Common Law* is called *Advowson*.

JUS'SEL [perhaps of Lebussel, a Dish, *Teut.*] a Dish made of several Meats mixed together.

JUS'SULENT [*jussulentus*, L.] sod or stewed in Broth.

JUST [*juste*, F. of *justus*. L.] righteous, reasonable, fit.

JUST *Divisors* [in *Mathematicks*] are such Numbers or Quantities, which will divide a given Number or Quantity, so as to leave no Remainder.

To JUST [*jouster*, or *jouter*, F.] to run a-tilt.

JUST'ICE [*justitia*, L.] Justness, Equity, Reasonableness, Right, Law.

JUS'TICE } [*justicer*, F. of *justitiarius*,
JUS'TICER } L.] one who is deputed by the King to do Right, by way of Judgment. *F.*

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.

JUS'TICEMENTS, all Things belonging to Justice. *L. T.*

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 who 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 Offences 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 Justiciarii venerint ad eas Partes ad capiendas Assizas*, 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 authorised 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*.

JUSTICIES [*of Tryal*, or *Tryal Baston*] were certain Justices appointed by King *Edward* I. to make Inquisition through the Realm upon all Officers, touching Bribery, Extortion, *&c.* as also upon Breakers of the Peace, Barretors, and other Offendors.

Lords JUSTICES [*of the Kingdom*] are Persons deputed to be Regents or chief Governors of the Realm during the King's Absence.

JUSTI'CIABLE, under Jurisdiction, subject to Suit. *F.*

JUSTI'CIARY [*justicier*, F. of *justitiarius*, L.] an Administrator of Justice.

JUSTI'CES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause; wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in the County Court. This Writ enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum; whereas by his ordinary Power he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under forty Shillings.

JUSTIFI'ABLE, that may be justified.

JUSTI'FICAL [*justificus*, L.] that executes Justice.

JUSTIFICA'TION, a clearing, justifying. *F.* of *L.*

JUSTIFICA'TION [in *Divinity*] is a clearing of Transgressors of the Divine Laws, by the Imputation of Christ's Right teousness.

JUSTIFICA'TION [in *Law*] is a giving a good Reason in the Court why he did such a Thing, as he is called to answer for.

JUSTIFICA'TORS [*Law Term*] such who by Oath justify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another. *L.*

To JUS'TIFY [*justifier*, F. *justificare*, L.] to clear one's self, to make his Innocence appear, to verify, to prove, maintain, or make good.

To JUSTIFY [in *Divinity*] is to make or declare innocent.

To JUSTIFY [in *Law*] is to give a good Reason why an Act was done.

To JUSTIFY [among *Printers*] is to make the Lines equally tight or slack.

JUSTIN'IAN [*Justinianus*, L.] a *Roman* Emperor, who was famous by causing the Civil-Law to be collected in a Body, called the *Pandects* and *Code*.

JUSTIN'IANS,

JUSTIN'IANS, a Religious Order, founded in 1412, at *St Justin's Abbey* at *Padua*.

JUSTIS *Aray*, Justs and Preparations for them. *Chauc.*

JUST'ITIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause, of which he cannot by his ordinary Power hold Plea in his County Court.

JUSTI'TIUM, Law-stead, a Stay or ceasing from Administration of Justice. *L.*

To JUSTLE, to shake, jog, shove.

JUST'NESS, the Exactness or Regularity of any thing; but especially in Matters of Language or Thought.

JUSTS [*joustes*, F.] Engagements by Men on Horseback with Spears, by way of Diversion.

To JUT *out* [of *jetter*, F.] to stand out beyond the rest.

JU'TER [among *Chymists*] is the fruitful, congealing, saltish Quality of the Earth.

JUT'TY, a Part of a Building which juts or stands out farther than the rest.

JUVENI'LE [*juvenilis*, L.] youthful, sprightly, brisk.

JUVENIL'ITY [*juvenilitas*, L.] Youthfulness, Sprightliness, Briskness.

JUVENTUTE [of *juventus*, L.] Youth. *Chauc.*

JUX'TA-*Position* [among *Anatomists*] is that Disposition of Parts in a Body, whereby they are joined and combined together.

I'VY [Ifig *Sax.* Ephew, *Teut.*] a Plant which twines about Trees, and fastens upon Walls.

IWIMPLED, muffled. *O.*

IWONNE [eewonnen, *Teut.*] won, gained. *Chauc.*

IWRITHEN, wrapped about. *Chauc.*

IWROKE, wreaked. *O.*

IWRYEN, hidden.

IWYEN, *Iyen*, Eyes. *O.*

IYEVE, given. *Chauc.*

K A

A KAARL-*Cat* [of kaple, *Sax.* a Male] a Boar-Cat. *Lincolnshire.*

KAB [קב *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure containing three *English* Pints.

KA'BIN, a sort of temporary Marriage among the *Mahometans*.

KALE, Turn. *Chesh.*

KAL'ENDAR [*calendarium*, of *calendæ*, L. the first Day of every Month with the *Romans*] an Ephemeris or Almanack, to shew the Day of the Month.

KA'LI, a Sea-Herb, the Ashes of which are used in making Crystal Glasses and Soap, called also *Glass-Wort*.

KAM, awry, quite from the Matter; as *Clean-kam*, quite from the Purpose. *Shakesp.*

KAN, the Name of an Officer in *Persia*, answering to *Governor* with us.

KAN'TREF [kant kref, *C. Br.*] a Division of a County in *Wales*, containing an hundred Towns.

KARE'NA [*Chymical Term*] the twentieth Part of a Drop.

KARFT [of kerben, to cut Notches, *Teut.*] carved. *Chauc.*

KARI'TE, a Name which the Monks gave to the best Drink, or strong Beer, that was kept in the Monastery.

KARLE [Ceopl, *Sax.* Kerl, *Teut.*] a Servant, a Clown; as Burcapl, a Seaman, Hurcapl, a Houshold Servant: And hence probably our World *Churl* is derived.

KARLE *Hemp*, the latter green Hemp. *C.*

KA'ROB, a sort of small Weight used by Goldsmiths, being the twenty-fourth Part of a Grain.

KARRA'TA *Fœni*, a Cart Load of Hay. *O. L.*

KARYN, [*Carême*, F.] Lent. *O.*

KATH'ARINE [*Catharina*, L. of καθαρὸς, Gr. pure] a proper Name of Women.

KAT'ZEN *Silver* [*Teut.*] a sort of Stone, which, 'tis said, cannot be consumed either by Fire or Water.

To KAW [of kaw, *Belg.*] to cry as a Jack-daw does.

To KAW [kauchen, *Teut.*] to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty, to gape for Breath.

A KAY } [kaeye, *Belg.* kay, *Teut.* and
A KEY } *L. S.*] a Place to land or ship off Goods; a Wharf.

KAYA'GE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KAZZARDLY *Cattle*, such Cattle as are subject to Casualties. *N. C.*

KEAL, Pottage. *N. C.*

A KEAL [of celan, *Sax.* to be cold] a Cold or Cough. *Lincolnshire.*

KEB'BERS, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock. *C.*

To KECK } [of Kuch, *Belg.* Cough,
To KECKLE } or kuchen, *L. S.*] to make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of Difficulty in Breathing.

To KECK'LE [of Kugel, a Ball, *Teut.*] to wind or twine some small Ropes about the Cable or Bolt Ropes, to preserve them from galling in the Hawse, or in the Ship's Quarter. *Sea Term.*

KECKS,

KECKS, dry hollow Stalks of ſome Plants.

KEDGE, briſk, lively. *Suffolk.*

To KEDGE, to fill one's ſelf with Meat. *N. C.*

A KEDGE-*Belly*, a Glutton. *N. C.*

To KEDGE [*Sea Term*] to ſet up the Fore-ſail, Fore-top-ſail, and Mizen, and to let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall and lifting up the Kedge Anchor, as often as Occaſion ſerves, when in a narrow River they would bring her up and down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEDG'ERS, } ſmall Anchors uſed
KEDGE-*Anchors*, } in calm Weather, and in a ſmall Stream.

KEEL, a Veſſel for Liquors to ſtand and cool in.

KEEL [of cælan, *Sax.* kiel, *L. S.* keil, *Teut.* probably of κοιλὸς, Gr. hollow] is the loweſt Piece of Timber in a Ship, in the Bottom of her Hull, one End whereof is at the Stem, and the other at the Stern.

Falſe KEEL, is a ſecond Keel, which is ſometimes put under the firſt.

Rank-KEEL, is a deep Keel, which is good to keep a Ship from rolling.

KEEL-*Raking*, } a Puniſhment of Male-
KEEL-*Haling*, } factors at Sea, by letting them down with Ropes, and drawing them underneath the Ship's Keel.

KEEL-*Rope*, a Hair Rope running between the Keelſon and the Keel of a Ship, to clear the Limber Holes, when they are choaked with Ballaſt,

To KEEL [cælan, *Sax.* kühlen, *Teut.*] to cool. *O.*

KEEL'AGE, a Duty paid at *Hartlepool* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

KEELING, a kind of Fiſh.

KEELS [Cæleȝ, *Sax.*] a ſort of Long-boats, in which the *Saxons* invaded *England.*

KEELSON, the next Piece of Timber in a Ship to her Keel, lying right over it, next above her Floor Timbers, and is faſt bound together with Iron Hoops.

KEEN [cænæ, *Sax.* keen, *Belg.*] ſharp, that cuts well; alſo cunning, ſubtle.

To KEEP [keepe, *Belg.*] to retain, preſerve, nouriſh, obſerve, look to, *&c.*

A KEEP, a ſtrong Tower in the Middle of a Caſtle, the laſt Reſort of the Beſieged, as the *Keep* of *Windſor Caſtle*; alſo the inner Fort of *Dover-Caſtle*, built by King *Henry* II, was called the *King's Keep.*

KEEP *your Loof* } [*Sea Term*] a Phraſe
KEEP *her to* } uſed when the Steerſman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

KEEPER *of the Great Seal*, is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council; his Authority is much the ſame as that of the Lord Chancellor.

KEEPER *of the Privy Seal*, is a Lord by his Office, through whoſe Hands paſs all Charters ſigned by the King before they come to the Great Seal, and alſo ſome Deeds which do not paſs the Great Seal at all.

KEEPER *of the Foreſt*, is an Officer who has the principal Government of all Things belonging to the Foreſt, and the Check of all the other Officers; called alſo the *Chief Warden of the Foreſt.*

KEEPER *of the Touch*, is an Officer of the Mint, who is now called the *Maſter of the Aſſay.*

To KEEVE *a Cart*, to overthrow it, to turn out the Dung. *Cheſh.*

KEEV'ER [küver, *Teut.*] a Brewing Veſſel for the Drink to work in before it is tunn'd.

A KEG } [*caque*, F.] a Veſſel for Stur-
A KAG } geon, Salmon, and other pickled Fiſh.

KEIKERT [of kiecken, to ſee. *L. S.* gacken, *Teut.*] ſtared. *O.*

KEIRI, the Wall-Flower. *Leucoium luteum.* L.

KELL. See *Kiln.*

KELLOW, Black Lead. *N. C.*

KEL'LUS, a Subſtance like a ſoft white Stone, found in the Tin Mines in *Cornwall.*

KELP, a Subſtance made of Sea Weed dry'd and burnt, which, being ſtirred with an Iron Rake, cakes together.

KEL'TER [*Skinner* derives it from op-kilter, *Dan.* to gird, but probably from *Cultura*, Trimming, L.] Frame, Order.

To KEMB [cæmban, *Sax.* kammen, *Teut.*] to comb.

KEM'BO [*aſcembo*, *Ital.* of κάμπτω, Gr. to bend] as *to ſet one's Arms a-Kembo*, is to ſet each Hand upon each Hip, or elſe obliquely or athwart.

KEMMET, fooliſh. *Shropſh.*

KEMP [Cempa, *Sax.* a Soldier] a Sir-name.

KEMPLIN, } a Brewer's Veſſel. *O.*
KEMPLINGS, }

KEMPT [*comptus*, L.] combed, trimmed. *O.*

To KEN [cennan, *Sax.* kennan, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to know, to ſpy out at a Diſtance.

KEN [Cen, *Sax.*] Knowledge, Sight, or View.

KENEBOWE, a-kembo. *Chauc.*

KEN'ELM [q. d. *Kindhelm*, the Helmet or Protector of his Kindred, *Camden*; or of Cinning, *Sax.* a King, and hjalm, an Helmet, *Verſtegan*] a King of the *Engliſh Saxons.*

KENKS [*Sea Term*] are Doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run ſmooth, as it is handed in or out.

To *make* KENKS [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Rope that makes Turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pullies.

KEN-

KEN'NEL [*canal*, F. *canalis*, L.] a Water-course.

KENNEL [*chenil*, F. of *canile*, L.] a Hut for a Dog, a Fox's Hut or Hole.

KENNEL *of Hounds* [*Hunting Term*] a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To KEN'NEL [of a *Fox*] he is said to *kennel*, when he lies close in his Hole.

KEN'NETS, a sort of coarse *Welsh* Cloth.

KENNETS [in a *Ship*] are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the Inside, to which the Tacks or Sheets are belay'd or fastened.

KE'NODOXY [κενοδοξία, of κενὸς, empty, and δόξα, Glory, *Gr.*] Vain glory.

KEN'RED [cene, bold, and ræde, Counsel, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*.

KEN'RIC [cene, bold, and ric, *Sax.* a Kingdom, *q. d.* a valiant Ruler] a King of the *West-Saxons*.

Ken-*Specked* [of cennan, to know, and ræcce, a Speck, *Sax.*] marked or branded. *O.*

KENT [Cent, *Lambard* derives it from Caine, *Welsh*, a Leaf, because it formerly abounded with Woods; but *Camden* from *Canton*, a Corner, because *England* in this Place stretcheth out itself in a Corner to the North-East] the South-Eastern County of *England*.

KEN'WULPH [of cene, valiant, and Ulp, Help, *Sax.*] a King of the *West-Saxons*, Founder of *Wincham-Abbey* in *Gloucestershire*.

To KEP, to boken, *i. e.* when the Breath is stopp'd, being ready to vomit. *N. C.*

To KEP *a Ball*, to catch it, or keep it from falling. *N. C.*

KEP, Care. *N. C.*

KEPE, Care. *Chauc.*

KE'PEN, to keep or take care of. *N. C.*

KERB *Stone* [of *courbe*, Fr.] a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well, *&c.*

KER'CHIEF [q. d. *Coverchief*, of *couvrir*, F. to cover, and *chef*, the Head, F.] a sort of linen Dress formerly worn by Women on their Heads; thence comes *Handkerchief*, though improperly.

KERF [Kerbe, *Teut.*] a Notch in Wood. *O.*

A KERLE *of Veal*, *Mutton*, &c. is a Loin. *S. C.*

KER'MES, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, and is the chief Ingredient in a Confection called *Alkermes*.

KERN, an *Irish* Foot Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart or Skene; also a Vagabond or strolling Fellow; a Country Bumkin.

To KERN, to corn, salt, or powder; as *Beef*, *Pork*, &c.

KERNE, a Churl or Farmer. *Spen.*

KER'NEL [Cirnel, *Sax.* Kern, *Teut.*] the eatable Part of a Nut, or the Stone of any Fruit. *Metaph.* the middle or best Part.

KERNEL *Water*, a Liquor made of the Kernels of Apricocks, Cherries, *&c.* pounded and steep'd in Brandy.

KER'NELLED *Walls* [of *crenellé*, F.] Walls built with Notches or Crannies, for the better Conveniency of shooting with Bows, *&c.*

KER'NILS [of *Karnel*, *O. F. Lat. Barb. Quernellus*, *Creneau*, F.] Battlements, or rather the Openings of the Battlements. *Chauc.*

KER'NITH, grieving. *O.*

KERS [Kresse, *Teut.*] Cresses.

KER'SEY [Karsaye, *carisée*, F. *carica*, Span. *q. d.* coarse Say] coarse woollen Cloth.

KESER [Keyser, *Teut.*] Cæsar. *Ant. Brit.*

KESH'ITAH [קְשִׂיטָה *H. i. e.* a Lamb] a *Hebrew* Coin; so named from the Image of a Lamb upon it.

KESTIN, cast, kissed. *Chauc.*

KES'TON [Cerapp-tun, *Sax.* in Imitation of Καισάρεια, Gr. *Cæsarea*, L.] a small Village in *Kent*, where *Cæsar*, when Dictator, had a Conflict with the *Britons*.

KES'TREL, a kind of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

A KETCH [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it from *ciacchio*, Ital. a Tub] a Vessel having only a Mizen and Main-Mast.

A KETTLE-*Cur*, a nasty, stinking Fellow. *N. C.*

KET'TLE [Kettel, *Teut.*] a Vessel to boil in, made of Brass or other Metal.

To KEVERE, to recover. *Chauc.*

KEV'ILS [of *cheville*, F. of *claviculus*, L.] are small wooden Pins in a Ship upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

A KEY [Cæge, *Sax. clef*, F. *clavis*, L. of κλεῖς, Gr.] an Instrument to open a Lock.

KEY [in *Musick*] is a certain Tone whereunto every Composition ought to be fitted.

KEY-*Stone* [in *Architecture*] is the middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweep of the Arch together.

KEY *of a River* or *Haven* [Keye, *Belg.* and *L. S.* Kay, *Teut.*] a Wharf for landing or shipping of Goods: Also a Station for Ships to ride, where they are, as it were, locked in with the Land.

KEY *of a Book*, an Explication of Persons or Things, which are so expressed, as not to be easily understood by every Reader.

KEYNARD, a Micher or Truant. *O.*

KEYS, } a Guardian, Warden, or Keeper. *O. R.*
KEYUS, }

KIBE [Kibbs, *C. Br.*] a Chilblain, with Inflammation, upon the Heels, often occasioned by Cold.

KI'BED-*Heels* [in *Horses*] Scabs breeding about the nether Joint, and overthwart the Fetlock.

KI'BRIT [*Chymical Term*] Sulphur.

KIB'SEY, a kind of Wicker-Basket.

KICHEL [of Kuche, *Teut.*] a kind of Cake. *O.*

To KICK [kancher, *Teut. calcare*, L.] to strike with the Foot.

KICK'LE, } uncertain, doubtful, as when
KITT'LE, } a Man knows not his own Mind.

KICK-*Shaws* [*quelque choses*, F.] *French* Ragoûts or Sauces; also Tarts, Jellies, or such-like Victuals.

KID [Kid, *Dan. hædus*, L. of גדי, *H.*] a young Goat.

KID [*à cædendo*, L.] a small Brush Faggot. *N. C.*

KID, made known, discovered. *O.*

KID, formerly one trapanned by Kidnappers; now one who is bound Apprentice here, in order to be transported to the *English* Plantations in *America*.

KID'DER, } a Huckster, which car-
KID'YER, } ries Corn, Victuals, *&c.* up and down to sell.

KID'EROW, a Place for a sucking Calf to lie in. *C.*

KID'LE } a Dam in a River to catch
KI'DEL } Fish. *O. R.*

KID'LES, unlawful Fishing-Nets.

To KID'NAP, to entice or steal away Children.

KID'NAPPER, a Person who makes it his Business to decoy either Children or young Persons, to send them to the *English* Plantations in *America*.

KID'NEY-*Vetch*, an Herb. *Vulneraria rustica.* L.

KID'NEYS [probably of cennan, *Sax.* to beget, because the Kidneys are esteemed helpful to Generation, or of Cynne, *Sax.* Sex, in a secondary Sense, the Genital Parts (which distinguish Sexes) and Niah, *i. e.* from the Nighness of the Genital Parts, especially the Seed-Vessels thereto.]

KIDNEY-*Beans*, *Phaseolus*, L. a Pulse well known.

KID'NEY-*Wort*, an Herb.

KIDST, knowest. *Spen.*

KIL'DERKIN [Kindekin, *Belg.*] a liquid Measure, containing eighteen Gallons, or two Firkins.

To KILL [cpelan, *Sax.* probably of Kable, the Throat, *Teut.* and *L. S.* q. d. kahlen, to cut the Throat, Quaelier, *Dan.* to strangle] to deprive of Life.

KIL'LOW, a mineral Stone, made use of in drawing Lines.

KIL'LOW, a Corn Measure in *Turkey*, 39 13ths Pecks *English*; and 5 *Zant* Killows is 6 *English* Bushels.

KILN } [Cyln, *Sax.*] a Furnace to burn
KILL } Chalk for making Lime; for burning Bricks or Tiles; a Place for drying Malt or Hops.

KILPS, Pot-Hooks. *N. C.*

KIM'BOLTON [formerly called Kinnibantum, from kin, bolt, and tun, *Sax.*] a Town in *Huntingtonshire*.

KIM'BLIN, Brewing Vessels. *Chauc.*

KIN [a Diminutive of Kind, *Teut.*] and *Belg.* and *L. S.* a Child] related.

KIN'BURGH [of Cynnene Burg, *Sax. i. e.* the Strength and Defence of Kindred] a proper Name for Women.

KINCHIN [Kindgen, *Teut.*] a little Child. *Cant.*

KINCHIN-*cove*, a little Man. *Cant.*

KIND [probably of Cyn, *Sax.* one who agreeth with others] benevolent.

A KIND [Cynde, *Sax.*] a Species, a Sort.

KIN'DER [among *Hunters*] a Company of Cats, *&c.*

To KINDLE [perhaps of cennan, *Sax.*] to bring forth young, especially Rabbets.

To KIN'DLE [properly of cyndelan, *Sax.* to lay Fire to] to cause to light or burn.

KIN'DRED [Cynnene, *Sax.*] Persons of the same Blood or Descent.

KINE, all Sorts of Cows.

KING [Cynge, of Konnen, *Sax.* to know, on Account of the eminent Knowledge and Prudence with which he ought to be endued; or of konnen, *Sax.* to have Power, because he has absolute Rule over the whole Land; Koningh, *Belg.* Konig, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a sovereign Prince or chief Ruler.

KING-*Apple*, an excellent Fruit, preferr'd by some before the *Jenetting* or *Junetting*.

KING *at Arms*, is an Officer at Arms, that has the Pre-eminence over the Society; whereof we have three, *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarencieux*, whereof *Garter* is the Principal.

KING'S-*Bench*, a Court or Judgment-Seat, where the Kings of *England* in ancient Times used to sit in their own Persons; and therefore it was then moveable with the Court or King's Houshold, and was styled *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

This Court is more especially exercised about criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown. The Lord Chief Justice of *England* is President of it, who has three or four Justices for his Assistants.

KING's *Delf* [of King and Delb] a great Ditch which King *Canutus* digged in *Huntingtonshire*.

KING's *Evil*, a Disease, the Gift of curing which is ascribed to the Kings and Queens

Queens of *England*, as derived from *Edward* the Confessor.

KING's *Fisher*, a Bird so called, because it hath blue Feathers, representing the Purple, which Kings wear upon some Occasions; and also Fisher, from its feeding on Fish.

KING'DOM [Cynedom, *Sax.* Coningdom, *Belg.*] one or more Countries subject to a sovereign Prince.

KINGDOMS [among *Chymists*] are three Orders of natural Bodies, *Mineral*, *Vegetable*, and *Animal*.

KING GELD, Escuage, or Royal Aid.

KING's *Silver*, Money that is due to the King in the Court of Common-Pleas, for a Licence there granted to any Man for passing a Fine.

KING-*Piece* [among *Builders*] a Piece of Timber standing upright in the Middle between two Rafters.

KING'STON [of King and ton, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town upon the River *Thames* in *Surrey*, famous for being the Seat of the *English Saxon* Kings in the *Danish* Wars, and the Coronation of three Kings.

KING's *Widow*, a Widow of the King's Tenant in Chief, who, to keep the Land after her Husband's Decease, was obliged to make Oath in Chancery, that she would not marry without the King's Leave. *O. L.*

A KING-*Cough*, a chin-cough. *N. C.*

Clerk of the KING's *Silver*, an Officer of the Court of Common-Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*.

To KINK, it is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopp'd through eager crying or coughing.

KINS'FOLK, Persons allied to one by being descended of the same Family, or by Affinity.

KINSMAN, a Male Cousin.

KINS'WOMAN, a Female Cousin.

A KINTAL [*quintal*, F.] a Weight of about an hundred Pounds, more or less, according to the Usage of different Nations.

KIPE, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at Bottom, and narrower by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends for taking Fish. *Oxfordshire*.

KIP'PER-*Time*, the Time between the Third and Twelfth of *May*, during which Salmon Fishing is forbidden in the River *Thames*.

KIRA'T, a Weight of three Grains.

KIRK [Kirche, *Teut.* Karke, *L. S.*] a Church.

KIRKED, turning upwards. *O.*

A KIRK'MOTE, a Meeting of Parishioners upon the Affairs of the Church.

KIRK *Oswald* [*i. e.* the Church of *Oswald*, a King and Martyr, in Honour of whom a Temple was there erected] a Town in *Cumberland*, called vulgarly *Kirk-Uzzald*.

KIRT'LE [cyrtel, *Sax.* Kittle, *Teut.*] a Sort of short Jacket.

KIRTLE *of Flax*, twenty-two Heads in a Bunch, and about an Hundred Pounds in Weight.

To KISS [cyssan, *Sax.* kussen, *Teut.* and *L. S.* of κύσα, Gr.] to salute with a Kiss.

A KISS [Coss, *Sax.* Kus, *L. S.* Kuss, *Teut.*] a Salute with the Lips.

Kissing goes by Favour.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon Partiality, where particular Marks of Kindness and Bounty are bestow'd on Persons who are Favourites, whether they deserve it or no, while Persons more meritorious are neglected. But thus it will be where Persons are led more by Humour than Judgment; so say the *Romans*, *Trahit sua quemque voluptas*; and the *Greeks*, Οὐ πάντ' ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθόν ἐστ' ὁ πλοῦς.

KIT, an Abbreviation of *Christopher*.

KIT, a Pocket Violin.

KIT [Kitte, *Belg.*] a Milking-Pail; a small Violin; also a small Tub with a Cover. *C.*

KIT-*Floor*, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-Mine, as at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*; the fourth Parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is called the *Kit-Floor*.

KIT-*Keys*, the Fruit of the Ash-tree.

KITCH'EN [Cycene, *Sax.* Kuche, *Teut.* *cuisine*, F. of *coquina*, L.] a Room where Meat is dress'd, *&c.* also Kitchen-Stuff, *i. e.* Grease.

Clerk of the KITCHEN, an Officer in the House of the King, or Nobleman, whose Business is to buy in Provisions, *&c.*

KITE [Cyta, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

A Lark is better than a Kite.

This Proverb intimates, that Things are not to be valued by their Bulk, but according to their intrinsick Worth and Value; that a little which is good, is better than a great deal of that which is good for nothing; and so say the *Latins*, *Inest sua gratia parvis*; and the *Greeks*, Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν.

KITE, a Belly. *Cumberl.*

A KITHE, a Cup. *Chauc.*

To KITHE, to shew, to make known, to discover. *Chauc.*

KIT'LING } [q. d. *Catling*, Katzgen,
KIT'TEN } *Teut.*] a little young *Cat*.

To KLICK, to make a Noise like a Pair of Sheers in cutting, *&c.*

To KLICK *up* [klacken, *Du.*] to catch up. *Lincolnshire*.

To KLICK, to ſtand at the Door, and call in Cuſtomers, as Shoemakers, *&c.*

A KLICKER, one who klicks at a Shoemaker's, Saleſman's, *&c.*

A KNACK [knapncze, *Sax.* Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; alſo the Top of a Thing.

To KNACK [knacken, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to ſnap with one's Fingers.

To KNACK, to ſpeak finely. *C.*

A KNACK'ER, a Collar-Maker for Horſes. *S. C.*

KNAG } [Cnæp, *Sax.*] a Knot in
KNAP } Wood; alſo a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

KNAG'GY, full of Knots.

KNAP [Cnæp, *Sax.*] the Top of an Hill, or any Thing that ſticks out.

KNAP *Weed*, an Herb. *Jacea. L.*

To KNAP [of knacken, *Teut.*] to ſnap or break aſunder.

To KNAP [among *Hunters*] to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, *&c.*

KNAP-*Sack* [Knap-Sack, *Teut. Canapſa*, F. from Cnapa, *Sax.* knappe, *Belg.* ſignifies in low Language to eat, and as Soldiers carry their Ammunition Bread, *&c.* in theſe Knapſacks, they have thence obtained the Name, *q. d.* in *Engliſh* Proviſion Bag, and the *Fr.* is a Corruption of the *Belg.*] a Leather Bag in which Soldiers carry their Neceſſaries.

To KNA'PPLE, to grow off.

KNAP'PY, full of Warts. *Chauc.*

KNAVE [Canpa, *Sax.* Knabe, *L. S.* Knab, *Teut.* a Boy or Servant. Hence in old Writers a Male Child is diſtinguiſhed from a Girl by a *Knave Child*; afterwards it was uſed for a Servant-Boy, and by Degrees a Serving-Man] formerly only a Servant or Lacquey; with us now a craſty, deceitful Fellow; a Cheat.

KNAVE *Line*, a Rope in a Ship which ſerves to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon the other.

KNA'VERY, the Practice of a Knave, deceitful Dealing.

KNAV'ISH, fraudulent, diſhoneſt, waggiſh.

KNA'VISHNESS, Diſhoneſty; alſo Waggiſhneſs.

To KNEAD [cnæban, *Sax.* kneden, *L. S.* knaten, *Teut.*] to work Meal into Dough.

KNECK [among *Sailors*] is the Twiſting of a Rope or Cable, as it is veering out.

KNEDDE [knutten, *L. S.*] knit. *Chau.*

A KNEE [cneo, *Sax.* knie, *Teut.*] the upper Part of the Jointure of the Leg and Thigh.

KNEE *Graſs*, an Herb. *Gramen Geniculatum.* L.

KNEE-*Holm*, a Shrub.

KNEES [in *Botany*] are thoſe Parts in ſome Plants which reſemble the Knees and Joints.

KNEES [of a *Ship*] are Pieces of Timber bow'd like a Knee, which bind the Beams and Futtocks together.

KNEE-*Timber*, Timber proper for making the Knees of a Ship; alſo the Cutwater of a Ship.

To KNEEL [knien, *Teut.*] to ſtand or bear one's ſelf upon the Knees.

KNEEL'ING, ſmall Cod, of which Stock-fiſh is made; called alſo *Menwell.*

KNEEL [of cnyllan, *Sax.* to ſtrike, of knallen, to make a Sound, or Report, *Teut.*] a Paſſing-Bell, the Ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Perſon.

KNET, Neatneſs.

KNET'LESS [*Sea-Term*] two Pieces of ſpun Yarn put together untwiſted into a Block, Pulley, *&c.*

KNEV'ELS. See *Lennets.*

KNICK-*Knacks*, Curioſities valued more for Fancy than real Uſe.

KNIFE [Cnif, *Sax.* Kniff, *Belg.*] an Inſtrument for cutting Victuals, *&c.*

KNIGHT [Cnight, *Sax.* Knecht, L. S. and *Teut.* a Servant, becauſe anciently they were either the King's Domeſtick Servants, or of his Life-Guards: In *Latin*, *Eques*, a Soldier or Horſeman] a Title of Honour beſtow'd by the King, on ſuch as he thinks fit to ſingle out from the common Claſs of Gentlemen; of which there are ſeveral Orders.

KNIGHTLY, active, ſkilful. *N. C.*

BRITISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS-*Bachelors*, is the loweſt, but moſt ancient Order.

KNIGHTS *of the Round Table*, King *Arthur*'s Knights, an Order of Knighthood, ſaid to be the moſt ancient of any in the World.

KNIGHTS *Bannerets*, Knights made in the Field, by cutting off the Point of their Standard, and making it a Banner, who are allowed to diſplay their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army.

KNIGHTS *Baronets*, an Order erected by King *James* I. who, for ſeveral Imburſements towards the Plantation in *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, created divers to this Dignity, and made it hereditary.

KNIGHTS *of the Bath*, an Order of Knights created within the Liſts of the *Baths*, who bathed themſelves, and uſed ſeveral religious Ceremonies the Night before their Creation.

KNIGHTS *of the Carpet*, ſo called, becauſe they kneel on a Carpet at their Creation.

KNIGHTS *of the Chamber*, Knights Bachelors

Bachelors made in the time of Peace, and in the King's or Queen's Chamber.

KNIGHTS *of the Garter*, an Order of Knighthood instituted by King *Edward* III. *A. C.* 1350. Some say, upon Account of good Success in a Skirmish, wherein the King's Garter was used for a Token; others say, That the King, after his great Success, dancing one Night with his Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter which one of them dropped; whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That ere long he would make that Garter of high Reputation; and shortly after erected the Order of the *Blue Garter*, with this Motto; *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. *Evil be to him that evil thinks.* These Knights are also called *Knights of St George.*

Poor KNIGHTS *of Windsor*, twenty-six old Soldiers, *&c.* depending on the Order of the Garter, and so called because the Seat of this College is *Windsor-Castle.*

KNIGHTS *of the Order of Christian Charity*, instituted by King *Henry* III. for the Benefit of poor Captains, and maimed Soldiers.

KNIGHTS *of the Hare*, an Order of twelve Knights, created by King *Edward* III. in *France*, upon the Occasion of the shouting of the *French*, thought to be the Onset of a Battle; upon which he drew up his Army in Array; but the Shout appeared to be occasioned only by the running of a Hare between the two Armies; wherefore, in a Merriment, they were afterwards called *Knights of the Hare.*

KNIGHTS *of the Holy Sepulchre*, an Order of Knighthood founded by St *Helena*, and confirmed by the Pope, after she had visited *Jerusalem*, and found the Cross of our Saviour.

KNIGHTS of *Nova Scotia*, in the *West-Indies*, created by King *James* I. of *Great-Britain*, who wore a Ribband of an Orange tawny Colour.

SCOTCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of St Andrew*, an Order of Knighthood established by *Archaicus*, King of the *Scots*, *A. C.* 809. called also *Knights of the Thistle.*

KNIGHTS *of the Rue*, or *of St Andrew.*

FRENCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of Broom Flower*, erected by St *Lewis*, King of *France*, with this Motto, *Exaltat humiles.*

KNIGHTS *de l' Epi* [*i. e.* of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermin] an Order instituted by *Francis* V. in *Bretagne*, *A. C.* 1450.

KNIGHTS *de l' Etoile* [*i. e.* of the Star] an Order of Knighthood in *France*, whose Motto is, *Monstrant regibus astra viam.*

KNIGHTS *of the Order of St Genette*, is the most ancient Order of Knighthood in *France*, erected by *Charles Martel*, after the beating of the *Saracens* in a great Battle at *Tours*, *A. C.* 782, where many of those Gennets, like *Spanish* or Civet-Cats, were found in the Camp.

KNIGHTS *of the Cock and Dog*, founded by King *Philip* I. of *France.*

KNIGHTS *of the Golden Fleece*, an Order instituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, upon his marrying *Isabel*, the Daughter of *Portugal*; the Motto is, *Ante feret, quam flamma micet.* There are in this Order thirty, whereof the King of *Spain* is Chief.

KNIGHTS *of the Golden Shield*, an Order established by *Lewis* II. King of *France*; the Motto *Allons*, i. e. *Let us go, viz.* to the Defence of our Country.

KNIGHTS *of the Half Moon*, or *Crescent*, an Order instituted by *Renier*, Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, *A. C.* 1462, with this Motto, *Los*, i. e. *Praise.*

KNIGHTS *of St Michael the Archangel*, a *French* Order instituted by *Lewis* XI. *A. C.* 1469. There are in this Order thirty-six, whereof the King is Chief.

KNIGHTS *of St Magdalene*, a *French* Order of Knighthood instituted by St *Lewis* against Duels.

KNIGHTS *of the Lily in Navarre*, a *French* Order of Knighthood founded by Prince *Gracia*, *A. C.* 1048.

KNIGHTS *of the Porcupine*, or of *Orleans*, a *French* Order, whose Device was *Cominus & eminus*; but King *Lewis* XII. crowned the Porcupine with another Motto, *Ultus avos Trojæ.*

KNIGHTS *du Saint Esprit*, *i. e.* of the Holy Ghost, an Order created by *Henry* III. of *France* at his Return from *Poland*, who was both born, and crowned King of *France* on *Whitsunday.*

KNIGHTS *of the Thistle* [in the House of *Bourbon*] a *French* Order of Knights, who commonly bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

KNIGHTS *of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel*, an Order instituted by *Henry* IV. *A. C.* 1607, consisting of an hundred *French* Gentlemen.

KNIGHTS *of the Ship*, an Order of St *Lewis*, in an Expedition against the *Saracens.*

KNIGHTS *of the Swan*, an Order of Knights of the House of *Cleve.*

GERMAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of Austria and Carinthia*, instituted by the Emperor *Frederick* III. first Archduke of *Austria*, called also *Knights of St George.*

KNIGHTS *of the Crown Royal*, appointed by the Emperor *Charlemain*, in favour of

of the *Frizons*, who assisted him against the *Saxons*.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of the Dragon*, an Order erected by the Emperor *Sigismond*, *A. C.* 1417, upon the Condemnation of *John Hus* and *Jerom of Prague*.

KNIGHTS *Teutonick*, a mixed Order of Hospitallers and Templers, to whom the Emperor *Frederick* II. gave *Prussia*, upon Condition they should subdue the Infidels, which accordingly they did. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* was at last sole Master, for at first they had three.

SPANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Band*, or *Red Staff*, instituted *A. C.* 1330, by *Alphonso* XI. King of *Castile* and *Leon*.

KNIGHTS *of Calatrava*, an Order erected by *Alphonso* IX. King of *Spain*, in Favour of certain *Cavalieros*, who went out of Devotion to succour *Calatrava* against the *Moors*.

KNIGHTS *of the Dove*, instituted by *John* I. King of *Castile*, *A. C.* 1379.

KNIGHTS *of St Jago*, or *St James*, an Order who observe St *Austin*'s Rules, and were settled under Pope *Alexander* III. The Great Master is next to the King in State.

KNIGHTS *of St Maria de Mercede*, an Order of Knights for the Redemption of Captives.

KNIGHTS *of Montesia*, an Order erected by *James* II. King of *Arragon* in *Valencia* in *Spain*, *A. C.* 1317.

KNIGHTS *of the Pear-Tree*, an Order instituted in the Year 1179, called afterwards Knights of *Alcantara*, in the Kingdom of *Leon*, or Knights of *St Julian*.

KNIGHTS *of St Salvador* in *Arragon*, an Order instituted by *Alphonso*, *A. C.* 1118.

KNIGHTS *of the Virgin Mary's Looking-Glass*, instituted by *Ferdinand*, Infant of *Castile*, *A. C.* 1410.

PORTUGUESE KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS OF JESUS CHRIST.

ROMISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of St John at Jerusalem*, an Order erected about the Year 1120, and took their Name from *John*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, having their first Foundation and Abode at *Jerusalem*, and had afterwards their Residence in the Isle of *Rhodes*, 'till they were driven thence by the *Turks*, *A. C.* 1523. Since which Time their chief Seat has been at *Malta*.

KNIGHTS *Templars* [*i. e.* of the *Temple*] were an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelasius*, or, as some say, *Baldwin* II. King of *Jerusalem*, about the Year 1117, who first dwelt in Part of the Buildings that belonged to the Temple at *Jerusalem*; their Office and Vows were to defend the *Temple*, *Sepulchre*, and *Christian Strangers*, to entertain them charitably, and conduct them in their Pilgrimage through the Holy Land, and defend them against Infidels; but at last growing vicious, and too rich and powerful, or, as some say, falling away from Christianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was abolished, *A. C.* 1309, by Pope *Clement* V. as also *A. C.* 1312, by the Council at *Vienna*, and their Substance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

KNIGHTS *of Rhodes* [now at *Malta*] sprung from the Knights of *St John of Jerusalem*, or Knights-Hospitallers, after they were forced out of the Holy Land; and, having held *Rhodes* 200 Years, they were driven out thence by *Solyman*; after which the Emperor *Charles* V. gave them *Malta*, paying a Falcon annually for a Heriot, which is paid Yearly to the King of *Spain*.

KNIGHTS *of Cyprus*, or *of the Sword*, erected by *Lusignan*, King of *Jerusalem* and *Cyprus*.

ITALIAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Annunciado*, an Order of Knighthood of *Savoy*, erected in Memory of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of St Maurice* and *Lazaro*, an Order instituted in the Year 1119, the Duke of *Savoy* being confirmed their Grand Master.

KNIGHTS *of St George*, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*.

KNIGHTS *of the precious Blood of Christ*, an Order founded *A. C.* 1608, by the Duke of *Mantua*, where some Drops of it are said to be kept.

KNIGHTS *of St Stephen*, an Order erected *A. C.* 1591, by *Cosmo*, Duke of *Florence*, in Honour of Pope *Stephen* IX.

KNIGHTS *of Calza* [i. e. *of the Stocking*] a *Venetian* Order.

KNIGHTS *of St Mark*, a *Venetian* Order.

DANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Dane Broge*, an Order instituted by the King of *Denmark*, *A. C.* 1671, in Memory of a Victory over the *Swedes*, when the *Danish* Colours were seen (as they say) in the Heavens.

KNIGHTS *of the Elephant*, a *Danish* Order.

SWEDISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Sword and Baudrick*.

KNIGHTS *of the Seraphim*, an Order erected *A. C.* 1324, by *Magnus*, King of *Sweden*.

POLISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of the White Eagle*,

Eagle, created *A. C.* 1325, by *Ladislaus* V. King of *Poland*.

KNIGHTS *of the Militia Christiana*, an Order of Knights but newly erected in *Poland*.

KNIGHTS *of the Shire*, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of Worth, chosen to serve in Parliament for Shires, or Counties, by the Freeholders of *Great-Britain*.

KNIGHT's *Fee*, is so much Inheritance as is sufficient yearly to maintain a Knight, which in *Henry* IIId's Time was fifteen Pounds, or two hundred Acres of Land.

KNIGHT's *Service*, a Tenure whereby several Lands were anciently held of the King, upon Condition to bear Arms in his Service. This Tenure drew after it Homage, Escuage, Marriage, Wardship, and other Incumbrances, and therefore was wholly taken away by 12 *Car.* IId.

KNIGHTS *Errant*, certain fabulous wandering Knights, such as *Don Quixote*, &c. whose wonderful Exploits are related in Romances.

KNIGHTS *Marshal*, Officers who have Jurisdiction and Cognizance of all Transgressions within the King's House and Verge.

KNIGHTS *of the Post*, Persons who for Hire will swear whatever you would have them.

KNIGHTS [*Sea-Term*] are two Pieces of Timber, in each of which go four Shivers, three for the Hilliards, and one for the Top-Ropes, which are commonly made in the Form of some Head.

KNIGHT's *Spur*, an Herb.

KNIGHT'EN *Court*, a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court, held twice a Year under the Bishop of *Hereford*, at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manors and their Tenants, holding by Knight's Service, of the Honour of that Bishoprick, are Suitors.

KNIGHT'EN *Guild*, an old Guild or Company in *London*, founded by King *Edgar*, consisting of 19 Knights. King *Edgar* gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portsoken Ward*.

KNIP'PERDOLLINGS, Hereticks, so called from *Knipperdolling*, their Ring-Leader, who appeared in *Germany* 1535, about the Time of *John* of *Leyden*.

To KNIT [cnyttan, *Sax.* knitter, *Du.*] to make the Knots.

KNIT-*Stockings*, were first brought into *England* by *William Rider*, *An. Dom.* 1564, from *Italy*. Wove Stockings first devised by *William Lee*, of *St John's College*, *Cambridge*, *An. Dom.* 1509.

KNIT'TLING [knutten, *L. S.*] the Ballast of a Ship. *O.*

A KNOB [Cnæp, *Sax.* knoop, or knobbel, *Belg.* knoppe, *Dan.*] a Knob or Knot upon a Tree; or any Thing.

KNOBBY, having many Knobs.

To KNOCK [cnucian, *Sax.* knoccio, *Welch*] to hit or strike upon.

KNOLL, the Top of a Hill. *N. C.*

KNOLLS [knolle, *Belg.*] Turnips, *Kent*.

KNOLLS *of Peace*, certain Mounts in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*.

KNOP'PED, tied, laced. *O.*

A KNOT [Cnotta, of Cnyttan, *Sax.* knote, *Teut.*] a Tying or Construction of Strings, Ribbons, &c.

KNOTS [so called from King *Canutus* the *Dane*, who esteemed them very highly] a delicious sort of small Birds, well known in some Parts of *England*.

KNOTS [*Sea-Term*] the Division of the Log-Line. Each Knot is equal to an *English* Mile.

KNOT-*Grass*, an Herb. *Centinodia*, L.

KNOT'TINESS, being full of Knots; intricate, difficult.

To KNOW [cnapan, *Sax.* probably of γνόω, Gr.] to understand.

KNOW'LEDGE, Understanding, or Acquaintance with.

KNOWMEN, a Name commonly given to the Lollards or good Christians in *England* before the Reformation.

To KNUB } [knipler, *Dan.* to beat,
KNUB'BLE } knobeln, *Teut.*] to beat with the Fist or Knuckles.

KNUCK'LE [cnucl, *Sax.* knokel, *L. S.* knogle, *Dan.* knochel, *Teut.*] the outward Joint of the Middle Finger.

KNUR } [knorr, *Teut.*] a Knot in
KNURL } Timber.

A KONY *Thing* [perhaps of König, a King, *Teut.* q. d. fit for a King] a fine Thing. *N. C.*

KROMNELL, a Powdering Tub. *C.*

KYE [Kuhe, *Teut.*] Kine. *C.*

KYRIE *Eleeson* [Κύριε ἐλέησον, *i. e.* Lord have Mercy upon us, *Gr.*] a Form of solemn Invocation used in the Popish Liturgy.

KYRK [κυριακὸν, Gr.] a Church. *N. C.*

KYRK *Master*, a Churchwarden. *N. C.*

KYSTE [Kiste, *L. S.*] a Chest, or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead. *O.*

L A

L, 50 in *Latin* Numbers.

LAAS [*laqs*, F. of *laques*, L.] a Net or Gin. *Chauc.*

LABAN [לבן *H. i. e.* white or shining] the Brother of *Rebecca.*

LAB'ARUM [λάβαρον, Gr.] the Standard of the *Roman* Emperors; also any Standard or Royal Flag.

LABEFAC'TION, a weakening, enfeebling, destroying. *L.*

LA'BEL [*labellum*, L.] a thin Brass Ruler, with Sights, commonly used with a Circumferentor to take Heights.

LA'BELS [*labella*, L.] Ribbands hanging down on each Side of a Mitre or Garland.

LABELS [*lambel*, F, in *Heraldry*] are Lines which hang down from the File in the Top of an Escutcheon, and make a Distinction for an Elder Brother.

LABELS [among *Lawyers*] narrow Slips fastened to Deeds or Writings; also any Paper joined by way of Addition to a Will.

LA'BES [with *Surgeons*] a Standing or bunching out of the Lips.

LA'BIA, the Lips are used figuratively to express many Parts of a human Body, that by their Figure have any Resemblance thereunto; as *Labia pudendi*, the exterior Parts of a Woman's Privities, *&c.* L.

LABIAL *Letter* [of *Labium*, L. a Lip] pertaining to the Lips. *Labial Letters* are such as in Pronunciation chiefly require the Lips to form their Sound.

LA'BIATE *Flowers* [among *Florists*] are such as have one or two Lips, some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monks-Hood.

LAB'ILE [*labilis*, L.] slippery, unstable.

LABO'RANT [*laborans*, L.] one who assists and works under the Chymists, whilst about any Operation.

LABORA'RIIS, a Writ, which lies against such as refuse to serve, though they have not wherewithal to live.

LAB'ORATORY [*laboratoire*, F. *laboratorium*, L.] a Chymist's Workhouse.

LABORIF'EROUS [*laborifer*, L.] that takes Pains, that endures Labour, painful, difficult.

LABO'RIOUS [*laboriosus*, L.] painful, Pains-taking.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, the taking of Pains.

LA'BOUR [*labor*, L.] Pains, Toil, Work, Travail in Childbed.

To LA'BOUR [*laborare*, L.] to take Pains, to endeavour earnestly.

To LA'BOUR [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *labour*, when she is very unsteady, and rolls and tumbles.

LA'BOURER [*laborator*, L.] one that does drudgery Work.

LABOU'ROUS, laborious, industrious. *Chauc.*

LA'BOURSOME, toilsome, troublesome.

LA'BROSE [*labrosus*, L.] having a Brink or Brim, or great Lips.

LAB'YRINTH [*labyrinthe*, F. of *labyrinthus*, L. λαβύρινθος, Gr.] a Maze; a Place made with so many Turnings and Windings, that a Man, being once entered in, cannot find the Way out, unless by the Help of a Guide, or of a Clew of Thread, *&c.* to direct him; also an intricate or obscure Matter or Business.

LA'BYRINTH [in *Anat.*] is the second or third Cavity in the Ear in the Bone called *Os Petrosum.*

LAC *Lunæ* [among *Chymists*] is a sort of white Earth, which, being dissolved in Water, will tinge it of a milky Colour; or a fat, porous, friable Earth, insipid, but indissolvable in Water. *L.*

LAC *Sulphuris* [among *Chymists*] is a white Powder produced from a proportionable Mixture of Salt of Tartar and Brimstone boiled a convenient Time in Water, and precipitated with Vinegar. *L.*

LAC'CA, a sort of red Gum, brought from the *East-Indies*, called Seed Lake.

To LACE [*lacer*, F.] to tie, fasten, or join with a Lace; also to edge or border Garments with Lace.

To LACE, to ensnare, to confine. *Ch.*

LACE, a Line of Silk, Thread, *&c.* also a Border or Edging.

LA'CERABLE [*lacerabilis*, L.] that may be torn.

To LA'CERATE [*lacerer*, F. of *laceratum*, L.] to tear or pull in Pieces.

LACERA'TION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. *F.* of *L.*

LACERT [of *lacertus*, L.] a Sinew. *Ch.*

LACER'TA [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Fathom.

LACES'SION, a provoking to Anger. *L.*

To LACH, to lack or want; also [of læcan, *Sax.*] to catch or snatch. *Chauc.*

LACH'ESIS [of λαγχάνω, Gr. to appoint or obtain by Lot] one of the three Destinies, and a kind of Deity among the Pagans, who, as they say, spins the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

LACHES'SE [of *lascher*, F.] Negligence, Slackness. *O. L.*

LACH'RYMA [in *Anatomy*] a Moisture which is separated by the Glands or Kernels of the Eye to moisten them. *L.*

LACHRYMA [among *Botanists*] whatsoever drops, or is let out by cutting from any Part of a Plant, as Gum, Oil, *&c.* L.

LACH'RYMABLE [*lachrymabilis*, L.] to be lamented or wept for.

LACH'RYMAL *Point* [in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils.

LA-

LACHRYMÆ *Christ* [*i. e.* the Tears of Christ, *L.*] a pleasant sort of *Italian* Wine.

LACHRYMÆ *Jobi* [i. e. *Job*'s Tears, *L.*] the Herb *Gromwell.*

LACHRYMA'TION, a weeping or shedding of Tears; a dropping Moisture.

LACH'RYMATORIES, small earthen Vessels, in which in old time the Tears of surviving Friends were reposited, and buried with the Urns and Ashes of the Dead.

LACINIATED [*laciniatus*, L.] notched, jagged at the Edges.

LACK [Laecke, *Belg.*] Want, Need.

To LACK [probably of laecke, *Belg.* to decrease] to be in want, to be deficient.

To LACK, to *lacken*, to dispraise. *S. C.*

LAC'KEN, contemned or despised; also extenuated or lessened. *O.*

LACK'ER, a sort of Varnish.

LACK'EY [*lacquay*, F.] a Page, Footman, or Foot-boy.

LACON'ICK [*Laconique*, F. of *Laconicus*, L. of Λακωνικὸς, Gr.] concise, brief.

LA'CONISM [*Laconisme*, F. of *Laconismus*, L. of Λακωνισμὸς, Gr.] a brief, concise Way of speaking, after the manner of the *Lacedemonians.*

LAC'TARY [*lactarium*, L.] a Milk or Dairy-house.

LACTA'TION, suckling or giving of Milk, as to a Child; a Suckling. *L.*

LAC'TEA. See *Galaxy.*

LAC'TEAL } [*lacteus*. L.] milky, or
LAC'TEOUS } like Milk.

LAC'TEAL *Fever*, that which comes upon Child-bed Women the fourth Day after Delivery.

LACTEAL *Veins* [in *Anatomy*] are slender pellucid Vessels, dispersed in great Numbers through the Mesentery, and appointed for the conveying of the *Chyle.*

LAC'TEOUS [*lacteus*, L.] milky.

LACTIF'ICAL [*lactificus*, L.] that makes or breeds Milk.

LACU'NAR [in *Architecture*] is an arched Roof or Cieling, more especially the Planking or Flooring above the Porticos.

LAD [*Minsheew* derives it from ולד *H.* a Child] a Boy.

LAD, led. *Spen.*

LA'DA [in *Old Records*] an Assembly or Court of Justice; a Purgation by Trial.

LAD'DER [hlæder, *Sax.* Ladder. *L. S.* Leiter, *Teut.*] a Machine for getting up to high Places.

LAD'DERS [in a *Ship*] are of three Sorts, the Entering Ladder made of Wood, the Quarter Ladder made of Ropes, and the Boltsprit Ladder at the Beak-head, which are only used in great Ships.

LADE, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River.

To LADE [hlæ'dian, *Sax.* Laden, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to load.

To LADE [hladen, *Sax.* to dip] to empty Water, or any other Liquor out of a Vessel with a Ladle.

LA'DLE [hlæ'de, *Sax.*] a Kitchen Utensil for leding Pottage, Water, *&c.*

LADLE [in *Gunnery*] a long Staff, with a hollow Place at the End of it, which will hold as much as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

LA'DY [hlæfdiz, or læfdian, from hlæf, *Sax. Bread*, and Dienen, *Teut. to serve, because in old Times, Dames or Mistresses used to distribute Provisions among their own Servants, and the Poor*] a Person of Quality's Wife or Daughter. One might with more Reason deduce it from Lediz, at Leisure, *Teut.* having nothing to do. This is much the Case, for they have Servants to wait upon them.

LADY *Cow*, an Insect, a kind of Beetle.

LADY'*s-Bower*, a branchy Part fit for Arbours.

Our LADY'*s-Seal*, the Herb Black-Briony, or Wild Vine. *Bryonia nigra.* L.

LÆTIFICAN'TIA [among *Phys.*] Compositions in the Intention of Cordials. *L.*

LA'FORDSWICK [hlafordsyc, *Sax.*] a betraying one's Lord and Master, Treason. *L. T.*

LAFT, left off; also inclosed. *O.*

To LAG [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from λήγω, Gr. to stay, or probably from Lati, *Sax.* long] to loiter, to stay behind.

LAG *Wort*, an Herb.

LA'GA } [lag, *Sax.*] the Law.
LAGH }

LA'GAN [of liggan, *Sax.* to lie] such Goods which the Seamen cast over-board in Danger of a Shipwreck.

LA'GEMEN, legal Men, such as we call good Men of the Jury.

LAGOPH'THALMY [*lagophthalmia*, L. of λαγοφθαλμία, of λαγὼς, a Hare, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eyes, which makes the Patient sleep with his Eyes open.

LAG'SLITE [lagslite, *Sax.* q. d. a Slight of the Law] a Breach of the Law.

LA'ICAL } [*laique*, F. *laicus*, L. of λαϊκὸς
LA'ICK } Gr.] belonging to Layman.

A LA'ICK [*laique*, F. of *laicus*, L. of λαϊκὸς, of λαὸς, Gr. the People] a Person not engaged in the Ministry, or who has not taken holy Orders.

LAID, Taint. *Spen.*

LAF, Law. *Chau.*

To LAINE [legen, *Teut.*] to lay. *Chau.*

LAINES' [*lanieres*, F.] Thongs, Straps of Leather. *Chau.*

LAINES' [in *Architecture*] Courses or Ranks laid in the Buildings or Walls.

LAIR [among *Hunters*] a Place where Deer harbour by Day.

LAIR } Lager, *Teut.*] a place where
LAY'ER } Cattle usually rest under some Shelter.

LAIR-*Wite* [of lægan, to lie with, and

wite,

gire, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine laid on those who commit Adultery or Fornication.

LA'ITY [λαὸς, Gr. the People] the State of Laymen, the common People, as distinguished from the Clergy.

LAKE, a red colour used in Painting.

LAKE, Disgrace, Blame. *Chau.*

A LAKE [in *Geography*, *Lacus*, L.] a large Place full of Water, encompassed with dry Land, and having no Communication with the Sea.

LAKE, fine Cloth and Lawn. *Chau.*

To LAKE [of Plægan, *Sax.* or Leeger, *Dan.*] to play. *N. C.*

To LAM [Lamen, *L. S.* lahmen, *Teut.* to make lame] to smite or beat.

L'AMANT, the Lover, *F. Chau.*

A LAMB [Lamb, *Sax.* Lamb, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] a Sheep under a Year old.

LAM'BATIVE [of *lambere*, L. to lick] a pectoral Medicine, to be licked off the End of a Piece of Liquorice Stick.

LAMB'DACISM [*lambdacismus*, L.] a Fault in speaking, when one insists too long upon the Letter *L. Gram.*

LAMB'DOIDES [λαμδοειδὴς, of Λ and εἶδος, the Form, *Gr.*] the backward Suture of the Brain. *Anat.*

LAM'BENT [*lambens*, L.] licking, as with the Tongue.

LAM'BERT [of Lamb and Beorhte, fair, *Sax. q. d.* fair Lamb] a proper Name.

LAM'BIN [Lammer, *Teut.*] Lambs. *Ch.*

LAMBI'TION, a licking. *L.*

LAMBI'TIVE, licking, lapping. *L.*

LAMB'KIN [Lamgen, *Teut.*] a young or little Lamb.

LAMB *Skin it*, a certain Game at Cards.

LAME [Laam or Lam, *Sax.* Lam, *L. S.* Lyam, *Teut.*] maimed or enfeebled in the Members.

To LAME, to make lame.

LA'MECH [למך, *H. i. e.* poor or humbled] the Son of *Methuselah.*

LAMEL'LÆ [among *Naturalists*] are the little Plates of which the Shells of Shellfish are composed

LAME'NESS [Lahmheit, *Teut.*] a Weakness or Hurt in some Limb.

To LAMENT' [*lamenter*, F. of *lamentari*, L.] to bewail, weep or mourn.

LAM'ENTABLE [*lamentabilis*, L.] to be lamented, doleful, *F.*

LAMENTA'TION, a Lamenting a mournful Complaint. *F.* of *L.*

LAMENTATIO'NE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing in a lamenting, melancholy, mournful, doleful Manner, and therefore of consequence pretty slow. *Ital.*

LAMENTI'NE, a Sea-Cow, a Manatee.

LA'MERS, Thongs. *O.*

LA'MIÆ, Hags, Witches, She Devils.

LAMIERS, a Sort of Ship Ropes. See *Lanniers.*

LA'MIN [*lamina*, L.] a Plate or thin Piece of Metal.

LAM'INÆ [in *Anat.*] the Plates or Tables of the Skull, of which there are two.

LAM'INATED, plated over. It is used of such Bodies, whose Contexture discovers such a Disposition as that of Plates lying over one another.

LAMINA'TION, a beating into thin Plates. *L.*

To LAMM, to baste one's Shoulders, to drub one.

LAMMAS-*Day*, the first of *August*, so called, as some say, because the Priests used to get in their Tithe-Lambs on that Day.

A LAMP [*un lampe*, F. Lampe, *Teut.* of *lampas*, L. of λαμπὰς, Gr.] a Light made with Oil in a proper Vessel.

LAMPA'DIAS, a blazing Star, resembling a Torch. *L.*

LAM'PERS, a Disease in Horses, when the Throat is swelled.

LAMPE'TIANS, Hereticks in the second Century, who maintained, that Christians were at Liberty to do what they pleased.

LAMPOON', a drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which some Person is treated with Reproach or abusive Language.

To LAMPOON *One*, to expose one to Ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel, or Satire.

LAM'PREY [Lamprete, *Teut. lamprillon*, O. F.] a kind of Fish.

LANAR, of *Laner*, a sort of Hawk.

LANARET', a Male Laner Hawk.

LANA'RIOUS [*lanarius*, L.] of or belonging to Wool.

LAN'CASTER [of the River *Lan*, and Ceaster, *Sax.* a Castle] the Shire Town of the County.

To LANCE, to cut with a Lancet.

A LANCE [*lancea*, L. lantze, *Teut.*] a Spear. *F.*

LAN'CELOT [a Lance or Spear, *Sp.*] a Man's Name.

LANCEPESA'DE, one who has a Command of ten Soldiers, an under Corporal.

LAN'CET [*lancette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument used in letting Blood, in cutting off *Fistulas*, &c.

LANCIER, a Lance-Man, or Soldier armed with a Lance. *F.*

To LANCH [*lancer*, F. to shoot out] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock.

To LANCH *out*, to be extravagant in Discourse or Expences.

LANCIF'EROUS [*lancifer*, L.] Lance-bearing.

To LAN'CINATE [*lancinatum*, L.] to run through with a Spear, &c.

LAND [Land, *Sax.* Land, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] Ground, in Opposition to Water.

LAND, or LANT, Urine, Piss. *Lanc.*

LAND [*in an extended legal Sense*] signifies all kinds of Ground; but in a more restrained Sense, only ploughed Ground.

To LAND [Lelandian, *Sax.* Landen, *Teut.*

Teut. Lander, *Dan.*] to come or set on Land from on board a Ship or Boat.

To *lay* LAND [*Sea Phrase*] to sail from it, just as far as you can see it.

LAND *Boc* [of Land and Boc. *Sax.* a Book] a Charter or Deed, whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.

LAND *Cape*, a narrow Point of Land, which runneth farther into the Sea than the rest of the Continent.

LAND-*Cheap* [Land ceap, *Sax.*] an ancient Fine, paid either in Land or Money, at every Alienation of Land, lying in some peculiar Manor or Borough.

LAND-*Crab*, a Fish.

LAND-*Fall* [*Sea Term*] a falling in with the Land.

LAND-*Gable* } [Land gavel, *Sax.*] a
LAND-*Gravel* } Quit-Rent for the Soil of an House, Ground-Rent. *O. L. T.*

LAND-*Gate*, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

LAND'GRAVE [Lantgrave, *L. S.*] one who has the Government of a Province in *Germany*; a Count, an Earl.

LANDGRA'VIATE, the Jurisdiction or Territory of a Landgrave.

LAND-*Lay'd* [*Sea Term*] when a Ship is just got out of Sight of Land, the Land is said to be *Lay'd*.

LAND-*Leapers Spurge*, an Herb. *Tithymalus.* L.

LAND'LESS [Landleas, *Sax*] not having any Land.

LAND-*lock'd*, a Ship is said to ride *Land-lock'd*, when she rides at Anchor in a Place where there is no Point open to the Sea, so that she is safe from Wind and Tide.

LAND-*Loper* [Land-Luffer, *Teut.*] a Vagabond. *Belg.*

LAND'LORD, a Proprietor or Owner of Land or Tenements.

LAND-*Mark*, a Boundary set up between Lands.

LAND-*Mark* [Landmaht, *Teut.* with *Sailors*] any Steeple, Mount, Rock, *&c.* whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

LAND *Mate*, one who reaps with another the same or another Ridge of Ground.

LAND-*Pike*, an *American* Fish, having Legs instead of Fins.

LAND-*Pirate*, an Highwayman.

LAND *shut in* [*Sea Phrase*] is when another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which the Ship came from.

LAND-*Tenant*, is he who actually possesses the Land.

LAND *to* [among *Sailors*] when a Ship lies so far from the Shore, that she can but just ken Land, she is said to lie *Land to*.

LAND *Turn*, the same off the Land by Night, as a Breeze off the Sea by Day.

LAN'DA, an open Field without Wood. *O. L.*

LAND'IMERS, Measures of Land. *O.*

LANDIREC'TA, Services and Duties laid on those who held Lands in the Time of the *Saxons*.

LAN'DRESS [*lavandresse*, F. of *lavatrix*, L.] Washer-Woman.

LAN'DRY [of *lavare*, L. to wash] a Place where Linen is washed.

LAND'SKIP [Landscip, *Sax.* Land-schaft. *Teut.*] a Description of the Land, by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, *&c.* in a mix'd Picture or Drawing.

LAND'SKIP, a View or Prospect of a Country so far as the Eye will carry.

LANE [Laen, *Belg.*] a narrow Street or Passage; a narrow Pass for Soldiers.

To *make a* LANE [*Military Term*] to draw up Soldiers in two Ranks, for any great Person to Pass through.

LANE'ING, they will give it no *Laneing*, *i. e.* they will divulge it. *N. C.*

LANG [*Teut.*] long. *Chau.*

LANGATE, a Linen Roller for a Wound.

LAN'GORETH, languisheth. *O.*

LAN'GOT, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

LAN'GREL-*Shot*, a sort of Shot which runs loose with a Shackle or Joint in the Middle.

LAN'GUAGE [*language*, F. of *lingua*, L.] Tongue or Speech.

LAN'GUED [of *langue*, F. the Tongue] having a Tongue.

LANGUED [in *Heraldry*] the Tongue of an Animal hanging out, usually of a different Colour from the Body.

LANGUEN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *lamentatione*; which see. *Ital.*

LAN'GUID [*languidus*, L.] languishing, faint, weak.

LAN'GUIDO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *lamentatione*, which see. *Ital.*

LANGUIF'ICAL [*languificus*, L.] making faint or feeble, causing languishing.

To LAN'GUISH [*languir*, F. of *languere*, L.] to grow faint or weak, to droop, to fall away, to consume or pine away.

LAN'GUISHMENT [*langueur*, F. *languor*, L.] a Languishing, a Pining away.

LAN'GUISSANT [in *Music Books*] signifies *languishing*, and much the same with *lamentatione*; which see. *Ital.*

LAN'GUOR [*langueur*, F. of *languor*, L.] Faintness, Weakness, Feebleness.

A LA'NIARY [*laniarium*, L.] a Shamble, a Butcher-Row, a Butcher's Shop, a Slaughter-house.

To LA'NIATE [*laniatum*, L.] to butcher, cut up, quarter, to tear in Pieces.

LANIA'TION, a butchering, a slaughtering, a tearing to Pieces. *L.*

LANIF'EROUS [*lanifer*, L.] Wool-bearing.

LANIF'ICIOUS [*lanificus*, L.] making or working Wool.

LANI'GEROUS [*laniger*, L.] bearing Wool or Down.

LANI'GEROUS *Trees* [with *Botanists*] those Trees which bear a woolly, downy Substance.

LANIS *de crescentia Walliæ traducendis absque custuma*, a Writ which lieth to the Customer of the Port, for permitting one to pass over Wool without Custom, because he has paid Custom in *Wales* before.

LANC [Slank, *L. S.*] slender, slim; also limber, that hangs flat down.

LANNERET' [prob. so called of *laniando*, L. Butchering.] a kind of Hawk.

LAN'NIERS } [perhaps of *laniére*, F.]
LAN'NIARD } small Ropes in a Ship, which serve to slacken or make stiff the Shrouds, Chains, *&c.*

LANSQUENET', a *German* Foot Soldier, also a Game at Cards. *F.*

LANTE'RIUM, the Lantern, Cupola, or Top of a Steeple. *O. L.*

LAN'TERN } [*lanterne*, F. of *laterna*,
LANTHORN } L.] a Device for carrying a Light in.

Magical LANTHORN, a small Optical Instrument, which shews, by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Monsters so hideous, that those that are ignorant of the Secret, believe it to be performed by Magick Art.

LANU'GINOUS [*lanuginosus*, L.] downy, as covered with a soft Down

LANU'GO [*Botany*] a Down or soft-woolly Substance growing on some Plants. *L.*

LAP, Drink, Wine, Pottage, *&c. Cant.*

LAP [*Minshew* derives it from λαφύσσω, Gr. to receive] the Knees, *&c.* of a Person sitting, spread somewhat asunder.

To LAP [Lappen, *Sax. laper*, F. Lappe, *Belg.* Lappen, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] to lick up with the Tongue.

LAP'ICIDE [*lapicida*, L.] a Hewer of Stones, a Stone-Cutter.

LAP'IDABLE, that may be stoned; also marriageable, or fit for a Husband.

LAP'IDARY [*lapidarius*, L.] belonging to Stones

A LAP'IDARY [*lapidaire*, F. of *lapidarius*, L.] one that polishes or works in Stones; a Jeweller.

LAP'IDARY *Style*, Stone-cutter's Style, or such as is used in Epitaphs.

LAPIDARY *Verses*, Epitaphs, Verses cut on Stone Monuments.

To LAP'IDATE [*lapider*, F. *lapidatum*, L.] to stone to Death.

LAPIDA'TION, a stoning to Death.

LAPIDES'CENT [*lapidescens*, L.] that which turns any thing into a Stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION [*chymical Term*] is the turning any Substance into a Stone.

LAPIDIL'IUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for extracting a Stone out of the Bladder.

LAPILLA'TION [among *Paracelsians*] the Faculty in a human Body of turning Things to a stony Substance.

LAPIS *Admirabilis* [among *Chymists*] an artificial Stone made of white Vitriol, Saltpetre, Alum, *&c.* so called on account of its great Virtues. *L.*

LAPIS *Infernalis*, a caustick Composition, also called the Silver Cautery. *L.*

LAPIS *Lazuli*, a Stone of a Sky Colour, of which Ultramarine is made. *L.*

LAPIS *Medicamentosus* [in *Pharmacy*] an artificial Stone, made of calcin'd Vitriol, Litharge, Bole Armoniack, *&c. L.*

A LAP'PET [of Læppe, *Sax.* Lappen, of Lopsein, diminutive of Lapp, a Piece of Rag, *Teut.*] a Skirt or hanging Part of a Garment.

LAP'PICE } [among *Hunters*] the Open-
LA'PISE } ing or Barking of a Dog at his Game.

LAP'PY, in Liquor, drunk. *Cant.*

LAPSE [*lapsus*, L.] a Slip or Fall.

LAPSE [in *Law*] the Omission of a Patron to present to a Church within six Months after it has been void.

LAPSED' [*lapse*, F. of *lapsus*, L.] fallen, forfeited by such a Lapse, past.

LAPS'ED [in *Divinity*] fallen from the State of Innocency.

LAP'WING [hleapepince, *Sax.*] a Bird so called, from lapping its Wings.

LA'QUEUS [in *Surgery*] is a Band so tied, that if it be attracted or pressed with Weight, it shuts up close.

LAQUEUS, a Halter, Gin, or Snare. *L.*

LAQUEUS [in *Anatomy*] the Navel-string. *L.*

LAR'BOARD [*q. d.* Lust-Board, *Belg.* of *lævus*, L. the left] the Left-hand Side of a Ship or Boat, when one stands with his Face towards the Head.

LAR'CENY [*larcin*, F. of *latrocinium*, L.] is a wrongful taking away of another Man's Goods with a Design to steal them.

Great LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen exceed the Value of 1 *s.*

Petty LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen are under the Value of 1 *s.*

LARCH-*Tree* [*laryx*, L.] a lofty kind of Tree, growing in *Larissa*.

LARD [of *lardum*, L. Bacon] the Fat of a Hog's Belly, melted or dried up. *F.*

To LARD *a Hare* [*larder*, F.] is to stick little Slices of fat Bacon in it.

A LARD'ER [*lardarium*, L.] a Place where Victuals are kept.

LAR'DERER, a Clerk of a Kitchen.

LAR'DING *Money*, Money paid for keeping Hogs in any one's Wood.

LARDOON' [*lardon*, F.] a small Slip of Bacon proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Wheel, *&c.*

LARE, Learning, Scholarship. *N. C.*

LA'RES, Houshold Gods among the *Romans.* L.

LARGE [*largus*, L.] broad, great, wide, extensive. *F.*

LARGE [in *Musick*] the greatest Measure, containing two Longs; one Long, two Briefs; one Brief, two Semibriefs.

To *go* LARGE [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship goes right before the Wind.

To LARGE [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said *to Large*, when she goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind, but, as it were, quartering between both.

LARGE'SS [*largesse*, F. of *largitio*, L.] a free Gift, a Dole, or Present.

LARGET'TO [in *Musick* Books] signifies a Movement a little quicker than *Largo*; which see. *Ital.*

LARGHET'TO, signifies the same as *Largetto*. Ital.

LARGIF'ICAL [*largificus*, L.] bestowing bountifully.

LARGIL'OQUENT [*largiloquus*, L.] full of Words, speaking largely.

LAR'GO [in *Musick Books*] signifies *slow*; *i. e.* you are to understand by it a slow Movement, yet quicker by one Degree than *Grave*, and by two than *Adagio*.

A LARK [Lapepc, *Sax.* Lercke, *L. S.* Lerche, *Teut.*] a singing Bird.

LARK-*Heels*, the Flower Lark-Spur, *Delphinium*, L.

LARMI'ER [in *Architecture*] a flat square Member placed on the Cornice below the *Cymatium*; the Eaves or Drip. *F.*

LAR'ON; a Thief. *F. L. T.*

LAR'SON, Robbery. *Chauc.*

LAR'VÆ, Ghosts or Phantoms. *L.*

LAR'VATED, wearing a Mask, frighted with Spirits.

LARYNGOT'OMY [of λάρυγξ, and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] that Operation where the Forepart of the *Larynx* is divided to assist Respiration, during the Time that large Tumours are upon the Upper-parts, as in a Quinsey, *&c.*

LA'RYNX [λάρυγξ, Gr.] the Throat; properly the Top of the Windpipe. *L.*

LAS, a Gin or Snare. *O.*

LASH, did let fall. *Chauc.*

To LASH [probably of *laqueus*, L. an Halter, *q. d.* to lash one with a Rope's End, or of Schlagen, *Teut.* to smite] to whip or scourge.

To LASH [*Sea Term*] is to bind or fasten any thing to the Ship's Sides.

LASH'ERS, the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breeches of the Ordnance, when they are made fast with a Board.

LASH-LORN, deprived of, or deserted by, his Lass or Mistress. *Shakesp.*

To LASCIV'IATE [*lascivire*, L.] to play the Wanton, to give one's self to Lust and Leachery.

LASCIV'IOUS [*lascif*, F. of *lasciwus*, L.] wanton in Behaviour, lustful. *L.*

LASCIV'IOUSNESS [*lasciwité*, F. *lasciviositas*, L.] Wantonness.

LASK [*laxus*, L.] loose in the Belly.

A LASK [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate Looseness in the Belly.

LAS'KETS [in *a Ship*] are small Lines like Loops fastened by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabbler.

LASK'ING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship sails neither by Wind, nor strait before it, but quartering between both, she is said to *go Lasking*.

LASSED [of lassen, *Teut.*] left. *O.*

LAS'SITUDE [*lassitudo*, L.] Weariness, Faintness, a Heaviness of the Limbs.

LAST [*q. d.* latest, of Lateyt, *Sax.* letzt, *Teut.*] the hindermost.

A LAST [Lærte, *Sax.* Leiste, *Teut.* Leeste, *L. S.*] to make Shoes on.

A LAST [Lapt, of Plæptan, *Sax.* to load] a Burthen, or a certain Weight or Measure, as a Last of Pitch, Tar, or Ashes, is 12 Barrels, *&c.* of Cod-fish, 12 Barrels; of Corn, 10 Quarters; of Hides, 12 Dozen.

LAST [*in the Marshes of Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

To LAST [Leptan, *Sax.*] to abide, to continue, to endure.

LAST *Heir* [*Law Term*] he to whom Lands fall by Escheat for want of lawful Heirs.

A Shoemaker must not go beyond his Last.

The moral Instruction of this Proverb is, That Persons, though *skilful* in their own *Art*, ought not to *meddle* or *make* with Things out of their own *Sphere*, and not presume to *correct* or *amend* what they do not *understand*. The Proverb is only the *Latin* of *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, in an *English* Dress; and first took its Authority from a Story of the celebrated Painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous Piece, and exposed it to publick View, a Cobler came by, and found Fault with it, because he made too few *Latchets* to the *Golloshoes*; *Apelles* mends it accordingly, and sets it out again; and the next Day the *Cobler*, coming again, finds Fault with the whole *Leg*; upon which *Apelles* comes out, saying, *Cobler, go Home, and keep to your Last.* Accordingly say the *Greeks* Σπάρταν ἔλαχες, ταύταν κόσμει.

A LAST [Last, *Teut.*] of Meal, 12 Barrels; of Red-Herrings, 20 Cades; Stock-fish, 1000; of Dog-Stones, 3 Pair; Flax or Feathers, 17 *C.*; of Gunpowder, 24 Barrels [or 2400 Pound Weight;] of Leather, 20 Dicker; and of Wool, 12 Sacks.

LAST'AGE, Customs in some Markets and Fairs for carrying Things; also a Duty paid for Wares sold by the Last; also for the Ballast of a Ship.

LAST'ING, continuing, during, wearing a long Time.

LAST'INGNESS, Continuance, Duration.

A LAT [Latte, *Teut.*] a Lath. *N. C.*

LAT [q. d. *late*] slow, tedious. *Lat Weather*, wet or unseasonable Weather. *N. C.*

A LATCH [*lacet*, *F.* a String of a Latch] a Fastening of a Door.

To LATCH, to release or let go. *O.*

LATCH'ED, catched. *Spencer.*

LATCH'ES *of a Clock*, those Parts which ind up and unlock the Work.

LATCH'ET [*lacet*, F.] a Part of a Shoe, by which it is fastened.

LATCH'ING, catching or infecting. *C.*

To LATE, to seek. *Cumberl.*

LATE [late, *Sax.* laat, *L. S.*] behind in Time.

LATE'BROUS [*latebrosus*, L.] full of lurking Holes.

LA'TENT [*latens*, L.] lying hid.

LAT'ERAL [*lateralis*, L.] belonging to the Sides of any thing, Sideways. *F.*

LAT'ERAL *Disease*, the Pleurisy.

LATERAL'ITY, a being Sideways.

LATERAL *Equation* [in *Algebra*] is an Equation which has but one Root, whereas every quadratick Equation has two, every cubick three Roots, *&c.*

LAT'ERAN, one of the Pope's Palaces in *Rome*, so called from *Lateranus*, a Patrician of *Rome*, whose House was given by *Constantine* to the Pope and his Successors.

A *Legate à* LATERE [*q. d.* a Counsellor always at his Elbow] is a Title given to those Cardinals whom the Pope sends to Courts of foreign Princes.

LA'TERED, loitered. *Chau.*

LA'TEST [latrp, *Sax.*] hindmost in Time.

LATE'WARD, of the latter Season.

LATH [Lætta, *Sax.*] a thin Piece of cleft Wood; also a Turner's Instrument.

A LATHE, a Barn. *N. C.*

LATHE [Læpe, *Sax.*] a great Part or Division in a County, containing three or more Hundreds.

LATHE [of latian, *Sax.* to delay] Ease or Rest. *N. C.*

LATHE *Reeve*, an Officer in the *Saxon* Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country, whose Territory was called a Tithing.

A LA'THER [*laveur*, F.] Water well mixed with Soap till it froth.

LATH'ING [Ælaðhain, *Sax.* to invite] Intreaty, Invitation.

LATIFO'LIOUS [*latifolius*, L.] having broad Leaves.

LAT'IMER [q. d. *Latiner*] an Interpreter. *O.*

LAT'IN [*Latina lingua*] the Language anciently spoke in *Rome*.

LAT'INISM [*Latinisme*, F.] Speaking or Writing according to the Propriety of the *Latin* Tongue.

LAT'INIST, one skilled in *Latin*.

LATIN'ITY [*Latinité*, F. of *Latinitas*, L.] the *Latin* Tongue, the Propriety of that Language.

LA'TION [among *Philosophers*] is the Translation or Motion of a natural Body from one Place to another in a right Line.

LATIS'SIMUS *Dorsi* [among *Anatomists*] the Muscle of the Arm, which takes its Name from its large Size, because with its Partner it covers the whole Back.

LAT'ITANCY } [*latitatio*, L.] a lurk-
LATITA'TION } ing or lying hid.

LAT'ITAT, is a Writ whereby all Men in personal Actions are called originally to the *King's-Bench*.

To LAT'ITATE [*latiter*, F. of *latitatum*, L.] to lurk or lie hid.

LA'TITUDE [*latitudo*, L.] Breadth, Largeness, Wideness. *F.*

LATITUDE *of a Place* [in *Geography*] is the Distance of that Place, either North or South, from the Equinoctial, and measured by that Ark of the Meridian of the Place, which is intercepted between the Place and the Equinoctial.

LATITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Distance of a Ship from the Equinoctial, either North or South.

Middle LATITUDE, is half the given Sum of any two Latitudes.

LATITUDE *of a Star* [in *Astronomy*] is the Space that any Star or Planet goes at any time from the Ecliptick.

Apparent LATITUDE [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of its real Place from the Ecliptick.

Difference of LATITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Northing or Southing of a Ship, or the Way gained to the Northward or Southward.

Northern LATITUDE *of a Star* [in *Astronomy*] is its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the North Pole.

Southern LATITUDE *of a Star*, is its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the South Pole.

LATITUDE *of Health* [with *Physicians*] that Deviation from a certain Standard, or Weight and Bulk, which a Person cannot admit of without falling into a Disease.

LATITUDINA'RIANS [of *latitudo*, L.] they who take too great a Liberty in point of Religion.

LA'TRANT [*latrans*, L.] barking.

A LATRANT *Writer*, an Author who snarls at others.

LATRA'TION, a barking like a Dog. *L.*

LA'TRED, loitered. *O.*

LATROCINA'TION, a Robbing, Plundering, or Pillaging. *L.*

LA'TROCINY [*latrocinium*, L.] Larceny, Theft, Robbery.

LA'TRO-

LA'TROCINY, the Privilege of adjudging and executing Thieves. *O. L.*

LAT'TE, led; instructed, brought up. *Chauc.*

LAT'TEN } [Lattoen, *Belg.*] Iron tin-
LAT'TIN } ned over.

LAT'TER-*Math* [of Latten, and Mæd, *Sax. Grass*] a second Mowing.

LAT'TICE [of Latta, *Sax.* a Lath, of Latten, Laths, *Teut.*] a Window made of Lath-work.

LA'TUS, a Side. *L.*

LATUS *Primarium* [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line drawn through the *Vertex* of the Section, parallel to the Base of the triangular Section of the Cone, and within it. *L.*

LATUS *Rectum*, an imaginary Line belonging to Conick Sections. *L.*

LATUS *Transversum* [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line lying between the Vertexes of two opposite Sections. *L.*

LAVA'TION, a Washing, a Cleansing of Metals and Minerals from Filth. *L.*

LAVATO'RIUM, a Laundry. *O. R.*

LAUD [*los*, F. *laudes*, L.] Praise, Commendation.

LAUD'ABLE [*louable*, F. of *laudabilis*, L.] worthy of Praise, commendable.

LAUDABLE *Matter* [among *Surgeons*] such Matter of a Wound which is natural, and having no bad Quality.

LAU'DANUM, a Medicine extracted out of the purer Part of *Opium*, so called from its laudable Qualities.

LAU'DATIVE [*laudativus*, L.] belonging to Commendation or Praise.

LAUDS [*laudes*, L.] Praises read or sung last, either at Morning or Evening Service.

LAU'DUM, a decisive Sentence, or Award of an Arbitrator. *L. T.*

To LAVE [*laver*, F. *lavare*, L. to wash] to scoop or throw out Water.

The LAVE, all the rest. *Cumberl.*

To LAVE *a Design* [in *Painting*] to do over a Picture with Wash; to cleanse, freshen, or touch it up.

LA'VEDAN, an Iron Grey Gennet.

To LAVEER' [Lacheeren, *Dan.*] to steer a Ship sometimes one Way, and sometimes another.

To LA'VEN, to lave, to drain. *Chauc.*

LAV'ENDER [*lavende*, F. of *lavendula*, L.] an Herb.

LAVENDER-*Cotton*, an Herb.

LA'VENDER, a Laundress. *Chau.*

LA'VER [*lavoir*, F. of *lavacrum*, L.] a Vessel to wash in.

LAVER-*Bread*, a sort of Bread made of a Sea Plant, which seems to be Oyster green, or Sea Liver-wort, used in *Wales*.

LAVER'NA, a Goddess to whom Thieves were wont to supplicate. *L.*

LA'VEROCK, a kind of Bird. *Chauc.*

To LAUGH [hlahan, *Sax.* lachen, *Teut.*] an Action well known.

LAUGHANDE [Lachend, *Teut.*] Laughing. *Chau.*

LAUGHTER [hleahtor, *Sax.* Gelachter, *Teut.*] the Act of Laughing.

To LAV'ISH [*Minsheu* derives it of λαπάζω, to destroy, to empty, or λαφύσσω, to gorge; but *Skinner* from *lavare*, L. to wash] to be lavish of, to waste or squander away.

LAV'ISH, prodigal, extravagant.

LAV'ISHMENT, Extravagancy.

LAV'ISHNESS, Wastefulness, Profuseness.

To LAUNCE } [among *Sailors*] to put
To LAUNCH } out; as they say, *Launce out this Davit*, or *the Capston Bar*.

LAUNCEGAYS', offensive Weapons prohibited and disused. *O.*

LAUND. See *Lawn*.

LAUN'DRESS. See *Landress*.

LAUREAT' [*laureatus*, L.] crowned with Laurel.

Poet LAUREAT, the King's Poet.

LAU'REATED *Letters*, were Letters bound up in Leaves, which the *Roman* General sent to the Senate, when their Contents were Victory and Conquest.

LAU'REL [*laurier*, F. of *laurus*, L.] a Shrub that is for ever green.

LAU'RES, Gold Coins of King *James* I. *A. C.* 1619, with his Head laureated.

LAURER, LAURERE, Laurel. *O.*

LAURIF'EROUS [*laurifer*, L.] bearing or bringing Laurels.

LAURUSTI'NUS, a wild Bay-tree.

LAU'RYTRE, a Laurel-tree. *Chau.*

LAW [Lah and Laga, *Sax.* *loy*, F. Louwe, *Belg.* *lex*, L.] a certain Rule directing and obliging a rational Creature in moral Actions.

LAW [an Hill, *Scots*] a Surname.

LAW *of Arms*, is the allowed Rules and Precepts concerning War.

LAW of *Mark*, or *Mart*, is a Law whereby Men take the Goods of those by whom they have received Wrong by Way of Reprizal, whenever they find them within their own Territories and Bounds.

LAW *of Merchants*, is a Privilege peculiar to Merchants, differing from the common Law.

LAW *of Reason*, is the Sentence which Reason gives concerning the Goodness of those Things one is to do.

LAW *Spiritual*, the Ecclesiastical or Civil Law.

LAW *of the Staple*, is the same as the *Law of Merchants*.

LAWE, Law. *Chauc.*

LAWS *of Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] are those Laws, which two Bodies striking against one another, observe before and after the Shock,

LAWS *of Nature*, those Laws of Motion by which natural Bodies are governed in all their Actions one upon another.

LAWS *of Nations*, are such as concern Embassies, Entertainment of Strangers, Traffick, and Arms.

LAWS *of the twelve Tables*, were Laws compiled by the *Romans* from those of *Solon*, &c. engraven in twelve Tables of Brass, and committed to the Care of the *Decemviri*.

LAW-*Days*, any Days of open Court.

LAW'ES, round Heaps of Stones on the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*, being a kind of rude Monuments for the Dead.

LAWGHID, laughed. *Chau.*

LAW'ING *of Dogs*, the cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-feet.

LAW'LESS [laughelerre, *Sax.*] that is without Law, disorderly, irregular.

LAWLESS *Court*, a Court held at *King's-Hall* at *Rochford* in *Essex*, every *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day*, at Cock-crowing, by the Lord of the Manor of *Raleigh*, where they whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is missing.

LAWLESS *Man*, one who has no Benefit of the Law, an Outlaw.

LAWN [*lande*, F. *landa*, Span.] a great Plain in a Park, or between two Woods.

LAWN [*linon*, F. of λίνον, Gr.] a sort of fine Linen Cloth.

LAX [Lachs, Salmon, *Teut.*] a kind of Fish.

LAX [*laxus*, L.] loose, slack, spacious, or large.

LAXAN'TIA [with *Physicians*] loosening Medicines, that soften, scour, and cleanse the Bowels.

LAXA'TION, a Loosening or Easing. *L.*

LAX'ATIVE [*laxatif*, F.] that is of a loosening or opening Quality. *L.*

LAX'ATIVE, loose in the Body, so as frequently to go to Stool.

LAX'ATIVES, loosening Medicines. *L.*

LAX'ITY [*laxitas*, L.] Loosenes, Slackness.

LAY [ley, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

A LAY-*Land* [ley, of leag, *Sax.* a Pasture] Fallow Ground that lies untilled.

A LAY, a Bed of Mortar.

LAY, Law. *Chau.*

To LAY [legan, *Sax.* legen, *Teut.*] to put or place.

To LAY [in *Gardening*] to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and cover them, that they may take Root.

To LAY-*Land* [*Sea Term*] is to sail from it just as far as you can see.

A LAY'E, a Flame of Fire. *S. C.*

LAY-*Man* [from *lai*, F. of *laicus*, L. of λαϊκὸς, Gr.] one who follows a secular Employment, or who has not entered into Holy Orders.

LAY-*Man* [among *Painters*] a Statue of Wood, whose Joints are so made, that it may be put into any Posture.

LAY-*Soil*, a Place to lay Soil or Rubbish in.

LAY-*Stall* [of lay and Stal, *Sax.*] a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbish in.

To LAY *an evil Spirit* [Leeghe, *Belg.* to thrust down] to confine it, that it do not infest Houses, &c.

LAY-*Well*, a Well near *Torbay* in *Devonshire*, which ebbs and flows several Times in the Space of an Hour, bubbling up now and then like a boiling Pot.

LAY'ER, a Channel, or Bed in a Creek, where small Oysters are thrown in to breed.

LAYER [in *Gardening*] a young Sprout covered with Mould, in order to raise its Kind.

LAY'SOUR, Leisure. *Chau.*

LA'ZAR [of *Lazarus*, L.] a Leper or leprous Person.

LAZARET'TO [*lazaret*, L.] a Pest-House, an Hospital for Lepers. *Ital.*

LA'ZARUS [לעזר *H. i. e.* Lord's Help] a proper Name of Men.

LA'ZY [*lasche*, F. of *laxus*, L. Lesigh, *Du.*] slothful, sluggish, idle; also naught, bad. *N. C.*

A LA'ZY, a Vagabond, a wicked or idle Fellow. *N. C.*

LE'A, a certain Quantity of Yarn at *Kederminster*; every such Lea is to contain 200 Threads, reeled on a Reel four Yards about.

LEACH [*q. d.* which causes *le Ache* in Workmen's Joints] hard Work, a Term frequently among the Miners in the North.

To LEACH [in *Carving*] as *Leach that Brawn*, *i. e.* cut it up.

LEACH-*Trough* [in *Salt-Works*] Vessels in which Salt is set to drain.

LEACH'ER [Lecker, *Teut.*] a lustful Person, a Whoremonger.

LEACH'EROUS, lustful, libidinous.

LEACH'ERY [Leckery, *Teut.*] Lustfulness, Lust.

LEAD [leade or lead, *Sax.*] a heavy, coarse, and fusible Metal.

A LEA'DEN } [of hlytan, *Sax.* to make
A LID'DEN } a Noise] a Noise or Din. *N. C.*

LEADEN-*Hall* [perhaps better *Leather-Hall*] a noble antient Building in *London*, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather.

To LEAD [laedan, *Sax.* leiten, *Teut.*] to conduct.

A LEAF [leaf, *Sax.* Loff, *Dan.*] the Product or Cloathing of Trees or Plants.

LEAF, a Distemper in young Lambs, caused by feeding on Leaves.

LEA'FDIAN [leafdian, *Sax.*] a Lady.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, F. probably of λευκὸς, Gr. white, because in old Times they placed white Stones at every League's End from the City] three Miles.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, F. of *ligare*, L. to bind] a Covenant, or Agreement, but more especially a Treaty of Alliance between Princes and States.

LEAG'UER [Legger, *Dan.* Lager, *Teut.*] a Siege laid to a Town.

LEAGUER, one concerned in the League or Confederacy in *France*, in the Times of *Henry* III. and IV.

LEAH [לאה *H. l. e.* painful] *Jacob*'s first Wife.

LEAK [*in a Ship*] a Hole or Chink, through which the Water gets into it.

To LEAK [Leken, *L. S.*] to run out of a Vessel through some Hole or Chink.

To spring a LEAK [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, by opening some Chink, takes in more Water than ordinary.

LEAK'AGE, an Allowance made to the Merchant, in liquid Things, of 12 *per Cent.* and to Brewers 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

LEAK'Y, full of leaky Places; a Vessel is so, when it lets out any of the Liquor contained; or a Ship is so, when it lets Water come in.

LE'AM [Leoma, *Sax.*] a Flash of Fire, or Lightning.

LE'AM } perhaps a Contraction of *liga-*
LI'AM } *mentum*, L. [among *Hunters*] a Line to hold a Dog in; a Leash.

LEA'MAN, a Gallant, a Stallion. *Ch.*

LEAN [læne, *Sax.*] poor in Flesh.

To LEAN [leanne, *Sax.*] to conceal. *N. C.*

To LEAN [hlynian, *Sax.* lehnen, *Teut.*] to rest against, stay upon, to incline.

LEAN'NESS, the being poor in Flesh.

To LEAP [hleapan] to jump.

A LEAP [hleap, *Sax.*] a Jump; also a Device to catch Fish in.

A LEAP } [Leap, *Sax.*] half a Bushel;
A LIP } also a Corn Basket. *E. C.*

LEAP-*Year*, so named, because of its leaping a Day more that Year than in a common Year, namely, every fourth Year. See *Bissextile.*

LEAR *Ground*, as *Rich Lear*, is good Ground for feeding and fattening Sheep. *Ch.*

To LEAR, to lean. *N. C.*

To LEARN [leornian, *Sax.* lernen, *Teut.*] to receive Instruction in Arts or Sciences, to get Intelligence, *&c.*

To LEARN [lepan, *Sax.* lehren, *Teut.*] to instruct or inform.

LEAR'NER [Leornere, *Sax.*] one who is instructed.

LEAR'NING, Skill in Languages or Sciences.

LEASE [probably of *laisser*, F. to leave] a Demise, or Letting of Lands or Tenements to another for a Rent reserved.

To LEASE [Lesen, *L. S.* or Nachlesen *Teut.*] to glean or pick up scattered Corn.

LEASE, Praise. *O.*

A LEASH [*lesse*, F. Lesse, *L. S.*] a Leather Thong, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk fast; a Line to hold a Dog in.

LEASH *of Greyhounds*, is three Hounds.

LEASH *Laws*, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing.

LEAS'ING [leasunge, *Sax.*] Lying.

LEASSEE' } the Party to whom a Lease is
LESSEE } granted.

LEASSOR' } the Person who lets or
LESSOR } grants a Lease.

LEAST [least, *Sax.*] the smallest.

LEA'SURE } [*loisir*, F.] Opportunity,
LEI'SURE } convenient or vacant Time.

LEASSUNGS, Lies or Untruths. *Sax.*

LEAT *of a Mill*, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

LEATH, Ceasing, Intermission. *&c.*

LEA'THER [leðer, *Sax.* Leder, *Teut.*] Hides of Beasts dressed, tanned, *&c.*

LEAU'TY, Loyalty. *O.*

LEAVE [leafe, *Sax.* Verloff, *L. S.*] Licence, Liberty.

To *give* LEAVE [lifan, *Sax.* Verloffgeben, *L. S.*] to permit.

To LEAVE [probably of belifan, *Sax.*] to remain; *Minshew* derives it from λείπω, Gr. to leave] to forsake, to depart from.

LEA'VEN [*levain*, F. of *levare*, L.] a Piece of Dough salted and soured, to ferment and relish the whole Lump.

The LEAVEN *of Sin* [among *Divines*] is an Inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the Corruptness of human Nature.

LEAV'ER [*levier*, F. of *levando*, L.] a Bar of Wood or Iron, to lift or bear up a Weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] is a Balance resting on a certain determinate Point, called its *Fulcrum.*

LECAN'OMANCY [*lecanomantia*, L. λεκανομαντεία, of λεκανὴ, a Bason, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a sort of Divination by Water in a Bason.

LECCA'TOR, a Leacher, a Debauchee. *O. L.*

To LECH, to heal, to cure. *Chau.*

LECHE, a Physician. *Chau.*

To LECH *on*, to pour on. *N. C.*

LEC'TERN [*lectrin*, F.] a Reading-Desk in a Church. *O.*

LEC'TISTERN [*lectisternium*, L.] a Festival among the ancient *Romans*, during which the Statues of the Gods were taken off from the Pedestals, and laid upon Beds in their Temples, magnificently treated.

LECTISTER'NIUM [among *Physicians*] that *Apparatus*, which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in Bed. *L.*

LEC'TORN [*lectrinum*, L.] a Reading-Desk *Chau.*

LEC'TUAL [by *Physicians*] is said of a Person whose Distemper requires him to be confined in Bed. *L.*

LEC'TURE [*lectura*, L.] a Reading; an Instruction given by a Master to his Scholars; also a Discourse upon any Text of Scripture, Art or Science; a Sermon. *F*

LEC'TURER [*lector*, L.] a Reader of Lectures, *i. e.* certain Portions of any Author, or Science, read in publick Schools.

LEC'TURER [in *Divinity*] a Minister who preaches in the Afternoon, having no Benefit besides the free Gift of the People.

LEC'TURNIUM, the Reading-Desk or Pew in a Church. *O. L.*

LEDDEN [of læden, *Sax.*] *Latin* Language. *Spen.*

LEDE } [of leyde, *Sax.*] lead away;
LEED } also People, Servants, Vassals. *Chau.*

To LEDEN [perhaps of leiden, *Teut.* to suffer, endure] to languish. *O.*

A LEDGE, a sort of Border.

To LEDGE, to alledge. *Chau.*

LED'GER [of *legere*, L. to gather] the chief Book in which every Man's particular Account, as also of every sort of Goods bought and sold, are distinctly placed.

LED'GER [*à legendo*, L.] an Ambassador.

LED'GES [in a *Ship*] small Pieces of Timber lying athwart from the *West Trees* to the *Roof Trees*, which serve to bear up the Nettings or Gratings over the Half Deck.

LEE [probably from *l'eau*, F. towards the Water] is indifferently used at Sea, for that Part the Wind blows upon, but generally for that Part which is opposite to the Wind.

LEE-*Shore*, is that on which the Wind blows.

A LEE *the Helm* [*Sea Phrase*] put the Helm to the Leeward Side of the Ship.

To lay a Ship by the LEE, is to bring her so, that all her Sails may lie flat against the Mast and Shrouds, and the Wind came right on her Back side.

LEE-*Fang* [in a *Ship*] a Rope reeved let into the Creengles of the Courses, to hal- in the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet, *&c.*

LEE-*Latch* [*Sea Phrase*] *Have a Care of the Lee Latch*, i. e. keep the Ship near the Wind.

LEECH [lece, of lecnian, *Sax.* to heal] a Farrier or Horse-Doctor.

LEECH'Y'D, dressed, seasoned. *O.*

LEED, the Month of March. *O.*

LEED *Julls*, Cow Hides. *O.*

LEEDS [Leyðir, *Sax.* probably of Leoð, *Sax.* People, *q. d.* a populous City] a Town in *Yorkshire.*

LEEF, willing. *Spen.*

LEEF-*Silver*, a Fine paid by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to plough and sow.

LEEK [leac, *Sax.*] a Pot-Herb.

LEEM [of leoma, *Sax.*] a Flame, Light, Blaze. *Chau.*

To LEER [of Lauren, *Teut.* to observe, Leer, *Dan.* to laugh; but *Somner* derives it from hleape, *Sax.* the Forehead or Cheek] to cast a cunning or wistful Look.

LEER [of lepan, *Sax.*] Learning, Doctrine. *Spen.*

LEER *of a Deer* [of Lager, *Teut.* to lodge] the Place where he lies to dry himself after he had been wet by the Dew.

LEERO *Viol* [corruptly for *Lyra Viol*] a kind of musical Instrument.

LEES [*lies*, F.] the Dregs of Water, Wine, *&c.*

To LEESE, to release. *O.*

LEESE, lost. *Spen.*

LEET [of lite, *Sax.* little, *q. d.* little Court, or læt, of lætan, *Sax.* to censure; or, as *Minshew* says, *à litibus*, L. Suits] a Law day.

Court LEET, is a Court out of the Sheriff's Turn, and inquires of all Offences under the Degree of High Treason, that are committed against the Crown and Dignity of the King

LEETCH [*Sea Term*] is the outward Edges or Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew; or rather the Middle of the Sails between these two.

LEETCH *Line* [in a *Ship*] small Ropes made fast to the Leetch of the Sails.

LEETEN *you*, you make yourself, or pretend to be. *Chesh.*

LEETH *Wake*, pliable, limber. *N. C.*

LEE'WARD *Ship* [*Sea Term*] one which is not not fast by Wind, or which does not sail so near the Wind, as to make her Way so good as she should.

LEEWARD *Way* [in *Navigation*] somewhat allowed to drive a Ship to the Leeward from that Point which she seems to go by the Compass.

To fall to LEEWARD, is to lose the Advantage of the Wind.

LEEWARD *Tide*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way.

To LEFE, to leave, to forsake, *Chau.*

LEFE [lieb, *Teut.*] dear, loving, pleasant. *Chau.*

LEFE [Liebe, *Teut.*] Love, Affection. *Chau.*

LEFELY, lawful. *Chau.*

LEFIST [Liebest, *Teut.*] dearest, *Chau.*

LEG [leck, of lecken, *Teut.* to kick] the lower Part of the Bodies of Animals, serving for Support and Motion.

LEGS [in a *Ship*] are small Ropes which are put through the Bolt Ropes of the Main and Fore-sail.

LEGS [*Trigonometry*] the Sides of a Triangle.

LEGA, the Allay of Money.

LE'GABLE [*legabilis*, L.] that is not intailed as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy. *L. T.*

LE'GACY [*legatum*, L.] a Gift bequeathed by a Teſtator in his Will.

LE'GAL [*legalis*, L.] according to Law, lawful, pertaining to the *Jewiſh* Law. *F.*

LEGAL'ITY [*legalité*, F.] Lawfulneſs, Agreeableneſs to the Law.

LE'GATARY [*legatarius*, L.] the ſame as *Legate*.

LE'GATE [*legatus*, L.] an Ambaſſador ſent by the Pope to a foreign Prince.

LEGATEE' [*legataire*, F. of *legatarius*, L.] a Perſon who has a Legacy left him in a Will.

LEGAT'INE, or LEGAN'TINE, belonging to a Legate.

LEGA'TION, } the Office or Function
LE'GATESHIP, } of a Legate. *F. of L.*

LEGA'TUM, a Legacy or Bequeſt. *O. R.*

LEGED, lodged. *Chau.*

To LE'GEN, to allay or aſſwage. *O.*

LE'GEND, to lay, to alledge. *Chau.*

LE'GEND [*legende*, F. of *legenda*, L.] a Popiſh Book, containing a particular Account of the Lives of the Saints, called the *Golden Legend*; a fabulous Relation or Tale.

The LEGEND, the Words that are about the Edge of a Piece of Coin or Medal.

LEGEN'DARY, belonging to a Legend, fabulous.

LEGER *Book*. See *Ledger*.

LEG'ERDEMAIN [*leger de main*, F. *i. e.* quick of Hand] Sleight of Hand, Couſenage, juggling Tricks.

LEG'ERMENT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play lightly, gently, and with Eaſe. *Ital.*

LEGGANCE, a lodging. *Chau.*

LE'GIANCE, Allegiance. *O.*

LEG'IBLE [*legibilis*, L.] that may be read, eaſy to be read.

LEGIF'EROUS [*legifer*, L.] making or giving Laws.

LE'GION, a Regiment or Body of the *Roman* Army, conſiſting of ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, but at the moſt 6000 Foot, including 300 Horſe. *F. of L.*

LE'GIONARY [*legionarius*, L.] belonging to a Legion.

LEGIS'LATIVE [of *legis* and *latus*, L. of *fero*, L.] having Authority to make or give Laws.

LEGISLA'TOR [*legiſlateur*, F.] a Giver of Laws, a Law giver. *L.*

LEGISLA'TURE [of *legis* and *latura*, L.] the Authority of making Laws, or Power which makes them.

LEGIT'IMACY [*legitimité*, F. of *legitimus*, L.] lawful, rightful; alſo born in lawful Wedlock.

To LEGIT'IMATE [*legitimer*, F. of *legitimatum*, L.] to make or declare natural Children legitimate; to qualify with ſuch Conditions as are according to Law.

LEGITIMA'TION, legitimating. *F. of L.*

LEGRUI'TA [in *Doomſday Record*] a Fine or Puniſhment for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

LEGU'MEN [among *Botaniſts*] a Species of Plants called *Pulſe*, ſo called of *lego*, L. to gather, becauſe they may be gathered with the Hands without cutting.

LEGU'MINOUS, belonging to Pulſe.

LEGYSTERS, Lawyers. *Chau.*

LEI'CESTER [Leaȝceaſtep of leaȝ, *Sax.* fallow Ground, and Ceaſtep] the County Town, probably ſo called from its being built hard by a Leaȝ, or Common.

LEIGH [leȝ, *Sax.* a Paſture or Meadow] a Surname. *O.*

LEI'RY *Places*, cavernous, full of Caverns.

LEITS [*q. d. Lots*] Nomination to Offices in Eſteem. *N. C.*

LEKE, lawful. *O.*

LELE, true, honeſt, lawful. *Chau.*

LE'MA [with *Oculiſts*] a white Matter or Humour congealed in the Eyes. *L.*

LE'MAN [*l'a mante*, F. a Sweetheart] a Concubine, a Harlot; alſo a Gallant.

LEMES, Lights or Flames. *O.*

LEM'MA [λῆμμα, Gr.] an Argument or Subject of what is to be treated of.

LEMMA [in *Mathemat.*] a Propoſition which ſerves previouſly to prepare the Way for the Demonſtration of ſome Theorem, or the Conſtruction of ſome Problem.

LEM'NIAN *Earth*, a ſort of Earth of an aſtringent Quality, uſed in Pharmacy.

LEM'STER [formerly called *Leon Minſter*, from a Lion, which, as ſome relate, appeared to a Monk in a Dream] a Town in *Hereford ſhire*.

LEM'URES, Hobgoblins, Ghoſts, or Night Spirits. *L.*

To LEND [lænan, *Sax.* lehnen, *Teut.*] to grant the Uſe of to another.

LENDS [Lenden] the Loins. *O.*

LEN'GER [Langer, *Teut.*] longer. *Span.*

LENGTH [of leȝ. *Sax.* long, lange, *Teut.*] the Extent from End to End.

LENGTH [in *Geometry*] is the firſt Dimenſion of Bodies, conſidered in their utmoſt Extent.

To LENGTHEN [langern, *Teut.*] to make longer.

LENIEN'TIA [with *Phyſicians*] ſoftening or looſening Medicines. *L.*

LEN'ITIVE [*lenitif*, F. of *lenire*, L.] that is or a ſoftening or aſſwaging Quality.

LEN'ITY [*lenitas*, L.] Mildneſs, Softneſs, Gentleneſs, Calmneſs.

LE'NO [in *Anatomy*] a Part of the Brain, called *Torcular Hierophili*.

LENS [in *Opticks*] a concave or convex

Glass that is made to throw the Rays of Vision into a Point.

LENS [among *Anatomists*] the crystalline Humour of the Eye, so called from its Performance of the same Office.

LENT [lencten, *Sax.* Lente, *Belg.* Lent, *Teut.* the Spring of the Year] a set Time for Fasting and Abstinence for 40 Days next before *Easter*.

LENT, LENTEMENT [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as *Largo*. Ital.

Tres LENTEMENT [*Fr.*] signifies very slow, or a Movement between *Largo* and *Grave*, and the same as when *Largo* is repeated, as *Largo, Largo*.

LEN'TEN, belonging to *Lent*.

LENTIC'ULA [in *Opticks*] a small concave or convex Glass.

LENTICULA [among *Physicians*] a particular kind of Fever, the same as *Petechialis*, which throws upon the Skin little Spots like Flea-bites, but somewhat larger; also the same as *Lentigo*.

LENTIC'ULAR, belonging to the Humour of the Eye, called *Lens*.

LENTIG'INOUS [of *lentigo*, L.] full of Freckles.

LENTI'GO [among *Physicians*] a freckly or scurvy Eruption upon the Skin, such especially as is common to Women in the Time of their Childbearing. *L.*

LEN'TILS [*lentiles*, F. of *lentes*, L.] a sort of Pulse.

LENT'ITUDE, Slowness, Negligence. *L.*

LEN'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a slow Movement, the same as *Lent*, or *Lentement*; which see. *Ital.*

LEN'TOR [among *Physicians*] that sizy, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels. *L.*

L'ENVOY, the Epilogue after a Copy of Verses. *Spen.*

LE'O [in *Astronomy*] a Lion, the Name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters in *July*.

LEO [with some *Physical Writers*] a Species of Leprosy, the same as *Elephantiasis*. L.

LEON'ARD [leon, *Sax.* a Lion, and Aerd, *Teut.* Nature] a Name of Men.

LEONARD *Hawk*, a Lanner Hawk.

LEONI'NE [*leonin*, F. of *leoninus*, L.] belonging to a Lion, of a Lion-like Nature, cruel, savage.

LEONINE *Verses*, a sort of *Latin* Verses, which rhyme in the Middle and End, making, as it were, a Lion's Tail.

LEONI'NES, a sort of old Coin.

LEOP'ARD [*leopardus, q. d.* begotten by a *Pardus, i. e.* a Libbard, and a Lioness, λεοπάρδαλις, Gr.] a wild Beast.

LE'OPOLD [of leod, *Sax.* the People, and *Hold*] a proper Name of Men.

LEP *and Lace* [in the Manor of *Whittle*, in *Essex*] a Custom that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, called *Greenbury*, paid 4 *d.* to the Lord of the Manor, except it were in a Nobleman's Cart.

LEPANDE, leaping. *O.*

LEP'ER [*un leprieux*, F. of *leprosus*, L.] a leprous Man or Woman.

LEPERLO'GE, an Hospital for Lepers. *Chaucer.*

LEP'ID [*lepidus*, L.] pleasant, jocose, smart, witty.

LEPID'ITY [*lepiditas*, L.] Pleasantness, Wittiness, *&c.*

LEPIDOEI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is the scaly Suture of the Skull.

LEPORI'NE [*leporinus*, L.] belonging to a Hare.

LEPORI'NA *labia*, is when the upper Lip hath a natural Defect in the Middle, like a Slit towards the Nose, resembling that of an Hare; an Hare-Lip.

LE'PRA [among *Physicians*] a scurvy Eruption upon the Skin, a Leprosy. *L.*

LEPRO'SO *Amovendo*, is a Writ which lies for a Parish to remove a Leper. *L.*

LEP'ROSY [*lepre*, F. of *lepra*, L. of λέπρα, Gr.] a dry white Scab or Scurf, whereby the Skin becomes scaly like a Fish.

LE'PROUS [*lepreux*, F. of *leprosus*, L. λεπρώδης, Gr.] afflicted with a Leprosy.

LEP'TOL'OGY [λεπτολογία, of λεπτὸν, a Mite, or a very small Piece of Money, a Trifle, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a rhetorical Description of minute and sordid Things.

LEPTU'NTICKS [*Pharmacy*] attenuating, cutting Medicines, which part clammy and viscous Humours, by their acute Particles.

LERE [Lelan, *Sax.*] leer, vain, empty, spare; as a Leer Horse, a Spare Horse.

LERE, Leather. *O.*

LERE [lære, *Sax.*] to learn. *Spen.*

LERE [lære, *Sax.* Leere, *Belg.* *lire*, F, a Lesson] a Scolding or Railing.

LER'IPOOPS, old fashion'd Shoes.

To LESE, to lose. *Chau.*

LE'SIA, a Leash of Greyhounds. *O. L.*

LE'SINGOUR, a Lyer. *O.*

LE'SION [*læsio*, L.] Hurt.

LESS [lerr, *Sax*] not so much.

LESSEE', he to whom a Lease is granted.

LESSEL, a shady Bush, or a Hovel. *O.*

LES'SER. *Circles* [*Astron.*] those which divide the Globe into unequal Parts.

LES'SES [*laisses*, F.] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or wild Boar.

LES'SIAN *Diet* [of *Lessius*, a famous Physician] a moderate Diet.

LES'SED, eased, relieved. *Chau.*

LES'SON [*leçon*, F. of *lectio*, L.] a Portion to be read or heard.

LESSOR', he who grants a Lease.

LEST [læſt. *Sax.*] left that.

To LEST, to listen. *Spenc.*

LES'TAL, saleable; also weighty. *N. C.*

LES'TALL. See *Layſtall.*

LET [a diminutive Termination from lit, or lyte, *Sax.*] little.

To LET [letan, *Sax.*] to hinder; also to permit.

A LETCH, a Vessel to put Ashes in, to run Water through to make Lye. *S. C.*

A LETCHER, a lustful Person.

LETCH'ERY, Lustfulness, or Proneness to Lust.

To LETE, to cease or leave. *O.*

LET-*Fall* [with *Sailors*] a Term for the putting abroad the Main-sail, Fore-sail, and Sprit-sail, when their Yards are aloft.

LET'GAME, a Hinderer of Pleasure. *Ch.*

LE'THAL [*lethalis*, L.] mortal, deadly.

LETHAL'ITY [*lethalitas*, L.] Mortality.

LETHAR'GICK [*legarthique*, F. of *legarthicus*, L. of ληθαργίκος, of λήθη, Oblivion, and ἀργὸς, swift, *Gr.*] belonging to, affected with, or subject to, a Lethargy.

LETH'ARGY [*lethargie*, F. of *lethargia*, L.] of ληθαργία, of λήθη, Gr. Forgetfulness] a Disease caused by cold phlegmatick Humours oppressing the Brain, so that the Person can do nothing but sleep.

LETHIF'EROUS [*lethifer*, L.] that bringeth Death, deadly.

LE'THY, soft. *Chau.*

LET'ICE [*Lætitia*, L. *i. e.* Joy] a proper Name of Women.

LETIF'ICAL [*lætificus*, L.] making glad.

To LETIF'ICATE [*lætificatum*, L.] to make glad.

LET'TER [*lettre*, F. of *litera*, L.] a Character, such as those of the Alphabet; an Epistle sent to one, a Letter missive.

LETTER *of Advice* [in *Traffick*] a Letter from one Correspondent to another, giving an Account of what Business he has done for him, what Bills he has drawn on him, *&c.*

LETTER *of Attorney*, a Writing authorizing an Attorney, or any Friend, to do a lawful Act in his stead.

LETTER-*Founder*, one who casts Letters or Types for Printers.

LET'TERS *Clause*, close Letters, sealed up with the King's Signet or Privy-Seal.

LETTERS *of Credit* [among *Merchants*] Letters from one Merchant or Correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money.

LETTERS *Dominical* [*Astron.*] the first 7 Letters in the Alphabet, which by turns serve to mark out the Days of the Week, and one of them always stands for Sunday.

LETTERS of *Licence* [among *Tradesmen*] Deeds under the Hands and Seals of Creditors, granted to a Man who has fail'd, giving a longer Time for Payment.

LETTERS *of Mart*, Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms, those Goods which are due by the Law of *Mart.*

LETTER *Missive*, an Epistle or Letter sent by one Party to another.

LETTERS *Patent*, open Writings sealed with the great Seal of *England.*

LET'TERATURE, } Literature, Learn-
LETTURE, } ing. *Chau.* F.

LET'TERED, skilled in Letters, or mark'd with Letters.

LET'TICE [*laitüe*, F. of *lactuca*, L. Lactich, *Teut.*] Letuce, a Garden Herb.

LEVANT' [*levant*, Ital. *lavare*, L.] to lift, *q. d. Sol Levant*, i. e. the Sun lifting itself up, or rising in that Horizon] the East or Eastern Countries, especially those bordering on the *Mediterranean* Sea. *F.*

LEVANT *and Couchant* [*Law Phrase*] is when Cattle have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have laid down, and are risen again to feed. *F.*

LEVAN'TINE, of or belonging to the Eastern Country.

LEVANT'INES, Inhabitants of the Eastern Countries, or *Levant.*

LEVA'RI *Fœnum*, to make Hay. *O. L.*

LEVA'RI *facias*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money upon Lands and Tenements, on him who has forfeited a Recognizance.

LEV'ARI *facius damna diseisitoribus*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying Damages, wherein the *Diseisor* hath formerly been condemned to the *Disseisee.* L.

LEVA'RI *facias residuum debiti*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, who hath in Part satisfied before. *L.*

LEVARI *facias, quando vicecomes returnavit quod non habuit emptores*, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken and returned that he could not sell them. *L.*

LEVA'TOR [*qui levat*, L.] a Lifter up.

LEVA'TOR *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles of the *Scopula.* L.

LEVA'TOR *Ani* [*Anat.*] a Pair of Muscles which draw the Fundament upwards.

LE'VATORY [*levatorium*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to raise up the Skull when it is depressed.

LEU'CA } a League, 3 Miles in *Doomsday* Book, a Mile. *L.*
LEU'GA }

LEU'CE [λεύκη, Gr.] is a cutaneous Disease, when the Hair, Skin, and sometimes the Flesh underneath, turns white; a Species of the Leprosy.

LEU'COMA [λεύκωμα, Gr.] a white Star in the Horney-coat of the Eye. *L.*

A LEUCOPHLEG'MACY [λευκωφλεγματία, of λευκὸν white, and φλεγμα, Phlegm, *Gr.*] a Dropsy, which proceeds from

rom the abounding of white and slimy Phlegm; a Constitution of the Body where the Blood is of a pale Colour, viscid and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the Habit, or raises the white Tumours in the Feet or other Parts.

LEUCOPHLEG'MATICK [λευκοφλεγμαλικὸς, Gr.] one troubled with a pituitous Dropsy that seizes the whole Body.

LEUCORRHOE'A [λευκορροία, Gr.] the Whites in Women.

LEUD, unlearned. *Chau.*

LEUDINESSE, Ignorance, Folly. *Chau.*

LEVE, dear, loving; also Love, Desire, Inclination. *Chaue.*

LEVEE', the Time of one's Rising; also a Lady's Toilet. *F.*

LEV'EL, even, plain, flat.

LEVEL [læȝel, *Sax.*] a Carpenter's Instrument.

Water LEVEL, an Instrument used by Surveyors and Engineers, to find the true Level for conveying the Water.

To LEVEL, to make level, plain, and even; also to aim, or to take aim at.

LEVEL *Coil*, is when he who has lost the Game, sits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL *Range* [in *Gunnery*] is the Distance that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

LE'VELLERS, People who would have all Things common.

LE'VER [of Leoȝ, *Sax.* acceptable] rather; *I had lever*, I had rather. *Spen.*

LEVER [*à levando*] an Instrument used in raising ponderous Bodies. It is one of the Mechanical Powers, and is nothing but a Balance resting instead of hanging on a certain determinate Point, called its *Fulcrum.*

LEVER [liever, *Teut.*] better. *O.*

LEV'ERET [*levraut*, F.] a young Hare.

LEVET, a Lesson on the Trumpet.

LEVETH, beareth *O.*

LEVI [לוי *H. i. e.* joined] *Jacob*'s third Son.

LEVI'ATHAN [לויתן *H.*] a Whale.

To LEV'IGATE [*levigatum*, L.] to make plain or smooth.

LEVIGATION, a making smooth. *L.*

LEVIGATION [in *Chymistry*] the grinding any hard Matter upon a Marble to a very fine and impalpable Powder.

LE'VIN, Lightning. *Spen.*

To LE'VIN, to believe. *Chaue.*

LE'VINBROND, a Thunder bolt. *Spen.*

LE'VIR, dearer, rather. *Chau.*

LEVIRATE [of *levir*, L.] the State or Condition of a Wife's or Husband's Brother. *Shakes.*

LE'VISELL, a Bush, a Hovel.

LEVISOM'NOUS [*levisomnus*, L.] watchful.

LEVITA'TION [*Philosophy*] the Property directly contrary to Gravitation. *L.*

LE'VITE [*Levita*, L. of *Levi*] one of the Tribe of *Levi*, or belonging to the priestly Office.

LEVIT'ICUS, one of the five Books of *Moses*, so called from its treating of the Office of the Levitical Order. *L.*

LEV'ITY [*levitas*, L.] is the being less, or Want of Weight in a Body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Absolute or *Positive* LEVITY [in *Philosophy*] is a Quality which some would have to be the Cause of the swimming of Bodies lighter in Specie than Water, up to the Surface of it.

LEU'RE [in *Falconry*] a Piece of red Leather made up in the Form of a Bird, and hung out on a Crook by the Falconer, to reclaim his Birds.

LEU'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Lute or musical Instrument. *Ital.*

To LE'VY [*lever*, F. of *levare*, L.] to raise, gather, or collect.

A LE'VY, a Raising or Collection.

LEWD [*Minshew* derives it from Loy, *Belg.* idle, or Leidig, *Teut.* wicked; others of læpeðe, *Sax.* one of the Laity, which were look'd upon as lewd in respect of the religious Clergy; or of leoð, *Sax.* the common People, which are most prone to Lewdness; others from λυδὸς, Gr. a dissolute Man] wicked, wanton, riotous.

LEW'IS [*Louis*, F. of *Ludovicus*, L. of Ludwig, *Teut.* of Leoð, *Sax.* the People, and Wic, a Castle, *i. e.* the Safeguard of the People] a proper Name of Men.

LEX, a Law. *L.*

LEX *Brehonia* [the *Brehon* Law] an *Irish* Law, abolished by King *John.*

LEX *Bretoyse*, the Law of the *Britains*, or for the Marches of *Wales.*

LEX *derasina*, is the Proofs of a Thing which ones denies to be done by him, and his Adversary affirms it. *O. L.*

LEX *Talionis*, a Law of Recompence, or a Law that rendereth one good or ill Turn for another. *L.*

LEX'ICON [λεξικὸν, Gr.] a Dictionary, or a general Collection of the Words of any Language.

LEY, the Law. *F.*

LEY'ERWITE [of leȝen, *Sax.* a Bed] a Liberty to take Amends of him who defiles one's Bondwoman.

LEY'GAGER, a Wager of Law.

LIA'RD, a *French* Farthing, worth three Deniers.

LIART, gentle, pliant. *Chau.*

To LIB [Lubbe, *Belg.*] to gild. *O.*

LIBA'MEN [*libamentum*, L.] the same as *Libation.*

LIBAND [liebend, *q. d.* loving, *Teut.*] agreeable, well liking. *O.*

LIBAR'TES, Leopards. *Chau.*

LIBA'TION, a Ceremony used in the Pagan Sacrifices, wherein the Priest poured down Wine, Milk, and other Liquors, in Honour of the Deity to whom he sacrificed, after he had first tasted a little of it; the first Taste of a Thing; a Smatch.

LIB'BARD [Libaerd, *Du.*] a Leopard.

LIBBARD's *Bane*, an Herb.

LIB'BEN, a private Dwelling-house.

LI'BEL [*libelle*, F. *libellus*, L.] a little Book, a scandalous and invective Pamphlet.

LI'BEL [in *Law*] is an original Declaration of an Action.

To LIBEL *One*, to set forth Libels against him, to defame or slander him.

LIBELLA'TICI, Christians in the primitive Times, who, that they might not be forc'd to worship Idols, gave up their Names in Petitions to pay a Fine.

LIBEL'LOUS, which is of the Nature of a Libel; abusive, slanderous.

LI'BER [among *Botanists*] the inner Parts of Plants or Herbs.

LIB'ERA, a Reward or Gratuity of Grass or Corn, *delivered* to a Tenant who cuts it down. *O. L.*

LIB'ERE *chacea habenda*, a Writ judicial granted to a Man for a Chace belonging to his Manor.

LIB'ERAL [*liberalis*, L.] bountiful, generous, free; also honourable, genteel *F.*

LIBERAL *Arts* and *Sciences*, such as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars, as Mechanick Trades and Handicrafts are for meaner People.

LIBERAL'ITY [*liberalité*, F. of *liberalitas*, L.] Bountifulness, Generosity.

LIBERATA *Terræ*, a certain Portion of Land. See *Librata*.

To LIB'ERATE [*liberer*, F. of *liberatum*, L.] to set free or at Liberty.

LIBERA'TE, a Warrant issued out of *Chancery* for Payment of a yearly Pension granted under the Great Seal: Also to a Gaoler for Delivery of Lands or Goods taken upon Forfeits of Recognizance.

LIBERA'TION, Deliverance. *L.*

LIB'ERDINE, a poisonous Herb.

LIBER'I A'TE *probando*, a Writ for such as were challenged for Villains, and offered to prove themselves free.

LIBERTA'TIBUS *allocandis*, a Writ for a Citizen impleaded contrary to his Liberty, to have his Privilege allowed.

LIBERTATIBUS *exigendis in itinere*, is a Writ whereby the King willed the Justices in *Eyre*, to admit of an Attorney for the Defence of another Man's Liberty.

LIB'ERTINE [*libertinus*, L.] one of a loose, debauched Life and Principle, a dissolute and lewd Liver.

LIB'ERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks, who sprung up in *Holland*, *A. C.* 1525, from one *Quinton*, a Taylor, and one *Copin*, who maintained, that whatever was done by Men, was done by the Spirit of God; and thence concluded there was no Sin, but to those who thought it so; they also asserted, that to live without Doubt or Scruple, was to return to the State of Innocency.

LIB'ERTINISM, the being made a Freeman of a Slave.

LIBERTINISM [among *Divines*] a living at large, following one's Pleasure without regarding the Laws of God.

LI'BERTY [*liberté*, F. of *libertas*, L.] Freedom, which is a Power a Man has to do or forbear any particular Action, as seems good to him; Leave, or free Leave: Also a free or easy Way of Expression.

LIBERTY [in *Law*] is a Privilege by which Men enjoy some Favour or Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.

LIBID'INIST, a Sensualist, one who gives himself up to Lust.

LIBIDINOS'ITY, Lustfulness, Lasciviousness, Incontinency.

LIBID'INOUS [*libidinosus*, L.] full of Lust, incontinent, sensual.

LIBI'DO [with *Physicians*] any strong Inclination; as to forward the natural Excretions by Stool or Urine; to scratch in Distempers that cause Itchings.

LIBITI'NA [*à libitu*] the Goddess of Funeral Rites. *L.*

LIBITINA'RII, Undertakers of Funerals among the *Romans*. L.

LIB'ITUM } at your Pleasure, *L.*
Ad LIBITUM } [in *Musick Books*] it signifies, you may if you please, or if you will.

LIBRA [in *Astronomy*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, directly opposite to *Aries*, and the sixth from it.

LIBRA *Medica*, the Physicians Pound, containing 12 Ounces. *L.*

LI'BRARY [*libraria*, L.] a Study or Place where Books are kept.

LIBRATA *Terræ*, a Space of Ground containing 52 Acres.

LIBRA'TION, a Weighing or Balance; but it is commonly used for the Motion or Swinging of a Pendulum, or Weight hung up by a String. *L.*

LI'BRATORY [of *librare*, L. to poise, *&c.*] of or belonging to Libration or Swinging to and fro, as the *libratory Motion of a Pendulum*.

LI'BRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Book.

LIBRO *Primo*, the first Book. *Ital.*

LIBRO

LIBRO *Secundo*, the second Book. *Ital.* and so of the rest.

LIB'YA, that Part of the World commonly called *Africa*.

LICE-*Bane*, an Herb.

LI'CENCE [*licentia*, L.] Liberty, Permission, Leave. *F.*

To LI'CENCE [*licentiam dare*, L.] to give Leave or Power, to grant a Licence.

LICENCE *te arise* [*Law Term*] is a Liberty or Space given by the Court to a Tenant in a real Action, who is essoined or excused for his Absence upon account of his being sick in Bed, to arise or appear abroad.

LICEN'TIA *transfretandi*, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Ports, willing them to let pass quietly beyond the Sea, some who have obtained the King's Licence so to do.

A LICEN'TIATE [*une licentie*, F. of *licentiatus*, L.] one who has full Licence to practise any Art or Faculty.

LICEN'TIOUS [*licentieux*, F. of *licentiosus*, L.] loose, lewd, disorderly.

LICH [ȝlíík, *L. S.*] like. *Chau.*

LICH-*Wake*, [of Lice, *Sax.* a Corpse] a Custom anciently used, and still practised in some Places, of watching the Dead every Night till they are buried. *Chau.*

LICH'EN, a Tetter or Ring-worm. *L.*

LICH'FIELD [*Bede* writes it *Licidfield*, of Lice, *Sax*, a dead Carcase, and *Field*, *q. d.* the Field of dead Bodies, because a great many suffered Martyrdom there in the Time of *Diocleſian*] a Bishop's See in *Staffordshire*.

LICH-*Fowl* [*i. e.* Caȝcarr, Bírd, *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill-boding Birds, as the Night Ravens, Screech Owls, *&c.*

LICH-*Gate*, a Gate belonging to Churchyards, through which the Corps of the Dead are carried.

LICH'WALE, an Herb.

LICITA'TION, a setting out to be sold to the highest Bidder; an Auction. *L.*

To LICK [liccian, *Sax.* Lecken, *Teut.*] to take up with the Tongue.

LICK'ORISH } [*liquiritia*, Ital.] a
LIQU'ORISH } Shrub which has a sweet Root.

LIC'ORISH [licera, *Sax.* *lichetta*, Ital. gluttonous] loving Dainties, tid Bits, or sweet Things.

LIC'OROUS [licera, *Sax.*] dainty, gluttonous, leacherous, luxurious. *Chau.*

LIC'OUS, Liquor. *Chau.*

LIC'TORS [*lictores*, L.] *Roman* Officers who carried the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magistrates.

LID'FORD *Law* [from *Lidford*, a Town in *Cornwall*] a proverbial Expression, signifying to hang a Man first, and judge him afterwards.

To LIE [leogan, *Sax.* leegen, *L. S.* Lugen, *Teut.*] to tell a Lie.

To LIE [liegean, *Sax.* Liggen, *Dan.* Legen, *Teut.*] to lie along.

A LIE [liga, *Sax.*] an Untruth.

To LIE *under the Sea* [among *Mariners*] when the Helm of a Ship being made fast a-Lee, she lies so a Hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broadside.

LIE, uncultivated. *Chau.*

LIEF [liber, *Teut.*] rather. *Sax.*

LIEF'EST [liebest, *Teut.*] dearest, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

LIE'GANCY [*ligence*, F.] is such a Duty or Fealty as no Man may bear or owe to more than one Lord; also the Dominions or Territories of the *Liege* Lord.

LIEGE [*lige*, F. *ligio*, Ital. trusty, faithful, of *ligando*, L. binding] is sometimes taken for *Liege* Lord, and at others for one that acknowledges Homage to him. *F. L. T.*

LIEGE *Lord*, is he who acknowledges no Superior, a Sovereign Prince; also the chief Lord of the Fee.

LIEGE *Man*, is he who owes Allegiance or Homage to the *Liege* Lord.

LIEGE *People*, are the Subjects of a King, Queen, or State.

LI'EN *Personal* [in *Law*, of *Lien*, F. a tye] a Bond or Contract.

LIEN *Real*, a Judgment which obligeth the Land.

LIEN'TERY [*lienteria*, F. of λιεντερία, Gr.] a Kind of Loosenes, or *Diarrhœa*, wherein the Food passes so suddenly thro' the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown out by Stool with little or no Alteration.

A LIER [leogere, *Sax.* Lugner, *Teut.* Logner, *L. S.*] a Teller of Lies or Untruths. See *To Lie*.

The LIER [in a *Ship*] is he who is first catched in a Lie on a *Monday* Morning, and serves under the Swabber, to keep clean the Beak Head for a Week.

LIER'WITE, a Liberty whereby a Lord challengeth the Penalty of one who lieth unlawfully with his Bondwoman.

In LIEU [*lieu*, F.] in the Place, Room, or Stead of.

LIEUTEN'ANCY } [*lieutenance*, F.]
LIEUTEN'ANTSHIP } the Office of Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANCY [of *London*] a select Company of Officers of the Train'd Bands of the City and Artillery Company, who order Matters relating to the Militia.

LIEUTEN'ANT [*legatus*, q. d. *locum tenens*, L.] one who supplies the Place, or represents the Person of a Prince, or others in Authority.

LIEUTENANT *General* [*of the Artillery*] is the next to the General of the Artillery, and supplies his Place in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT *General* [*of an Army*] is a Commander next to the General; in Battle he commands one of the Lines or Wings; upon a March, a Detachment or Flying-Camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

LIEUTENANT *Colonel* [*of Horse or Foot*] is an Officer who is next in Post to the Colonel, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [*of Horse or Foot*] is next to the Captain, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [*of a Ship*] is next to the chief Commander or Captain.

LIEUTENANT [*of the Tower of London*] is next in Place to the Constable, and acts with as full Power as he, in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT *General* [*of the Ordnance*] is an Officer whose Duty is to receive all Orders from the Master, and the principal Officers, and to see them duly executed.

LIFE [Lif, *Sax.* Liff, *Dan.*] the Duration of animal Being, the Space of Time between the Birth and Death of a Creature; also a Manner of Living; also Sprightliness, Spirit, Mettle.

LIFE-EVERLASTING, an Herb.

LIFE-GUARD [Lyfeguard, *Belg. i. e.* the Guard of the Body, Leibgarde, *Teut.*] the Body Guard of a King or Prince.

LIFE'LESS [leblos, *Teut.*] without Life; dull, stupid.

LIFE'LESSNESS, Deadness, Stupidity, Dulness.

LIFE'LICH, lively. *Chauc.*

LIFE RENT, a Rent or Salary which a Man receives for a Term of Life. *L. T.*

To LIFT, [Lichte, uplichten, *L. S. lever*, F. of *levare*, L.] to raise or heave up.

A LIFT, a Helping up.

LIFT, a Sort of Style, which may be opened like a Gate. *C.*

LIFT, left. *Chau.*

LIFTS [in a *Ship*] Ropes belonging to the Yard-Arms of all Yards, whose Use is to make the Yard-Arms hang higher or lower.

LIFT'ING *Pieces*, are Parts of a Clock which lift up and unlock the Stops called Detents.

To LIG [ligan, *Sax.* ligger, *Dan.* liegen, *Teut.*] to lie on a Bed, *&c.*

LIG *so laid*, lie so faint. *Spen.*

LIGA'MENT [*ligamentum*, L.] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance betwixt a Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the Parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie Bones are void of Sense, but those which knit other Parts are sensible. *F.*

LIGAMENTA *Uteri* [in *Anatomy*] the Ligaments of the Womb. *L.*

LIGAMENGUM *Ciliare* [in *Anatomy*] the Ligament of the Eye-lid. *L.*

LIGA'TIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, the same as *Zeugma* in *Greek*. *L.*

LIGA'TION, a Binding or Tying. *L.*

LIGA'TURE [*ligatura*, L.] a Tye or Band. *F.*

LIGATURE [in *Surgery*] is the binding of any Part of the Body with a Ribband, Fillet, *&c.*

LIGA'TURES [in *Mathematicks*] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are represented the Sums, Differences, or Rectangles of several Quantities.

LIGATURES [among *Printers*] two or more Letters cast in one Piece, as *ff*, *fi*, *fh*, &c.

To LIG'GIN, to lie down. *Chau.*

LIGHT [licht, L. S. leicht, *Teut. leger*, F. *levis*, L.] that is not heavy; also quick, nimble, small, trifling, fickle.

LIGHT [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be light, *i. e.* nimble, compared to another which moves slower.

LIGHT [Lecht, *Sax.* Licht, L. S. Leicht, *Teut.* Lychte, *Dan.* *lux*, L.] the Sensation which arises from beholding any bright Object.

LIGHT *of Time* [among *Astrologers*] is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night.

LIGHT HORSE [*Military Term*] such Horsemen as are not in Armour. All are so called, except the Troop of Life-Guards.

LIGHT *Homogeneal* [in *Opticks*] is that whose Rays are equally refrangible, called similar or uniform Light.

LIGHT *Heterogeneal*, is that whose Rays are unequally refrangible.

To LIGHT, *i. e. Alight* [lihtan, or alihtan, *Sax.* Allichten, L. S.] to get off Horseback.

To LIGHT *upon* [of licht, L. S. by chance] to fall or settle upon, to meet by chance, to happen.

To LIGHTEN [glitenan, *Sax.* leuchten, *Teut.*] to send forth Flashes of Lightning.

LIGHT'ENING [Ligette, or Litung, *Sax.*] a Meteor.

A LIGHTER [Lichter, *Belg.*] a large Vessel to carry Goods in by Water.

LIGHT'MANS, Break of Day. *Cant.*

LIGHTS [so called, being the lightest of the Entrails] the Lungs.

LIGINE, Lineage, Descent. *Chau.*

LI'GIUS, pure, full, or perfect, as *Viduitus ligia*, pure Widowhood. *O. L. T.*

LIGNA'TION, a hewing or purveying of Wood. *L.*

LIGN-ALOES, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price.

LIG'NES, Pleasure or Liking. *O.*

LIG'NEOUS [*ligneux*, F. of *ligneus*, L.] belonging to Wood, woody.

LIGNUM *Nephriticum*, a Wood of great Virtue against the Stone in the Kidneys. *L.*

LIGNUM *Rhodium*, a sweet Wood, of which the Oil of *Rhodium* is made. *L.*

LIGNUM *Sanctum*, } the Wood com-
LIGNUM *Vitæ*, } monly called *Guaacum.*

LIGS, little Bladders or Pushes, within a Horse's Lips.

LIG'ULA [in *Old Records*] an Exemplification, or Copy of a Court-Roll.

LIG'URE, a sort of precious Stone.

LIGURI'TION, Liquorishness, Greedinesss. *L.*

To LIKE [licean, licigean, gelican, *Sax.*] to approve of.

LIKE [gelic, *Sax.* lick, L. S. gleich, *Teut.*] resembling.

LIKE *Arches* [in the Projection of the *Sphere*] are Parts of lesser Circles, which contain an equal Number of Degrees, with the corresponding Arches of great ones.

LIKE *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

LIKE *solid Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such as are comprehended under like Places, and equal in Number.

LIKE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity.

LIKE *Signs* [in *Algebra*] are when both are affirmative, or both negative.

LIKE'LIHOOD, Probability.

LIKE'LINESS, Comelinesss, Probability.

To LI'KEN [of gelic, *Sax.*] to make like, to compare with.

LIKE'NESS, Resemblance, or being like.

To LIKIN, to please. *Chauc.*

LIKIR, more like. *Chauc.*

LI'LACH TREE, a Tree which bears blue, white, or purple Flowers.

LI'LITH [לילית *H.*] a *Jewish* imaginary She-Devil, noxious to Children.

LIL'IUM *Paracelsi* [among *Chymists*] is the Tincture of Antimony.

LIL'Y [*lilium*, L. *lis*, F.] a Flower.

LIMA'CEOUS [of *limax*, L.] belonging or like to Snails.

LIMAIL [*limaille*, F.] Filings of any Metal. *Chau.*

To LI'MATE [*limatum*, L.] to file or polish.

LIMA'TION, a filing or polishing.

LIM'ATURE [*limatura*, L.] Powder or Dust which comes of filing.

LIMATU'RA *Martis* [among *Chymists*] is the filing of Steel, used in making *Crocus Martis.* L.

LIMB [Lim, *Sax.* Lem, *Dan.*] a Part of the Body, a Member.

LIMB [in *Astronomy*] is the utmost Edge or Border of the Body, or Disk of the *Sun* or *Moon*, when either is in an Eclipse.

LIMB [in *Mathematicks*] is the utmost Edge, or Border of an Instrument, an Astrolabe, *&c.* also the Circumference of the original Circle in any Projection of any Sphere upon the Plane.

LIM'BECK [*alembic*, F. of *limbico*, Ital. *alembicus*, L. Barb.] a distillatory Vessel.

LIM'BER [some derive it of *linder*, F. soft, others of linken, *Du.* to bow or bend] supple, pliable.

LIMBER-*Holes* [in a *Ship*] are little square Holes cut out in all the Ground Timbers next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

LIMBERS, a Kind of Train joined to the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March.

In LIM'BO, in Prison. *L.*

LIM'BUS *Patrum* [according to the Notion of the *Roman* Catholicks] a Place where the deceased Patriarchs resided till the Coming of our Saviour; and also they who die without Baptism. *L.*

LIME [Lem, or Leim, *Dan.*] Chalk burnt for Mortar.

To LIME [geliman, *Sax.*] to daub with Lime.

To LIME, } [*Minshew* derives it of
To LINE, } *lignier*, F.] to couple, as Dogs do.

LIME [of *limone*, Ital.] a small Lemon.

LIME *Bush*, or *Twig*, a Twig daubed with Bird-Lime, a Device to catch Birds, *&c.*

LIME-*Wort*, an Herb.

LI'MED [*limé*, F. *limatus*, L.] polished. *O.*

LI'MENARCH [*limenarcha*, L. of λιμενάρχης, of λιμήν, a Port or Lake, and ἀρχη, Government, *Gr.*] a Warden of a Sea-Port.

LI'MER [of *limier*, F. a Blood-Hound] a great Dog to hunt a wild Boar.

LIMEROD, a Lime-Twig. *Chauc.*

LI'MID [*limé*, Fr.] polished. *Chauc.*

A LIM'IT [*limes*, L.] a Bound, Boundary, a Border. *F.*

LIMIT *of a Planet* [in *Astronomy*] is its greatest Heliocentrick Latitude.

To LIM'IT [*limiter*, F. of *limitare*, L.] to set Limits or Bounds to, to confine, to stint.

LIMI-

LIMITA'NEOUS [*limitaneus*, L.] belonging to Bounds or Frontiers.

LIMITA'TION, a limiting, ſtinting, or ſettling of Bounds. *F.* of *L.*

LIMITATION *of an Aſſize* [*Law Phraſe*] is a certain Time ſet down by Statute, within which a Man muſt alledge his Anceſtors or himſelf to have been poſſeſſed of Lands ſued for by a Writ of Aſſize.

LIM'ITED *Problem* [in *Geometry*] is a Problem which has but one only Solution, or which can be ſolved but one Way.

LIM'ITOUR, a Friar, who had a Licence to beg, *&c.* within certain Limits. *Chaucer.*

LIM'MER, a Mongrel Dog engendered between a Hound and a Maſtiff.

To LIMN [of *enluminer*, F.] to paint in Water Colours; alſo to paint to the Life in Oil, Crayons, *&c.*

LIM'NER [*enlumineur*, F.] one who paints in Water Colours; alſo who paints to the Life.

LIMOCTONI'A } [of λιμὸς, Hunger,
LIMOMACHI'A } and μάχη, a Fight, *Gr.* &c.] the utmoſt Diſtreſs of Hunger.

LIMOL'OGY [of λοιμὸς, Peſtilence, and λογία, a Diſcourſe, or λιμὸς, Famine, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe of the Peſtilence.

LIM'ON [*limone*, Ital. of *limonium malum*, L.] a well-known Fruit. *F.*

LIMONA'DE, a cooling Liquor made of Lemons, Water, and Sugar.

LIMO'SE [*limoſus*, L.] muddy, ſlimy.

LIMOS'ITY [*limoſitas*, L.] Muddineſs, Sliminess.

LIMO'SUM *Saxum*, the Mud-Stone, ſo called, becauſe it is ſoon diſſolved into Dirt. *L.*

LIMP, limber, ſupple.

To LIMP [of limp-healt, *Sax.* lame] to halt, or go lame.

LIMPH'ÆDUCTS } [in *Anatomy*] are
LIMPH'EDUCTS } ſmall Pipes conſiſting of an exceeding thin and pellucid Coat, conveying the Liquor called *Lympha* into the Maſs of the Blood.

LIM'PID [*limpide*, F. of *limpidus*, L.] pure, clear, tranſparent.

LIMPID'ITY [*limpidité*, F. *limpitudo*, L.] Clearneſs.

LIM'PIN, a Shell-Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Muſcle.

To LIN [linnan, or ablinnan, *Sax.*] to leave off or ceaſe, to give over. *C.*

LIN'AMENT [*linamentum*, L.] a Tent, Lint or Linnen uſed by Surgeons.

LINCH-*Pin* [*q. d. Links-Pin*] an Iron Pin which keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-Tree of any ſort of Carriage.

LIN'COLN [Lyn'decoline, and Lindcyllon ceaſtrſn, *Sax.* in *Welſh*, *Lincoln*, of *Llyn*, a Lake, and Co'lyne, *Sax.* a Hill, because in the Times of the *Engliſh Saxons* it was all, or the greateſt Part of it, built upon a Hill] a Biſhop's See.

LINCOLN-*College*, a College in *Oxford.*

LINCOLN's-*Inn*, one of the Inns of Court for Students of the Law.

LINC'TUS [in *Phyſick*] a Medicine to be licked or ſucked in by Degrees.

LIN'DEN-*Tree* [Linden-Bawm, *Teut.*] a Tree bearing ſweet Flowers, a Teil-Tree.

LINE [*ligne*, F. of *linea*, L.] a Row of Words in Writing or Printing; alſo the twelfth Part of an Inch.

LINE [in *Geometry*] is Length ſuppoſed to lie without Breadth and Depth, formed by the Motion of a Point.

Right LINE } [in *Geometry*] a Line, whoſe
Strait LINE } Points are equally placed between the two Extremes or Ends.

Crooked LINE } [in *Geometry*] a Line,
Curved LINE } the Points of which are not equally placed between its two Extremes.

LINE of *Meaſures* [in *Geometry*] is the Diameter of the Original Circle in the Projection of the *Sphere in Plano.*

LINE *of Numbers* [in *Mathematicks*] uſually placed on a Ruler, or on the Back of the Sector, which, running parallel with it, ſhews the artificial Line, and is uſually called *Gunter's Line.*

A LINE [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from one Point to another in delineating a Plane upon Paper.

A LINE *on the Ground in the Field*, is a Trench with a Breaſt-work, or a Row of Gabions or Bags full of Earth ſet out at Length.

LINES *of Approach*, } is the Work which
LINES *of Attack*, } the Beſiegers carry on under Covert, to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

LINE *of the Baſe*, is a Right Line which joins the Points of the two neareſt Baſtions.

LINE *Capital*, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the *Gorge* to the Angle of the Baſtion.

LINE *of Circumvallation*, is a Line or Trench with a Parapet made by the Beſiegers quite round their Camp, within Cannon-Shot of the Place beſieged, and ſecures its Quarters againſt any coming to the Relief of the Beſieged.

LINE *Logritel*, is that which is drawn from the *Angle of the Centre* to that of the *Baſtion.*

LINE *of Contravallation*, is a Ditch bordered with a Parapet, which ſerves to cover the Beſiegers on the Side of the Place.

LINE *of Defence*, is that which repreſents the Courſe of any ſort of Fire Arms, especially

especially of a Musket-Ball, according to the Situation which it ought to have, to defend the Face of a Bastion.

LINE *of Defence Fix'd or Fichant*, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtain to the flank'd Angle of the opposite Bastion.

LINE *of Defence Razant*, is that which being drawn from a certain Point of its Curtain, raiseth the Face of the Bastion; it is also called the *Line of Defence stringent or flanking*.

LINE *forming the Flank*, is a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demigorges of the Bastion to the Angle at the Flank.

LINE *of Communication*, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is surrounded, and which maintains a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts and Tenailles.

LINES *of Communication*, are those that run from one Work to another.

LINES *within Side*, are the Moats toward the Field to hinder Relief.

To LINE *a Work*, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Moat or a Parapet with a good Turf, *&c.*

LINES [*Military Term*] signify the Posture of an Army drawn up for Battle, so that its Front may be stretched out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked: These Lines are three in Number, *viz.* 1. The Van, or Advanced Guards. 2. The Main Body. 3. The Rear Guard, *&c*

IN ASTRONOMY.

LINE *of the Analogy of a Planet* [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Eccentrick to the Centre of the Planet.

LINE *of the Apogee of a Planet* [in the *Ptolemaick System*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World through the Point of the Apogee as far as the Zodiack or the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE *of the Apses* [in *Old Astronomy*] is a Line passing through the Centre of the World and the Centre of the Eccentrick; and whose two Ends are one the *Apogee*, the other the *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE *Horizontal*, is a Right Line parallel to the Horizon.

LINE *of the greatest or least Longitude of a Planet*, is that Part of the *Linea Apsidum*, reaching from the Centre of the World to the *Apogee* or *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE *of mean Longitude*, is one drawn through the Centre of the World at Right Angles to the *Linea Apsidum*, and is there a new Diameter to the Eccentrick or Deferent; and its extreme Points are called the *mean Longitude*.

LINE *of the mean Motion of the Sun* [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World as far as to the Zodiac of the *Primum Mobile*, and parallel to the Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentrick to the Centre of the Sun.

LINE *of the mean Motion of the Sun in the Eccentrick*, is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentrick to the Centre of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

LINE *of the Sun's true Motion*, is a Line drawn from the Centre of the World to the Centre of the Sun, produced as far as the Zodiac of the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE *of the Nodes of a Planet* [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Right Line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common Intersection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit with that of the Ecliptick.

LINE *of the mean Syzygies* [with *Astronomers*] is a Right Line imagined to pass through the Centre of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

LINE *Synodical* [*in respect to some Theories of the Moon*] is a Right Line supposed to be drawn through the Centres of the Earth and the Sun.

LINE *of the Front* [in *Perspective*] is any Right Line parallel to the Terrestrial Line.

LINE *Geometrical*, is a Right Line drawn any how to the Geometrical Plane.

LINE *Objective*, is a Line of an Object, from whence the Appearance is sought for in a Draught or Picture.

LINE *of Station*, according to some, is the common Section of the Vertical and Geometrical Planes; according to others, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the Geometrical Plane; according to others, a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line expressing the Height of the Eye.

LINE *Terrestrial*, is a Right Line, wherein the Geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught, intersect one another.

LINE *Vertical*, is the common Section of the Plane, and of the Draught.

LINE of *Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is a Ray starting from some luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of some Surface.

LINE *Horizontal* [in *Dialling*] is the common Intersection of the Horizon and the Dial-plane.

LINE *Horary* or *Hour Lines*, are the common Intersections of the Hour Circles of the Sphere with the Plane of the Dial.

LINE *Substilar*, is a Line on which the Stile or Cock of the Dial is erected, and is the Representation of such an Hour Circle as is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial.

LINE

LINE *of Direction of a Body in Motion* [in *Philosophy*] is that according to which it moves, or which directs and determines its Motion.

LINE *of Gravitation in an heavy Body*, is a Line drawn through its Center of Gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To LINE, is to put a Thing in the Inside of another.

To LINE [in *Fortification*] is to surround and strengthen a Work with a good Wall or Turf, *&c.*

To LINE [in *Masonry*] is to case a Wall, *&c.* with Stone.

To LINE *Hedges*, is to plant Musqueteers along them under their Covert, to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or for a Defence against Horse.

LINEA *alba* [in *Anatomy*] is a Concourse of the Tendons of the oblique Muscles of the *Abdomen*. L.

LIN'EAGE [*lignage*, F.] Race, Stock, Pedigree.

LIN'EAL [*linealis*, L.] belonging to a Line, that is or goes in a right Line.

LIN'EAMENT [*lineamentum*, L.] the Feature or Proportion of the Face. *F.*

LINEAR [*linearis*, L.] belonging to a Line.

LINEAR *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is such a one as can be solved geometrically by the Intersection of two Right Lines.

LINEAR *Numbers*, are such as have Relation to Length only.

LIN'EN [linen, *Sax. linge*, F. of *linum*, L. Flax] Cloth made of Flax.

LING [Ling, *Belg.*] a sort of Salt-fish.

LING [Ling, *Dan.*] a Shrub called Heath or Furz.

LING-*Wort*, the Herb *Angelica*.

LIN'GEL [*lingula*, L.] a little Tongue or Thong of Leather.

To LIN'GER [of langeren, to prolong, *Teut.*] to be tedious or long a doing, to loiter, to droop or languish.

LIN'GER, or LIN'GENT, a Bird.

LIN'GEY, limber. *N. C.*

LIN'GOTS [in *Chymistry*] Iron Moulds of several Shapes, into which melted Metals are usually poured.

LINGUA'CITY [*linguacitus*, L.] a being full of Tongue or Talk, Talkativeness.

LINGUA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle said to pass from the Root of the *Os Hyoides* to the Top of the Tongue.

LIN'GUIST [of *lingua*, L.] a Person skilful in Tongues and Languages.

LINGUO'SE [*linguosus*, L.] full of Tongue, talkative.

LINI'GEROUS [*liniger*, L] that beareth Flax or Linen.

LIN'IMENT [*linimentum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence between an Oil and an Ointment.

LINK [*Minshew* derives it from *ligo*, L. to bind, Gelencke, *Teut.*] a Part of a Chain; also a Sausage.

LINK [*Minshew* and *Casaub.* derive it of λύχνος, a Candle, *Gr.*] a Torch of Pitch, *&c.*

To LINK [*lier*, F.] to chain up, to join or tie together.

LINN-*Regis* [i. e. *King's Lynn*] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*, so called, because in the Time of King *John* and *Henry* III. the Inhabitants thereof valiantly oppos'd the Designs of some Rebels, maintaining their King's Part to the last.

LIN'NET [*linette*, F] a Singing Bird.

LIN'SEED [Leinsaat, *Teut.*] the Seed of Flax or *Linum*.

LIN'SEY-*Woolsey*, Cloth made of Linen and Woollen mix'd together.

LINT [of *Linteum*, L.] fine Linen scraped to Threads, to be put into a Wound.

LIN-*Stock*, a short Staff of Wood about three Feet long, split, which holds the Match used by Gunners in firing Cannon.

LIN'TEL [*linteau*, F. *lintel*. Span.] the Head-piece or upper Post of a Door or Window.

LI'ON [of *leo*, L.] a Beast of Prey. *F.*

LION's-*Mouth*, *Tooth*, *Paw*, several sorts of Herbs.

LIONCEL' [*lionceau*, F. *leunculus*, L.] a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion.

LIONCELS' [in *Heraldry*] is when there are two young Lions borne in a Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

LI'ONEL [*leunculus*, L. a little Lion] a proper Name of Men.

LIP [lippe, *Sax.* Lippe, *L. S.* and *Teut.* of *labium*, L.] the upper or nether Part of the Mouth.

LIPODER'MUS [λειποδέρμος, of δέρμα, the Skin, and λείπω, to leave, *Gr.*] a Disease of the Skin covering the Glands of the Yard, so that it cannot be drawn back.

LIPOPSY'CHY [*lipopsychia*, L. of λειποψυχία, of ψυχὴ, the Soul, and λείπω, to leave, *Gr.*] a small Swoon.

LIPOTHY'MY [*lipothimie*, F. *lipothymia*, L.] λειποθυμία, of θυμὸς, the Mind, and λείπω, to leave, *Gr.*] a fainting or swooning away, from too great a Decay or Waste of the Spirits.

To LIP'PEN, to trust or rely upon. *S. C.*

LIP'PITUDE [*lippitudo*, L.] a Waterishness of the Eyes, Blear-eyedness or Bloodshot. *F.*

LIP'SID, lisped. *Chau.*

LIPTO'TES [λειπτότης, of λείπω, to be deficient, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Force of Words is not answerable to the Greatness of the Matter.

LIPY'RIA [λειπύριος πύρετος, *Gr.*] a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are cool, and the inward Parts burn.

LI'-

LI'QUABLE [*liquabilis*, L.] that may be melted and dissolved.

LIQUA'MEN, any thing capable of being melted, as is generally used to express such unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquation. *L.*

LIQUA'TION, } a Melting or Dis-
LIQUEFAC'TION. } solving. *L.*

To LI'QUEFY [*liquifier*, F. of *liquefacere*, or *fieri*, L.] to make liquid, to dissolve, to melt or become liquid.

LIQUES'CENCY [*liquescentia*, L.] an Aptness to melt or grow soft.

LI'QUID [*liquide*, F. of *liquidus*, L.] that has its Parts fluid and in Motion.

LIQUID [among *Civilians*] is apparently proved.

LIQUIDS [among *Philosophers*] are such Bodies as have all the Properties of Fluidity.

LIQUIDS [among *Grammarians*] are the five Letters, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, so called from their being pronounced soft, and, as it were, melting in the Mouth.

To LI'QUIDATE [*liquidatum*, L.] to make moist or clear; also to adjust or balance an Account in the publick Funds.

LIQUID'ITY [*liquidité*, F.] a being liquid.

LIQUOR } [*liqueur*, F. of *liquor*, L.]
LIQUOUR } any thing that is liquid, Drink, Juice, Water, *&c.*

LI'RA } [Leir, *Teut.* so called from the
LY'RA } way of tuning] a Violin.
LY'RE }

LIRICONFAN'CY, the Lily of the Vallies. *F.*

LIR'IPOOP [*q. d. cleri peplum*, L.] a Livery-hood. *O.*

LISLE [*l'isle*, F. i. e. *an Island*] a Surname.

To LISP [Lispen, *L. S.* Lispeln, *Teut.*] to faulter in the Speech, to clip Words.

LIS'POUND [Lispund, *L. S.*] a Weight at *Hamburgh*, 15 of their Pounds, and is 16 Pounds 4 Ounces and 12 Drams *Avoirdupois*; and at *Copenhagen in Denmark* is one 20th of their Ship Pound.

To LISSE, to ease, to comfort. *Chau.*

LIST [*liste*, F. *lista*, Ital.] a Roll containing the Names or Number of Persons, *&c.*

LIST [in *Architecture*] is a strait upright Ring, which runs round the lower Part of any of the Columns just above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft of the Body of a Pillar.

LIST *of Cloth* [of *lez*, or *lisiere*, F.] the Border of Cloth.

LIST [for *Lust*] Will, Desire, *&c.*

To LIST, to raise Men for the Army, to enter them in the List of Soldiers.

LIST'ED bounded. *O.*

LIS'TEL [in *Archit.*] a small Band, or a kind of Rule in the Moulding; also a Space between the channelling of Pillars.

To LIS'TEN [hlyſtan, *Sax.* luſtere, *Belg.* probably of *lustrare*, L.] to hearken.

LIST'LESS [of Lust, Inclination, and ſoſ, less, *Teut.* q. d. *lustless*] having no Desire to any thing, careless, regardless, uneasy.

LISTS [*lice*, F.] a Place inclosed in with Rails for Tournaments, Races, Wrestlings, and other Exercises.

To LIT, to colour or dye. *N. C.*

LIT'ANY [*litanie*, F. *litania*, L. of λιτανία, *Gr.*] a general Supplication or Prayer.

LITA'TION, a Sacrificing. *L.*

A LITE, a few or little. *N. C.*

To LITE *on*, to rely on. *N. C.*

LIT'ERAL [*literalis*, L.] belonging to Letters; according to the Letter. *F.*

LITERAL *Fault* [in *Printing*] the Deficiency or Redundancy of a Letter, misplacing, *&c.*

LIT'ERATE [*literatus*, L.] learned, skilled in Letters.

LITERA'TI, Men of Learning. *L.*

LIT'ERATURE [*literatura*, L.] Knowledge in Letters, Learning. *F.*

LITH [*lisse*, F.] plain, smooth. *Chauc.*

LI'THARGE [*lithargyrum*, L. of λιθος, a Stone, and ἄργυρος, Silver, *Gr.*] Silver Glet, the Scum of Lead that arises in purifying Silver with Lead. *F.*

LITHE [liðe, *Sax.*] supple or humble; also languid.

LITHE [liðne, *Sax.* leedterlich, *Teut.*] idle, lazy, sluggish, naughty. *N. C.*

LITHER *Sky* lower, large, plain. *Shakesp.*

LITHERLINESS, Slothfulness. *Chau.*

LITHIA'SIS [λιθίασις, Gr.] the breeding of the Stone in an human Body.

To LITH'IN, to hearken. *Chau.*

LITH'ING, thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth; as, Lithe the Pot, *i. e.* put Oatmeal into it. *Chesh.*

LITHNESS, [litenesse, *Sax.*] Lenity, Mildness.

LITHOCOL'LA [λιθόκολλα, of λιθος, a Stone, and κόλλα, Glue, *Gr.*] Cement, with which Stones are joined and fastened together.

A LITHOGLY'PHICK [*lithoglyphus*, L. of λιθογλύφος, of λιθος, a Stone, and γλυφω, to engrave, *Gr.*] a Stone-cutter, or Lapidary.

LITHOG'RAPHY [of λιθος, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Description of precious Stones.

LITH'OMANCY [λιθομαντεία, of λιθος, a Stone, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a kind of Soothsaying by the casting of Pebble Stones.

LI-

LITHONTRIP'TICKS [*lithontriptica*, L. of λιθος, a Stone, and τρίψις, a Breaking, *Gr.*] Medicines which break the Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder.

LITHOS'TROTA [λιθόστρωτα, of λιθος, a Stone, and στρώννυμι, to pave, *Gr.*] Stone Pavements in *Mosaick* Work.

LITHOTOMI'A [*lithotomia*, L. of λιθοτομία, of λιθος, a Stone, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] in *Surgery*, is the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

LITHOT'OMIST [*lithotomus*, L. of λιθοτόμος, Gr.] an Operator that cuts for the Stone.

LITHY, LITHIE, } humble, quiet, mild. *O.*

To LIT'IGATE [*litigatum*, L.] to contend, wrangle, quarrel.

LITIGA'TION, a quarrelling, contending, a Suit or Pleading at Law.

LITIG'IOUS [*litigieux*, F. of *litigiosus*, L.] that delights in going to Law, quarrelsome, contentious, wrangling.

LITISPEN'DENCE, the Time during which a Law Suit is depending. *F.*

LIT'LYNGE [litling, *Sax.*] very small or little. *Chau.*

LIT'MOSE *Blue* [Lackmus, *Teut.*] a sort of blue Colour.

LIT'RAGE, a Lethargy. *Chau.*

LIT'TEN, as *Church-Litten*, a Church-Yard. *Wilsh.* Also a Garden. *N. C.*

LIT'TER [of *litiére*, F.] the Straw that is spread under Cattle to lie down upon; also the Brood of a Beast brought forth at once.

LITTER [of *litiére*, of *lit*, F. a Bed] a sort of Carriage like a Sedan, borne by Horses or Mules.

LIT'TERINGS, Sticks which keep the Web stretched on a Weaver's Loom.

LIT'TLE [litel, *Sax.* letteł, *Belg.* lutzel, *Teut.*] small.

LIT'TLEING [litling, *Sax.*] a little one.

LITTLETON's *Tenures*, a Book written by *Thomas Littleton*, Justice of the *King's-Bench*, in the Time of King *Edward* IV, comprehending much of the Marrow of the Common Law.

LIT'TORAL [*litoralis*, L.] belonging to the Shore.

LITUR'GICK [*liturgicus*, L.] pertaining to the Liturgy, ministerial.

LIT'URGY [*liturgie*, F. *liturgia*, L. of λειτουργία, of λειτουργεῖν, to do a publick Service, *Gr.*] publick Service, a Form of publick Prayers.

LIVAN'DE [lebende, *Teut.*] living. *Chau.*

To LIVE [libban or leofan, *Sax.* leben, *Teut.* leben, *L. S.*] to enjoy Life.

LIV'ELOD, a Livelihood. *Chau.*

LIVE'LY [liflic, *Sax.* leeflick, *Belg.*] brisk, vivacious.

LIVE *long*, an Herb.

To LI'VEN, to believe. *O.*

LIV'ER [liffer, of lif, Life, *Sax.* [lever, *Belg.* leffver, *Dan.* leber, *Teut.*] one of the noble Parts of the Body, possibly so called, because it was esteemed the Fountain of Life.

LIV'ER *of Antimony* [among *Chymists*] is Antimony opened by Salt-petre and Fire, so as to make it half Glass, and give it a Liver Colour.

LIVERAY, a Livery. *Chau.*

A *White* LIVERED *Fellow* [*q. d.* a white leather'd Fellow, *i. e.* one, the Skin of whose Face turns as white as Leather, with Spite or Rage unrevenged] a malicious designing Fellow.

LIV'ERINGS, a sort of Puddings made of Livers, *&c.*

LIVER-WORT, an Herb.

LIV'ERY [*livrée*, of *livrer*, F. to deliver or give] a Suit of Cloaths of different Colours and Trimming, which a Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers.

LIV'ERY [in *Law*] is a Delivery of Possession to those Tenants who held of the King *in Capite*, or by Knights Service.

LIVERY, is a Writ which lies for an Heir to obtain the Possession or Seisin of his Land at the King's Hand.

LIVERY *of Seisin* [*Law Phrase*] is a Delivery of Possession of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* unto one who hath a Right to them.

LIVERY [*of Hay and Oats*] is the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, *&c.*

LIVERY-*Office*, an Office appointed for Delivery of Lands and Tenements, annexed to the Court of Wards.

LIVERY *Stables*, publick Stables, where Horses are let out to hire, or taken in to be kept.

LIVERY-*Men*, such Men as in a Company or Corporation are advanced to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-Gown upon solemn Occasions.

LIV'ID [*livide*, F. of *lividus*, L.] black and blue.

LIV'ID *Muscle* [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles that move the Thigh.

LIVID'ITY [*lividitas*, L.] a being livid, or black and blue.

To LIVIN, to believe. *Chauc.*

LIV'RE, in *France* 18 *d.* in *Spain* 5*s.* at *Legborn* and *Florence* 9 *d.* at *Genoa* 16 *d. Sterling*. A Livre is 20 Sous, (or Soldes in *Spain*) each Sous 12 Deniers; in which Denominations Accounts are kept in the most noted Places of Traffick all over *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*.

LIXIV'IAL, LIXIV'IATED, LIXIV'IOUS } [*lixivius*, L.] belonging to Lye, or proceeding from Lye, as fixed Salts.

LIXIVI'UM,

LIXIV'IUM, a Lye made of Ashes. *L.*

LIXIVIUM [among *Chymists*] is a fixed *Alkali*, or the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, *&c.*

LIZ'ARD [*lizarde*, F. of *lacerta*, L.] a creeping Creature.

LIZARD-*Point*, the utmost South-west Point of the Land's End in *Cornwall*.

LIZ'EN'D *Corn*, lank or shrunk Corn. *S. C.*

LO [la, *Sax.*] behold.

LOACH [*loche*, F.] a small Fresh-water Fish.

LOAD [laȝe, *Sax.*] a Burden or Weight.

LOAD [among *Miners*] a Vein of Ore.

A LOAD [of læȝan, *Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain fenny Places.

To LOAD [laȝan, *Sax.* laden, *Du.*] to lay on a Burden; also to oppress.

A LOAD, of Hay about 2000 lb. of Timber 50 Feet.

A LOAD-MAN [Leitsman, *Teut.*] a Guide.

LOAD-MANAGE, the Money paid a Loadsman.

LOAD-*Star* [*q. d.* Leading Star, Leitstern, *Teut.*] the North Star which guides the Mariners.

LOAD'STONE [*Somnerus* derives it from læȝan, *Sax.* to lead, and Stan, a Stone, *q. d.* a Leading Stone] because it directs Sailors in their Voyages.

A LOAF [hlaf, *Sax.* Ein Leib Brodt, *q. d.* a Body of Bread, *Teut.*] a Portion of Bread of different Sizes.

LOAM } [lam, *Sax.* leem, *L. S.*] graft-
LOME } ing Clay, Mortar made of Clay and Straw; also a Sort of Plaister used by Chymists to stop up their Vessels.

LO'AMY, having the Nature or Quality of Loam.

LOAN [læna, *Sax.* loon, *Belg.* lehn, *Teut.* lon, *Dan.*] a Thing lent, a Lending of Money; also the Interest of Money.

To LOATH [laȝian, *Sax.*] to nauseate. See *Lathe*.

LOBBE, a large North Sea Fish.

LOB'BY [Laube, *Teut.* the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage, Room or Gallery.

LOB'COCK [of Lapp, *Teut.* a Lubber, and Cock] a foolish Fellow.

LOB-WORM, a Worm used in fishing for Trouts.

LOBE [*lobus*, L.] any Body turned of a roundish Shape.

LO'BES [*lobi*, L. of λοβοι, Gr.] the several Divisions of the Lungs or Liver.

LOBES [among *Herbalists*] are the Divisions of the Bulk of Seeds.

LOBLOL'LY, a sort of slovenly out of the-way Pottage; whole Grists of Oatmeal boiled till they are burst, and then buttered; *Burgoo*.

LOBSTER [loppertre, *Sax.*] a Shell-Fish.

LO'CAL [*localis*, L.] belonging to Place. *F.*

LOCAL [in *Law*] tied or joined to a Place.

LOCAL *Colours* [in *Painting*] are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

LOCAL *Medicaments* [in *Pharmacy*] are those Medicines which are applied outwardly to a particular Place or Part.

LOCAL *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is such an one as is capable of an infinite Number of Solutions.

LOCAL'ITY [in *Philosophy*] the Being of a Thing in a Place.

LOCA'TION, a letting to Hire, a Placing. *L.*

LOCH } [לחך, *Arab.* ἔκλειγμα,
LO'HOCK } *Gr.*] a Medicinal Composition for Diseases of the Breast, Lungs, *&c.* to be held in the Mouth, and melted by Degrees.

LOCHI'A [λοχεια, Gr. probably of λεχομαι, to lie down] are the natural Evacuations of Women in Child-bed, after the Birth of the *Fœtus*, and the Exclusion of the Membranes called *Secundine*, or the After-Birth.

LOBI *Chymici*, chymical Furnaces and Vessels. *L.*

LOCI *Muliebres*, Womens privy Parts. *L.*

LOCK [loc, *Sax.*] an Instrument to make fast a Door.

LOCK *of Hair* [locca, *Sax.* Locke Haar, *Teut.*] a Parcel or Parting of Hair.

LOCK *of Wool* [lock, *Dan.* locke, *L. S.* *floccus*, L.] a small Parcel of Wool.

LOCK [among *Engineers*] a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is stopped.

LOCK, an Infirmary, or House for the Cure of pocky Persons.

To LOCK [belucan, *Sax.*] to secure with a Lock and Key; also to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

LOCK-SPIT [in *Fortification*] a small Trench opened with a Spade to mark out the Lines of any Work.

LOCK'YER, a Pigeon-Hole.

LOCKER [in a *Ship*] is a kind of Box or Chest made along the Side to put or stow any thing in.

LOCK'ET, a little Lock of a Gold Chain or Necklace; also that Part of a Sword's Scabbard where the Hook is fastened.

LOCK'ING-*Wheel* [in *Clock-Work*] is the same with Count-Wheel.

LOCK'LER *Goulans*, a sort of Flower.

LOCK'MAN, an Officer in the *Isle of Man*, who executes the Orders of the Governor.

LO'CO *Cession*, a yielding or giving Place. *L.*

LOCO-*Motive-Faculty* [in *Philosophy*] is that Faculty which produces Motion from one Place to another.

LOC'RAM [of lock, and raum, *Teut.*] a coarse Sort of Linen Cloth.

LOCULAMEN'TUM [among *Herbalists*] is a little distinct Cell or Partition within the Seed-bag of a Flower or Plant.

LO'CUS *apparens* [in *Astronomy*] is that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when viewed from an Eye at the sensible Horizon. *L.*

LOCUS *absolutus* [in *Philosophy*] is that Part of the absolute and immoveable Space, or extended Capacity, which a particular individual Body takes up. *L.*

LOCUS *Relativus* [in *Philosophy*] is that apparent and sensible Place in which we determine a Body to be placed, with regard to other contiguous and adjacent Bodies. *L.*

LOCUS *Partitus* [*Law Term*] a Division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in which the Land or Place in Question lies. *L.*

LO'CUST [*locusta*, L.] an Insect.

LOCUS'TÆ [among *Botanists*] are the Beads and pendulous Seeds of Oats, and the *Gramina Paniculata.* L.

LOCU'TION, Phrase, or Manner of Speech. *F.* of *L.*

LOCU'TORY [*locutorium*, L.] a Parlour in a Monastery, where the Friars meet for Discourse or Conversation.

LODE'MANAGE [of læðan, *Sax.* to lead, and manage] the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship.

LODE-*Ship*, a small Fishing-Vessel.

LODES'MAN [*q. d.* a leading Man, of læðman, *Sax.* Lootsman, *L. S.*] a coasting Pilot, who conducts Ships into Harbours.

LODESTER'RE, the North Star. *Chau.*

LODE'WORKS, one of the Works belonging to the Tin-Mines in *Cornwall.*

A LODGE [*loge*, F.] a Hut or Apartment for a Porter of a Gate, *&c.*

To LODGE [*loger*, F. gelogian, *Sax.*] to lay up; to take up Lodging in.

To LODGE [among *Hunters*] a Buck is said to *lodge*, when he goes to Rest.

LOD'GER, one who hires a Room or Apartment in another Person's House.

LODG'ING, an Apartment to lodge in.

A LODG'MENT [*Military Term*] an Encampment made by an Army; also the Place where the Soldiers quarter among the Townsmen in Huts and Tents; also a Retrenchment dug for Shelter, when the Counterscarp or some other Post is gained.

LODG'MENT *of an Attack*, is a Place of Defence, which the Besiegers raise upon the Works of the Enemy in a dangerous Post, after they have taken them.

LOE [of læpe, *Sax.*] a little round Hill, or great Heap of Stones. *N. C.*

LOERT' [*q.* Lord] Gaffer or Gammer, used in the *Peak* of *Derbyshire.*

LOFT [of loffter, *Dan.* to lift] an upper Floor of an House.

LOFT, high. *Chau.*

LOF'TINESS, Height, Haughtiness, Pride.

LOF'TY [of loffter, *Dan.*] high, haughty, proud, high-minded.

LOG [of ligan, *Sax.* liggen, *Du.* to lie, because of its Weight it lies, as it were, immoveable] the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel.

LOG [of לוג, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure containing three Quarters of a Pint, and one and a half solid Inch Wine Measure.

LOG [among *Sailors*] a Piece of Wood about 7 or 8 Inches long, of a triangular Form, with just as much Lead in one End thereof, as that it will swim upright in the Water, and at the other End is fastened to the Log-line.

LOG-*Line*, is a small Line, having the Log tied to one End, whose Use is to keep an Account, and make an Estimate of a Ship's Way.

LOG-*Board*, a Table divided into five Columns, containing an Account of the Ship's Way measured by the Log, *&c.*

LOG-*Wood*, a sort of Wood used by Dyers brought from *New-Spain.*

LOG'ARITHM *defective*, } is the Logarithm of a
LOG'ARITHM *impure*, } Fraction.

LOGARITHMET'ICK } belonging to
LOGARITMET'ICAL } the artificial Numbers called Logarithms.

LOGARITHMETICK *Line*, is a Curve whose Ordinates taken to equal Parts of the Axis, are geometrically proportional.

LOGARITHMOTECH'NY, of λόγος, a Word, ἀριθμὸς, Number, and τέχνη, Art, *Gr.*] the Art of making Logarithms.

LOG'ARITHMS [*logarithm*, F. of *logarithmus*, L. of λόγος, a Word, and ἀριθμὸς, Number, *Gr.*] a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, which answer to so many Numbers in Geometrical Progression, set under or over against them; of which they are called the Logarithms: So that the Addition and Subtraction of them answers to the Multiplication and Divisions of the Numbers they answer to.

LO'GATING, a sort of unlawful Game, mentioned in *Stat.* 23. of *Henry* VIII. and now disused.

LOGE, a Lodge, a Habitation. *Chau.*

LOG'GERHEAD [from log and head] a Blockhead, a stupid or foolish Person.

LOG'GES, Huts or Cottages. *O.*

LO'GIA, a Lodge or Cottage. *O. P.*

LO'GICAL [*logicalis*, L.] belonging or agreeing to the Rules of Logick.

LOGI'CIAN [*logicien*, F.] one who is skilled in Logick.

LOG'ICK [*logique*, F. of *logica*, L. of λογικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Thinking, Reasoning, or making a right Use of the rational Faculty.

Natural LOG'ICK, the Power or Force of Reason unassisted by Art.

LOGIS'MUS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Sentence is framed without any Consequent. *L.*

LO'GIST [*logista*, L. of λογιστης, Gr.] an expert Accompt'ant.

LOGIS'TICA [*logistique*, of λογιστικὴ, *Gr.*] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of Multiplying, Dividing, *&c.* to the Degrees of Sines, Circles, Angles, *&c.*

LOGIS'TICAL *Arithmetick*, signifies sometimes the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions, used by Astronomers in their Calculations.

LOGIS'TICAL *Logarithms*, a Table of Logarithms fixed to Sexagesimal Fractions.

LOGIS'TICKS, are the same as logical Arithmetick; but the Term is applied by some to signify the first general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subtraction, *&c.*

LOGIUM, a Hovel or Out-house. *O. L.*

LOGOG'RAPHER [*logographus*, L. of λογογράφος, of λόγος, a Word, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] a Lawyer's Clerk; or Writer of Books of Accompts.

LOGOM'ACHY [*logomachia*, L. of λογομαχία, of λόγος and μαχὴ, Contention, *Gr.*] a verbal Contention, or Strife about Words.

LO'HOCH. See *Loch*.

LOICH *Fish*, a certain Sort of Fish, as Cod, Ling, *&c.*

LOIGNE, a Line. *Chau.*

LOIMOG'RAPHY [of λοιμος, Pestilence, and γραφὴ, a Description, *Gr.*] a Description of pestilential Diseases.

LOINS [Lenne, *L. S. longues*, F. *longia*, Ital. *lumbi*, L.] the lower Part of the Back near the Hips; the Waist.

To LOI'TER [luyere, *Belg.*] to delay, to lag behind.

To LOLL, to lean or lie upon.

To LOLL *out the Tongue* [lolleken, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

LOL'LARDS [some derive the Name from *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in *Germany* and the *Low Countries*, in the 13th Century; others from *Lolium*, Cockle or Darnel, as being *Tares* among the *Lord's Wheat*] a Name of Infamy bestowed on the Followers of *Wickliff*, or certain Church Reformers in *England*, in the Time of King *Edward* III. and *Henry* V. then accounted great Hereticks.

LOL'LARDS *Tower*, a Place near St. *Paul's* Church in *London*, where the *Lollards* were imprisoned.

LOL'LARDY, the Doctrines and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

LOMBAR } of the *Lombards*, a Peo-
LOMBARD } ple of *Italy*, who were great Usurers] a Bank for Usury or Pawns.

LOMBAR-*House* [of lumpe, or lompe, *Du.* a Rag] a House in which several Sorts of Goods are taken in as Pawns: Also where they are exposed to Sale.

LOM'BARD-*Street* [so called because it was the Residence of the *Lombards*, who were great Usurers, *&c.*] a Street near the *Royal-Exchange*, *London*.

LOM'BARDS, Bankers. *Chau.*

LOM'BIS, Lambs. *O.*

LOME [Leem, *L. S.* Leim, *Teut.*] Clay, Mortar. *O.*

LOME [Gelome, *Sax.*] often, how, oft. *O.*

LONDENOYS, a *Londoner*. *Chau.*

LON'DES, Lands. *Chau.*

LOND-*Tiller*, a Husbandman. *Chau.*

LON'DON [some derive it from *Lud*, and ton, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* King *Lud's* Town, by whom it is said to have been built; others from Llong, Ships, and Dinas, *C. Br.* a City, *q. d.* a Ship-City, or maritime Port; but *Somnerus* derives it from Llawn, Populous, and Dinas, *Welsh*, *q. d.* a populous City; it was called Lunden, by the *Welsh*, Lundenceaster, and Lundenbyrig, and Lundenpic, by the *Saxons*, *Londinum* by the *Romans*] the Metropolis of *Great-Britain*, founded before the City of *Rome*, walled by *Constantine* the Great, no ways inferior to the greatest in *Europe* for Riches and Greatness; was in the Time of the *Britains* and *Romans* an Archbishop's See; but upon the Arrival of the *Saxons*, it was deprived of that Honour, it being removed to *Canterbury*, and became only a Bishop's See, as it now remains.

LONDON-*Bridge*, a noble Bridge built of Stone, upon 18 Arches, across the River of *Thames*, on which stood Buildings making a Street, now taken down, and the whole beautifully repaired and rendered commodious.

LONDON-*Pride*, a sort of Flower.

LOND'LESS [*q. landless*] a banished Man.

LONG [*longus*, L. lang, *Teut.*] of great Extent in Length. *F.*

To LONG [prob. of longen, *Sax.*] to desire very earnestly.

A LONG [in *Musick*] a Note equal to two Briefs.

LONG *Accent* [in *Grammar*] shews that the Vowel which hath that Mark, which is (-) is to be pronounced long.

LONG-*Boat* [*of a Ship*] is the strongest and biggest of the Boats belonging to it.

LONG-

LONG-*Meg*, a Stone near 15 Feet high, near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*.

LONG *of you* [of Gelang, *Sax.* a Fault, Blame, or Belangen, *Teut.* to belong to] it is your Fault.

LONG *it hither* [lange ges hieher] *Teut.* reach it hither. *Suff.*

LONG-*Primer*, a Sort of printing Letter.

LONG-*Wort*, } an Herb [*Pulmonaria*,
LUNGWORT, } L.] there are several Plants which bear this Name.

LONGANIM'ITY [*longanimité*, F. of *longanimitas*, L.] Long-sufferance, Forbearance, great Patience.

LONGAN'IMOUS [*longanimis*, L.] Long-suffering.

LONGA'NO [with *Anat.*] the strait Gut in the Fundament.

To LONGEN, to belong. *O.*

LONGE'VITY [of *longævitas*, L.] Length of Life.

LONGE'VOUS [*longævus*, L.] long-liv'd, living a long Time.

LONGIL'OQUY [*longiloquium*, L.] a long Discourse.

LONGIM'ETRY [of *longus*, L. and μέτρον, *Gr.* Measure] the Art of measuring Lands and Distances.

A LONG'ING [longung, *Sax.*] an earnestly desiring.

LONGIN'QUITY [*longinquitas*, L.] great Distance of Time or Place.

LONGIS'SIMUS *Femoris* [*Anat.*] the same as *Flexor tertii internodii*. L.

LON'GITUDE [*longitudo*, L.] the Length of any Thing that is measurable, as Time, Place, Motion, *&c.* L.

LONGITUDE [in *Geography*] is the Difference either East or West between the Meridian of any two Places, counted on the Equator.

LONGITUDE [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of the Equinoctial intercepted between the Substylar Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; and is called the *Plane's Difference of Longitude*.

LONGITUDE [in the *Heavens*] is an Ark of the Ecliptick, counted from the Beginning of *Aries*, to the Place where the Stars Circle of Longitude crosses the Ecliptick.

LONGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Distance of a Ship or Place East or West from another, counted in proper Degrees.

LONGITUDE *of the Sun or Star from the next Equinoctial Points*, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes that are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them.

LONGITUDE *of Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] is the Distance or Length which any moving Body runs through, as it moves on in a right Line.

LONGITU'DINAL *Suture* [in *Anatomy*] is the Seam of the Head which runs along between the *Coronal* and *Lambdoidal* Sutures.

LONGITU'DINALLY, at length, lengthways, as opposed to transverse.

LON'GUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to extend the Arm forwards; also a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, the same as *Peroneus Primus*. L.

LON'GUS *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck, which, with its Partner, bends the Neck right forward. *L.*

LOOF, led. *O.*

LOOF [of lupan, *Sax.* above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers, called Chess-Trees, as far as the Bulk-Head of the Forecastle.

A LOOF *off*, at a Distance.

To LOOF [commonly pronounced *Luff*] a Term used in conding of a Ship, as *loof*, *keep your loof*, *loof up*, *i. e.* keep the Ship nearer the Wind.

To LOOF *into an Harbour* [*Sea Phrase*] is to fall into it close by the Wind.

To *spring a* LOOF [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship which is going large before the Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

LOOF-*Hooks* [in a *Ship*] Tackle with two Hooks, which serve to succour the Ropes called *Tackles*, in a large Sail.

LOOF-*Pieces* [in a *Ship*] are those Guns which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

To LOOK [locian, *Sax.*] to see.

LOOKING-*Glass*, a Glass which reflects Objects.

A LOOM [*Minsheu* derives it of *glomus*, L. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver works upon or in.

A LOOM, any Tool or Utensil *Chesh.*

LOOM-*Gale* [*Sea Term*] is a gentle, easy Gale of Wind, in which a Ship can carry her Top-sails.

LOOM'ING [of a *Ship*] is her Prospective or Shew. Hence the Sailors say, *such a Ship looms a great Sail*, *i. e.* she seems to be a great Ship.

LOON, an idle, lazy, good-for-nothing Fellow; also a Bird in *New-England*, like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly; and makes a Noise like a Sow-gelder's Horn. *Scotch.*

LOOP [of loope, *Belg.* to run, because it is easily slipped off] a Noose in a Rope which will slip; an Ornament for a Button-Hole.

A LOOP [among *Gunners*] a small Iron-Ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

A LOOP, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*

A LOOP, a Rail of Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at Pleasure. *S. C.*

LOOP *of Corn*, at *Riga* 2 Bushels, and in some Places 4 Pecks and 4-5ths.

LOOP-*Holes* [in a *Ship*] are Holes made in the Comings of the Hatches for close Fight, and other Conveniencies.

LOOP-*Holes* [in *Fortification*] are little Holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot through.

LOOS [*laus*, L.] Praise. *Chau.*

LOOSE [Leos, *L. S.* Los, *Teut.*] slack, not tight, not bound up; also loose in Morals; also at Liberty.

To LOOS'EN [leran, *Sax.* losen, *L. S.*] to unbind, to let loose; to move a Thing from its Fixedness.

LOOSE-*Strife*, an Herb. *Sysimachia.* L.

LOOSE'NESS, Laxativeness of Body; Depravedness of Morals.

LOOT [Loth, *Teut.*] a Weight in some Parts of *Germany* and *France*, half their Ounce, or one 22d Part of a Pound.

LOOTS'MAN, the same as *Lodesman.*

To LOP [*Minshew* derives it of loof, *Belg.* Lauh, *Teut.* a Leaf, *q. d.* to leaf] to cut off the Tops of Trees.

To LOPE [loopen, *L. S.*] to run or slip away; also to leap, *N. C.* Also to follow or run after. *Cant.*

LOPPE [loppe, *Dan.* of loopen, *L. S. q. d.* a Leaper] a Flea. *Lincolnsh.* Also a Spider. *O.*

LOP'PER-*Milk* [of laben, to curdle, *Teut.*] old Milk, or turned and curdled with Staleness. *Spen.*

LOQUA'CIOUS [*loquax*, L.] full of Talk, prating.

LOQUA'CITY [*loquacitas*, L.] Talkativeness.

LOQUE'LA, Talk, Speech, Discourse. *L.*

LOQUELA *sine die* [in *Old Law Records*] an Imparlance or Petition for a Day of Respite in a Court of Justice.

LORD [Plaford, or Loverd, *Sax.* of Plaf, a Loaf, and *Ford*, for *afford*, because Lords and Noblemen in old Times gave Loaves to a certain Number of Poor] a Title of Honour sometimes attributed to those who are noble by Birth or Creation; sometimes it is given by the Courtesy of *England* to the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses; and sometimes to Persons honourable by their Employments.

LORD [in *Law*] a Person that has a Fee, and consequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manor.

LORD *of the Geniture* [among *Astrologers*] is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Person's Geniture or Nativity.

LORD *of the Hour* [in *Astrology*] a Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day, as also of the Night severally, divided into twelve Parts, which are called *planetary Hours.*

LORD *of the Year* [with *Astrologers*] that Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude or Strength in a Revolutional Figure.

LORD *Mesne* [*Law Term*] is the Owner of a Manor that has Tenants holding of him in Fee, who yet holds of a superior Lord, or a Lord Paramount.

LORD *in Gross* [*Law Term*] is he that is Lord, having no Manor, as the King in respect of the Crown.

LOR'DANT } [some derive this of *Lord*
LOR'DANE } and *Dane*, because the *Danes*, when they had the Government in *England*, injoined the better sort of People to maintain a *Dane* in their Houses as a Spy and a Curb upon them; it is full as likely derived from *lourdant*, Fr. signifying the same] a dull, heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber.

LORD'LINESS, Haughtiness, Pride, Stateliness.

LORD'LY, haughty, proud, stately.

LORDO'SIS [λόρδωσις, Gr.] the bending of the Back-bone forward in Children.

LORD'LINGES, } a Diminutive of Lords,
LORD'INGIS, } Sirs, Masters. *Chau.*

LORDSHIP, the Title, Jurisdiction, or Manor of a Lord.

LO'RE [lære, *Sax.*] Learning or Skill, *Spencer.* Also Direction, Teaching, Advice. *Milton.*

LO'REL, a Devourer, a crafty Fellow. *Spencer.*

LORICA'TION [of *lorica*, L.] harnessing or arming with a Coat of Mail.

LORICATION [in *Masonry*] is the filling of Walls with Mortar.

LORICA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the covering a Retort with Loom or Clay.

LOR'IMERS } [*lormiers*, F. of *lorum*, L.
LOR'INERS } a Bridle] a Company of Artificers in *London*, who make Bits for Bridles, Spurs, and such-like Iron ware for Horses.

LO'RIOT, a Bird, that being looked upon, by one who has the Yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies himself.

LORN [Aerlohren, *Teut.*] left, lost, forlorn. *Spen.*

To LO'SE [læran, *Sax.*] to suffer Loss.

A LO'SEL [of *lose*, *q. d.* a lost Person, or of leas, *Sax.* false] an idle, slothful Person, a crafty Fellow, a Cheat, a Hypocrite. *Chau.*

LO'SENGER, a Flatterer or Liar. *Ch.*

LOSEN'GERY, Lying, Deceit, Flattery. *Chau.*

LO'SES [of *laus*, L.] Praises. *Chau.*

LO'SID, loosed [of losen, *Teut.*] set at Liberty. *Chau.*

LOT [לוט, *H. i. e.* wrapped or joined together] *Abraham*'s Brother.

LOT [Plot, *Sax. lot*, F. Los, *Teut.*] a Portion of a Thing divided into several Parts, to be shared among several Persons; also Chance, Fortune.

To

To *cast* LOTS [ꝑleotan, *Sax.* loten, *L. S.*] to determine a Doubt by Lots.

To pay Scot and LOT, to pay such Charges and Parish Duties as House keepers are liable to.

LOT, } is every 13th Dish of Lead in
LOTH, } the *Derbyshire* Mines, which is a Duty paid to the King.

LOTE'BY, a Companion of Love. *Chau.*

LOTH [laðe, *Sax.*] unwilling, as *I am loth*, I have no mind to, am unwilling, or it irketh me.

To LOTHE } [laðian, *Sax.*] to nauseate,
To LOATH } to abominate.

LOTH'LEY, loathsome. *Chauc.*

LOTH'ING [lætðe, *Sax.*] nauseating, hating.

LOTH'IR, more odious. *Chau.*

LOTH'NESS, Unwillingness.

LOTH'SOME, nauseous, hateful.

LOTH'SOMENESS, Nauseousness, Hatefulness.

LO'TION, a Washing. *F.* of *L.*

LOTION [among *Chymists*] is the Washing or Cleansing any Medicine in Water; also a Medicine between a Fomentation and a Bath.

LOT'TERY [lottenia, *Sax. loitre*, F.] a sharing of Lots by Chance.

LOV'AGE, an Herb. *Levisticum.* L.

LOUD [ꝑluð, *Sax.* luyde, of loyden, *Belg.* to sound, laut, *Teut.*] sounding, noisy.

LOUD'NESS, Noisiness.

LOVE [luꝑe, *Sax.* Liebe, *Teut.*] Kindness, Friendship; a Passion of the Soul.

LOVE *Days*, Days anciently so called, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies ended between Neighbours and Acquaintance.

To LOVE [lufian, *Sax.* lieben, *Teut.*] to have an Affection for.

LOVE [of *loup*, F. a Wolf] a Surname.

LOV'EL [*louvel*, Dim. of *loup*, F. a Wolf, *q. d.* a little Wolf] a Surname.

LOVE'LY, amiable, deserving to be loved.

LOV'ER [loꝑen, *Sax.*] an endeared Friend, a Sweetheart.

LOVER'D, having a lover. *Shakesp.*

LOV'ERED, a Lord. *O.*

LOV'ERIS, Lovers. *Chau.*

LOVE'SOME, lovely. *Chau.*

LOUGH [*lacus*, L.] a Lake. *Irish.*

LOUGHE, laughed. *Chau.*

LOV'INGIS, Praises. *Scot.*

LOUR, Money. *Cant.*

LOUR, an Overseer of Accounts; also a Receiver to a Thief. *Chau.*

LOURCUR'DUS, a Ram or Bell-Weather Sheep. *O. L.*

LOUR'DAN, a lazy slothful Fellow. See *Lordane.*

LOUR'DY [of *lourd*, F.] slothful, sluggish. *Suff.*

LOVRE, the Name of a *French* Dance, or the Tune that belongs to it, always in triple Time, and the Movement or Tune very low and grave.

LOURGE, a tall Langrel.

LOUR'GULARY, a Casting any Thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.

LOUSE [luꝑ, *Sax.* lus, *Dan.* and *L. S.* Laus, *Teut.*] a small Insect which infests human Kind.

Sue a Beggar, and catch a Louse.

This Proverb is a witty Lampoon upon all *indiscreet* and *vexatious* Law-suits, commenced against insolvent People; for what can be more ridiculous than to sue a *Beggar*, when the Action must needs cost more than he is worth? It puts a Man's Prudence quite out of Question, though it puts his *Satisfaction* of *Revenge* and *Malice* quite out of Doubt; for according to another Proverb, *What can we have of a Cat but her Skin? Rete non tenditur accipitri, nec milvio*, say the *Latins*; and πένητος ἀνδρὸς ὀδὲν ἀσφαλέστερον, say the *Greeks.*

To LOUSE [Luyse, *Belg.*] to hunt or catch Lice.

LOUSE-*Wort*, an Herb. *Pedicularis*, L.

LOU'SINESS, a being infested with Lice; Meanness.

LOU'SY [lausig, *Teut.*] infested with Lice; also of a mean Condition.

LOUT } [*Minshew* derives it of *lutum*,
LOWT } L. Clay or Mud; but *Skinner* from Læred, *Sax.* a Layman, or Leod, one of the Vulgar] a clownish, unmannerly Fellow.

To LOUTE, to stoop, bow, cringe, also to lurk or lie hid. *Chau.*

LOUTEDEN, bowed, made Obeisance. *Ch.*

LOUVRE [*q. d. l'œuvre*, F. the Work, by way of Emphasis] a stately Palace in the City of *Paris.*

LOW [lo, of loh, *Belg.*] humble, mean, not high.

LOW, law. *Chau.*

To LOW [ꝑlopan, or ꝑlepan, *Sax.* loehen, *L. S.* luyhen, *Teut.*] to make a Noise, or bellow like an Ox or Cow.

A *Lilly* LOW, a comfortless Blaze. *N. C.*

LOW-*bearing Cock* [among Gamesters] a Fighting-Cock over match'd for Height.

A LOWE, a Flame. *N. C.*

To LOWE [of lohe, a Flame, *Teut.*] to flame. *N. C.*

A LOW'ING [Belop, *Sax.*] a crying like an Ox or Cow, *&c.*

LOW'BELL [q. d. *Lowing Bell*] a Device to catch Birds; also a Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather Sheep.

LOW-*Beller*, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell.

To LOWD, to weed Corn. *Yorksh.*

LOW'LAND *Men*, the Offspring of the *English Saxons*, in the East Part of *Scotland.*

LOW'LINESS, Humility, Humbleness.

LOW-

LOW'NESS, the being not high, Meanness.

LOW-*Masted* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *low-masted* or *under-masted*, when her Mast is too short or too small.

LOW-*Worm*, a Disease in Horses like the Shingles.

LOWN [loen, *Belg.*] a dull heavy-headed Fellow.

To LOWR, to look sour or grim; to begin to be overcast with Clouds.

To LOWT, to look sourly, surlily, or clownishly.

LOXODROM'ICAL } of [λοξὸς, and
LOXODROM'ICK } δρομικὸς, Gr. in *Navigation*] belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

LOXODROM'ICAL *Line*, is the Line of the Ship's Way, when she falls upon a Rhumb oblique to the Meridian.

LOXODROM'ICK *Tables*, are the Tables of Rhumbs, or the traverse Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Latitude and Longitude.

LOXODROMI'CKS, is the Art of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, which always makes equal Angles with every Meridian; *i. e.* when you sail neither under the Equator, nor under the same Meridian, but oblique or athwart them.

LOXOD'ROMY [of λοξὸς, oblique, and δρόμος, a Course, *Gr.*] such a Course of Sailing.

LOY'AL [*loyal*, F. *legalis*, L.] honest, trusty, faithful, most commonly to the Prince.

LOY'ALTY [*loyauté*, F.] Fidelity, or Faithfulness, especially to a Sovereign Prince or State.

LOZ'EL, a lazy Lobber.

LOZ'ENGE [in *Heraldry*] a Figure which is used to contain the Coat of Arms of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows.

LOZENGE [in *Heraldry*] filled with Lozenges.

LOZENGE [in *Geom.*] a Figure whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, and the four Sides equal.

LOZ'ENGES [among *Physicians*] a Medicine made into small Pieces, to be held or chewed in the Mouth.

LUB'BER [of Lapp, *Teut.* a Fool] a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

To LUBRI'CITATE [in *Physick*, &c.] to make slippery.

LUBRI'CITY [*lubricité*, F. *lubricitas*, L.] Slipperiness, Uncertainty, Ficklenesa.

LU'BRICOUS [*lubricus*, L.] slippery, uncertain, unconclusive.

LUBRIFAC'TION, a making slippery.

LUCE, a Pike or Jack. *Chau.*

LU'CERN [*lucerna*, L.] a Lamp, a Candle. *Chau.*

LU'CID [*lucide*, F. of *lucidus*, L.] clear, bright, shining.

A LUCID *Body* [in *Philosophy*] a Body which emits Light.

LU'CIDA *Corona*, a fixed Star of the second Magnitude in the Northern Garland. *L.*

LUCIDA *Lancis*, a Star in the Sign *Scorpio*. L.

LUCIDA *Lyra*, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation called *Lyra*.

LUCID'ITY [*luciditas*, L.] Brightness.

LU'CIFER [*i. e.* Light-bearing] the Chief of the Devils, or Prince of the Air. *L.*

LUCIFER [among *Astronomers*] the Morning or Dog-Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it rises before the Sun.

LUCIFE'RIAN, like, or belonging to *Lucifer*; proud, haughty, arrogant.

LUCIFE'RIANS, Hereticks who followed one *Lucifer*, Bishop of *Cagliari* in *Sardinia*, *A. C.* 365, who held that the Soul of Man was propagated out of the Substance of his Flesh, *&c.*

LUCIF'EROUS [*lucifer*, L.] bringing Light, giving Insight into.

LU'CIUS, the Prænomen of several famous *Romans*.

LU'CY [*Lucia*, L. of *lux*, Light] a proper Name of Women.

LUCK [Luck, *Belg.* Gluck, *Teut.*] Chance, Fortune.

Give a Man Luck, and throw him into the Sea.

This Proverb, *in terminis*, savours a little too much of *Heathenism* or *Profaneness*; but it may very well befit a *Christian* Mouth, if that which the Vulgar call *Luck*, and the Learned *Fortune*, be denominated *Providence*; for if that be on a Man's Side, you may throw him into the Sea, and not be actually and legally guilty of Murder. This was verified in the Prophet *Jonah*. *Sors Domini Compi*, say the *Latins*, and the *Greeks*, Θελω τύχης ϛαλαγμὸν ἢ φρεῶν πίθον.

LUCRA'TION, a Gaming or Winning. *L.*

LU'CRATIVE [*lucrativus*, L.] gainful, profitable. *F.*

LU'CRE [*lucrum*, L.] Gain, Advantage, Profit.

LUCRIF'ICABLE [*lucrificabilis*, L.] that bringeth Gain or Profit.

LU'CROUS [*lucrosus*, L.] full of Gain or Profit.

LUCTA'TION, a Wrestling, Striving, or Struggling. *L.*

LUCTIF'EROUS [*luctifer*, L.] causing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning.

LUCTIF'ICABLE [*luctificabilis*, L.] that is sorrowful.

LUCTIS'ONOUS [*luctisonus*, L.] sounding out Sorrow.

LUC'TUOUS [*luctuosus*, L.] sorrowful, full of Sorrow.

To

To LU'CUBRATE [*lucubratum*, L.] to do any thing by Candle-light, to ſtudy late.

LUCUBRA'TORY [*lucubratorius*, L.] of LUCUBRA'TION, a Studying or Working by Candle-light. *L.*

LU'CULENT [*luculentus*, L.] Trimneſs, Fineneſs, Beauty.

LUD'GATE [either of King *Lud*, a King of the *Britons*, who built it, as ſome ſay; or *q. d. Flood-gate*, from a little River that ran under it; or as Dr. *Th. H.* ſuppoſes, of leoð, *Sax.* the People, aad *Gate*, as *porta del populo*, at *Rome*] formerly one of the weſtern Gates of the City of *London*.

LU'DIBLE [*ludibilis*, L.] apt to play.

LUDIB'RIOUS [*ludibrioſus*, L.] reproachful, ſhameful, ridiculous.

LU'DICROUS [*ludicrus*, L.] ſportive; alſo trifling, light, childiſh.

LUDIF'ICABLE [*ludificabilis*, L.] that maketh Sport or Paſtime.

To LUDIF'ICATE [*ludificatum*, L.] to mock, deceive, alſo to fruſtrate.

LUDIFICA'TION, a Mocking or Deceiving. *L.*

LU'ES, a Peſtilence or Plague; alſo a Murrain in Cattle. *L.*

LUES *Venera*, the *French* Pox. *L.*

The LUFE, the open Hand. *N. C.*

LUFE, Love. *Chau.*

LUFF [*Sea Term*] See *Loof*.

LUFF, } a Light or Flame to fowl
LOUGH, } with, a Low-bell.

TO LUG [Heluggian, *Sax.*] to pull, hale, or pluck.

LUG, a Meaſure of Land, called otherwiſe a Pole or Perch.

LUGS [of Helluggian, or ligan, *Sax.* to lie, becauſe the Ears of a Man lie unmov'd, contrary to other Creatures] the Ears; Poles to meaſure Land with.

LUG-*Wort*, an Herb.

LUG'GAGE [of Heluggian, *Sax.*] an heavy Weight or Burden.

LUGU'BRIOUS } [*lugubre*, F. of *lugubris*, L.] mournful
LUGU'BROUS } ſorrowful, doleful.

LUKE [Λουκᾶς, Gr.] one of the four Evangeliſts.

LUKEWARM' [of plæc, *Sax.* or law, *Teut.* warmiſh, and warm,] between hot and cold; alſo indifferent, careleſs.

LUKEWARM'NESS, a being between hot and cold; Indifference.

LUKIA, Lucre, Gain. *Chau.*

To LULL [lulle, *Belg.* to ſing, *lullare*, L. to ſing to Sleep] to intice to Sleep by Singing or other Allurement; to allure.

LUL'LABY [probably of lull, and abiban, *Sax.* to abide, but *Caſaub.* makes it *laleby*, of λαλεῖν, to ſpeak, and our Word *by*, *q. d.* talk'd Sleep] a Nurſe's alluring of a Child to Sleep.

LUMBA'GO [with *Phyſicians*] an Ache or Pain in the Muſcles of the Loins, which is ſometimes ſo very violent, that the Patient cannot ſit down.

LUM'BAR } [*lumbaris*, L.] belonging
LUM'BARY } to the Loins.

LUMBA'RIES *Arteriæ* [*Anat.*] Arteries which ariſing from the *Aorta*, ſpread themſelves over all the Parts of the Loins. *L.*

LUMBA'RIS *Vena* [*Anat.*] a Vein which is beſtowed on the Muſcles of the Loins. *L.*

LUMB'ER [perhaps of Lumpen, *Teut.* old Rags] old Houſhold-ſtuff, uſeleſs, and of ſmall Value.

LUM'BRICAL, like a Worm.

LUM'BRICAL *Muſcles* [in *Anatomy*] are four Muſcles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet, by reaſon of their Smallneſs and Shape, reſembling Worms.

LUMBRICA'LES [*Anat.*] Muſcles of the Finger, ſo called from their Figure, being ſomething like an Earth-worm.

LUMBRICA'LES *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which is inſerted in the inner Parts of each leſſer Toe. *L.*

LUM'BRICUS, an Earth-Worm, Belly-Worm, or Maw-worm. *L.*

LUMINA'RE, a Lamp or Candle to burn on the Altar of a Church or Chapel. *L.*

LU'MINARIES [of *luminares*, F. *luminaria*, L.] Lights, Lamps; the Sun or Moon, ſo called by way of Eminence.

LU'MINOUS [*lumineux*, F. of *luminoſus*, L.] full of Light, bright.

A LUMP [Klumpe, *Teut.*] a Maſs, whole Bulk; alſo the Name of a Fiſh.

LUMP'ISH [lompiſch, *Belg.*] heavy, dull; alſo in Lumps.

LU'NA [*q. d. lux aliena*, L. *i. e.* a borrow'd Light] the Moon, the neareſt Planet to the Earth of all the ſeven. *L.*

LUNA [among *Chymiſts*] a Silver Metal.

LUNA [*Heral.*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

LUNA *Cornea*, } [among *Chymiſts*] is a
LUNÆ *Cornua*, } tough taſteleſs Maſs, almoſt like Horn, which is made by pouring Spirit of Salt on Cryſtals of Silver. *L.*

LUNA *Solar Year*, a Period made by multiplying the Cycle of the Moon, or 19, into that of the Sun, which is 28.

LU'NACY [of *luna*, L.] Frenzy or Madneſs, happening according to the Courſe of the Moon.

LU'NAR [*lunaire*, F. *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Moon.

LUNAR *Months*, Months according to the Courſe of the Moon. See *Month*.

LU'NATICK [*lunatique*, F. *lunaticus*, L.] ſmitten with Lunacy, diſtracted, mad.

LU'NATICK *Eyes* [in *Horſes*] a Diſtemper which makes their Eyes ſeem as if they were cover'd with White.

LUNA'TION [among *Aſtronomers*] is the Space of Time between one new Moon and another. *L.*

LUN'DRESS [so called, because coined at *London*] a Silver-penny, which anciently weighed 3 Times as much as now. *F.*

LU'NES } [in *Geometry*] are Figures
LU'NULÆ } in the Form of a Crescent or Half Moon, made by the Arks of two intersecting Circles.

LUNET'TES [in *Fortification*] are small Works generally raised from the Courtin, in Ditches full of Water. *F.*

LUNETTES [in *Opticks*] Glasses to help the Sight, Spectacles. *F.*

A LUN'GIS [*longis*, F. *longone*, Ital.] a tall, lazy, drowsy, dreaming Fellow, a Slow-back.

The LUNGS [lungena, *Sax.* lunghe, *Dan.* and *Teut.* longhe, *Belg.* all of lun, *Sax.* empty, they being filled with nothing but Wind] that Part of an Animal which is the Instrument of Respiration, and is nothing else but a Collection of membranous Vehicles heaped one above another, and interlaced with Branches, Arteries, and Veins.

LUNG's-*Growing*, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG's-*Sickness*, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNT [Lunte, *Teut.*] a Match to fire Guns.

LUPANA'TRIX, a Bawd or Harlot. *L.*

LUPERCA'LIA, Feasts celebrated by the *Romans* to the God *Pan*.

LU'PIA, a Tumour or Protuberance about as big as a small Bean.

LU'PINES [*lupini*, L.] a sort of Pulse.

LUPI'NUM *caput gerere*, to be outlawed. *O. L. T.*

LU'PUS [among *Physicians*] a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. *L.*

To LURCH [prob. of *lucrari*, L. to steal or pilfer] to lie hid.

LURCH'ER [of *lucro*, L.] one who lies upon the Lurch, or upon the Catch; also a kind of Hunting Dog.

LURCH'ING, lying upon the Catch; slinking from.

A LUR'DAN [of *lourd*, F. whence *lurdant*, F. a Dunce] a lazy Fellow. See *Lordane*.

To LURE [*leurer*, F. lueren, *L. S.*] prob. of belæpan, *Sax.* to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to allure or decoy.

A LURE [*leurre*, F. luber, *Teut.*] a Device of Leather to call back a Hawk, a Decoy or Allurement.

LU'RID [*luridus*, L.] pale, wan, black and blue.

To LURK [*Skinner* derives it from *Lark*, *q. d.* to lie hid, as a Lark in a Furrow, or probably of loeren, *Du.* to lie in Ambush] to lie hid.

LUS'CIOUS, over-sweet, cloying.

LUS'CIOUSNESS, Over-sweetness.

LU'SERN [*lupus cervarius*, L.] a sort of Wolf called a Stag-Wolf.

LU'SERNS, the Fleeces of these Animals.

LUSH [*Luxe*, Fr.] Luxury, Lewdness. *Shakesp.*

LUSH-BURG, a base Sort of Coin in the Time of King *Edward* III. coined beyond Sea to counterfeit the *English* Money.

LUSH'IOUS } [a Derivative of *Lush*]
LUSH'IUS } over-sweet, cloying.

LU'SION, a Playing or Pastime. *L.*

A LUSK [*Minshew* derives it of *lusche*, F.] a Slug or slothful Fellow.

LUSK'ISH, lazy. *C.*

LUSK'ISHNESS, Laziness. *C.*

LU'SORY [*lusorius*, L.] jocular, sportive.

LUST [Lust, *Sax.* Lyst, *Dan.* Lust, *L. S.* and *Teut.* Mirth, Pleasure] Concupiscence, unlawful Passion or Desire; also a natural Desire.

LUST [among *Sailors*] *a Ship is said to have a Lust to one Side or other*, when she is inclined to heel or lean more to one Side than another.

To LUST [lystan, *Sax.* lusten, *L. S.* gelusten, *Teut.*] to desire, to have an Inclination to.

LUST'FUL [lustfull, *Sax.*] full of Lust, leacherous.

LUST'FULNESS, Leacherousness.

LUSTIHED, Lustiness. *Chau.*

LUST-*Wort*, an Herb. *Satyricum.* L.

LUS'TER } [luster, *Belg.* *lustre*, F.]
LUS'TRE } Brightness, Shining, Gloss.

LUS'TRAL [*lustralis*, L. a *lustral Water*] a sort of Holy Water used by the Priests among the ancient *Romans*.

LUSTRA'TION, a Viewing on every Side; also a Purging by Sacrifice. *L.*

LUS'TRICI *Dies*, the Days on which the *Romans* used to give to their Children the Name of the Family.

LUS'TRING [of *lustre*, F. Brightness or Gloss] a glossy Silk called *Lutestring*.

LUS'TRUM, the Cleansing or Purgation of the City of *Rome* by Sacrifices every fifth Year; the Space of five Years. *L.*

LUS'TY [lustig, *Teut.* lustigh, *Du.* lystig, *Dan.*] strong, hale, healthy.

LU'TANIST, one skilled in playing on the Lute.

LUTA'TION [of *lutum*, L. Clay or Loom] a Stopping up of Chymical Vessels with Loam and Plaister.

LUTE [*lut*, F. *lute*, Ital. lutte, *Dan.*] a musical Instrument.

LUTE [among *Chymists*, of *lutum*, L. Clay] a compound Paste made of Clay, Mortar, Sand, Potter's Earth, *&c.* to join together the Necks of Retorts and Receivers, to coat over Bodies of Glass Retorts,

forts to save them from being melted in a very vehement Heat.

To LUTE [*luter*, F. *lutare*, L.] to cover or stop up with such Loom or Clay.

LU'TEOUS [*luteus*, L.] full of Clay, clayish.

LU'THERANISM, the Opinions and Doctrine of *Martin Luther*, who being an *Augustine Friar*, separated from the Church of *Rome* about *A. C.* 1515, wrote against its Errors, and began the Reformation.

LU'THERANS, they who follow *Luther*'s Tenets.

LU'THERNS, a sort of Windows in the Top of an House.

LU'TULENT [*lutulentus*, L.] miry, dirty.

To LUX'ATE [*luxatum*, L.] to put out of Joint, or loosen.

LUX'ATED [*luxatus*, L.] disjointed, put out of Joint, or loosened.

LUXA'TION, a Dislocation, a putting any Bone out of Joint. *F.* of *L.*

LUXA'TOR *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] is the same as *Externus Auris*. *L.*

LUXU'RIANCE [of *luxuria*, L.] Abundance.

LUXU'RIANT [*luxurians*, L.] growing rank, running out exceedingly, wanton, riotous.

LUXU'RIOUS [*luxurieux*, F. *luxuriosus*, L.] riotous, given to Excess or Debauchery, wanton.

LUXU'RIOUSNESS } [*luxure*, F. *luxuries*, L.] all Superfluity and Excess of carnal Pleasures, Riotousness, Sensuality; Leachery. *Chau.*
LUXU'RY }

LYCAN'THROPY [*licanthropie*, F. *lycanthropia*, L. λυκανθρωπία, of λύκος, a Wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, a Man, *Gr.*] a Madness proceeding from the Bite of a mad Wolf, whence Men imitate the Howling of Wolves.

LYCE'UM, a Place near *Athens*, where *Aristotle* taught Philosophy.

LYCI'UM [λύκιον, *Gr.*] a Medicine made of the Shrub *Pyxiacantha*.

LYCOI'DES [of λύκος, Gr. a Wolf] a Madness like that of Wolves, proceeding from the Retention of Seed.

LYD'IA [the Name of a Country in *Asia*] the proper Name of a Woman.

LYD'IAN *Mood*, doleful and lamentable Musick.

LYD'IUS *Lapis*, the Touch Stone. *L.*

To LYE *under the Sea* [among *Sailors*] is said of a Ship, when her Helm is lash'd alee, and she lies so a hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broadside.

LYE [læg, *Sax.* Loogh, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *lexia*, Span. of *lix*, Water, whence *lixivium*, L.] a Composition of Ashes and Water to wash and scour withal.

To LYE. See *Lie* or *Lay*.

To *Tell a* LYE [leogan, *Sax.* Lugen, *Teut.* Logen, *L. S.*] to affirm what is false. See *To Lie*.

LY'ER [in a *Ship*, lecketig, *Teut.*] he that is first catch'd in a Lye on a *Monday* Morning, and is proclaimed at the Main-mast *A Lyer, a Lyer, a Lyer*; he serves under the Swabber to clean the Beak-Head and Chains, for a Week.

LYFE'LICHT, lively. *Chau.*

LYK'EROUS, leacherous. *O.*

LY'KERS, Surveyors. *O.*

LYMME, a Limb. *Chau.*

LYMPH } [of λυμφὴ, Gr. ν being
LYM'PHA } changed into λ] a transparent Fluid, as Water, *&c.* *L.*

LYMPHA [in *Anatomy*] a clear limpid Humour consisting of the nervous Juice, and of Blood.

LYMPHAT'ICK [*lymphatique*, F. *lymphaticus*, L.] allay'd or mix'd with Water.

LYMPHAT'ICKS [*lymphatiques*, F. of *lymphativi*, L.] Persons that are quite distracted or stark mad.

LYMPHATICK *Vessels* } [in *Anatomy*]
LYMPHATICK *Veins* } are certain Veins, which receive the *Lympha* from the *conglobated Glandules*.

LYMPH'ÆDUCTS [of *lympha* and *ductus*, Passages, L.] slender, pellucid Tubes, arising in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin and transparent Liquor to pass through them towards the Heart, *&c.*

LYN'CEOUS [of *Lynceus*, one of the *Argonauts*, who is reported to be able to see through Stone Walls, or of *Lynx*, a Beast of a quick Sight] quick-sighted. Hence a quick-sighted Man is called *Lynceus*.

LYN'CEUS [among *Physicians*] a Collyrium for strengthening the Eyes.

LYN'CHET, a Line of *Green-sward*, which separates ploughed Lands in common Fields.

To LYNNE, to loiter. *Chau.*

LYNX [λύγξ, Gr. Lucks, *Teut.*] a wild Beast of the Nature of a Wolf. *L.*

LY'ON *Dollar*, 80 Aspers, 5 s. Sterling, at *Aleppo* in *Turkey*.

LYPIRI'A [among *Physicians*] a kind of burning Fever, commonly called a *Caujus*.

LYRA [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation of 13 Stars resembling an Harp.

LYRA *Viol*, a musical Instrument; whence the Expression of playing *Leero* Way, is corruptly used for playing *Lyra* Way.

A LYRE [*lyra*, L. of λύρα, Gr.] an Harp. *F.*

LYR'ICK [*lyrique*, F. *lyricus*, L. of λυρικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Harp.

LYRICK *Verses*, Verses set to the Harp.

LY'RIST [*lyristes*, L.] an Harper.

LY'SIS [λύσις, Gr.] a loosening or releasing.

LYSIS [in *Physick*] a Weakness of the Body by any Illness.

LYS'SA [λύσσα, Gr.] the Madness of a Dog; the Bite of any venomous Creature.

LYSSE, to lessen. *Chau.*

LYTE'RIA [λυτήριά, Gr.] a Sign of the loosening of a great Disease.

LY'TINT [in *Heraldry*] the white Colour of Skins or Furs.

LYV'LODE, Livelihood. *Chau.*

M.

M, in *Latin* Numbers signifies 1000.

M. is an Abbrevation of *Magister*, a Master, as M. A. *Magister Artium*, Master of Arts; in a Physician's Bill it is frequently used for *Manipulus*, a Handful; and at the End of a Receipt it stands for *misce*, *i. e.* mingle.

To MAB, to dress carelessly. *N. C.*

MA'BLE [*amabilis*, L. lovely, or *mabella*, F. my fair one] a Name of Women.

MABS, Slatterns. *N. C.*

MAC, a Son, *Irish*, put at the Beginning of many Surnames, as *Mac-Donald*, &c.

MA'CALEB, Bastard Coral.

A MACARON'ICK [*macaronique*, F.] a confused Heap, a Huddle of many several Things together.

MACARONICK *Poem* [*macaronique*, F.] a Sort of Burlesque Poetry, wherein the Native Words of a Language are made to end in a *Latin* Termination.

MACAROONS' [*Macaroni*, Ital.] a Sort of Sweet-Meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, &c. By *macaroni* the *Italians* also understand a kind of very small long Shreds of Paste made of only Flour and Eggs, rolled out very thin; these they use frequently in their Soups, in the room of *Vermicelli*.

MAC'CABEES [so called from *Judas Maccabeus*] the Title of two Apocryphal Books.

MACE [*macir*, *macer*, and *macis*, L. μάκης, Gr.] a sort of Spice; also a known Ensign of Honour carried before a Magistrate; a Battoon, Club, or Staff.

MACE *Greffs* } [*macegrarii*, L. Barb.]
MACE *Grieffs* } those who wittingly buy and sell stolen Fish.

MACEDO'NIANS, Hereticks in the 12th Century, who denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

To MA'CERATE [*macerer*, F. *maceratum*, L.] to make lean, or bring down in Flesh; also to steep or soak.

MACERA'TION, a making lean, weakening or bringing down.

MACERATION [among *Physicians*] is an Infusion either with or without Heat, wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHA'ON, the Name of an ancient Physician, said to be one of the Sons of *Æsculapius*; thence Medicine in general is called *Ars Machaonia*.

MA'CHES, a sort of Sallet Herb.

MACHIAVIL'IAN [of *Machiavel*, a famous Historian and Politician of *Florence*] belonging to *Machiavel*; subtle or crafty.

To MACHI'AVELIZE, to practise Machiavelism, or subtle Policy.

MACH'INA *Boyliana*, Mr. *Boyle*'s Air-Pump. *L.*

To MACH'INATE [*machiner*, F. of *machinatum*, L.] to contrive or devise, to plot or hatch.

MACHINA'TION, a Contriving or Plotting, a Device or Plot. *F.* of *L.*

MACHINA'TOR [*machinateur*, F.] a Deviser, a Contriver, a Plotter. *L.*

MACH'INE [*machina*, L. of μηχανὴ, Gr.] an Engine composed of several Parts set together by mechanical Art, to raise or stop the Motion of Bodies. *F.*

MACH'INIST [*machiniste*, F.] an Inventor or Manager of Engines.

MACHIN'ULÆ [among *Physicians*] little Compositions, Parts of more compound Bodies, and which, by their peculiar Configuration, are destined to particular Offices.

MA'CILENT [*macilentus*, L.] lean, thin, lank.

MACK'ENBOY, a sort of Spurge with a knotty Root.

MACK'AREL [*maquereau*, F. Mackerel, *Teut.* of *maculis*, L. from the blue Spots in the Sides thereof] a well known Sea-Fish; also a Pimp or Pander.

To MAC'KLE [meckelen, *Teut.*] to sell Weavers Goods to Shopkeepers.

MAC'KLED [of *maculatus*, L.] blotted or daub'd in Printing.

MA'CRITUDE [*macritudo*, L.] Leanness.

MACROCEPH'ALUS [of μακρὸς, large, and κεφαλὴ, the Head, *Gr.*] one who has a Head larger than of a natural Size.

MA'CROCOSM [*macrocosmus*, L. μακροκόσμος, of μακρὸς, large, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] the great World, the whole Universe, in Contradistinction to the *Microcosm*, which is commonly taken for the Body of Man.

MACROL'OGY [*macrologia*, L. of μακρολογία, of μακρὸς, and λογία, Speech, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, signifying a Prolixity in Speech; when more Words are used than are necessary.

MACRONOSI'A [μακρονοσία, of μακρὸς, and νόσος, a Disease, *Gr.*] a long Sickness. *L.*

MAC'ULA *Hepatica* [*i. e.* the Liver Spot] a large brownish or yellowish Spot of about a Hand's Breadth, which chiefly seizes on the Back, Breast, and Groin. *L.*

MAC'ULA *Matricalis*, a Spot of a brownish Colour, with which Children are sometimes born. *L.*

MAC'ULÆ *Solares* [with *Astronomers*] are Spots in the Sun. *L.*

MACULA *Volatica* [among *Physicians*] a reddish or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which proves mortal, if it comes to an Orifice. *L.*

To MAC'ULATE [*maculer*, F. *maculatum*, L.] to stain, to defile with Spots.

MACULATE, maculated, spotted, fouled, stained. *Shakesp.*

MACULA'TION, a Staining or Defiling with Spots.

MAC'ULATURE, a Waste or Blotting-paper. *F.*

MAD [gemaad, or gæmeð, *Sax. Mer. Cas.* derives it of μαίνεσθαι, Gr.] deprived of Reason, furious.

MAD *Nep*, } two Sort of Herbs.
MAD *Wort*, }

MAD, an Earth Worm. *Essex.*

MAD'AM [*madame*, F. *i. e.* my Lady or Mistress] a Title of Honour formerly given to Women of Quality only, but now to common Persons.

MADA'ROSIS [μαδάρωσις, Gr.] Baldness of the Head.

MAD'DER [Mæddre, *Sax. Madera*, Ital.] a Plant used in Dying.

MADEFAC'TION, a Moistening, or Wetting; properly the receiving so much Moisture, that a Body is quite soak'd thro' by it.

To MAD'EFY [*madefacere*, i. e. *madidum facere*, L.] to moisten, to wet.

MADEMOISEL'LE, a Title given in *France* to the Wives and Daughters of Gentlemen. *F.*

To MAD'DLE, to be fond of. *N. C.*

MAD'DING *Money*, old *Roman* Coins, sometimes found about *Dunstable*.

MADGE *Howlet* [of *Madge* for *Margaret*, or *Machette*, F. and Howlet, a Dim. of Owl] an Owl.

MA'DID [*madidus*, L.] moist, wet.

MADID [among *Physicians*] made tender by Infusion or Decoction.

MADID'ITY [*madiditas*, L.] Moistness, Wetness.

MAD'OCKS [of Mad, *i. e.* Good, *Welsh*] an old *British* Name.

MA'DRID, a capital City in *Spain*.

MADRI'ER [in *Fortification*] a long Plank of Wood armed with Iron Plates, and used to cover the Mouth of a Petard, and for several other Uses. *F.*

MAD'RIGAL [so called from the Kind of Poetry with which it was composed] an *Italian* Air or Song; also a particular Kind of Vocal Musick, formerly very much in Request, some for two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight Voices.

MADS, a Disease in Sheep.

MAESTO'SO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
MAESTU'SO } to play with Majesty, Pomp, and Grandeur, and so of consequence slow; nevertheless with Strength and Firmness of Hand. *L.*

MAES'TRO, Master, *Ital.*

MAESTRO *de Capella*, Master of the Chapel Musick, or Master of Musick only; meaning thereby one of the first Rank. *Ital.*

MÆAN'DER [Μαίανδρος, Gr.] a Matter of great Intricacy and Difficulty; so called from a River in *Phrygia*, that has many Turnings in its Course. *L.*

MAFEIE' } [*ma foi*, *sur ma foi*, F.] up-
MAFAIE' } on my Faith. *Chau.*

To MAF'FLE [Maffeleu, *Du.*] to stammer, or stutter.

MAGAZI'NE, the Hire or Rent of a Ware-house or Place for laying up Stores or other Commodities; also the Place or Ware-house itself.

MAGAZ'INE [*magazin*, F.] a Store-house for Arms and Ammunition of War.

MAG'BOTE [of Meg, a Kinsman, and Bote, *Sax.*] a Compensation anciently made in Money for Killing a Kinsman.

MAG'DALENE [מגדלונא, *Syr. i. e.* magnified] a proper Name of Women.

MAGDALENE *College* [in *Oxford*] built by *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, also one of the same Name in *Cambridge*.

MAGDA'LEON [μαγδαλία, Gr.] a Roll of Plaister or Salve.

MA'GE, a Magician. *Spen.*

MAGELLAN'ICK, of or found out by *Ferdinand Magellanus*, a *Portuguese*.

MAGELLANICK *Streights*, a famous narrow Sea near the South Pole.

MAGEL'LAN's *Clouds*, two small Clouds not far distant from the South Pole.

MAG'GIO, an *Italian* Measure of Corn, containing 17 Bushels and a half *English*.

MAGGIO'RE [in *Musick Books*] signifies major or greater. *Ital.*

MAG'GOT [Made, *Belg.* Made, *Teut.* a Mite in Bread] a kind of Worm.

MAG'GOTTINESS, Fulness of Maggots; Whimsicalness, Freakishness.

MAG'GOTTY, full of Maggots, whimsical.

MA'GICAL } [*magique*, F. *magicus*, L.
MA'GICK } of μαγικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Magick Arts.

MA'GICK [*magie*, F. *magica*, L. μαγική, Gr.] the Black Art, dealing with familiar Spirits.

MAGI'CIAN [*magicien*, F. *magus*, L. of μάγος, Gr.] a Wizard, Sorcerer, or Conjurer.

Natural MAGICK, is a useful Science, teaching the Knowledge and mutual Application of active Bodies with passive, so as to make many excellent Discoveries, called Natural Philosophy.

MAGICK *Lanthorn*, a little Optick Machine; by means of which are represented on a Wall, in an obscure Place, many hideous Shapes, which are taken to be an Effect of Magick, by those that are ignorant of the Device.

MAGICK *Square*, is when several Numbers in an Arithmetical Proportion are disposed into such parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any Way, either directly, or side long, shall be all equal.

MAGISTE'RIAL [*magistral*, F. *magistralis*, L.] master-like, imperious, haughty.

MAGIS'TERY [*magister*, F. of *magisterium*, L.] Mastership.

MAGISTERY [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of a mix'd Body, so as to change it into a Body of a different Kind; a Precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY [*magistratus*, L. *magistrature*, F.] the Office and Dignity of a Magistrate.

MAGISTRA'LIA *Medicamenta*, such Medicines as are usually prescribed by Physicians for several Purposes. *L.*

MA'GISTRATE [*magistrat*, F. of *magistratus*, L.] an Officer of Justice, or of Civil Government.

MAG'MA [μάγμα, Gr.] the Dregs that are left after the straining of Juices. *L.*

MA'GNA *Assisa eligenda*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights, to choose twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, *&c.* to pass upon the great Assize between the Plantiff and Defendant. *L.*

MAGNA *Charta*, the great Charter, containing a Number of Laws, ordained in the 9th Year of *Henry* III. and confirmed by *Edward* I. containing the Sum of all the written Laws in *England*.

MAGNA *Precaria*, a great Reap-Day, upon which the Lord of the Manor of *Harrow* in *Middlesex*, used to summon his Tenants to do each a Day's Work for him, every Tenant who had a Chimney, being obliged to send a Man.

MAGNANIM'ITY [*magnanimité*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] Greatness of Mind, Courage.

MAGNAN'IMOUS [*magnanime*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] of great Courage or Spirit; generous, brave.

MAGNE'SIA *Opalina* [among *Chymists*] is a Sort of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Liver of Antimony.

MAG'NET [*magnes*, L. of μαγνὴς, Gr.] a Fossil approaching to the Nature of Iron Ore, and endued with the Property of attracting Iron to itself, and of both pointing itself, and giving the Virtue to a Needle touched by it, of pointing to the Poles of the World.

MAGNET'ICAL } [*magnetique*, F. *magneticus*, L.]
MAGNET'ICK } belonging to the Magnet.

MAGNET'ICAL *Amplitude* [*Astronomy*] an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the Sun in his Rising or Setting, and the East and West Points of the Compass.

MAGNET'ICK *Azimuth* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the *magnetical Meridian*, and the Sun's Azimuth Circle.

MAG'NETISM, is the Power a Loadstone has of attracting Iron.

MAGNIF'ICAT, a Song of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, so called from *Magnificat* being its first Word in *Latin*.

MAGNIF'ICENCE [*magnificentia*, L.] a Largeness of Soul in receiving and managing great Things; Grandeur, State, Greatness. *F.*

MAGNIF'ICENT [*magnifique*, F. of *magnificens*, L.] that lives in great State; stately; noble.

MAGNIF'ICI, a Title given to the Governors of Universities in *Germany*.

To MAG'NIFY [*magnifier*, F. of *magnificare*, L.] to make Things seem bigger than they really are; to cry up, or praise highly.

MAGNIL'OQUENCE [*magniloquentia*, L.] a lofty and high Strain or Manner of Speaking.

MAGNIL'OQUENT [*magniloquus*, L.] that uses a stately Manner of Speech.

MAG'NITUDE [*magnitudo*, L.] Greatness, Bigness, Largeness; with respect to the Stars, it is divided into six Degrees, as of the first, second, *&c.* Magnitude.

MAGNITUDE [in *Geometry*] is defined to be a continued Quantity, consisting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

MA'HEM [*mehaigne*, F.] Maim, Hurt, Wound. *L. T.*

MA'HOMET [Mahammed, *i. e.* praised, *Arab.*] a noted *Arabian* Impostor, born *A. C.* 527. his Father a *Pagan*, and Mother a *Jewess*, who made himself Captain of a rebellious Crew, among whom, by the Help of *Sergius* a Monk, he introduced the *Turkish* Religion contained in the *Alcoran*.

MAHOM'ETISM, the Religion contrived by *Mahomet*.

MAHO'NE, a *Turkish* Ship of great Burden, somewhat like a Galleas.

MAHOUNE, Mahomet. *Spen.*

MAID } [Meyen, *Sax.* maeght,
MAID'EN } *Belg.* Magd, *Teut.*] a Virgin, a young or unmarried Woman; also a Fish.

MAID'EN [in *Scotland*] a Machine used in beheading Criminals.

MAID *Marrion*, or *Morion*, a Boy dress'd up in Girl's Cloaths to dance the Morris Dance.

MAIDEN-

MAIDEN-*Hair*, } different Sorts of
MAIDEN-*Lips*, } Herbs.

MAIDEN-*Head* [Mæden-hade, *Sax.*] Virginity.

MAIDEN-*Bradley*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, so called from a noble *Virgin*, who being seized with a Leprosy herself, built there an Hospital for such as should be afflicted with the like Disease afterwards.

MAIDEN-*Rents*, a Noble, or 6 *s.* 8 *d.* paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth*, in *Radnorshire*, towards the Marriage of a Daughter.

MAIDENHEAD [anciently Maiden-Hythe, so called upon the Account of their superstitious adoring the Head of a certain *British* Maid, one of the 11000 Companions of St. *Ursula*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

MAID'STONE [called anciently Med-pæger-tun, *Sax.* i. e. *Medway*'s Town, from the River *Medway*'s running close by it] a Town in *Kent*.

MAJES'TATIVE [*majestativus*, L.] majestical.

MAJES'TICAL } [*majesteux*, F.] full
MAJE'STICK } of Majesty, noble, stately.

MAJ'ESTY [*majesté*, F. of *majestas*, L.] an Air and Mein full of Authority, and venerableness, Grandeur, Venerableness.

MAIL [*maille*, F.] an Iron Ring for Armour; also a kind of Portmanteau or Trunk to travel with, for carrying Letters or other Things; also a Speck on the Feathers of a Bird.

Coat of MAIL, a sort of defensive Armour.

MAILE', an ancient base Coin of *France*, worth half a Denier; also an *English* Silver Half-penny, in the time of *Henry* V.

MAIL'ED, speckled, full of Specks, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, *&c.* or the Furs of some wild Beasts are.

To MAIM [probably of *mechaigner*, O. F.] to cut off any Member, to hurt or wound.

MAIM [probably of *mechain*, O. F.] the Loss of a Member, a Hurt or Wound.

MAIM'ED [*maymis*, O. F. of *mancus*, L.] having lost a Member, hurt or wounded.

MAIN [of *magne*, O. F. of *magnus*, L.] chief, principal.

MAIN, the Middle of the Sea or Land.

MAIN [Mægen, of Magan, *Sax.* to may or can] Might, Power.

MAIN *Hamper* [of *main*, F. a Hand] a Basket to carry Grapes to the Press.

To *set a* MAIN } [of *main*, F. a Hand]
To *throw a* MAIN } to play with a Box and Dice.

MAIN *Body* [of an *Army*] that Body which marches between the *Advance* and *Rear* Guard; and in a Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MAIN-*Guard*, a Body of Horse posted before the Camp, for the Safety of the Army; in a Garrison, it is that Guard to which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN *Mast* [of a *Ship*] is a long Piece of round Timber, standing upright in the Waist or Middle of a Ship, which carries the Main Sail and Main Yard, and is usually two and a half times the Length of the Midship Beam.

MAIN *Port*, a small Duty paid in some Places, in Recompence of small Tithes, by the Parishoners to the Parson.

MAIN *Sail*, the Sail belonging to the Main Mast, called also the *Main Course*.

MAIN *Top Mast*, a Mast that is one half the Length of the Main Mast.

MAIN *Top-gallant Mast*, is half the Length of the Top Mast.

MAIN *Yard* [of a *Ship*] the Yard which belongs to the Main Mast.

MAIN'OUR } [of *mainier*, F. to handle,
MEIN'OUR } *amenier*, F. to lead away] a Thing which a Thief takes away or steals.

MAINPERN'ABLE, bailable, or that may be bailed.

MAINPERN'ORS, are those Persons to whom a Person is delivered out of Custody or Prison, upon Security given either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

MAIN'PRIZE [of *main*, F. the Hand, and *prise*, taken, F.] one who is Bail, Pledge, or Security for another Person.

MAINPRIZE [in *Law*] is the receiving a Man into a friendly Custody, who otherwise is or might be committed to Prison, upon Security given for his forth coming at the Day assigned.

MAIN'SWORN, forsworn or perjur'd. *N. C.*

MAINT, mingled; also many, several. *O.*

To MAINTAIN' [*maintenir*, F. of *manutenere*, L.] to give a Livelihood to, to keep in Repair, to uphold; also to make good a Thing affirmed.

MAINTAIN'ABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTAIN'ER, an Upholder, one who provideth for or supporteth another, a Defender.

MAINTAINER [in *Law*] one who supports a Cause depending in Suit between others.

MAINTE, mixed, mingled. *Chau.*

MAIN'TENANCE [*maintein*, F.] Food and Necessaries for Life; also Support, Protection, Defence.

MAINTENANCE [in *Law*] an unjust or wrongful upholding of a Person or Cause.

MAINTENANCE, Countenance, Looks, Carriage. *Chau.*

MA'JOR, greater, bigger.

MAJOR [in *Logick*] is the first Part of a Syllogism.

MAJOR-*General* [in an *Army*] is an Officer who is next chief Commander to the General and Lieutenant-General; when there are two Attacks at a Siege, he commands that on the Left.

MAJOR *of a Brigade*, either of Horse or Foot, is an Officer appointed by the Brigadier, to assist him in the Business of his Brigade, and does the same as the Major in a Regiment.

MAJOR *Domo* [*Mayordomo*, Span.] the Steward of a great Man's House; a Master of the Houshold.

MAJOR *of a Regiment*, is the next in Office to the Lieutenant-Colonel, and is generally made from the oldest Captain; his Business is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to exercise, draw up, *&c.*

MAJOR *of a Town*, the third Officer of a Garrison, and next to the Deputy-Governor.

MAJOR'ITY [*majorité*, F.] the greater Number or Part; also one's being at Age.

MAIRMAID, or *Mermaid*. See *Mermaid*.

MAI'SON *Dieu* [*i. e.* the House of God] an Hospital for sick Persons. *F.*

MAI'STERIE } [*Maître*, F.] a My-
MAISTRIE } stery, a masterly Action, Magistracy, masterly Workmanship, *Ch.*

MAI'STERFUL, domineering, imperious. *Chau.*

MAIS'TRISE, curious, masterly Workmanship. *Chau. F.*

MA'JUS *Jus*, a Writ of Proceeding in some customary Manors, in order to Trial of Right to Land, *&c.*

MAIZE, a Sort of *Indian* Wheat.

To MAKE [Macan, *Sax.* Maken, *L. S.* Machen, *Teut.*] to cause, to form, or frame.

To MAKE [in *Law*] to execute, to perform.

To MAKE, to hinder. *O.*

A MAKE-*Bate*, a Causer and Promoter of Quarrel.

To MARE *one's Berde*, to impose upon, or deceive one. *Chau.*

To MAKE *fast* [fest machen, *Teut. Sea Term*] to bind or tie.

MAKE *Hawk*, an old stanch Hawk.

MAKE'LESS, matchless. *N. C.*

MAKE, a Match. *N. C.* a Consort. *Sp.*

MAKIDIN, made. *Chau.*

MAL'ACHI [מלאכי, *H. i. e.* my Messenger] one of the lesser Prophets.

MALACI'A [μαλακία. Gr.] a Squeamishness of the Stomach, a depraved Appetite, when Things are coveted that are not proper for Food; a Tenderness of Body. *L.*

MALAC'TICA [μαλάκτικα, Gr.] Medicines which soften the Parts of the Body.

MAL-*Adroit*, unhandsome, clumsy. *F.*

MAL-*Administration*, Misdemeanour in publick Employment. *L.*

MAL'ADY [*maladie*, F.] a Disease, Sickness.

MAL'AGA, Wine of *Malaga* in *Spain*.

MA'LAGMA [μάλαγμα, Gr.] a Fomentation or Poultice.

MALAN'DERS, a Disease in the Forelegs of an Horse.

MAL'APERT [q. d. *mali partus*, L. ill-gotten or bred; or as *Minshew*, *male*, and *apert*, ready, *q. d.* always ready to speak Evil of others] saucy, impudent.

MALAXA'TION [among *Apothecaries*] a Moistening or Softening of hard Bodies; also the Working of Ingredients into a Mass for Pills or Plaisters.

MAL'DON [Malɔun, *Sax.* called by *Tacitus*, *Camalodunum*, from *Camelus* (i. e. *Mars*) an Idol worshipped by the *Britains*, and ɔune, *Sax.* a Mount, *q. d. Mars Hill*] a Town in *Essex*, 32 Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

MALE [*mâle*, F. of *masculus*, L.] the Male Kind.

MALE [of μᾶλλος, a Fleece, *Gr.* because formerly made of Wool] a Sack or Budget to carry Letters, *&c.* in, on a Journey.

MALEBOUCHE, a foul Mouth, an evil Tongue. *Chau. Fr.*

MALE-*Content* [*mal-content*, F. of *male contentus*, L.] discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected.

To MAL'EDICT [*maledictum*, L. *Sup.*] to curse or imprecate.

MALEDIC'TION, an evil Speaking or Cursing. *F.* of *L.*

MALEFAC'TOR [*malfaiteur*, F.] an Evil-doer, an Offender. *F.*

MAL'EFICE [*maleficium*, L.] an evil Deed, or shrewd Turn.

MALEF'ICENCE [*maleficentia*, L.] Mischievousness.

MALEF'ICK [*malefique*, F. of *maleficus*, L.] that causes Evil or Mischief, mischievous.

MALENGME, evil Artifice. *Spen.*

MALESON, Cursing.

MALETALENT, Ill-will. *O.*

MALETENT', } a Toll of 40 *s.* anti-
MALTOL'TE, } ently paid for every Sack of Wool.

MALEV'OLENCE [*malevolentia*, L.] Ill-will, Hatred, Spite.

MALE'VOLENT [*malevolens*, L.] that bears Ill-will or Spite.

MALE'VOLENT [in *Astrology*] which has an ill Aspect or Influence.

MAL-FEASANCE, a doing of Evil. *F. L. T.*

MAL'ICE [*malitia*, L.] Ill-will, Grudge, or Spite. *F.*

MALI'CIOUS [*malicieux*, F. of *malitiosus*, L.] full of Malice, spiteful.

MALICO'RIUM [q. d. *mali granati corium*, L.] the Peel of a Pomegranate.

MALIG'N

MALIG'N [*maligne*, F. of *malignus*, L.] mischievous, bent on Mischief.

To MALIGN', to envy, to wish ill.

MALIG'NANCY [*malignitas*, L.] malignant Nature or Quality.

MALIG'NANT [*malignus*, L.] hurtful, mischievous.

MALIGNANT *Disease*, that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature usually permits it to do; or rather such a Disease as is greatly aggravated. It is generally applied to such Fevers as are epidemical or infectious, and attended with Spots and Eruptions.

A MALIG'NANT, an ill-affected Person.

MALIG'NITY [*malignité*, F. of *malignitas*, L.] Hurtfulness, Mischievousness, Grudge, Ill-will.

MALITIOS'ITY [*malitiositas*, L.] Malice, Maliciousness.

MAL'KIN [of *Mall*, Contraction of *Mary*, and *Kin*,] a Sort of Mop or Schovel for sweeping an Oven.

MALL [*malleus*, a Mallet] a Place to play at Pall-Mall.

Pall-MALL [q. d. *pellere malleo*, L. to drive with a Mallet] a Play.

MAL'LARD [*malart*, F. Malaerd, *Belg.*] a wild Drake, or Male Duck.

MAL'LEABLE [of *malleus*, L. a Hammer] that may be hammer'd out, and will spread, being beaten. *L.*

MALLEABIL'ITY, the Quality of bearing to be hammered out.

MALLE'OLUS [in *Botany*] is a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out itself but one Year before. *L.*

MALLEOLUS [among *Anatomists*] is a Bone of the Foot.

MAL'LET [of *malleus*, L.] a sort of wooden Hammer.

MAL'LEUS [in *Anatomy*] is one of the small Bones of the Ear. *L.*

MAL'LORY [of *mal*, bad, and *lievre*, F. an Hare] a Surname.

MAL'LOWS [Mealpe, *Sax. malva*, L.] an Herb.

MALLOW *Shrub*, a Plant.

MALMS'BURY [said to be called so by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Britains*. It was anciently called *Maidulphesburg*, from one *Maidulph*, a *Scottish* Saint and Hermit, who built an Abbey there, and opened a publick School. But *Beda* writes it *Adelmesbrig*, from *Adelm*, the Scholar of *Maidulph*, and the first Abbot of the Abbey] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 74 Miles West from *London*.

MALM'SEY [of *Malvasia*, the Place whence it comes] a luscious sort of Wine.

MAL'PASS [of *mal*, F. ill, and *pass*, *q. d.* a bad Way] a Town in *Cheshire*, 130 Miles North-West from *London*.

MALT [Mealt, *Sax.* Maltz, *Teut.*] Barley soak'd and dried, in order to make Drink.

MALT, melted. *O.*

MAL'THA, an inflammable Slime found in a Pool of *Samosata*, a City of *Comagena*, the same as *Naphtha*.

MALT-*Long* } an Insect; also a can-
MALT-*Worm* } cerous Sore about the Hoof of a Horse.

MALT *Mulna*, a Quern or Malt-Mill. *O. R.*

MALT-*Shot*, a certain Duty paid in ancient Times for making Malt.

MALT'STER, one who makes or deals in Malt.

MALTRAI'TED, abused. *F.*

MALVA'DA, a small *Spanish* Coin, 13 of which make a Farthing *English*.

MALVEIL'LES, Misdemeanors, or malicious Practices. *F. O. R.*

MAL'VEIS *Procurers*, such as used to pack Juries. *O. L. T.*

MALVERSA'TION, ill Conversation, Prevarication, Misdemeanor in an Office. *F.*

MALVESEY, Malmsey Wine. *Chau.*

MALUM *Mortuum* [the dead Disease] a sort of Scab so called, because it makes the Body appear black and mortified. *L.*

MAL'URE [*malheur*, F.] a Misfortune, Mischance. *Chau.*

MAM [Mam, *C. Br.* of *mamma*, L.] a Mother.

MAM'ALUKES, light Horsemen, an Order of valiant Soldiers, who were the chief Military Support of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*.

MAM'MA [*ma mere*, F. of *mamma*, L.] my Mother.

MAMMAMOUCHI, Buffoons.

MAM'MARY *Vessels* [in *Anatomy*] the Arteries and Vessels which pass through the Muscles and Glands of the Breast.

MAMMET, a Puppet. *O.*

MAMMEATED [*mammeatus*, L.] having Paps or Teats.

MAM'MIFORM *Processes* [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Skull.

MAM'MILLARY [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which supplies the Breast.

MAMMILLARY *Processes* [in *Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Bone in the Temples, resembling the Teats of a Cow.

MAM'MOCK [probably of Mam, *C. Br.* little, and Dck, *Dim.*] a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap.

MAM'MON [Μαμμωνᾶς, Gr.] the God of Wealth.

MAM'MONIST, a covetous Worldling.

MAMMOO'DA, a Coin among the *Indians*, of equal Value with our Shilling.

MA'MOTHY

MA'MOTHY, a Piece of Money at *Ormus*, value 8 *d.* Sterling.

MAN [Man, *Sax.* Man, *Teut.* Mand, *Dan.*] a Creature endued with Reason.

To MAN [Mannen, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] to furnish with Men.

MAN *of War*, a Ship of War.

To MAN *a Hawk* [in *Falconry*] to make her gentle, tame, and tractable.

MAN *the Capstan* [among *Sailors*] a Term used when they would have Men to heave at the Capstan.

MANACLES [*manicles*, F. of *manus*, L.] Hand-Fetters or Cuffs.

To MANACLE, to bind with Hand Cuffs or Fetters.

To MANAGE [*menager*, F.] to order or handle, to rule or govern, to husband.

MA'NAGE [*menage*, F,] a Riding-Academy, or Riding-House.

MAN'AGEMENT } [*management*, F.]
MAN'AGERY } Managing or Ordering, Conduct.

MANA'GIUM, a Mansion or Dwelling-House. *O. L.*

MANAS'SEH [מנשה *H. i. e.* not forgotten] *Joseph*'s eldest Son.

MANAS'SYANCE. Threatning. *Chau.*

MANATE' } a Fish of the Whale Kind,
MANATI' } common in *America*.

MANA'TION, Flowing or Running. *L.*

MAN'BOTE [Man bote, *Sax.*] a Recompence made in Money for the Killing of a Man.

MAN'CA, a square Piece of Gold, in ancient Times valued at 30 Pence.

MANCH *of Silver*, is 60 Shekels, or 7 *l.* 10 *s.* *Of Gold*, 100 Shekels, or 75 *l.* Sterling.

MANCHE' [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat. *F.*

MANCHE' *Present*, a Bribe or Present from the Donor's own Hand. *O.*

MAN'CHESTER [of Maen, *C. Br.* a Stone, and Ceaster, *Sax.* probably from the great Quarries of Stone thereabout] a Town in *Lancashire*, 137 Miles North-West by North from *London*.

MAN'CHET [*michette*, O. F.] a fine sort of small Bread,

MANCHINE'LO-*Tree*, [*Mançinilla*, Span.] a Tree in *Jamaica*.

To MAN'CIPATE [*mancipatum*, L.] to deliver Possession, to give the Right to another, to sell for Money.

A MANCIPA'TION, a parting with a Thing, and giving it up to another *L.*

MAN'CIPLE, a Caterer, one who buys Victuals and common Provisions for a College or Monastery.

MANCU'SA, an ancient Coin, in Value about a Mark in Silver.

MANDA'MUS [*i. e.* we command] a Writ sent by the King to the Heads of a College, *&c.* for the Admittance of a Fellow or Member into the Society; also several others by which any Thing is commanded; as to the Bishop, to admit an Executor to prove a Will, *&c.*

MAN'DARIN, a Rank of the *Chinese* Nobility.

MAN'DATARY [*mandataire*, F.] is he to whom a Charge is given; also he who attains a Benefice by a *Mandamus*. *L. T.*

MAN'DATE [*mandatum*, L.] a judicial Demand of a King or his Justices to have any Thing done for a Dispatch of Justice.

De MANDATO *Panes*, Loaves of Bread given to the Poor on *Manday Thursday*. O. R.

MAN'DERIL, a sort of wooden Pulley, belonging to a Turner's Lathe.

MAN'DEVIL [q. d. *de magna villa*, i. e, of the great Town] a Surname.

MAN'DIBLE [*mandabilis*, L.] that may be chewed, eatable.

MANDIBLE [*mandibula*, L.] the Jaw, either upper or lower; the upper consists of 12 Bones, on each Side 6; but the lower, at riper Years, grows into one continued Bone, extreamly hard and thick.

MANDIB'ULAR [*mandibularis*, L.] belonging to the Jaw.

MANDIBULAR *Muscles* [with *Anatomists*] Muscles that belong to the lower Jaw.

MAN'DIL, a kind of Cap or Turbant worn by the *Persians*.

MANDIL'ION [*mandille*, F. *mandiglione*, Ital. a Soldier's Garment, a loose Cassock.

MAN'DRAKE [*mandragore*, F. *mandragora*, L. μανδραγόρας, Gr.] a Plant whose Root sometimes resembles the Parts of a Man, having the Quality of causing Sleep.

To MAN'DUCATE, to chew or eat.

MAN'DUCATION, chewing, eating. *L.*

MANDY-*Thursday* [q. d. *dies mandati*, L.] the next *Thursday* before *Easter*; so called from our Saviour's Charge to his Disciples of celebrating his Supper.

MANE *of a Horse* [Maene, *Belg.* Man, *Dan.* Mwng, *C. Br.*] the long Hair hanging down on a Horse's Neck.

MA'NES, the Souls departed, Ghosts; also Hell. *L.*

MANETH [מנה *H.*] a Weight or Sum of Money among the *Jews*, containing 100 Shekels of Gold, in Value about 75 *l.* In Silver, 60 Shekels, in Value about 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

MAN'GANESS, a sort of Stone used in making Glass.

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, *&c.* an infectious and filthy Disease in Horses.

MANG *Corn* } mix'd Corn, Masling.
MUNG-*Corn* } *O. L.*

MAN'GER,

MAN'GER [*mangeoire*, of *manger*, F. to eat] a sort of Trough for Horses to eat Corn, *&c.* in.

MAN'GER [in a *Ship*] is a circular Place made with Planks fastened on the Deck right under the *Hawser*, to receive the Sea-water that beats in at the *Hawser*.

MANGE'RIE, Eating, Feasting. *Chau.*

MAN'GINESS, the being mangy.

To MAN'GLE [*Minshew* derives it of *mancus*, L. maimed, of mangle, *Teut.* a Defect] to cut, rend, or tear in Pieces; to maim or wound.

MAN'GO, an *East-Indian* Fruit.

MAN'GON } [*mangoneau*, F.] an Engine anciently used for the casting of Stones.
MAN'GONEL }

MAN'GONISM [of *mangonizo*, L.] a trimming or furbishing up of old Things.

MAN'GY [of *se demanger*, F. to itch] troubled with the Mange.

MANHEDE [Manheit, *Teut.*] Manhood. *Chauc.*

MAN'HOOD, Bravery, Courage.

MANI'A [*manie*, F. μανία, Gr.] a sort of Madness; a Delirium without a Fever.

MA'NIAC [*maniaque*, F. *maniacus*, L. of μανιακὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with that Distemper.

MANICA *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocrates's Sleeve*] is a Term used by Chymists for a Woollen Sack or Bag, in Form of a Pyramid, with which Wines, Medicines, *&c.* are strain'd. *L.*

MANICHESS' [so called of *Manes*, a *Persian*, their Ring-leader] a sort of Hereticks, who held that *Manes* was the Comforter, whom our Saviour promised to send; that there were two Principles, the one good, and the other bad, *&c.*

MAN'IFEST [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestus*, L.] apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A MAN'IFEST [in *Traffick*] a Draught of the Cargo of a Ship, shewing what is due to the Master for Freight.

To MAN'IFEST [*manifester*, F. of *manifestum facere*, L] to reveal, to declare, to make plain, to publish.

MANIFESTA'TION, a making manifest, *&c.* F. of *L.*

MANIFES'TO, an Apology, or publick Declaration of a Prince or State; an Edict or Decree. *Span.*

MAN'IFOLD [manchfaltig, *Teut.*] a great many.

MANIG'LIONS [in *Gunnery*] two Handles on the Back of a Piece of Ordnance, after the *German* Way of Casting.

MAN'IPLE [*maniple*, F. *manipulus*, L.] a Handful of Herbs, or any other Thing.

MAN'IPLE, a Kind of Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Wrists by *Roman* Mass Priests.

MANIP'ULAR [*manipularis*, L.] belonging to a Maniple.

MAN'NA [מן *H. i. e.* what? *q. d.* מן הוא What is this?] a delicious Food which distilled from Heaven for the Support of the *Israelites*; also a sort of fat Dew in a Morning from the Leaves of Mulberry trees, *&c.* in *Calabria*, and other hot Countries, used as a gentle Purge.

Chymical MANNA, a Substance exceeding white, distilled from *Precipitate.*

MANNA-*Pear*, a sort of Pear ripe in *December* and *January.*

MANNASY', } a Fish about *Jamaica*,
MANNATI', } and other Parts of the *West-Indies*, resembling a Cow.

A MAN'NEKIN [Manchen, *Teut.*] a little Man, a Dwarf.

MAN'NER [*maniere*, F.] Fashion, Way, Custom, Usage.

MANNER [in *Painting* and *Carving*] the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way that the Artist has.

MANNERS [*manieres*, F.] Behaviour, Conditions good or bad; Rules for Behaviour, Conversation, *&c.*

MAN'NING, the Day's Work of a Man. *O. R.*

MAN'NING *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship is to make a Shew of all her Men; also furnishing it with Men.

MANNISCHE [of Man, *Sax.* Wickedness] wicked. *Chau.*

MAN'NOPERS, Goods taken in the Hands of a Thief, when apprehended. *O. L. T.*

MA'NOUR [of *manoir*, F. an Habitation, of *manendo*, because the Lord did usually reside there] a Constitution brought in by the *Normans*, which was this: The King granted to some Baron, or military Man, a certain Circuit of Ground for him and his Heirs to dwell upon and enjoy; holding some Part in Demesne to his own Use and Occupation, and letting out other Parcels to free and servile Tenants, who were to do their Suit and Service at the Court of the said Manour, now called the Lord's Court, or Court Baron; but is now taken for the Rule and Government a Man has over those who hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

MAN'OUR *in Gross*, is the Right and Interest of a Court Baron, with the Perquisites belonging thereunto; which may be vested in one Person; whilst others have every Foot of the Land contained in it.

MANQUEL'LER, a Manslayer or Murderer.

MANSE, a Parsonage or Vicarage House for the Incumbent to live in.

MANS'FIELD [probably of mainpien, *Sax.* to traffick, and Field, being a Place of Trade] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 98 Miles North-North-West from *London.*

MAN'SION, an Abiding or Dwelling-

Place; also the Seat of the Blessed in Heaven; also a Mansion-house. *L.*

MANSLAUGH'TER [of Man, a Man, and Schlachten, to kill, *Teut.*] in *Law*, is the unlawful killing a Man, without prepense Malice.

MANSLAY'ER [Manslaga, *Sax.* of Man, and Schlager, Killer, *Teut.*] one guilty of Manslaughter.

MANSORII *Musculi* [of *mandere*, L. to eat] the same as *Masseters*.

MANSUEFAC'TION, a making gentle, a taming.

MAN'SUETE [*mansuetus*, L. q. d. *ad manum suetus*] courteous, gentle, meek, mild, tractable.

MAN'SUETUDE [*mansuetudo*, L.] Tractableness, Gentleness, Meekness, Tenderness of Nature.

MAN'SUM *Capitale*, the chief Mansion, Manour-house, or Court of a Lord. *L.*

MANSU'RA [in *Doomsday Book*] the Mansions or Dwelling-places of the Country People.

MAN'TELETS [in *Fortification*] are great Planks of Wood, which make a kind of moveable Pent-House, being pushed forward upon moveable Trucks, to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire.

To MANTIC'ULATE [*manticulatum*, L.] to pick Pockets.

MAN'TLE [Mantel, *Sax.* Mantel, *Teut.* *manteau*, F. *mantilium*, L.] a kind of Cloak or long Robe.

MANTLE [in *Heraldry*] is that Representation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flourishing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms.

To MANTLE, to flower, to smile like Drink, Wine, *&c.*

To MANTLE, to embrace kindly. *N. C.*

To MANTLE [in *Falconry*] to display; as, *the Hawk mantles, i. e.* spreads her Wings after her Legs.

MANTLE-*Tree* [*manteau*, F.] a Piece of Timber laid across the Head of a Chimney.

MANT'LET, a little Mantle. *Chau.*

MAN'TUA *Gown* [*mantou*, F.] a loose Gown worn by Women, instead of a straitbodied Coat.

MAN'UAL [*manuel*, F. of *manualis*, L.] belonging to, or performed by the Hand.

A MANUAL [*manuel*, F. of *manuale*, L.] a Pocket-Book.

MANUAL *Goods*, those whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUA'LIA *Beneficia* [*Old Rec.*] daily Distribution of Meat and Drink allotted to Petty Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their ordinary Subsistence. *L.*

MANUALIA *Obedientia*, sworn Obedience or Subjection upon Oath. *L.*

MAN'UALIST, an Handicrafts man, or Artificer.

MANU'BIAL [of *manubialis*, L.] belonging to Prey or Booty.

MANUCAP'TION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies for a Man, who being taken up on Suspicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereunto. *L.*

MANUCAP'TORS, they who stand as Sureties, or Bail for others. *L.*

MANUDUC'TION, a leading or guiding by the Hand. *L.*

MAN'UEL [in *Law*] a Thing whereof present Profit may be made; also a Pocket-book. *F.*

MANUFAC'TURE [of *manus* and *factura*, L.] any sort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands. *F.*

To MANUFAC'TURE, to make or work up with the Hands.

MANUFAC'TURED [*manu factus*, L.] worked or made by the Hands.

MANUFAC'TURER [*manufacturer*, F. of *manu facere*, L.] one who works up a natural Product into an artificial Commodity.

MANUMIS'SION [q. d. *de manu missio*] a making of a Servant free. *L.*

MANUMISSION *expressed* [*Law Term*] is when a Lord makes a Deed to his Villain to franchise him by the Word *Manumittere*.

MANUMISSION *imply'd* [*Law Term*] is when a Lord sues one, when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or lets Lands to him by Lease.

To MANUMIT' [*manumittere*, L.] to make a Bondman free.

MANUPAS'TUS [*Law Term*] a domestick or houshold Servant. *L.*

To MANU'RE [*manoeuvrir*, F.] to till the Ground, to labour it with the Hand.

MANU'RE, Dung, Marl, *&c.* used for the fattening of the Ground.

MA'NUS, a Hand, *L.* It was antiently used [in *Law*] for an Oath, and also for the Person who took it.

MANUS *Christi*, refined Sugar boiled with Rose-Water, being a sort of Cordial for Persons who are very weak; Pearl Sugar. *L.*

MAN'USCRIPT [*manuscrit*, F. of *manuscriptum*, L.] a Book or Copy written with the Hand.

MANUSPAS'TUS, a Houshold Servant. *L. T.*

MANUTENEN'TIA, a Writ used in case of Maintenance. *L.*

MANUTEN'TION, Holding by the Hand. *F.* of *L.*

MAN'WARING [of Man, and Waring, *Teut.* to protect, *q. d.* the Protector of Men] a Surname.

MAN'WORTH, the Price of a Man's Life or Head, which was paid to the Lord for killing his Villain.

MA'NY [Manig, *Sax.* Menig, *Belg.* Manche, *Teut.*] a great many.

MANY *Feet*, the Fish *Pourcontrel*.

Many Hands make light Work.

This Proverb is a proper Inducement to animate Persons to undertake any *virtuous* Attempt, either for the Relief of the *Distressed*, the Succour of the *Oppressed*, or the Vindication and Defence of *Religion* and *Property*, against *potent* Oppressors or Invaders; for that, however *difficult* and *unsurmountable* the Attempt may appear to a feeble *few*, yet an *united* Force will make it not only *practicable*, but *easy* too, according to the *Latins*: *Multorum manibus grande levatur onus*; and the Greeks πολέσνων δὲ τε ἔργον ἀμείνον, *Homer*.

MAN'ZED *Shrew*, a wicked Scold.

MAP [*mappe*, F. *moppa*, L. a Napkin] a Representation of the Earth, or some Part of it, on an plain *Superficies*.

A *General* MAP [in *Geography*] is a Description of the whole Earth, with the several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, *&c.* therein contained, and also the Circles of the Globe.

Particular MAPS, are either of the four Parts of the World; or of particular Kingdoms and Countries.

MA'PLE [Mapul, *Sax.*] a Sort of Tree.

MA'PLETOFT [of Mapul, a Maple, and topt, *Sax.* a Tuft or Top] a Surname.

MAP'PERY, Table Linen, *&c. Shakesp.*

MA'RA, a Meer or Lake; a Marsh or Bog. *O. L.*

MARANA'THA [מרנאתא, *Syr. i. e.* our Lord cometh] the highest Degree of Excommunication.

MARASMO'DES [μαρασμώδης, Gr.] a Fever which at last ends in a Consumption.

MARAS'MUS [μαρασμὸς, Gr.] a Fever which wastes the Body by Degrees.

MARAUD'ING, ranging about for Plunder.

MARAVE'DIS, *a Spanish* Coin, of which 35 amount to about 6 *d.* our Money.

MAR'BLE [*marbre*, F. of *marmor*, L.] a Sort of fine Stone, extremely hard and solid, dug out of Quarries.

To MARBLE [*marbrer*, F.] to paint or stain like Marble.

MAR'CASITE [*marcasite*, F] a kind of Mineral Stone; a Term for a Mineral Body, having some metalline Parts, though the Quantity of them be very small.

MARCES'CIBLE [*marcescibilis*, of *marcescere*, L.] easy to wither or fade away.

MARCH [of *Mars*, the Heathen God] the 3d Month in the Year in vulgar Computation.

To MARCH [*marcher*, F.] to go, to set forward; as an Army does.

A MARCH [*marche*, F.] the going forward of an Army, *&c.*

Lords MAR'CHERS, Noblemen who anciently inhabited and secured the Marches of *Wales* and *Scotland*.

MARCH'ES [Mearc, *Sax.* of march, *Ger.* a Frontier or Border; or else of *marque*, F. a Sign or Mark of Distinction] the Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, or *Scotland*. F

MAR'CHET, a Law made by *Eugenius*, King of *Scotland*, that the Lord of the Manour should have the first Night's Lodging with every married Woman within his Jurisdiction, abrogated by *Malcolm* III. for which they pay a Mark.

MARCHA'RE, to adjoin or border upon. *O. L.*

MAR'CHIONESS [of *marchio*, L. a Marquis] a Marquis's Lady.

MARCH'PANE [*massapane*, F. q. d. *massa*, Bread in the Lump, and *panis*] a Confection made of Pistachio Nuts, Almonds, Sugar, *&c.*

MAR'CID [*marcidus*, L.] withered, rotten, feeble.

MAR'CIONISTS, antient Hereticks, so called from one *Marcion*, a Stoick, who denied that Christ was the Son of God.

A MARE [Mare, *Sax.*] a Female Horse.

MARE, more. *Chau*

To *cry the* MARE, a Sport in *Hertfordshire*, when the Reapers tie together the Tops of the last Blades of Corn; and standing at some Distance, throw their Sickles at it; and he who cuts the Knot has the Prize, with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MAREIS [*Marais*, F] Marshes. *Chau.*

MARESHALL. See *Marshal*.

A MAREMAID. See *Mermaid*.

MARET'TUM, Marsh-ground. *O. L.*

MARFO'RIO, a famous Statue in *Rome*, not far from the Capitol, on which commonly Answers to the satyrical Questions fastened on the latter are fix'd.

MAR'GARET } [*Margarita*, L. μαρ-
MAR'GERY } γαρίτης, Gr. a Pearl] a proper Name of Women.

MARGARITIF'EROUS [*margaritifer*, L.] that brings forth or produces Pearls.

MARGELIANE [*marjolaine*, F.] Marjoram. *Chau.*

MAR'GIN [*marge*, F. of *marge*, L.] the Brink or Brim of any Thing; also the outermost Part of the Leaves of a Book, on which there is nothing printed, or nothing but Notes, *&c.*

MAR'GINAL [*marginalis*, L] belonging to, or written in the Margin. *F.*

MAR'GRAVE, a kind of Dignity in *Germany*, answerable to our Marquis

MARIANALA'TRISTS [of Maria, *Mary*, and

and λατρεύω, Gr. to worship] Worshippers of the Virgin *Mary*.

MARIETS, a sort of Violet Plants, called also *Marian Violets*.

MA'RIGOLD, a Flower. *Calendula*, L.

MARINA'DE [in *Cookery*] pickled Meat, either Fish or Flesh.

MARINA'RIUS, a Mariner or Seaman. *O. L.*

To MA'RINATE [*mariner*, F.] to fry in Oil and then to pickle.

MARI'NE [*marinus*, L.] belonging to, or serving at Sea. *F.*

The MAR'INE, the whole Body of a Fleet or Navy.

MAR'INER [*marinier*, F.] a Seaman or Sailor.

MARI'NES, Soldiers who serve on board of Ships.

MAR'IOLA [in *ancient Writers*] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

MAR'JORAM [*marjolaine*, F. *majorana*, L.] an Herb.

MARIS'CA [among *Surgeons*] the Hemorrhoids or Piles. *L.*

MARITA'GIO *amisso per Defaultam*, a Writ for a Tenant in Frank Marriage, to recover Lands, *&c.* out of which he is kept by another.

MARITA'GIUM, the lawful joining of Man and Wife; the Right of bestowing a Ward or Widow in Marriage; Lands given in Marriage; also the Dower or Portion received with a Wife. *O. L. T.*

MARITAGIUM *habere* [*Law Term*] to have the free Disposal of an Heiress in Marriage.

MAR'ITAL [*maritalis*, L.] belonging to an Husband. *F.*

MARIT'IMA *Angliæ*, the Profits accruing to the King from the Sea. *L.*

MARITIME [*maritimus*, L.] belonging to, or near the Sea. *F.*

A MARK [Meapc, *Sax. marque*, F. marck, *Belg.*] a Note, Character, *&c.* set upon a Thing, a Sign or Token; also a White or Aim to shoot at.

A MARK, a Silver Coin anciently valued at 30 *s.* now generally taken for the Sum of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in some Parts of *Germany* 36 Stivers, or 2 *s.* *Sterling*; in *Denmark* it is 36 *s.* or 12 4-5ths *d.* *Sterling*; in *Sweden* the Mark is 22 4-5ths *d.* *Sterling*.

MARK [of מרקוס, *Syr.* or *Marcus*, L. of the Month *Martius* or *March*] a proper Name of Men.

To Mark [Meapcan, *Sax. marquer*, F. marckieren, *Teut.*] to set a Mark on a Thing in order to know it again; To take Notice, to mind.

MARK *Penny*, a Duty of one Penny formerly paid by the Inhabitants of *Malden*, in *Essex*, who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Houses into the Street.

MARK-*Weight*, a Foreign Weight, commonly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is 16 Ounces.

MAR'KET, [*marche*, F. *mercatus*, L.] a Place where Provisions, or any Manner of Goods are set to Sale: The Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clerk of the MARKET, an Officer whose Business is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, according to the King's Standard in the *Exchequer*, and to see that all Measures, in every Place, be answerable to them.

MARKET *Geld*, the Toll of a Market.

MARK'ETABLE, that is fit to be sold or uttered in a Market.

MARK *Lups* [Mark lupsch, *L. S.*] *i. e.* a Mark of *Lubeck*, a great Hanse Town, which is there, at *Hamburgh*, and over all the *Lower Saxony*, of 16 *d.* Value, according to their Standard; and three of these Marks are equal to a Rixdollar.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the Foot-Prints and Treadings of wild Beasts.

MARL [margel, *L. S.* mergel, *Teut.* Majl, probably of Meyg, *Sax.* Marrow, of *marga*, L.] a kind of fat Earth which is laid upon the Land to fertilise it.

To MARL, is to spread Marl over Land.

MARL'BOROUGH [of Majl, *Sax.* Chalk, or fat Soil, and Burg; but some derive it of *Merlin*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 62 Miles W. from *London*.

MARLE'RIUM, } a Marl Pit. *O. L.*
MARLE'TUM, }

MAR'LINE [*Sea Term*] a small Line of untwisted Hemp well tarr'd to keep the Ends of the Ropes from ravelling.

To MAR'LINE *a Sail* [*Sea Term*] is when the Sail is rent out of the *Boit-Rope*, to make it fast with Marlines put through the Oye-let-holes.

MARLINE *Spike* is a little Piece of Iron to splice small Ropes together, as also to open the *Belt-Rope*, when the Sail is to be sewed into it.

MAR'LOW [of Majl, *Sax.* Chalk, and Leag, a Field] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 26 Miles West from *London*.

MAR'MADUKE [*Camden* says of Majne Meric, *Sax.* more mighty, and *Duke*] a proper Name.

MAR'MALET } [*marmalade*, F.] a
MAR'MALADE } Confection made of Quinces or other Fruit.

MAR'MORA *Arundeliana*, certain Marble Stones, whereon are inscribed several Chronicles relating to *Athens*, given by the Earl of *Arundel* to the University of *Oxford*.

MARMO'REAN [*marmoreus*, L.] of or belonging to Marble.

MARMORA'TION, a Building with Marble.

MAR'MOSET, a kind of black Monkey, with

with a ſhaggy Neck; alſo a kind of Groteſque Figure in Building.

MARMOT'TA [*Marmotte*, F.] a Creature like a Rabbet, in the *Alps* in *Italy*.

MARO'NEAN *Wine*, a ſort of extraordinary ſtrong Wine.

MA'RONISTS, Chriſtians inhabiting about *Libanus*, ſo called from one *Maron*, who was the Head of them.

MARQUE, Repriſal; as Letters of *Marque* or *Mart*. *O. S.*

MAR'QUESS } [*Marquis*, F.] a Noble-
MAR'QUIS } man, next in Dignity to a Duke.

MARQUESSET', a She Marquis, a Marchioneſs.

MAR'QUETRY, a ſort of chequered inlaid Work. *F.*

MAR'QUISATE, [*Marquiſate*, F.] a Marquisſhip, or the Juriſdiction of a Marquis.

To MARR [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of ἀμαυρόω, Gr. but *Skinner* of *marrer*, Span. or Marran, *Sax.*] to ſpoil, deface, or corrupt.

MAR'RIAGE [*mariage*. F.] a civil Contract, by which a Man and a Woman are joined together.

MAR'RIAGEABLE [*mariable*, F.] that is of Age fit to marry.

MAR'ROQUIN, vulgarly *Morocco*, the Skin of a Goat, or ſome Animal reſembling it, dreſſed in Sumach, much uſed by Bookbinders.

MAR'ROW [Merg. *Sax.* Marck, *Teut.* met, *C. Br. Maralla*, Ital.] a ſoft, fat Subſtance contained in the Hollow of the Bones.

MARROW [*Maraut*, F.] a Rogue. *O.*

MARROWS, Fellows; as, *my Gloves are not Marrows*. *N. C.*

To MAR'RY [*marier*, F. *maritare*, L.] to join or be joined in Wedlock.

MARS [among *Chymiſts*] Iron or Steel.

MARS [in *Heraldry*] is the red Colour in Coat Armour of Sovereign Princes.

A MARSH } [Merre, *Sax.* Maerſche,
MA'RISH } *Belg. Marais*, F.] a Fen or boggy Ground.

MASH *Mallows*, an Herb. *Althæa*, L.

MAR'SHAL [*mareſchal*, F. marſchalk, *Teut.*] it was anciently no other than Maſter of the Horſe, but now ſeveral conſiderable Officers bears this Name; as,

Earl MARSHAL [of *England*] a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters belonging to War and Arms, *&c.*

MARSHAL [*of the Ceremonies*] an Officer who is to receive Commands from the Maſter of the Ceremonies or Aſſiſtants.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Houſe*] whoſe ſpecial Authority is in the King's Palace to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, and to puniſh Faults committed within the Verge.

MARSHAL [*of the Exchequer*] is he to whom the Court commits the Cuſtody of the King's Debtors, during the Term Time, for ſecuring the Debts.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Bench*] is he who hath the Cuſtody of the Priſon called the *King's Bench* in *Southwark*.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Hall*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is, when the Tables are preparing, to call out thoſe of the Houſhold and Strangers, and place them according to their Quality.

Clerk MARSHAL [*of the King's Houſe*] an Officer who attends the Marſhal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

MARSHAL [*at Sea*] is one who puniſhes Offences committed at Sea, and executes Juſtice there, as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-Arm, haling under the Keel, *&c.*

MARSHALS are alſo military Officers, in every Regiment, whoſe Office is to ſee to Priſoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knight MARSHAL, an Officer of the King's Houſe.

MARSHAL [of *France*] is the higheſt Preferment in the Army or Navy, and is the ſame with Captain General; they command above all Perſons who are not Princes of the Blood, and are alſo the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MARSHAL [*de Camp*] in *France*, the next Officer to the Lieutenant General with us.

MAR'SHALLING [in *Heraldry*] is the proper joining of ſeveral Coats of Arms in one and the ſame Eſcutcheon; alſo the diſpoſing of Perſons at publick Solemnities in their proper Places.

MARSHALS at *Arms*, Purſuivants.

MAR'SHALSEY [*Marchauſſée*, F.] the Seat or Court of the Marſhal for the Priſon of *Southwark*.

MARSUPIA'LIS [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo named from the doubling of its Tendons which reſemble a Purſe.

MART [contracted of *Market*] a great Fair.

MAR'TELED, hammered. *Spencer.*

MAR'TEN } a little Thing like a
MAR'TERN } Ferret.

MARTEN *Cub*, a Marten of the firſt Year.

MAR'TIAL [*martialis*, L.] warlike, valiant, belonging to the War. *F.*

MARTIAL [in *Aſtrology*] born under the Planet *Mars*.

MARTIAL [in *Chymiſtry*] partaking of the Nature of Iron and Steel.

MARTIAL,

MARTIAL *Law*, is the Law of War, depending on the King's Pleasure; or his Lieutenant, or the General, or the Officers of War.

MAR'TIALIST, a Warrior, a Man at Arms.

MAR'TIN [q. d. *Martius*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

MAR'TIN } a kind of Swallow, a
MARTINET } Bird.

MARTIN *Dry*, a Pear that is of an Isabella red Colour on one Side, and high-coloured on the other Side, whose Pulp is short and pretty fine to the Taste, and Juice sugared and perfumed.

MAR'TINGAL [*martingal*, F.] a Thong of Leather fastened at one End to the Girts under the Belly, and at the other to the Muss-Roll, to prevent a Horse's Rearing.

MAR'TLEMASS, } the Festival of St.
MAR'TINMASS, } *Martin*, observed on the 11th of *November*.

MAR'TLEMASS *Beef*, Beef salted and smoaked at that Season.

MART'LET, a kind of Bird.

MART'LET [in *Heraldry*] a small Bird without Feet.

MART'NETS [in a *Ship*] are small Lines fastened to the Leetch of the Sail, to bring that Part of the Leetch which is next the Yard-Arm close up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

To *top the* MARTNETS [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale them up.

Legs of the MARTNETS [*Sea Term*] are small Ropes put through the Bolt Rope, in the Leetch of the Sail.

MAR'TYR [μάρτυρ, Gr.] one who bears Witness to the Truth of the Christian Religion at the Expence of his Life. *F. of L.*

MAR'TYRDOM [*martyre*, F. *martyrium*, L. of μαρτύριον, Gr.] such Pain or Death as a Martyr undergoes.

MARTY'RIA [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, wherein the Rhetorician confirms something by his own Experience. *Gr.*

MARTYRITH, tormenteth. *Chau.*

MARTYROL'OGY [*martyrologe*, F. μαρτυρολογία, of μάρτυρ, a Martyr, and λογία, Discourse, *Gr.*] a Book treating of the Acts, Names, and Sufferings of Martyrs.

To MAR'TYR [*martyriser*, F.] to make one suffer Martyrdom.

To MAR'VEL [*s'emerveiller*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

MAR'VEL [of *Peru*] a sort of Nightshade, with the Flowers of such Variety, that it is called *the Wonder of the World*.

MA'RY [*Maria*, L. of Μαρία, Gr. מרים *H. i. e.* bitter] a Christian Name of Women; also Marrow. *Chau.*

MA'RYGROSS [Mariengroschen, *Teut.* a *German* Coin, Value 1 *d.* and 3-4ths of a Farthing *Sterling*.

MAS'CLE [in *Heraldry*] a short Lozenge voided, representing the Mash of a Net.

To MAS'CULATE [*masculatum*, L.] to make strong or manly.

MAS'CULINE [*masculinus*, L.] that is of the Male Kind. *F.*

MASCULINE *Signs* or *Planets* [in *Astrology*] are such as excel in active Qualities, *i. e.* Cold and Heat.

MASE, a Whim, a Fancy. *Chau.*

MASH *for an Horse* [probably of mischen, *Teut.* to mingle] a Composition of Water, Bran, *&c.*

To MASH [*mascher*, F. to champ with the Teeth] to break, bruise, or squeeze to a Mash.

MAS'ID, amazed. *Chaucer.*

MAS'IDNESS, Amazement. *Chau.*

MASK [*masque*, F.] a Covering for the Face, a Vizard.

MASKEWED, fortified, fenced. *O.*

By the MAS'KINS [*an Oath*] *i. e.* by the Mass.

MAS'LIN, Corn mix'd, as Wheat, Rye, *&c.* called also *Mescelin*, or *Meslin*.

MAS'LINFAR, a Food made of Wheat and Rye steep'd in Water.

MA'SON [*masson*, or *maçon*, F.] a Workman who builds with Stone.

MA'SONRY [*massonnerie*, F.] Mason's Work, Stone Work.

MA'SSORA } [מסורה *H. i. e.* a Tra-
MAS'SERA } dition] the Criticism of *Hebrew* Doctors on the *Hebrew* Text of the Bible.

MA'SORITES, a Set of *Jews*, who made it their Business to correct the false-written Words of the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, and also to number the Letters, *&c.* of the five Books of *Moses*, to prevent their being corrupted.

MASQUERA'DE [*mascarade*, F.] a Company of Persons having Masks or Vizards on, and dancing or discoursing together.

MASS [*masse*, F. of *massa*, L. *Barb.*] a Heap or Lump of any Thing.

MASS [among *Apothecaries*] Paste; it is generally applied to those Compositions out of which Pills are formed.

MASS [with *Physicians*] is applied to some Collections of Fluids; as the Mass of Blood.

MASS [in *Sumatra*] a Piece of Money, 4 Capans, or 1*s.* *Sterling*.

MASS [in *Japan*] a Coin, 10 Coudrys or 5·2-5ths *d. Sterling*.

MASS [in *India*] a Silk Weight, one 14th of a Pyce.

MASS [in *Natural Philosophy*] the Quantity of Matter in any Body.

The

The *Popish* MASS [Mæſſe, *Sax.* *Messe*, F. *missa*, L. q. d. *missio*, or *dimissio populi*, the Dismissing of the People] is Part of the Liturgy or Church Service among the *Roman* Catholicks.

A MASS *Priest*, anciently was every secular Priest distinguished from the Regulars. Afterwards the Word was restrained to those kept in Chantries, or at particular Altars, to say so many Masses for the Souls of the Deceased.

MAS'SACRE [*massacre*, F. of *mactare*, L.] a Butchery and Slaughter made on People not in a Condition to defend themselves.

To MAS'SACRE [*massacrer*, F.] to butcher after a barbarous Manner.

MAS'SES [in *Pictures*] those Parts containing the great Lights and Shadows.

MAS'SETERS [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the lower Jaw, which, with the temporal Muscles, move it to either Side, or forwards, as in Eating.

MAS'SIVE } [*massif*, F.] solid, weighty.
MAS'SY }

MAST [Mæſt, *Sax.* Maſt, *Dan.* and *Teut.* of Maſten, *Teut.* to fatten] the Fruit of wild Trees, as Oak, Beech, wild Chesnut, *&c.*

MAST [of *Amber*] the Quantity of two Pounds and a half Weight.

MAST [Mæſt, *Sax.* *mast* or *mat*, F. Maſt, *Belg.* *L. S.* and *Teut.*] one of those round Pieces of Timber in a Ship which are set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, *&c.* are made fast.

To *Spring a* MAST [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Mast is cracked in any Part.

To *spend a* MAST [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Mast is broken by bad Weather.

MAS'TER [*maistre* or *maitre*, F. Meeſter, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *magister*, L.] a Governor, Head, Teacher, one skilled in any Art or Mystery: A Title of several Officers; as,

MASTER [*of the Armoury*] one who has the Care and Oversight of the King's Armour in any standing Armoury.

MASTER *of Assay* [in the *Mint*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Silver, *&c.* be according to Standard.

MASTER [*of Arts*] the second Degree taken by Students in our Universities.

MASTER [*of the Ceremonies*] the King's Interpreter, whose Business it is to introduce to the King all Embassadors, Envoys, *&c.* sent from foreign Princes or States.

MASTERS [*of the Chancery*] are Assistants to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, in Matters of Judgment; of these there are 12 in Number, and the chief of them is Master of the Rolls.

MASTER [*of the Faculties*] an Officer under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

MASTER [*of the Horse*] is one who hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; there is also a Master of the Horse to Noblemen.

MASTER [*of the King's Houshold*] is an Officer under the Lord Steward of the Houshold; his Business is to survey the Accounts of the Houshold.

MASTER [*of the Jewel House*] an Officer who has the Care of all the Gold and Silver Plate used at the King's Table; as also of all the Plate in the Tower of *London*, as loose Jewels, Chains, *&c.*

MASTER [*of the Mint*, Muntz Meister, *Teut.*] an Officer who is now called the Warden of the Mint, whose Office is to receive and take Care of the Silver and Bullion brought to be coined.

MASTER *Worker* [*of the Mint*] an Officer who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, then delivers it to the Moneyers, and receives it from them again when it is made.

MASTER *Gunner* [of *England*] an Officer whose Business it is to instruct all that desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to administer an Oath to every Scholar, that he will not serve any foreign Prince or State without Leave.

MASTER [*of the Ordnance*] a great Officer, who has the Care of all the King's Ordnance and Artillery.

MASTER [*of the King's Musters*, General Muster Meister, *Teut.*] is one who takes Care that the King's Forces be compleat, well arm'd and train'd; called also the *Muster-Master-General.*

MASTER [*of the Posts*] an Officer who has the appointing, placing, or displacing such through *England*, as provide Post-Horses for carrying the King's Messages, *&c.*

MASTER [*of the Requests*] is the chief Judge of the Court of Requests, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER [*of the Rolls*] an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, and in his Absence hears Causes, and gives Orders.

MASTER [*of the Courts of Wards and Liveries*] was formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

MASTER [*of a Ship*] is a chief Officer, whose Business is to have the chief Management of a Ship at Sea, to take her Way, and to give the necessary Orders to the Sailors.

MASTER *de Camp* [in *France* and *Spain*] is a Colonel of Horse.

MASTER *de Camp General*, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of Light Horse, and commands in the Absence of the Colonel General.

To

To MASTER [*maitriser*, F.] to make one's self Master of, to get the better of.

MASTER-*Note* [in *Musick*] is the same as Measure Note.

MASTER-*Piece*, a most exact or excellent Piece of Workmanship in any Art.

MAS'TERLESS, whsch has no Master, headstrong.

MAS'TERLY, masterlike.

MAS'TERSHIP [*Magisterium*, L.] the Quality and Dignity of a Master.

MAS'TER-*Wort*, an Herb. *Imperatoria*, L.

MAS'TERY [*magisterium*, L.] Authority, Power, Command, Conquest, Victory.

To MAS'TICATE [*masticatum*, L.] to eat or chew.

MASTICA'TION, Chewing. *F. of L.*

MASTICA'TORY [*masticatoire*, F. of *masticatorium*, L.] a Medicine to be chew'd to provoke Spitting.

MAS'TICK [*mastique*, F. *mastiche*, L. μαστίχη, Gr.] the Gum of the Lentisk-Tree.

MAS'TICOT, } a yellow Colour used
MAS'SICOT, } in Painting. *Ital.*

A MAS'TIFF [*un mâtin*, F. *mastivus*, L. Barb.] a sort of great Dog.

MASTLING, shining. *Chau.*

MASTINUS, a Mastiff, a great Dog. *O. R.*

MASTOI'DES [μαστοειδὴς, Gr.] certain Muscles which bend the Head, arising from the Neck-Bone, and terminating in the Mamillary Processes: Any Processes shaped like the Teats of a Cow's Udder.

MA'SURA [in *Doomsday Book*] an old decayed House or Wall.

MASURA-*Terræ*, a Quantity of Ground containing 4 *Oxgangs*.

MAT [Meatte, *Sax.* Matte, *Teut. matta*, L.] a Contexture of Rushes.

MATCH [of Maete, *Belg.* a Companion; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it from μάχη, Gr. a Fight] an Agreement or Contract, a Trial of Skill; also an Equal.

MATCH [*mêche*, F.] a sort of Rope, made on purpose for the Firing of Guns, or the setting Fire to Trains of Mines, *&c.*

To MATCH [*q. d.* to mate] to pair or couple, to marry, to be like.

To MATCH [*Hunt.*] a Wolf at Rutting-Time is said to go to *Match* or *Mate*.

To MATCH *Cocks* [among *Cock-fighters*] is to see that they be of an equal Height, Length, and Bigness in Body.

MATCH'ABLE, which may be matched or coupled; also that may be equalized.

MATCH'LESS, that may not be equalled, incomparable.

MATE [Mata, *Sax.* Maet, *Belg.*] a Companion or Assistant.

MA'TED, conquered, subdued. *Spen.*

MATE'LOTTE [in *Cookery*] Victuals dressed after the Seamens Way. *F.*

MATEOL'OGY [ματαιολογία, of μάταιος, vain, and λογία, Discourse, *Gr.*] a vain Inquiry or over-curious Search into high Matters.

MATER'NUS, a hardy ever-green Shrub, somewhat of the Species of the *Phillyrea*.

MATES [at *Sea*] are Assistants to several Officers on board a Ship.

Check MATE [at the Play at *Chess*] is when the Game is brought to that Pass, that there is no Way left for the King to escape.

MATEOTECH'NY [*mateotechnia*, L. of ματαιοτεχνία, of μάταιος, vain, and τέχνη, Science, Gr.] a vain or idle Science.

MATER *Dura* [*Anat.*] a strong Membrane next to the Skull, encompassing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, having Cavities which supply the Place of Veins. *L.*

MATER *Metallorum* [among *Chymists*] is Quicksilver. *L.*

MATER *Pia* [*Anat.*] a thin and fine Membrane immediately investing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, very full of Blood-Vessels. *L.*

MATER *Tenuis*. See *Mater Pia*.

MATE'RIA *Medica* [with *Physicians*] whatever is used in the Art of Medicine for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases.

MATERIA *Prima* [in *Philosophy*] is the first Matter or Subject of all substantial Forms.

MATE'RIAL [*materiel*, F. of *materialis*, L.] consisting of Matter or Substance; also being of some Concern or Moment.

MATE'RIAL, belonging to Matter, momentous, of great Consequence.

MATE'RIALNESS, Weightiness, the being of great Moment.

MATE'RIALIST, a Druggist.

MATE'RIALS [*materiaux*, F. *materialia*, L.] Tools or Stuff proper for the making or doing any Thing.

MATERIAL'ITY [of *materialis*, L.] a being material, the Substance of Matter.

MATERIA'TION, a Felling of Timber for Building. *L.*

MATER'NAL [*maternel*, F. *maternalis*, L.] belonging to a Mother, motherly.

MATER'NITY [*maternité*, F.] Motherhood, the Condition of a Mother.

MATERNA'LITY [*maternalitas*, L.] Motherhood, *&c.*

MATH [in *Agriculture*] a Mowing.

MATHE-

MATHEMAT'ICAL } [*mathematique*,
MA'THEMAT'ICK } F. *mathematicus*, L. of μαθηματικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Mathematicks.

MATHEMAT'ICKS [*mathematiques*, F. *artes mathematicæ*, L.] Sciences exercised about Magnitude and Numbers, or of Quantity continued or discrete.

Pure MATHEMATICKS, are *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, which treat only of Number and Magnitude, abstractedly considered from all kind of Matter.

Mix'd MATHEMATICKS, are those Arts and Sciences that treat of the Properties of Quantity, applied to material Beings or sensible Objects; as *Astronomy*, *Geography*, *Navigation*.

Practical MATHEMATICKS, those which shew how to demonstrate something useful, or to perform something proposed, which may tend to the Benefit of Mankind.

Speculative MATHEMATICKS, implies only the simple Knowledge of Matters proposed, with the bare Contemplation of Truth and Falshood with respect to them.

MATHU'RINS, a religious Order founded by Pope *Innocent*, for Redemption of Christian Captives out of *Turkish* Slavery.

MATRA'CIUM [among *Chymists*] a little Bag in which is put calcin'd Tartar, *&c.* having Holes put in it to let out the Liquor.

MA'TRAS [among *Chymists*] is a long strait necked Vessel of Glass, used in Distillations or Digestions. *F.*

MATRICA'LIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines for Diseases in the Matrix. *L.*

MA'TRICE } [*matrix*, L.] the Mother
MA'TRIX } or Womb.

MA'TRICES, Moulds or Forms in which Printers Letters are cast by the Founders. *F.*

MA'TRICIDE [*matricida*, L. of *mater*, and *cædo*] a Murderer of his or her Mother.

MA'TRICIDE [*matricidium*, L.] Murder of a Mother.

MATRIC'ULAR [*matricule*, F. of *matricula*, L a Register-Book] belonging to a Register-Book.

To MATRIC'ULATE [*matriculatum*, L.] to set down in the Register or matricular Book the Names of young Scholars, after they have been sworn in an University.

MATRICULA'TION, the Act of Swearing, Registering, *&c.* *L.*

MATRIMO'NIAL [*matrimonialis*, L.] belonging to Matrimony. *F.*

MA'TRIMONY [*matrimonium*, L. *q. d. qua mulier fit mater*] Wedlock, Marriage.

MA'TRON [*matrone*, F. of *matrona*, L.] a grave, motherly Woman.

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad thick Clouts of Sinnet, or Rope-yarn and Thrums beaten flat and interwoven to save the Yard, *&c.* from galling.

MATROS'SES, Soldiers in the Artillery, next below the Gunners.

MATT *Weed*, an Herb.

MAT'TED, wrought or covered with Mats.

MATTED [*spoken of Hair*] entangled and clung together.

MATTED [among *Botanists*] is a Term apply'd to Herbs when they grow as if they were platted together.

MAT'TER [*matiere*, F. of *materia*, L.] the Stuff any Thing is made of; a Cause or Occasion; also a Thing or Business.

MATTER [probably of matu, *Sax.* Matteaud, *C. B.* rotten] that which runs out of a Sore.

MATTER [in *Philosophy*] the same as *Body*; it is a penetrable, divisible, and passible Substance, extending itself into Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and capable of putting on all manner of Forms.

MATTER *in Deed* [in *Law*] is a Truth of a Matter that may be prov'd, though not by Record.

MATTER *of Record* [in *Law*] is that which may be proved by some Record.

MAT'THEW [מתו, *H. i. e.* a Reward] a Christian Name of Men.

MAT'THIAS [מתיה, *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

MAT'TINS [*matines*, F. of *matutinus*, L.] Morning Prayers; also one of the Canonical Hours in the *Romish* Church.

MAT'TISON } [*i. e.* the Son of *Matthew*,
MAD'DISON } or, as Dr. *Th. Henshaw* thinks of *Matilda*] a Surname.

MAT'TOCK [mattuc, *Sax.*] a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, *&c.*

MAT'TRESS, a kind of Quilt filled with Wool, Cotton, *&c.* a Flock-Bed.

To MAT'URATE [*maturatum*, L.] to ripen, to hasten.

MATURA'TION, a ripening, a hastening. *L.*

MATURATION [among *Chymists*] is the Process of Digestion, Circulation, *&c.*

MATURATION [among *Surgeons*] the Ripening of Swellings, Sores, or Humours.

MATU'RE [*maturus*, L.] ripe, come to its full Growth, perfect.

MATU'RITY [*maturité*, F. of *maturitas*, L.] Ripeness of Fruit or Years, the Arrival of any Thing to its just Degree of Perfection.

MATUTI'NAL [*matutinalis*, L.] belonging to the Morning, or Morning Prayer.

MATUTINE [*matutinus*, L.] belonging to the Morning.

MATUTINE [among *Astrol.*] Planets are said to be *Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon, at the Rising of the Sun.

MAUD [contract. of Mathildis, from Maecht, a Maid, *Belg.* a Lady, or of *Magdalene*] a Name of Women.

To MAU'DLE, to besot or put out of Order, as drinking strong Drink does in a Morning.

MAUD'LIN [contracted of *Magdalene*] a proper Name of Women.

MAUD'LIN, half drunk, tipsey, maudled.

Sweet MAUDLIN, an Herb.

MAU'GRE [*malgré*, F.] in spite of, or whether one will or no.

MA'VIS [*mauvis*, F. Mewe, *Teut.*] a kind of Thrush, a Bird.

To MAUL [prob. of *Maillet*, F. *malleus*, L. a Hammer] to bang or beat soundly.

MAUL *Stick* [Mallstock, *Teut.*] a Painter's Stock, upon which he leans his Hand when at Work.

MAUL'KIN. See *Malkin.*

MAULS, Mallows. *N. C.*

MAUM, a soft brittle Stone in *Oxfordshire.*

MAUM, soft and mellow. *Northum.*

A MAUNCH [*Manche*, Fr.] *in Heraldry*, the Representation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [mand, *Sax.* *Mande*, F. of *manus*, L. a Hand] a Hamper, or Basket with Handles, a Scrip. *Shakesp.*

MAUND *of unbound Books*, is 8 Bales, of each 1000 *lb.* Weight, or two Fats.

MAUND *Shaw* [at *Ormus*] 12 *lb.* and a half Avoirdupois.

MAUND [at *Masulupatan*] is 26 *lb.* 4 *oz.* 8 *dr.* of our common Weight.

MAUND [at *Surat*] one is 33 *lb.* 4 *oz.* 7 *dr.* another 27 *lb.* Avoirdupois.

MAUND [at *Tauris*] is 6 *lb.* and a quarter Avoirdupois.

To MAU'NDER [*maudire*, F. of *maledicere*, L. to curse] to grumble or mutter.

MAUNDING [of *demander*, F.] begging. *O.*

MAUN'DY *Thursday.* See *Mandy.*

MAU'RICE } [*Mauritius*, L.] a proper
MOR'RICE } Name of Men.

MAUSOLE'UM, a famous Marble Sepulchre 35 Cubits high, 44 Feet about, supported by 36 curious Pillars, built by Queen *Artemisia*, in Honour of her Husband, *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, which was accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

MAUTHER, a little Girl. *Norfolk.*

MAW [maga, *Sax.* Magen, *Teut.*] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW-*Worms* [Magen Wurm, *Teut.*] Worms in a Horse.

MAWK'ISH, sick at the Stomach, squeamish.

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty, nasty Slut; also Maggots. *N. C.*

MAW'MET, an Idol or little Image set up to be worshipped.

MAW'METRY, Idolatry, or the worshipping of Idols.

MAXIL'LARY [*maxillaris*, L.] belonging to the Jaw-bone.

MAX'IM [*maxime*, F. *maxima*, L. ἀξίωμα, Gr.] a Proposition or Principle in any Art or Science generally received, grounded upon Reason, and not to be denied.

MAXIMIL'IAN [composed of *maximus* and *Æmilianus*] a proper Name of Men.

MAXIMIS & *minimis* [among *Mathematicians*] a Method used for the Resolution of a great many perplexed Problems, which require the greatest or least Quantity attainable in that Case.

MAXIM'ITY [*maximitas*, L.] Greatness.

MAY [*Maius*, from *majores*, L. so called by *Romulus* in Respect of the Senators] the fifth Month of the Year.

To MAY or *Can* [magan, *Sax.* Mogen, *Teut.*] to be able to do.

MAY-*Bug*, *Fly*, an Insect.

MAYDINHODE, Maidenhead. *Chau.*

MAY-*Games*, Sports on the first Day of *May.*

MAY-LILY, the Flower of *Liriconfancy.*

To MAYL *Hawks* [among *Falconers*] is to pinion their Wings.

MAY'NARD [*Verstegan* derives it of *Man* and *Heart*, q. d. stout-hearted] a Surname.

MAYOR [anciently, meeyr, of mirer, *Welsh*, to keep, *maire*, F. *major*, L.] the chief Magistrate of a City or Corporation.

MAYORAL'TY [*mairie*, F. *majoratus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

MAY'ORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

MAYSTRY, a Master-piece. *O.*

MAZARI'NE, a famous Cardinal, who was Regent of *France* during the Minority of *Lewis* XIV.

A la MAZARINE [in *Cookery*] a particular Manner of dressing several Sorts of Fowls.

MAZARINES, little Dishes to be set in the Middle of a large Dish; also a Sort of small Tarts filled with Sweetmeats.

MAZARINE *Blue*, a deep blue Colour.

MAZARINE *Hood*, made after the Fashion of that worn by the Dutchess of *Mazarine.*

MAZE [probably of maze, a Gulph] Astonishment, Perplexity.

A MAZE [in a *Garden*] a Place made with many artificial Turnings and Windings.

MA'ZELINE, a Mazer; a wooden Cup made of Maple. *Chau.*

MA'ZER [of Maeser, *Belg.* Maple-wood] a broad standing Cup or Drinking-Bowl. *O.*

MAZ'ZARDS,

MAZ'ZARDS, Black Cherries. *W. C.*

MAZ'ZAROTH [מזרות, *Cha'dee*] the Zodiack.

ME'ABLE [*meabilis*, L.] that may be passed through, running away easily.

MEA'COCK [*q. d.* mewcock, one who mews himself up out of Harm's Way in any Danger] an effeminate Fellow.

MEAD [meɑd, *Sax.* med, meddyglin, *Welsh*, meed, *L. S.* meth, *Teut.*] a Drink made of Honey and Water; also a Meadow.

MEA'DOW [meɑd, *Sax.* of maþan, to mow] a Land that yields Store of Grain for Hay or Pasture.

MEADOW-*Sweet*, an Herb. *Ulmaria*, L.

MEAGRE [mæger, *Sax.* *maigre*, F. maeger, *L.* and *Belg.* Mager, *Teut.* of *macer*, L.] lean, thin, scraggy.

MEA'GRENESS, Leanness, Thinness.

MEAK, } an Instrument for mowing of
MEAG, } Pease, Brake, *&c.* *F.*

MEAL [Mealepe, *Sax.* meal, *L. S.* Mehl, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] the Flour of Corn.

A MEAL [Mele, *Sax.* mael, *Belg.*] a sufficient Portion of Food for one Eating.

MEAL *Rents*, Rents heretofore paid in Meal for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by Tenants in the Honour of *Clun*.

MEALS, } the Shelves or Banks of Sand
MALES, } on the Sea Coast of *Norway*.

MEALTIDE [Mahlzeit, *Teut.*] Meal-time. *Chau.*

MEAL'Y *mouth'd* [*q. d.* mild or mellow-mouth'd] over modest in Speech, bashful.

MEALY-*Tree*, a Plant; called also *Wild Vine*.

To MEAN [Mænan, *Sax.* meenen, *L. S.* meinen, *Teut.*] to intend or resolve; to signify or understand.

MEAN [of Gæmene, *Sax.* gemein, *Teut.* common, vulgar; or Mæne, *Sax.* bad] low, poor, indifferent, pitiful.

MEAN [*moyen*, F.] the Middle, between two Extremes.

MEAN [in *Law*] the interim or middle Time.

MEAN [in *Musick*] is the Tenor or middle Part.

MEAN *Diameter* [in *Gauging*] is a Geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in a close Cask.

MEAN *Motion of the Sun* } [in *Astro-*
MEAN *Longitude of the Sun* } *nomy*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries* to the *Line of the Sun's mean Motion*.

MEAN *Proportional* [in *Geometry*] is a Quantity, which is as big in respect of a third Term, as the first is in respect of it.

MEAN *Proportional* [in *Arithmetick*] is a Quantity which exceeds, or is exceeded by a third Term, as much as it exceeds or is exceeded by the first.

MEANS [of *moyen*, F.] Methods, Ways or Devices that Persons use, in order to obtain an End, or to do a Thing.

MEANS, Wealth or Estate.

Continual MEANS [in *Arithmetick*] when one Root or first Number is multiplied by itself, and the Product again multiplied by itself, and this last Product multiplied by itself, and so on, the Numbers between the first and last are *continual Means*.

MEAN'DER. See *Mæander*.

MEAN'ELS, small black or red Spots in the Coat or Hair of a Horse, of a whitish Colour.

MEANDICHE, moderate. *Chau.*

MEAR [mære, *Sax.* meer, *L. S.* of *mare*, L. the Sea] a marshy Ground.

MEAR [mære, *Sax.*] a Baulk or Furrow in a Field; a Boundary. *Spenc.*

MEAR-*Stones* [of mæra, *Sax.* a Bound or Limit] Stones set up for Boundaries or Land-marks in open Fields.

MEARS [of mæra, *Sax.* a Marsh, or mara, *Sax.* Marches or Limits] a Surname.

MEARL, a Blackbird.

MEASE [*Law Term*] a Messuage or Dwelling-house.

MEASE, } a Measure of Herrings, con-
MESE, } taining five hundred.

MEA'SLES [maselen, *Du.* Blisters] a cutaneous Disease.

MEA'SON *Due* [*Maison Dieu*, F. the House of God] a Monastery, Religious House or Hospital. *O.*

MEA'SURABLE [*mesurable*, F. *mensurabilis*, L.] that may be measured, moderate.

MEAS'URE [*mesure*, F. of *mensura*, L.] is some certain Quantity or Quantities, fixed and agreed upon, whereby to estimate the Quantity, the Length, Breadth, Thickness, or Capacity of other Things.

MEASURE [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] is said of a certain Number or Quantity, which being several Times repeated, equals another bigger, to which it has Relation.

MEASURE [in *Musick*] is a Space of Time set out by a constant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, up and down successively.

MEASURE *Note* [in *Musick*] a Semibreve.

MEASURE *of Time* [in *Astrology*] is a Matter very much regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artist has a Direction, he may know how long it will be before it operates.

To MEASURE, to take the Dimensions of a Thing.

MEASURES, Ways, Means, Purposes.

MEAS'URING *Money*, a Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, besides *Alnage*.

MEAT [mæte, *Sax.*] Flesh, Provisions of any Sort.

MEATH [mæð, *Sax.* Power] as *I give you the Meath of the Buying, i. e.* full Power to buy. *Lincolnsh.*

MEA'TUS, a Moving, or Course, a Passage, or Way; the Pores of the Body. *L.*

MEATUS *Auditorius* [*Anatomy*] the auditory Passage, beginning from the Hollow of the Ear, and ending at the *Tympanum.* L.

MEATUS *Urinarius* [in *Anatomy*] the Passage whereby the Urine is conveyed to the Bladder.

My MEAUGH, my Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband. *N. C.*

MEAZ'LED, full of Measles, Spots, or Blotches.

MEAZLES [Masern, *Teut.*] a Disease something like the Small-pox; also a Disease in Swine.

MECÆ'NAS, a *Roman* Knight, who was the Patron of the learned Men of his Time; whence all Benefactors of Learning are now called *Mecænas's.*

MECHAN'ICAL } [*mechanique*, F. *me-*
MECHAN'ICK } *chanicus*, L. of μη-χανικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Mechanicks; also pitiful, mean, base.

MECHANICAL *Affections* [in *Philosophy*] such Properties of Matter or Body as arise from its Figure, Bulk, or Motion.

MECHANICAL *Philosophy*, is that which explains the Phænomena, or Appearances of Nature by mechanical Principles.

MECHANICAL *Demonstration*, is that whose Demonstrations are drawn from the Rules of Mechanicks.

MECHANICAL *Solution of a Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is either when the Lines made use of to that Purpose are not truly Geometrical ones, or when the Proposition or Question is solved by repeated Trials.

MECHAN'ICK *Powers*, } are common-
MECHAN'ICK *Principles*, } ly reckoned six, the Balance, the Leaver, the Pully, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel.

A MECHANICK [*mechanique*, F. *mechanicus*, L. of μηχανικὸς, Gr.] a Handicraftsman.

The MECHAN'ICKS [*mechanique*, F. *Artes mechanicæ*, L. of μηχανικὴ, Gr.] is a mathematical Science that treats of Motion, as it is produced by determinate Powers, and of the Forces which are requisite to produce and stop such and such Motions. Also such Handicrafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requisite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

ME'CHANISM [*mechanisme*, F.] mechanick Power.

MECHA'TION [*mœchatio*, L.] Fornication.

MECHOAC'ANA, a purging Root like Eriony, brought from the *West-Indies.*

MECO'NIUM [μήκων, Gr.] the Juice of Poppies, drawn by Expression, and dried.

MECONIUM [by *Anatomists*] is used for the Excrements of a *Fœtus*, which adhere to the Intestines after Birth.

MECONO'LOGY [μηκωνολογία, Gr.] a Description or Treatise of Opium.

ME'DAL [*medaille*, F. of *metallum*, L.] a Piece of Metal like Money, stamped upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A MEDAL'LION [*medaillon*, F.] a large Medal.

To MED'DLE, to mingle. *Chau.*

To MEDDLE [of *mêler*, F. to mingle, or *q. d.* to *middle*, i. e. to interpose one's self in the *Middle*] to concern one's self with.

MEDE'RIA, a Mead-house, or Place where Mead and Metheglin were made.

MEDESHAMSTED [of mæde, a Meadow, ham, a Village, Stede, Place, *Sax.* from the Meadows lying on each Side thereof] the old Name of *Peterborough*, now a Bishop's See.

MEDE-*Wife*, a Woman of Merit or Worth, *Sax.* from whence comes our Name *Midwife.* See *Midwife.*

MEDES, to boot. *O.*

MED-*Fee* [medpeoh, *Sax.*] Bribe or Reward; also Compensation given in Exchange, where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

ME'DIAN [*medianus*, L.] which is in the Middle.

MEDIA'NA *Linea* [in *Anatomy*] a part of Seam dividing the Tongue, *&c.* into two equal Parts.

MEDIANA *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] the middle Vein in the Bending of the Elbow, between the *Cephalick* and *Basilick.* L.

MEDIAS'TINE [*mediastinus*, L.] belonging to the Middle.

MEDIAS'TINUS [in *Anatomy*] the Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which goes to the *Mediastinum* and *Thymus.* L.

MEDIAS'TINUM [*Anatomy*] the double Skin or Membrane, which stands in the Middle of the Breast, and divides its Cavity into two Partitions, *viz.* a Right and a Left.

MEDIASTINUM *Cerebri*, the same as *Septum Transversum.*

ME'DIATE [*mediatus*, L.] that which is in the Middle.

To MEDIATE [*mediatum*, L.] to procure by one's Means, to act the Part of a Mediator.

MEDIA'TION, an Interceding or Intreating in any one's Behalf. *F. of L.*

MEDIA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] a Dividing by Two, or the taking the Half of any Number.

ME-

MEDIA'TOR [*mediateur*, F.] a Manager between two Parties, an Interceſſor.

MEDIATO'RIAL, of or belonging to a Mediator. *L.*

MEDIA'TORS [of *Queſtions*] ſix Perſons who were to determine any Queſtion or Debate ariſing among Merchants about any unmarketable Wool or undue Packing.

MEDIA'TRIX [*mediatrice*, F.] a Woman who mediates. *L.*

MED'ICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

MED'ICAL *Month*, the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours.

MEDIC'AMENT [*medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine or phyſical Compoſition. *F.*

MEDICAME'NTAL } [*medicamentoſus*, L.]
MEDICAMEN'TOUS } Medicinal. *L.*

MEDICAS'TER, a Quack, a peddling Phyſician. *L.*

To MED'ICATE [*medicatum*, L.] to heal or cure.

MED'ICATED [*medicatus*, L.] medicinally prepared.

MED'ICINABLE [*medicinabilis*, L.] belonging to Phyſick, phyſical.

MEDI'CINAL [*medicinal*, F. *medicinalis*, L.] belonging to Phyſick, phyſical.

MED'ICINE [*medicine*, F. *medicina*, L.] the Art of Phyſick; alſo a phyſical Remedy.

MED'ICK *Fodder*, an Herb.

MEDI'ETAS *Linguæ* [*Law Term*] a Party Jury, impanelled upon any Caſe wherein a Stranger is Party, wherein one half are Denizens, and the other Foreigners. *L.*

MEDI'ETY [*medieté*, F. of *medietas*, L.] the Moiety or Half of a Thing.

ME'DIN in *Egypt*, 3 Aſpers; at *Aleppo* it is 1 *d.* 1-5th *Sterling*; and of Corn in *Cyprus* one Buſhel *Engliſh*.

ME'DIO *acquittando*, is a Writ Judicial to diſtrain the Lord for acquitting a mean Lord from a Rent which he formerly acknowledged in Court before not to belong to him.

MEDIOC'RITY [*mediocrité*, F. *mediocritas*, L.] Competency, Indifferency.

ME'DISANCE, Evil-ſpeaking, Obloquy, Reproach. *F.*

MEDI'TABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] penſive, thoughtful.

To MED'ITATE [*mediter*, F. *meditatum*, L.] to muſe, to ponder, or think upon.

MED'ITATIVE [*meditativus*, L.] given to Meditation, thoughtful. *L.*

MEDITA'TION, thinking, pauſing, or muſing upon. *F.* of *L.*

MEDITERRA'NEAN [*mediterranée*, F. of *mediterraneus*, L.] ſhut up between the Lands, Inland.

The MEDITERRA'NEAN *Sea*, ſo called becauſe it lies between the three great Continents of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*.

MEDITUL'LIUM [*Anatomy*] the ſpongy Subſtance between the two Tables of the Skull.

ME'DIUM, mean or middle State; alſo an Expedient, Way, or Device. *L.*

ME'DIUM [*Philoſophy*] that peculiar Conſtitution or Frame of any Space through which Bodies move; ſo the Air is the Medium in which Meteors breed and move.

MEDIUM *Cœli* [among *Aſtrologers*] the Mid-Heaven, the Tenth-Houſe. *L.*

MEDIUM *Tempus*, the main Profits. *O. L. T.*

MEDIUS *Venter* [in *Anatomy*] the Cheſt or Hollow of the Breaſt. *L.*

MED'LAR [mæ̆ꝺ, *Sax. meſple*, F. *meſpilum*, L. of μεσπίλον, Gr.] a Fruit which is grateful to the Stomach, but is not ripe till it be rotten.

MEDLE [of *mêler*, F.] to mingle. *O.*

MED'LEFE [of *mêler*, F.] quarrelling, ſcuffling, or brawling. *O. L. T.*

MED'LEY [of *mêler*, F. to mingle] a Mixture of odd Things.

MEDLEY } [mebely, *Sax. q. d.* the
MIDG'LEY } middle Paſture, becauſe it lies in the Middle between two Rivers] a Town in *Yorkſhire*; alſo a Name of Men.

MED'LEY *Coat*, a Coat of mixed Stuffs. *Chau.*

ME'DRINACLES, a ſort of coarſe Canvas.

MEDSYP'PE, a Harveſt Supper given to the Labourers, upon the bringing in of the Harveſt. *O. R.*

MEDUL'LA [in *Mineralogy*] the ſoftneſt Part which is found in ſome Stones.

MEDULLA [among *Botaniſts*] is the Pith or Heart in Trees or Plants.

MEDULLA *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Marrow of the Brain, a white ſoft Subſtance covered on the Outſide with the barky Subſtance of a more aſhy Colour. *L.*

MEDULLA *Oblongata* [in *Anatomy*] is that Part of the Brain which is the Beginning of the ſpinal Marrow. *L.*

MEDULLA *Oſſium* [among *Anatomiſts*] is the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Subſtance in the hollow Part of the Bones, and involved in a Membrane. *L.*

MEDULLA *Spinalis* [*Anat.*] the ſpinal Marrow, that Part which goes down the Middle of the Back, by the Vertebra's, and is terminated at the *Os Sacrum*. L.

MEDUL'LAR } [*medullaris*, L.] be-
MEDUL'LARY } longing to the Marrow.

MEDULLARY *Oil* [*Anat.*] the finer and more ſubtil Parts of the Marrow of the Bones.

MEDU'SA's *Head* [among *Aſtronomers*] a Conſtellation.

MED'WAY [*Somner* ſuppoſes it ſo called, becauſe it runs in the Middle of *Kent*; or

or it may be of *Meadow* and *Way*, from the Meadows it runs among] a River in *Kent*.

MEED [mede, *Sax.*] Reward, Merit. *Spen.*

MEEDLESS, unruly. *N. C.*

MEEK [probably of Meca, *Sax.* a Companion] mild, gentle, quiet, not easily provoked.

MEEK'NESS, Easiness of Temper, Gentleness.

MEEN } [*mine*, F.] the Countenance,
MEIN } the Air of the Face.

MEER [*merus*, L.] downright, arrant.

MEER [mere, *Sax.* meer, *Belg.*] a Ditch, a Pool, a low marshy Ground. See *Mear*.

MEES [*mees*, O. F.] Meadows. *Chau.*

To MEET [metan, *Sax.* Moeten, *Belg.* meten, *L. S.*] to come together.

MEET [of mede, *Sax.* a Measure, or Mate, *L. S.* Maet, *Belg.* a Companion] fit, apt.

MEET *now*, just now. *N. C.*

To MEET [of median, *Sax.* Chemet, *Du.* a Measure] to measure.

MEET'ER [*metrum*, L. μέτρον, Gr.] Rhyme, Verse, or Measure.

MEET'ERLY, } handsomely, mo-
MEETHERLY, } deftly, indifferently. *N. C.*

ME'GACOSM [μεγάκοσμος, of μέγας, great, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] the great World.

MEGALOG'RAPHY [*megalographia*, L. μεγαλογραφία, of μεγάλε, great, and γραφὴ, Writing, *Gr.*] a drawing Pictures at large.

MEGALO'PHONOUS [μεγαλόφωνος, of μέγας, great, and φωνὴ, the Voice, *Gr.*] one who hath a large Voice.

MEGALOPSY'CHY [μεγαλοψυχία, of μεγάλη, great, and ψυχὴ, the Soul, *Gr.*] Magnanimity, Greatness of Soul.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS [μεγαλόσπλαγχνος, of μέγας, great, and σπλάγχνος, the Bowels, *Gr.*] one whose *Viscera* are preternaturally large.

ME'GRIM [*megrain*, F. of *hemicrania*, L. of ἡμικρανιον, *Gr.*] a Distemper causing great Pains in the Temples and Forepart of the Head.

MEINE [menige, *Sax.*] a Company, a Retinue.

MEINT, mingled. *Spen.*

MEINY [of menigeo, *Sax.* a Multitude] a Family, or Houshold Servants; all that live together in a House. *F. L. T.*

MEIOSIS [*Rhetor.*] a Figure where a slighter Term than the Matter requires, is used by way of Disparagement.

MEI'WELL, a sort of small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made.

To MEL [of *mêler*, F.] to mingle. *O.*

MELAN'AGOGUES [of μελαναγωγὸς, Gr.] Medicines which drive away black Choler.

MELANCHOL'ICK } [*melancholique*, F.
MEL'ANCHOLY } of *melancholicus*, L. of μελαγχολικὸς, Gr.] troubled with, or subject to Melancholy, pensive, sullen, dumpish; also causing Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLIST, one given up to Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLY [*melancholie*, F. of *melancholia*, L. μελαγχολία, Gr.] a kind of Phrenzy, proceeding from the overflowing of black Choler; also Sadness, Pensiveness, Dumpishness.

MELAS'SES, the Dregs of Sugar, commonly called Treacle.

MEL'CHIOR, a proper Name of Men, but especially of the Ringleader of a Sect called *Melchorites*.

MELCHIZ'EDECH [מלכיצדק, *H.* of מלך, a King, צדק Justice, *i. e.* King of Righteousness] a Priest and King of *Salem*.

MELCHIZEDE'CHIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, who held *Melchizedech* to be the Holy Ghost.

MEL'CHITES, a Sect of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Alexandria*.

MELD'FEOH [of melda, a Discovery, *Sax.*] a Reward given to one who discovered any Breach of penal Laws.

MELE'TIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who joined with the *Arians*, and were Followers of one *Meletius*.

MELI'CERIS, a Tumour inclosed in a *Cystis*, consisting of Matter like Honey.

MELICET, a sort of Fish, a Keeling.

MELICO'TONY, } a Sort of yellow
MELICOTOON' } Peach.

MEL'ILOT [*melilotus*, L. μελίλωτος, Gr.] an Herb so called.

To ME'LIORATE [*melioratum*, L.] to mend or make better.

MELIORA'TION, a making better, mending or improving. *L.*

MELIOR'ITY [*melioritas*, L.] Betterness.

MEL'ISCENT [*i. e.* Honey-sweet] a proper Name of Women. *L.*

MELIUS *inquirendo*, a Writ which lieth for a second Inquiry of what Lands and Tenements a Man died possessed of, where Partiality was suspected.

A MELL [*malleus*, L.] a Mallet or Beetle. *N. C.*

To MELL [*mêler*, F.] to mingle. *Spen.* To meddle with. *Shakes.*

MELLA'GO, any Juice or Liquor boil'd up to the Consistence of Honey.

MEL-

MELLA'TION, the Time of taking Honey out of the Hives. *L.*

MEL'LEOUS [*melleus*, L.] belonging to, or like Honey.

MEL'LET, a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horse's fore Feet.

MELLIF'EROUS [*mellifer*, L.] bringing or bearing Honey.

MELLIFICA'TION, a making of Honey. *L.*

MELLIF'ICK [*mellificus*, L.] making Honey.

MELLIF'LUENT } [*mellifluus*, L.]
MELLIF'LUOUS } flowing with Honey; full of Sweetness, eloquent.

MELI'GENOUS [*melligenus*, L.] of the same kind with Honey.

MEL'LITISM, Wine mingled with Honey. *L.*

MELLIL'OQUENT [*melliloquus*, L.] speaking sweetly.

MEL'LING, meddling. *Spen.*

MEL'LOW [meapna, *Sax.* soft, tender, *maturus*, L.] soft by ripening.

MELOCOTOON' [*malum cotoneum*, L.] a Quince.

MELO'DIOUS [*melodieux*, F.] full of Melody, musical.

MEL'ODY [*melodie*, F. of *melodia*, L.] of μελῳδία, Gr.] Harmony, a Mixture of musical Sounds delightful to the Ear.

A ME'LON, a sort of Fruit. *F.*

MEL'OSIS [in *Surgery*] a searching with a Probe. *Gr.*

MEL'OTIS [μέλωτις, Gr.] the lesser *Specillum*, or that Instrument contrived to search or cleanse the Ear with.

MELPOM'ENE [Μελπομένη, Gr.] one of the Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of *Tragedies*, *Odes*, and *Songs*.

To MELT [mylcan, *Sax.* smelten, *L. S.*] to make liquid or fluid hard Bodies.

MEL'TERS [Schmeltzer, *Teut.* in the *Mint*] who melt the Bullion before it comes to Coining.

MEL'TON *Mowbray*, [Dr. *Henshaw* supposes it to be called *Melton*, q. d. *Mill Town*, and it is called *Mowbray* from the Family of the *Mowbrays*, who were Landlords thereof] in *Leicestershire*, 75 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

MEL'WELL, a sort of Cod-fish.

MEM'BER [*membre*, F. of *membrum*, L.] the outward Parts of the Body, which grow from it, as it were Branches from the Trunk of the Tree.

MEM'BRANE [*membrana*, L.] a nervous, fibrous, broad, white, spreading Substance, covering the Bowels, Muscles, *&c.* F.

MEMBRA'NA *adiposa* [*Anatomy*] a fat Membrane surrounding the Kidneys.

MEMBRANA *carnosa* [*Anatomy*] one of the five Teguments or Coverings of the Body. *L.*

MEMBRANA *nictitans* [*Anatomy*] is a thin Membrane, which several Beasts and Birds have to cover their Eyes from Dust, *&c.*

MEMBRANA *urinaria* [in *Anatomy*] the urinary Coat belonging to a young Quadruped in the Womb. *L.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS [*membranaceus*, L.] partaking of, or full of Membranes.

MEMBRA'NOUS [*membraneux*, F. *membraneus*, L.] membranaceous.

MEMBRANO'SUS [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Leg, so named from the large membranous Expansion it is joined to.

MEM'BRATURE [*membratura*, L.] a setting or ordering of Members or Parts.

MEM'BRED [in *Heraldry*] is applied to those Birds that are either whole-footed, or have no Talons.

MEMBROS'ITY [*membrositas*, L.] the Largeness or Hugeness of Members.

MEMEN'TO [*i. e.* Remember thou] used substantively for a Hint, or putting in mind.

MEMOI'RS [*memoires*, F.] remarkable Observations.

MEM'ORABLE [*memorabilis*, L.] worthy of Remembrance, famous, notable.

MEMORAN'DUM [*q. d.* to be remembered] a short Note or Token for the better remembering of a Thing. *L.*

MEM'ORATIVE, of or belonging to the Memory.

MEMO'RIÆ, Monuments or Sepulchres of the Dead. *O. L.*

MEMO'RIAL [*memoriale*, L.] that which serves to put one in mind of a Thing, or brings it into Memory.

A MEMO'RIAL [among *Statesmen*] a Writing delivered by a publick Minister of State about Part of his Negociation.

MEMO'RIALIST, a Writer of a Memorial or Memoirs.

MEMO'RIOUS [*memoriosus*, L.] that hath a good Memory.

MEMOR'ITER, by Memory. *L.*

ME'MORIZED, recorded in History.

MEM'ORY [*memoire*, F. of *memoria*, L.] is that Faculty of the Soul that repeats Things received by former Sensations, or preserves the Remembrance of known and past Things; also the Act of Remembrance or calling to mind.

MEN [in *Musick Books*] signifies less, or not so much: Thus,

MEN *Allegro*, denotes a Movement not so gay and brisk as *Allegro* signifies and requires when it stands alone.

To MEN'ACE [*menacer*, F. of *minari*, L.] to threaten, to swagger.

MEN'ACE, a Threat, a hard Word. *F.*

MENA'HEM [מנחם *H. i. e.* a Comforter] a King of *Judah*.

MENASITH,

MENASITH, threateneth. *Chau.*

To MEND [*emendare*, L.] to mend or become better in Health, to reform in Manners; also to repair a Thing worn or damaged, *&c.*

MENDACI'LOQUENT [*mendaciloquus*, L.] telling Lies, lying.

MENDE, Men. *Chau.*

MENDEMENT, Amendment. *Chau.*

MEN'DICANT [*mendicans*, L.] begging, a Beggar. *F.*

MEN'DICANTS, a Term applied to several Orders of Religious, who live on Alms, and beg from Door to Door.

To MEN'DICATE [*mendier*, F. of *mendicatum*, L.] to beg.

MENDICA'TION, a Begging. *L.*

MENDI'CIENCE, Beggary. *Chaucer.*

MENDI'CITY [*mendicite*, F. of *mendicitas*, L.] Beggarlineſs.

MENDO'SA *Sutura* [in *Anat.*] a ſcaly Joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples.

MENE, moderate. *Chau.*

MENEHOUT' [in *Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of baking Meat, covered with Lards of Bacon. *F.*

MEN *Forte* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies not too loud, or leſs loud.

MEN'GED [Vermengel, *Teut.*] mingled. *O.*

MENGRE'LIANS, *Circaſſians* of the *Greek* Religion, ſaving that they baptiſe not their Children till 8 Years old.

ME'NIAL [of *meſnie*, F. a Family, or *mœnia*, L. Walls] belonging to the Houſhold, as menial Servants. *L.*

MENIN'GES [*meninga*, L. of μένιγγες, Gr.] two thin Skins which incloſe the Subſtance or Marrow of the Brain. *Anat.*

MENINGOPHY'LAX [among *Anat.*] that which preſerves the *Meninx* or Skin of the Brain.

MENIS'CUS *Glaſſes* [μήνισκοι, Gr. little Moons] ſuch as are convex on one Side, and concave on the other.

ME'NIVER } a ſort of Fur, the Skin
ME'NEVER } of a milk-white Creature in *Muſcovy*,

MENK'ER, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.

MENNY, a Family. *N. C.*

MEN'OW [of *menu*, F. ſmall, of *minutus*, L.] a little freſh-water Fiſh.

MEN'NONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptiſts* in *Holland*, ſo called from one *Menno Simon* of *Friſia*, who lived in the 16th Century, and held very different Tenets from the firſt *Anabaptiſts*.

MENOL'OGY [*menologium*, L. μηνολόγιον, Gr.] a Diſcourſe concerning Months.

MEN *Preſto* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies not not too quick, or leſs quick.

MEN'SA [in *Anat.*] the broader Part of the Teeth or Grinders, which chew and mince the Meat. *L.*

MEN'SAL [*menſalis*, L.] of a Table, *&c.*

MENSA'LES [among the *Canoniſts*] ſuch Parſonages as were united to the Tables of religious Houſes. *O. L.*

MENSE'FUL, comely, graceful, crediting, or giving Reputation to a Man. *N. C.*

MEN'SES [*i. e.* Months] [illegible]

MEN'SIS *Chymicus*, a Chymical Month, which contains 40 Days. *L.*

MEN'SIS *Vetitus*, Fence-Month, wherein Deer fawn, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the Foreſt. *L.*

MEN'STRUA [*menſtrues*, F.] the monthly Flowers [illegible] *L.*

MENSTRUA *Alba*, the white Flux, the ſame as *Fluor Albus*.

MEN'STRUAL [*menſtrualis*, L.] and

MENSTRUAL *Diſcharge*. The ſame as *Menſes*.

MEN'STRUOUS [*menſtruus*, L.] belonging to [illegible]

MENSTRUOS'ITY [*menſtruoſitas*, L.] the [illegible] Flux of [illegible]

MEN'STRUUM [*Chymical Term*] a diſſolving Liquor, which eats through Metals, and melts Stones, as Vinegar and *Aqua-fortis*, *&c.* All Liquors are ſo called which are uſed to extract the Virtues of Ingredients by Infuſion, Decoction, *&c.* *L.*

MENSTRUUM *peracutum* [among *Chymiſts*] a Menſtruum or Diſſolvent made by drawing Spirit of Nitre ſeveral Times from Butter of Antimony. *L.*

MENSU'RA *regalis*, the Standard Meaſure kept in the *Exchequer*. *L.*

MENSURABIL'ITY, Capableneſs of being meaſured.

MEN'SURABLE [*menſurabilis*, L] capable, or that may be meaſured.

To MEN'SURATE [*menſuratum*, L.] to meaſure.

MENSURA'TION [*Geometry*] a finding the Length, Surface, or Solidity of Quantities of Bodies in ſome known Meaſure.

MENT, mingled. *Spen.*

MENTA'GRA [with *Surgeons*] a wild Tetter or Scab like a Ring-Worm, which begins at the Chin, runs over the Face, Neck, Breaſt, and Hands. *Gr.*

MEN'TAL *Reſervation*, a ſeeming to declare one's Mind, but at the ſame time concealing one's real Meaning. *L.*

MEN'TION, a ſpeaking of, or naming. *F.* of *L.*

To MENTION [*mentioner*, F.] to take notice of, to ſpeak of, to name.

MENTI'TION, a Lying.

MENTULA'GRA, a Diſtemper wherein the Genital Parts of the Male are contracted by a Convulſion.

MEN'UET } [of *mener*, F. to lead] a
MIN'UET } *French* Dance, or the Tune belonging to it. *F.*

MEN'US *Droits* [in *Cookery*] a certain Dish proper for Intermesses.

To MENUSE, to diminish. *Chau.*

MENY, a Family. *N. C.*

MEPHIB'OSHETH [מפיבשת of מ privative פי the Mouth, and בשת Shame, *H. i. e.* Shame of Mouth] a Son of *Jonathan.*

MEPHI'TIS, a strong sulphureous Smell, a Damp. *L.*

MEPHIT'ICAL [*mephiticus*, L.] stinking, noxious, poisonous.

MEPHITICAL *Exhalations*, poisonous or noxious Steams issuing out of the Earth.

MEPRISE, Scorn, *F. Spen.*

MERA'CITY [*meracitas*, L.] Clearness or Pureness.

MER'CABLE [*mercabilis*, L.] that may be bought.

MER'CANDIZE, all manner of Wares exposed to Sale in Fairs or Markets. *O. L.*

MERCANTI'LE [*mercantile*, F.] Merchant-like, belonging to Merchants.

MER'CATIVE [*mercativus*, L.] belonging to Chapmanry, Buying or Selling.

MERCAT'OR's *Chart*, a Projection of the Globe of the Earth in *Plano*, wherein the Degrees upon the Meridian increase towards the Poles in the same Proportion that the parallel Circles decrease towards them; so called from *Gerard Mercator*, a noted *German* Geographer, its first Inventor.

MERCATOR's *Sailing*, the Art of finding upon a Plane the Way of a Ship, upon a Course assigned, the Meridians being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude strait Lines.

MER'CATURE [*mercatura*, L.] Merchandize, Traffick.

MER'CENARY [*mercenaire*, F. of *mercenarius*, L.] greedy of Gain, that may be hired, that may be corrupted to do an ill Act for the sake of Gain.

MERCENA'RIUS, a Hireling or Servant. *O. L.*

MER'CER [*mercier*, F. of *merces*, L. Wares] one who deals in wrought Silks, *&c.*

MER'CERY [*merciere*, F.] Mercers Goods or Wares.

MER'CHANDISE [*marchandises*, F.] Commodities or Goods to trade with; also Trade, Traffick.

To MER'CHANDISE [*marchander*, F.] to deal as a Merchant, to traffick or trade.

MER'CHANT [*marchand*, F.] a Trader or Dealer by Wholesale,

MER'CHANT-*Man*, a trading Ship.

MER'CHANTABLE, that is fit to be uttered or sold.

MER'CHENLAGE [Myrcna-Laga, *Sax.*] the Law of the *Mercians*, a People who anciently inhabited eight Counties in *England.*

MER'CHET, a Fine, anciently paid by inferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.

MERCIABLE, merciful. *Spen.*

MERCIMONIA'TUS *Anglicæ*, the Impost of *England* upon Merchandise. *O. L. T.*

To *be* MERK'D, } to be troubled or
To *be* MARK'D, } disturbed in Mind. *C.*

MERCU'RIAL [*mercurialis*, L.] full of Mercury, ingenious, lively.

MERCU'RIALS [in *Physick*] Things compounded or prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCU'RIALS [*mercurialia*, L.] Medicines prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCU'RIALIST [among *Astrologers*] one born under the Planet *Mercury.*

MERCU'RIUS *dulcis* [*i. e.* sweet Mercury] corrosive Sublimate of Quicksilver, corrected and reduced to a white Mass.

MER'CURY [*Mercure*, F. of *Mercurius*, L.] the Heathen God of Eloquence, Merchandise and Handicrafts.

MERCURY [among *Astronomers*] the least of all the Planets, and also the lowest except the Moon.

MERCURY [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver; and is taken for one of their active *Principles*, commonly called *Spirits.*

MERCURY [*Heraldry*] the purple Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

MERCURY *Women*, Women that sell News-Books and Pamphlets to the Hawkers.

MER'CY [of *merces*, L. or as *Minsheu* has it, of *miserescere*, L. have Pity upon, whence *misericordia*, L. or of *merci*, F.] Compassion, Pity.

MERCY [in a *Law Sense*] the Arbitrement or Discretion of the King or Lord, in punishing an Offence, not directly censured by Law.

MERDI'FEROUS [*merdifer*, L.] bearing Dung.

MER'DOUS [*merdosus*, L.] full of Dung or Ordure.

MERE [mere, *Sax* meer, *Belg.*] a Lake, Pool, or Pond. See *Mear.*

MERETRI'CIOUS [*meretricius*, L.] whorish, belonging to a Whore.

MERID'IAN [*meridien*, F. of *meridianus*, L.] belonging to Noon

MERIDIAN [*Circulus Meridianus*, L. in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] is a great

Circle passing through the Poles of the World, and both the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, crossing the Equinoctial at right Angles, into a *Western* and *Eastern Hemisphere*. 'Tis called *Meridian*, or *Meridies*, L. Mid-day; because when the Sun comes to this Circle, 'tis then Mid-day, or Noon. These Meridians being various and multiplex, it is necessary to have one fixed, which is called the first Meridian, and usually begun at *Teneriff*, one of the *Canary* Islands.

The first MERIDIAN [on the *Globe* or *Sphere*] is represented by the brazen Circle, in which the Globe hangs and turns, which is divided into 4 Times 90, or 360 Degrees.

MERIDIAN *Altitude* [of the *Sun* or *Star*] is the greatest Height of them, when they are in the Meridian of the Place.

MERIDIAN *Line* [upon a *Dial*] is a Right Line arising from the Intersection of the Meridian of the Place with the Plane of the Dial.

MERID'IONAL [*meridionalis*, L.] lying or that is towards the South, Southern. *F.*

MERIDIONAL *Distance* [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of the *Longitude* between the *Meridian*, under which the Ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

MERIDIONAL *Parts* [in *Navigation*] the Parts by which the Meridians in *Wright*'s or *Mercator*'s Charts increase, as the Parallels of Latitude decrease.

MERIDIONAL'ITY, its Situation in respect to the Meridian, or the Situation of its Meridian.

MERIDIA'TION, a taking a Nap at Noon. *L.*

MERILS', a Play among Boys, otherwise called *Five-Penny Morris*.

MERIN'GUES [in *Cookery*] a sort of Confection. *F.*

MERIS'MUS [μερισμὸς, Gr.] a Rhetorical Description of Things in their proper Places.

MER'IT [*merite*, F. of *meritum*, L.] Desert, Worth, Excellency; also Demerit, or Ill-deserving.

To MERIT [*meriter*, F. of *mereri*, L.] to deserve, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

MERITORIE, meritorius. *Chau.*

MERITO'RIOUS [*meritoire*, F. of *meritorius*, L.] deserving, full of Desert.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, Deservingness.

MER'ITOT, a sort of Play used by Children, by swinging in Ropes.

MERK, dark. *O.* Also a Mark. *Chau.*

MERKENRIKE [mýrcna-ríce, *Sax.*] the Kingdom of *Mercia*. *Chau.*

MERK'IN [of *mere*, F. a Mother, and kitt, a *Dim.*] counterfeit Hair for Womens privy Parts.

MERKIN [i. e. *Jove*'s Market] a dangerous Port in *Cornwall*, so called from the many Storms arising there.

MER'LIN [merlin, *Belg.*] a sort of Hawk.

MER'LON [in *Fortification*] that Part of the Breast-work of a Battery, which is between two Port-Holes. *F.*

MER'MAID [of *mer*, F. of *mere*, L. the Sea, and maid] (if we will credit Poets and Painters) a Sea-Monster, having the upper Parts like a Woman and the lower like a Fish.

MERODACH-BALADAN [מרדך בלדן מרה of Bitter, דך Contribution, בלי without דין Judgment; *H. i. e.* bitter Contribution without Judgment] a King of *Babylon*.

MER'RICK [*Camden* supposes it a Corruption of *Mauritius*, Maurice] a Name common among the *Welsh*.

MER'RIMENT, a Merry-making, Jollity.

MER'RINESS, Chearfulness, Briskness.

MER'RY-*Bauks*, a cold Posset. *Derb.*

MER'RY [mýrig, *Sax.*] gay, chearful, jocund, frolick.

MERRY-*Wings*, a Fly in *Barbadoes*, very troublesome in the Night.

MERSH-*Ware* [of meapre, a Marsh, and pæp. *Sax.* a Man, *q. d.* Inhabitants of the Marshes, as those of *Romney-Marsh* were anciently called] a Place in *Kent*.

MER'SION, a ducking or plunging over Head and Ears in Water. *L.*

MERTHE, Mirth. *Chau.*

MER'TON [of meep, a Marsh, and tun, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey*.

MESA'RÆUM [with *Anatomists*] the same as the *Mesenterium*, whence its Vessels are called as well *Mesaraick*, as *Mesenterick*.

MESARAICK [*mesaraicus*, of *mesaræum*, of μεσαραιον, Gr.] belonging to the Mesentary.

MESARAICK *Veins* [in *Anatomy*] Branches of the *Vena Porta*, arising from, or inclosed in the Mesentery.

MESCH-FAT [Mesch-Fatz, *Teut.*] a mashing Vessel for Brewing.

MESEL, a Leper. *Chau.*

MESENTER'ICK [*mesenterique*, F. *mesenterius*, L. of μεσεντερικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Mesentery.

MESENTERICK *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the Right Branch of the *Vena Porta*.

MESEN'TERY [*mesentère*, F. of *mensenterium*, L. of μεσεντέριον, Gr.] a membranous Part, situate in the Middle of the lower Belly, which fastens the Bowels to the Back, and one to another.

MES'LING

MES'LING, MES'CELING, MAS'LIN [of *mesler*, F. to mingle] Corn that is mix'd, as Wheat, Rye, &c. to make Bread.

MESN, MEASN [*Law Term*] a Lord of a Manor who holds of a superior Lord, though he has Tenants under himself; also a Writ wh ch lies where there is a Lord Mesn and a Tenant.

MESN'AGERY [of *Mesnage*, F. Housekeeping, *F.*] the prudent Management of a Family.

MESN'ALTY, the Right of the Mesne Lord.

MESOGLOS'SI [among *Anatomists*] the same Muscles, as the *Genioglossi*.

MESO'COLON [μεσόκωλον, of μέσ⊙, the Middle, and κῶλον, Gr.] that Part of the Mesentery which is joined to the Colon, and the Beginning of the strait Gut. *Anatomy*.

MESOLA'BIUM [μεσολάβιον, μέσ⊙, the Middle, λαβεῖν, to take, *Gr.*] a mathematical Instrument for finding mean Proportionals between any two Lines given.

MESOPLEU'RII [in *Anatomy*] the intercostal Muscles, 22 in Number, which lie between the Ribs. *L.*

MESOPLEURY [*mesopleuria*, L. of μεσοπλεύριον, of μέσ⊙, the Middle, and πλεῦρον, the Pleura, *Gr.*] the middle Spaces between the Ribs.

MESOZEUG'MA [μεσοζεῦγμα, of μέσ⊙, the Middle, and ζεῦγμα, Zeugma, *Gr.*] Part of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in grammatical Construction. *L.*

MESS [*mets*, F. *messo*, Ital. *q. d. Cibus missus*, L. Meat sent; but others derive it of mese, *Sax.* a Table, of *Mensa*, L.] a Portion of Food for one or more Persons.

MES'SA [in *Musick Books*] are particular Pieces of divine Musick frequently made use of in the *Roman* Church. *Ital.*

MES'SAGE [*messaggio*, Ital.] an Errand. *F.*

MES'SAGERY [*messagerie*, F.] a publick Messenger, the diligent bringing of a Message.

MESSA'LIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the Time of *Constantius*.

MESSA'RIUS, a Reaper or Mower. *O. L. T.*

MESSE [in *India*] a Piece of Money, in Value 1500 Petties, or 15 *d. Sterling*.

MES'SENGER [*messager*, F.] one who goes between Party and Party, to deliver Business and carry Dispatches, &c.

MES'SENGERS [of the *Exchequer*] Officers belonging to that Court, who attend the Lord Treasurer, and carry his Letters and Orders.

King's MESSENGERS, Officers who attend the Secretary of State to carry Dispatches; also to take into Custody State-Prisoners.

MESSENGER [of the *Press*] one who by Order of the Court searches Printing-Houses, Booksellers Shops, &c. in order to find out seditious Books.

MESSI'AH [משיח *H. i. e.* anointed, the same with χρις⊙, in *Greek*] the Name and Title of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

MES'SINA, Reaping Time, Harvest. *O. L.*

MESSO'RIUS [*messorius*, L.] belonging to Reaping and Harvest.

MES'SUAGE [in *Common Law*] a Dwelling House with some Land adjoining, as Garden, Orchard, &c. and all other Convenience belonging to it.

MEST [meest, *L. S.* meist, *Teut.*] most. *O.*

MESTIF'ICAL [*mæstificus*, L.] that makes sad or sorrowful.

MESTIZO's, the Breed of *Spaniards* with *Americans*.

MET, a Strike or Bushel. *O.*

MET, METER, dreamed.

METAB'ASIS [μετάβασις, Gr.] a Transition, or passing from one Thing to another. *L.*

METABASIS [among *Physicians*] is the passing from one Indication to another, or from one Remedy to another.

METAB'OLE [μεταβολὴ, Gr.] an Alteration or Change. *L.*

METABOLE [among *Physicians*] is a Change of Time, Air, or Diseases.

METACAR'PIUM [μεταπάρπιον, Gr.] the Back of the Hand, from the Knuckles to the Wrist. *L.*

METACAR'PUS [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Arm made up of four Bones, which are joined to the Fingers.

METACHRO'NISM [μεταχρονισμὸς, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, either reckoning under or over.

METACON'DYLI [μετακόνδυλοι, Gr.] the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

MET'AL [*metallum*, L. of μέταλλον, μετα, after or with, and ἄλλα, other, because it is turned out one after or with another, *Gr.*] a well digested and compact Body, bred in the Bowels of the Earth, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, &c. *F.*

To be laid under METAL [among *Gunners*] a Term when the Mouth of a Gun lies lower than the Breech.

METALEP'SIS [μετάληψις, Gr. *i. e.* a translating, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, designing to be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word through a Succession of Significations.

METALEP'TICK [*metalepticus*, L. of μεταλεπτικὸς, Gr.] translative.

METALEPTICK [with *Anatomists*] as a metaleptick Motion, *i. e.* a traverse Motion of a Muscle.

METAL'LICK } [*metalique*, F. *metal*
METAL'LINE } *licus*, L. of μεταλλικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Metals.

METALLIF'EROUS [*metalifer*, L. of μεταλλοφόρος, Gr.] producing Metals.

METAL'LIST [*metallarius*, L. μεταλλευς, Gr.] one who works in the Mines, or is skilled in the Knowledge of Metals.

METALLOG'RAPHY [μεταλλογραφία, of μέταλλον, Metal, and γραφὴ, Description, &c. Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Metals.

METALLUR'GY [μεταλλουργία, of μέταλλον, and ἔργον, Work, *Gr.*] is the working upon Metals, in order to make them hard, bright, beautiful, or useful to Mankind.

METAMOR'PHISTS, a Name given to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed that the Body of Jesus ascended into Heaven wholly deified

To METAMOR'PHIZE [*metamorphoser*, F. of μεταμορφόω, Gr.] to change from one Form or Shape to another.

METAMOR'PHOSIS [*metamorphose*, F. of μεταμόρφωσις, Gr.] a changing of one Shape into another.

METAMORPHOSIS [among *Naturalists*] is applied to the various Changes an Animal undergoes both in its Formation and Growth; and also the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk Worm and the like.

METANOI'A [μετανοία, Gr.] a Change of Mind or Opinion. See *Epanorthosis*.

MET'APHOR [*metaphore*, F. *metaphora*, L. of μεταφορα, of μεταφέρω, to transfer, *Gr*] a Trope of *Rhetorick*, by which we put a strange and remote Word for a proper one, by reason of its Resemblance to the Thing of which we speak, as *smiling Meadows*, &c.

METAPHOR'ICAL [*metaphorique*, F. *metaphoricus*, L. of μεταφορικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Metaphor, figurative.

META'PHRASIS [μετάφρασις, Gr.] a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

MET'APHRAST [*metaphraste*, F.] a Translator.

METAPHRE'NUM [μετάφρενον, Gr.] that Part of the Back which comes after the Midriff. *Ana.*

METAPHYS'ICAL [*metaphysique*, F. *metaphysicus*, L. of μεταφύσικος, Gr.] belonging to Metaphysicks.

METAPHYS'ICKS [*metaphysique*, F. of *metaphysica*, L. of μεταφύσικα, Gr.] a Science which treats of Entity, and its Properties, or the Science of immaterial Beings. That Part of Philosophy which treats of Forms in general, abstracted from Matter, and on such Beings as are above bodily Things, as God, Angels, &c.

MET'APLASM [*metaplasmus*, L. μεταπλασμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein Words or Letters are transposed or placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAP'TOSIS [μετάπτωσις, Gr.] a falling away [among *Physicians*] is the degenerating of one Disease into another, as when a *Quartan Ague* degenerates into a *Tertian*. L.

METAS'TASIS [μετάστασις, Transposition, *Gr.*] a Change, when one Thing is put for another. *L.*

METASTASIS [among *Physicians*] is when a Disease departs from one Part to another, as in apoplectick People, when the Matter which affects the Brain is translated into the Nerves.

METASYN'CHRISIS [of μετὰ, and σύγκρισις, Gr.] a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural Estate; or the Operation of a Medicine externally applied.

METATAR'SUS [of μετὰ and τάρσος, Gr.] is composed of five small Bones, connected to those of the first Part of the Feet.

META'THESIS [μετάθεσις, of μετατίθημι, to transpose, *Gr.*] Transposition, Change. *L.*

To METE [*metiri*, L] to measure. *O.*

METEBO'RDE, a Table. *Chau.*

METE *Corn*, a certain Measure or Quantity of Corn, formerly given by the Lord of a Manor, as a Reward for Labour.

METE'GAVEL, a Rent anciently paid in Victuals.

METELY, comely. *Chau.*

METEWAND, a Yard or Measuring-rod.

METEMPSY'CHOSIS [*metempsychose*, F. of μετεμψύχωσις, Gr.] a Transmigration or passing of the Soul out of one Body into another, whether of Man or Beast.

METEMPSY'CHI [μετεμψύχοι, Gr.] Hereticks, who, in Imitation of *Pythagoras* and *Plato*, held the Transmigration of Souls.

METEOROL'OGY [*meteorologia*, L. of μετεωρολογία, of μετέωρον, and λογία, Discourse, &c. *Gr.*] a Discourse of Meteors.

METEORO'LOGIST [*Meteorologicus*, L. of Μετεωρολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in, or who discourses of Meteorology.

A ME'TEOR [*meteore*, F. *meteorum*, L. of μετέωρον, of μετὰ, beyond, and ἀείρω, to lift up, *Gr.*] certain imperfectly mix'd Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, exhibited in different Forms, of which sort is *Ignis Fatuus*.

Airy ME'TEORS, are such as are bred of flatuous and spiritous Exhalations, as Winds.

Fiery METEORS, are those which consist of a fat and sulphureous kindled Smoak, as Thunder, Lightning, *&c.*

Watery METEORS, are composed of Vapours separated from each other by means of Heat, and variously modified, as Rain, Hail, Snow, *&c.*

To METEO'RIZE, to ascend upwards.

METEOROG'RAPHY [of μετέωρον, a Meteor, and γραφὴ, Gr. Description] a Treatise or Description of Meteors.

METEROS'COPY [*meteoroscopia*, L. of μετέωρον, a Meteor, and σκοπέω, to view, *Gr.*] that Part of Astronomy which treats of the Difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the Distance of Stars, *&c.*

ME'TER [*metrum*, L. of μέτρον, Gr.] Measure, or Verses made by Measure.

METHE'GLIN [Meddyglyn, *Welsh*; *methegla*, L. of μέθυ, Wine, and αἰγλῆεν, or contracted, αἰγλὴν splendid, noble] Drink made of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, *&c.*

METH'OD [*methode*, F. *methodus*, L. of μέθοδος, of μετὰ, according to, and ὁδὸς, a Way, *Gr.*] is an apt Disposition of Things, or a placing them in their natural Order, so as to be easiest understood or retained.

METHOD'ICAL [*methodique*, F. *methodicus*, L. of μεθοδικὸς, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to Method.

METHODICAL *Medicine*, is that Practice that is conducted by Rules, such as were taught by *Galen* and his Followers, in Opposition to the Empirical.

METH'ODIST, one who treats of Method, or affects to be methodical.

To METH'ODIZE, to bring into a good Order or Method.

METH'ODISTS, those that practise according to methodical Medicine.

METHU'SELAH [מתושלח, *H. i. e.* the Weapons of Death] the longest lived of all Men.

METICULOS'ITY [of *meticulositas*, L.] Fearfulness.

To METIN, to dream. *Chau.*

METON'ICK *Year* [so called from *Meton*, an *Athenian*, the Inventor] is the Space of 19 Years, in which the Lunations return and begin as they were before.

METONYM'ICAL [*metonymique*, F. *metonymicus*, L. of μετωνυμικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Figure *Metonymy*.

METON'YMY [*metonymie*, F. *metonymia*, L. of μετωνυμία, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, which implies a changing, or the putting one Name or Thing for another, as when the *Cause* is put for the *Effect*, the *Subject* for the *Adjunct*, or the contrary.

METO'PA [*metope*, F. of μετόπη, Gr.] is a Space or Interval between every Triglyph in the Frize of the *Dorick* Order; also the Space between the Mortoise-Holes of Rafters and Planks.

METOPOS'COPY [*metoposcopie*, F. of *metoposcopia*, L. of μετωποσκοπία, of μέτωπον, the Forehead, and σκοπέω, to view, *Gr.*] the Art of telling Mens Natures or Inclination by looking on their Faces.

ME'TRE [in *Turkey*] a Measure of Wine, containing 2 Quarts 1 Pint 1-3*d.*

METRENCHY'TA [μητρεγχύτης, of μήτρα, the Womb, and εγχέω, to pour in, *Gr.*] an Instrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb. *L.*

METRE'TA [μετρητὴς, Gr.] an Attick Measure for liquid Things, containing 10 Gallons, 3 Quarts, and a little more.

ME'TRICAL [*metricus*, L. of μετρικὸς, G.] belonging to Metre or Verse.

METRI'CIANS, Poets. *Chau.*

METROP'OLIS [*metropole*, F. of μετρόπολις, of μήτρα, the Matrix, or rather μητὴρ, the Mother, and πόλις, a City, *Gr.*] the chief City of a Province or Kingdom.

METROPOL'ITAN [*metropolitain*, F. of *metropolitanus*, L. of μετροπολίτης, Gr.] belonging to a Metropolis.

A METROPOL'ITAN, an Archbishop, so called, because his See is in the Metropolis of the Province.

METROPOL'ITAN *and Primate of all England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

METROPOLITAN *and Primate of England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of *York*.

METROPROP'TOSIS [μετροπτόπτωσις, Gr.] the falling down of the Womb.

METT, an ancient *Saxon* Measure, about a Bushel.

MET'TADEL [at *Florence*, &c.] a Measure of Wine, containing one Quart, and near half a Pint, two whereof make a Flask.

MET'TESHEP, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omission to do customary Duty. *Sax.*

MET'TLE [of *metallum*, L.] Vigour, Life, Sprightliness.

To MEVE [of *movere*, L.] to move. *O.*

MEW, the Herb called also *Spikenel* and wild *Dill*. *Meum*, L.

MEW [mep, *Sax.* meew, *Teut.* *moete*, F.] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

A *Hawk* MEW, a Coop for Hawks; or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers; whence the Stables, called the *Mews*, at *Whiteball*, took that Name, having been antiently full of *Mews*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

To

To MEW [mawen, *Teut. miauler*, F.] to cry like a Cat.

To MEW [*muer*, F. to change] to caſt the Horns, as a Stag does.

To MEW *up* [of *mue*, F. an Incloſure for Birds] to ſhut up.

To MEW [among *Falconers*] to moult or caſt the Feathers as Birds.

MEYA, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. *O. L.*

MEZE'RION, the Dwarf Bay-tree.

MEZZO *Tinto* [*i. e.* half ſtained, becauſe the Shades appear of a uniform Colour without the Appearance of any hatcht Lines] a particular Way of engraving Pictures on Copper Plates by punching and ſcraping. *Ital.*

MIAS'MA [μίασμα, Gr.] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, *&c.* more particularly ſuch Particles or Atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtemper'd, putrefying, or poiſonous Bodies, and to affect People at a Diſtance.

MICAI'AH [מיכיה, of מי, who, כ as, יה, the Lord, *i. e.* who is as the Lord ?] the Name of a Prophet.

MI'CEL *Gemotes*, great Councils of Kings and *Saxon* Noblemen.

MICE [Meuſe, *Teut.*] the Plural of *Mouſe*.

To MICH, to lie hid, to ſkulk in a Corner.

MI'CHAEL [מיכאל, of מי, who, כ as אל *H. i. e.* who is like God ?] the Name of an Archangel, alſo of Men.

MICH'AELMAS, the Feſtival of St. *Michael*, the Archangel, obſerved on the 29th of *September*.

MI'CHAL [מיכל, of מי, who, and כלל, perfect, *H. i. e.* who is perfect ?] a Daughter of King *Saul*.

To MICHE, to ſtand off, to hang back.

MI'CHEL *Grove* [micl, *Sax.* much, and grove, *Sax. q. d.* great Grove] a Place in *Suſſex*.

MI'CHER [*miſer*, L. or probably of *miche*, F. a Crumb] a covetous, ſordid Fellow.

MI'CHES [*miche*, F.] white Loaves paid as a Rent to ſome Manors.

MICK'LE [micl, *Sax*] much. *O.*

MICK'LETHWAIT [*Camden* derives it of micl, much, and hpoit, a Paſture, *Sax.*] a Surname.

MICRACOUS'TICKS [of μικρὸς, little, and ἀκουστὴ, hearing, *Gr.*] magnifying Ear-Inſtruments, to help the Hearing.

MI'CROCOSM [*microcoſme*, F. *microcoſmus*, L. μικρόκοσμος, of μικρὸς, little, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] a little World, *i. e.* the Body of a Man ſo called, as a kind of Compendium of the greater.

MI'CROPHONES [of μικρὸς, and φωνὴ, the Voice, *Gr.*] Inſtruments for magnifying Sounds.

MICROCOSMOG'RAPHY [of μικρὸς, ſmall, κόσμος, the World, and γραφὴ, Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the little World, *viz.* Man.

MICROG'RAPHY [μικρὸς, and γραφὴ, *Gr.*] the Deſcription of the Parts and Properties of ſuch very ſmall Objects as are only diſcernible by Means of a Microſcope.

MICRO'LOGY [*micrologia*, L. μικρολογία, of μικρὸς, little, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a mean or low Speech, of little Value.

MICROM'ETER [of μικρὸς, and μετρον, Meaſure, *Gr.*] an Aſtronomical Inſtrument to find the Diameters of the Stars or Planets.

MICROMETER [with *Naturaliſts*] an univerſal Spirit in Nature, of which every animal Life had ſome Participation.

MICROPH'THALMY [of μικρὸς, and ὀφθαλμία, Gr. a Diſeaſe of the Eyes] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, a having little Eyes.

MICROPSY'CHY [*micropſychia*, L. of μικροψυχία, of μικρὸς, little, and ψυχὴ, the Soul, *Gr.*] Meanneſs of Spirit, Cowardlineſs, Faint-heartedneſs.

MI'CROSCOPE [of μικρὸς, and σκοπὴ, a Looking-Glaſs, *Gr.*] an Optical Inſtrument which magnifies any Object extremely, by means of which the ſmalleſt Things may be diſcerned.

MID'DILLIST [Mittelſte, *Teut.*] middlemoſt. *Chau.*

MID'DING, a Dunghill. *N. C.*

MID'DLE [middel, *Sax.* mittel, *Teut. medius*, L.] the Midſt.

MIDDLE *Latitude* [in *Navigation*] is a Method of working the ſeveral Caſes in ſailing, nearly agreeing with *Mercator*'s Way; but without the Help of *Meridional* Parts.

MIDDLE-*Man* [*Military Term*] he who ſtands the Middlemoſt in the File.

MID'DLEMOST, in the Midſt.

MID'DLING, indifferent, the Mean between two Extremes.

MID'DLETON [*i. e.* the *middle Town*] a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, famous for an Abbey erected there by King *Ethelſtan*, for the Expiation of the Murder of his Brother *Edwin*; alſo a Surname.

MIDGE [mieze, *Sax.* mygg, *Dan.*] a Gnat or Inſect.

A MIDGE, a lawleſs or out-law'd Perſon.

MID'IAN [מדין, *i. e.* Judgment or Striving] a Son of *Abraham*, and Father of the *Midianites*.

MID'RIFF [of mid, between, and hipp, the Womb, *Sax.* rather of *Mid*, the Middle, and *Rive*, to ſplit, *q. d.* to ſeparate in the Middle] a Skin or Membrane which ſeparates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

MID-

MID'SHIP *Beam* [in a *Ship*] is the great Beam.

MIDSHIP *Men* [*on Board a Ship*] Officers who assist on all Occasions, both in stowing and rummaging the Hold, and sailing the Ship; they are generally Gentlemen upon Preferment, having served the limited Time in the Navy as Volunteers.

MID'SUMMER-*Day*, commonly accounted the 24th of *June*, the Festival of St. *John the Baptist*.

MID'WALL, a Bird which eats Bees.

MID'WARD, the Middle. *Chau.*

MID'WIFE [*Henshaw* derives it of midpif, *Sax i. e.* a Wife hired for Money; but *Minshew* of mift or middle, because she is in the Midst of Wives, or because her Business is with the Middle Parts] one who delivers Women with Child.

MIEN. See *Meen.*

MIGHT [of mihte, *Sax.* Macht, *Teut.*] Power, Ability, *&c.*

I, *&c.* MIGHT [of mihtan, *Sax.*] to be able.

MIGH'TY [mightigh, *Belg.* matchtig, *Teut.*] powerful.

MIG'MA [μίγμα, Gr.] a Mixture of divers Simples or Ingredients.

To MI'GRATE [*migratum*, L.] to remove or shift from one Place to another.

MIGRA'TION, a removing or shifting the Habitation. *L.*

MILCH, giving Milk, as *Milch Cows*, &c.

MILD [milde, *Sax.* mild, *Teut.*] soft, gentle, easy, not harsh or rough.

MIL'DERNIX, a Sort of Canvas for Sail-Cloth.

MIL'DEW [mildeape, *Sax.* Mehltau, *Teut.*] a Dew which falls on Wheat, Hops, *&c.* and hinders its Growth by its clammy Nature, unless it be washed off by the Rain; also Spots on Cloth.

MIL'DEWED, corrupted with Mildew, blasted; also spotted or stained.

MIL'DRED [of mild and rade, Counsel. *Sax. q. d.* mild in Counsel] a proper Name of Women.

MIL'DROP, Dropping of the Nose. *Ch.*

MILE [meil, *Teut. Mille*, F. and L.] the Distance of 1000 Paces, or 5280 *English* Feet, or eight Furlongs. *F.*

MILES [of *milium*, millet, L.] a Christian Name of Men; also a Surname.

MIL'FOIL, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium*, L.

MIL'ITANT [*militant*, F. *militans*, L.] combating, fighting; as *Church Militant* is the Church here on Earth, subject to Trials, Combats, and Temptations.

MIL'ITARIST, a military Man, a Soldier. *Shakesp.*

MIL'ITARY [*militaire*, F. *militaris*, L.] belonging to Soldiers, or War, warlike.

MILITARY *Architecture*, is the same as *Fortification.*

MILITARY *Execution*, a ravaging and destroying a Country by Soldiery.

MILI'TIA, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of a City or County, formed into Companies and Regiments, for the Defence of it. *L.*

MILK [meolc, *Sax.* milk, *Dan.* milch, *Teut.*] Food well known.

To MILK [meolcian, *Sax.* melcken, *Teut.*] to press out Milk from a Cow's Under.

MILKEN, a House-breaker. *Cant.*

MILK *Thistle*, *Weed*, *Wort*, several Sorts of Herbs.

MIL'KEY-*Way*, the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad white Path or Tract, which appears in a clear Night, and consists of an infinite Number of small Stars, invisible to the naked Eye.

MILK'INESS, a Dairy. *N. C.*

MILL [mulin, *C. Br.* mylen, *Sax.* molen, *Belg.* muhle, *Teut.*] an Engine for Grinding, *&c.*

To MILL, to steal.

MILL EAT, } a Trench to convey Wa-
MILL-LEAT, } ter to or from a Mill.

A MILL'ER [muliet, *Teut. molitor*, L.] one who grinds Corn, *&c.*

MILL *Holmes*, watery Places about a Mill-Dam. *N. C.*

MILL-*Mountain*, an Herb.

MILL-*Ree*, [*i. e.* 1000 *Rees*] a *Portugal* Coin worth 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Half-penny *Sterling.*

MILL-*Stone* [Mylen Stan, *Sax.* Muhlstein, *Teut.*]

MILLENA'RIANS, } Sectaries who be-
MIL'LENARIES, } lieve, that Christ shall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful 1000 Years before the End of the World.

MIL'LENER [of *mille*, L. a Thousand] a Seller of Ribbons, Gloves, *&c.*

MIL'LERS-*Thumb*, a small River Fish.

MIL'LET [*milium*, L.] a Plant so called from the great Number of its small Grains or Seeds.

MIL'LING, grinding, or working in a Mill.

MIL'LION [*millione*, Ital.] the Number of ten hundred thousand. *F.*

MIL'LION, a Musk Melon; which see.

MILOGLOS'SUM [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle of the Tongue which assists the *Genioglossum.*

MILREE' } [in *France*, near the *Me-*
MILREA' } *diterranean*] a Measure of Wine and Oil, four Scandals, or seventeen Gallons *English* Wine Measure.

MILT [milt, *Sax.* milte, *L. S.* Milte, *Teut.*] the Spleen; also the soft Roe of Fishes.

MILT *of Gold*, a *Portuguese* Coin, in value two Ducats and a Half.

MILT-

MILT *Pain*, a Diſeaſe in Hogs.

MILT *Wort*, *Wort*, Herbs. *Aſplenium* L.

MIL'TER [Milter, *Teut.*] the Male among Fiſh.

MIL'TING, a Diſeaſe in Beaſts.

MIL'TON [either *q. d.* Mill-Town, or Middle-Town] a Town in *Kent*, 37 Miles E. by S. from *London*; alſo a Surname of a famous *Engliſh* Poet.

MILVI'NE [*milvinus*, L.] belonging to a Kite.

MI'MESIS [μίμησις, Gr.] Imitation.

MIMESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein the Actions and Words of other Perſons are repreſented.

MIMIAM'BUS [μιμίαμβος, Gr.] a ſort of Verſe anciently uſed in Lampoons, Farces, &c. Raillery, Drollery.

MIM'ICAL [*mimicus*, L. of μιμικὸς, Gr.] Buffoon-like, apiſh.

A MIM'ICK [*mime*, F. *mimus*, L. of μίμος, Gr.] one that counterfeits the Geſtures, Countenance or Behaviour of others; a Buffoon, a Jeſter on the Stage, a Writer of Lampoons or ſhort Jeſts.

MINA'CITY [*minacitas*, L.] menacing, threatening.

MINA'TOR, } a Miner, or Digger in
MINERA'TOR, } the Mines. *O. L.*

To MINCE [*mincer*, F.] to cut ſmall.

MIN'CHINS [of Munch, *Teut.* q. d. Munchin, a She Monk] Nuns.

MIN'CING [in *Geſture*] finical, affected Motions of the Body in Walking.

The MIND [Gemynde, *Sax.*] the Reaſon, or rational Part of the Soul.

To MIND [Geanýnbian, *Sax.*] to obſerve, to take Notice of.

To put in MIND [mýnbegàn, *Sax.* minden. *Dan.*] to admoniſh, to warn.

MIND'BURCH, a hurting of Honour and Worſhip. *Sax.*

MINDLESS, regardleſs.

MINE [Min, *Sax.* mein, *L. S.* mein, *Teut.*] of or belonging to me.

A MINE, [*mine*, F. *Daviſius* derives it of meen. *Welſh*, a Stone, *minera*, L.] a Portion of Ground dug for finding Metals, Coals, &c.

To MINE [*miner*, F.] to dig the Earth hollow, and fill it with Gunpowder, &c.

A MINE [in *military Affairs*] a Hole dug to be filled with Barrels of Gunpowder, in order to blow it up. *F.*

MINE-*Dial*, an Inſtrument made for the Uſe of Miners.

MINE *Ships*, Ships filled with Gunpowder, incloſed in ſtrong Vaults of Brick or Stone, to be fired in the Midſt of an Enemy's Fleet.

MI'NEN [minieren, *Teut.*] to undermine. *Chau.*

MIN'ERA *Morbi* [with *Phyſicians*] the Seat or Source of any Diſeaſe.

MI'NERS [*mineurs*, F.] Men who work in Mines.

MIN'ERAL [*mineralis*, L.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Minerals. *F.*

MINERAL *Courts*, peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead Mines.

MINERAL *Cryſtal* [among *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition of Salt-Petre well purified, and Flower of Brimſtone.

MINER'ALS, are hard Bodies dug out of the Earth, or Mines, being in Part of a metalline, and in Part of a ſtony Subſtance, and ſometimes with ſome Salt and Sulphur intermixed with the other.

MIN'ERALIST, one ſkilled in the Knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

MINERAL'OGY [of *minera*, or *mineralia*, L. and λόγία, of λέγω, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Minerals or Mines.

MINERRATI'VA [with *Phyſicians*] the leſſer or weaker Purges, as *Manna*, *Lenitive Electuary*, &c.

MINER'VA, the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, and all the Arts; the Preſident of Learning. *L.*

MINER'VAL, Entrance Money, given for teaching. *L.*

MINEW. See *Minow*.

To MIN'GLE [Gemengan, *Sax.* mingeſen, *L. S.* mengen, *Teut.* μιγνύω, Gr.] to mix or blend together.

To MING *at one*, to mention. *N. C.*

To MING [of mantichen, *Teut.* to dabble] to mingle. *O.*

MIN'GLED [Gemæncebˀ, *Sax.*] mixed together.

MINI'ATED [*miniatus*, L.] covered or painted with Vermilion.

In MIN'IATURE [*migniature*, F.] in ſmall.

MINIATURE [*migniature*, F.] a drawing of Pictures in a very ſmall Compaſs, a Painting in Water Colours.

MINIUM, Red Lead. *L.*

MINGINA'TER, a Maker of Fretwork, *Yorkſh.*

MIN'IM, a brown, tawny, or dark Colour.

MIN'IM [in *Muſick*] half a Semibreve.

MINIM [of *minimus*, L.] ſmall, little.

MIN'IMA [in *Muſick Books*] a *Minim*; a Note or Character ſo called.

MINIMA *Naturalia* [among *Philoſophers*] Particles, or little Parts of Matter called *Atoms*; or the leaſt poſſible Diviſion of Matter, and out of which all Bodies are compounded.

MINIM *Friars*, a Branch of the *Franciſcan* Order.

MIN'IMENTS [in *Law*] Writings or Evidences, whereby a Perſon is able to defend his Title to an Eſtate.

MINIOG'RAPHER [*miniographus*, L.] one who writes, or paints with Vermilion.

MIN'I-

MIN'ISTER [*ministre*, F. of *minister*, L.] an Attendant or Waiter, an Assistant.

MINISTER [*of the Gospel*] a Clergyman, whose Office is to attend the Service of God.

MINISTER [*of State*] one intrusted by the Prince with the Administration of the Government; also an Ambassador, Agent, or Resident at a Prince's Court.

To MIN'ISTER [*ministrare*, L.] to officiate, to serve.

MINISTE'RIAL [*ministerialis*, L.] of a Minister of Church or State.

MIN'ISTERY } [*ministere*, F. *ministe-*
MIN'ISTRY } *rium*, L.] Service or Charge in any Employment; but used more especially for the priestly Function, or that of a Minister of State.

MIN'ISTRANT, ministring, serving. *Milton.*

MINISTRA'TION, a ministring, serving.

MINISTRELSY, a Company of Musicians, or Band of Musick. *Shakesp.*

MIN'NEKIN [Minicene, *Sax.* a Nun] a nice Dame, a mincing Lass, a proud Minks.

MIN'NEKINS, fine Pins used by Women in dressing: also a sort of small Catgut Strings for Violins, &c.

MIN'NING *Days*, Days, or anniversary Feasts, on which the Souls of the Deceased were had in special Remembrance, and regular Offices said for them.

MIN'NINGS *of a Disease*, the previous or oregoing Symptoms of it.

MI'NOR [*mineur*, F.] lesser. *L.*

MINOR [in *Law*] is one in Non-age, or Minority, or more properly an Heir, Male or Female, before they come to the Age of 21 Years.

MINOR [in *Logick*] is the latter Part of a Syllogism, or logical Argumentation, otherwise called the Assumption.

MINOR [in *Musick*] is applied to 6ths and 3ds, as a 6th or 3d *Minor*.

MINORA'TION, a making less. *L.*

MIN'ORIES, near *Aldgate*, so called from a Cloister of Minorites formerly there.

MINOR'ITY [*minorité*, F. of *minoritas*, L.] Non-age, or being under Age.

MI'NORS, } the Friers of the
MI'NORITES, } Order of St. *Fran-*
Friers MINORS, } *cis*, so called by the Rules of their Order.

MINORS [of *minores*, L. the Moderns, or *mineurs*, F. Diggers] a Surname.

MINO'VERY [of *main œuvre*, F.] a certain Trespass committed by a Man's Handy-Work in the Forest, as an Engine to catch Deer, &c. *L. T.*

MIN'ISTER [Mynster *Sax.* *monasterium*, L.] a Monastery or conventual Church.

MIN'STREL [*menestrier*, or *menetrier*, F.] a Player on a musical Instrument, a Fiddler or Piper.

MIN'SRALCIE, } Musick. *Chau.*
MIN'STRALSY, }

MINT [Minte, *Sax.* minte, *Dan.*] the Place where the King's Coin is made.

To MINT [Myntan, *Sax.* munten, *L. S.* muntzen, *Teut.*] to coin Money.

To MINT *a thing*, to aim at, to have a Mind to it. *N. C.*

A MINT'ER [Myntere, *Sax.* Muntzer, *Teut.*] a Coiner.

MINU'TE [*minutus*, L.] small, little.

MINUTE *Tithes*, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar, as Wool, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

A MINUTE [*minute*, F.] the 60th Part of an Hour.

MINUTE [in *Geography*] the 60th Part of a Degree.

To MINUTE *down* [*minuter*, F.] to draw a rough Draught, to enter short Notes for Memorandums.

MIN'UTES, the first Draughts of Writings; also the Abstract of a Judge's Sentence; short Notes on any Thing. *F.*

MINU'TION, a diminishing, or lessening.

MINUTION, a letting of Blood. *O. R.*

MINX, a proud Girl.

MIQUE'LETS, People living among the Mountains of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, Highlanders.

MIRAB'ILARY, a Book of Wonders.

MIRABIL'ITY [*mirabilitas*, L.] Admiration.

MIR'ACLE [*miraculum*, L.] a Work performed by the Almighty Power of God, or some intelligent Agent, superior to Man; an extraordinary and wonderful Effect, which seems above the Power of Nature. *F.*

MIRAC'ULOUS [*miraculeux* F. of *miraculosus*, L.] belonging to a Miracle.

MIRAD'ICAL [*miradicus*, L.] speaking strange Things.

MIRE [moyer, *Du.*] Dirt, Mud.

MIRE-*Drumble*, the Herb Spoon-Wort or Scurvy Grass. *Cochlearia*, L.

MIR'IAM [מרים *H. i. e.* Bitterness of Affliction] the Sister of *Moses*.

MIRIF'ICAL [*mirificus*, L.] wonderfully done, strangely wrought.

MI'RINESS, full of Mire, Dirtiness.

MIRK, dark, obscure. *Spen.*

MIRK'SOM, obscure, filthy. *Spen.*

MIROB'OLANS, a sort of Plums.

MIROIR [in *Cookery*] as Eggs dressed *au miroir*, *i. e.* broken into a Plate full of Gravy, and afterwards iced with a red hot Iron.

MI'ROTON [in *Cookery*] a sort of Farce made of Veal, Bacon, &c.

MIR'ROUR [*miroir*, F.] a Looking-glass, or the Surface of any opaque Body polish'd, and made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it.

MIRROUR-*Stone*, a Stone growing in *Muscovy*;

Muſcovy, which repreſents the Image of that which is ſet behind it.

MIRTH [Myrhðe, *Sax.*] Joy, Merriment.

MIRTHID, cheared, made merry. *Ch.*

MIRTH'LESSE, ſad. *Chau.*

MIR'TLE, See *Myrtle.*

MIS, a Particle, which in Compoſition implies ſome Defect or Error, as *Miſbehaviour*, &c.

MI'SA, a Compact or Agreement, or Form of Peace. *O. L.*

MISACCEPTA'TION, a wrong Underſtanding or Apprehenſion of any Thing.

MISACCOUMP'TID, miſreckoned. *Ch.*

MISADVEN'TURE } [*miſaventure*, F.
MISAVEN'TURE } *miſaventura*, It.] the Killing of a Man purely by Negligence, and partly by Chance, as by throwing a Stone, careleſly ſhooting an Arrow, &c. *L. T.*

MISADVI'CE, wrong, miſtaken, or perverſe Advice.

To MISADVI'SE, to act unadviſedly. *Ch*

MISAGAFT, miſtaken, miſgiving. *Suff.*

MISAN'THROPIST [*miſanthropus*, L. of μισάνθρωπος, of μισέω, to hate, and ἄνθρωπος, a Man, *Gr.*] a Man-hater.

MISANTHRO'PY [*miſanthropia*, L. of μισανθρωπία, *Gr.*] the hating of Men.

To MISAPPREHE'ND [of *mis* and *apprendre*, F.] not to underſtand rightly.

To MISBEHA'VE, to behave one's ſelf illy.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, ill Conduct.

To MISBELIE'VE, to diſtruſt. *Chau.*

MISBETI'DE, a Miſhap. *Chau.*

MISBOD'E [of mis, and bodian, *Sax.*] Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

MISBORNE, miſbehaved. *Chau.*

MISCAR'RIAGE [of *mis* and *carriage*, F.] Folly, ill Behaviour, ill Succeſs of Buſineſs; alſo the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To MISCAR'RY, to bring forth a Child before the Time; not to ſucceed, to be loſt.

MISCELLA'NEOUS [*miſcellaneus*, L.] mix'd together, without Order.

MIS'CELLANY [*miſcellanea*, L.] a Collection of ſeveral different Matters.

MISCHA'NCE, an unhappy Event.

MIS'CHIEF [*miſchef*, F. obſol.] Hurt, Damage.

To MISCHIESE, to chuſe amiſs. *Chau.*

MISCHIEV'OUS, doing Miſchief, injurious.

MISCHIEV'OUSNESS, Injuriouſneſs, Hurtfulneſs.

MISCLEPYNG, naming amiſs. *Chau.*

MISCOG'NISANT [*Law Term*] ignorant of, or not knowing.

MISCONSTRUC'TION [of *mis* and *conſtructio*, L.] a miſconſtruing, or making an ill Conſtruction of.

To MISCON'STRUE [of *mis*, and *conſtruere*, L.] to interpret amiſs, to put an ill Meaning upon.

MISCONTIN'UANCE, Diſcontinuance.

To MISCORD, to diſagree. *O.*

MISCOVETING, unlawful Deſire. *Ch.*

MISCRE'ANCY [of *mis* and *creance*, F. *q. d.* a miſtaken Faith] the State or Condition of a Miſcreant.

MISCRE'ANT [of *mis* and *creant*, of *croyant*, F. q. d. *male credens*, L. one who believes amiſs] an Infidel, an Unbeliever; alſo a baſe minded Perſon.

MISCREA'TED, ill begotten. *Spen.*

MISCREED, decried. *N. C.*

MISDEED' [Misdad, *Sax.* Miſſethat, *Teut.*] a Crime, a Fault.

To MISDEMEAN', to act amiſs.

MISDEMEAN'OUR [of *mis* and *demener*, F.] a behaving one's ſelf ill; an Offence or Fault.

High MISDEMEANOUR, a Crime of a heinous Nature, next to High Treaſon.

To MISDEPART', to diſtribute or divide amiſs. *Chau.*

To MISDOE' [Miſdoen, *Sax.*] to do amiſs.

To MISDOUBT', to ſuſpect.

MISE [*Law Word*] a Gift or cuſtomary Preſent of 5000 Pounds, paid by the Inhabitants of *Wales* to every new Prince at his Entrance into that Principality.

MI'SES, the Profits of Lands, Taxes or Tollages, Expences or Coſts.

MISE } [*Law Words*] the ſame as
MEASE } Meſſuage. *F.*

MISE *Money*, Money given by way of Compoſition or Agreement, to purchaſe any Liberty, &c.

A MI'SER, a covetous Wretch. *L.*

MIS'ERABLE [*miſerabilis*, L.] wretched, unfortunate; baſe, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

MIS'ERABLENESS, Covetouſneſs, Niggardlineſs; alſo Wretchedneſs.

MISERE'RE [i. e. *have Mercy*, L.] a Title given to the 51ſt Pſalm, uſually called the Pſalm of *Mercy*; and commonly preſented by the Ordinary to ſuch Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy allowed them.

MISERERE *Mei* [among *Phyſicians*] a vehement Pain in the Guts; or a Cholick where the Pains are ſo exquiſite as to draw Compaſſion from a By-ſtander. *L.*

MISERICOR'DIA [in *Law*] is an arbitrary Fine impoſed upon any for an Offence.

MISERICORDIA *in Cibis & Potu*, any Portion of Victuals which is given *gratis* to religious Perſons above their ordinary Allowance. *L.*

MISERICORDIÆ *Regulares*, a certain ſet Allowance, or ſuch Over-commons, as upon

upon some extraordinary Days were made in some Convents.

MIS'ERY [*misere*, F. of *miseria*, L.] Wretchedness, Misfortune, Trouble.

MISESE, Uneasiness. *Chau.*

MISFARE, Misfortune. *Chau.*

MISFEA'SANTS [*Law Term*] Misdeeds or Trespasses. *F.*

MISFEA'SOR, a Trespasser or Misdoer. *F.*

MISFIL, miscarried. *Chau.*

MISFOR'TUNE, unhappy Fortune, ill Luck.

MISGRAF'FED, grafted amiss, wrong, or illy. *Shakesp.*

MISH, a Churl. *Cant.*

MISH-*Topper*, a Coat. *Cant.*

To MIS'HAP, to disappoint. *Chau.*

A MIS'HAP, a Mischance.

MISHAPEN, ill-shaped.

MISHERIS'ING, } the same as Abi-
MISKER'ING, } shetising.

MISH-*Mash* [mischt=mascht, *Teut.*] a confused Heap or Mixture of Things.

MISIE-*Bird*, a Thrush which feeds on Mistletoe.

To MISINTER'PRET [of *mis* and *interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L.] to give a wrong Sense of, to interpret amiss. *F.* of *L.* with *mis*.

MISKEN'ING } [*Law Term*] a varying
MISKON'ING } or changing one's Speech in Court.

MIS'KIN, a little Bagpipe. *O.*

MIS'KIN, a Dunghill. *W. C.*

MISKIN *Frow*, a Maid-Servant.

MISLEEK, Mislike. *Spen.*

To MIS'LE [*q. d.* to mistle, *i. e.* to rain in a Mist, or miesteten, *Du.*] to rain small.

MISLEDEN, to misbehave. *Chau.*

MIS'LIKE, Dislike.

To MISMAN'AGE, to act imprudently.

MISMAN'AGEMENT, ill Conduct.

MISNO'MER [*mis* and *nommer*, F. to name] mis-terming, or mis-calling, the using one Term or Name for another.

MISOCHYM'ISTS [of μισέω, Gr. to hate, and *Chymist*] those who profess themselves Enemies to the Chymists.

MISOG'AMIST [*misogamus*, L. of μισογάμος, Gr.] a Woman-hater.

MISOG'AMY [*misogamia*, L. of μισογαμία, of μισέω, to hate, and γάμος, Marriage, *Gr.*] a hating of Marriage.

To MISPEND, to waste.

To MISPLA'CE, to put in a wrong Place.

MISPLEA'SURE, Displeasure. *Chau.*

To MISPRINT', to print wrong.

MISPRIS'ION [*meprison*, of *mepriser*, F. to set light by, to neglect] a Neglect or Oversight. *L. T.*

MISPRISION [of *Treason*] the Concealment or not disclosing of known Treason. *L. T.*

To MIS'QUEAM [of mis and Cpemon, *Sax.* to please] to displease. *O.*

To MISRECK'ON, to reckon wrong.

To MISREPRESENT' [of *mis* and *representer*, F. or *repræsentare*, L.] not to represent fairly, to give a false Character of.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, a Representing wrong.

MIS'RULE, Misgovernment, Disorder.

Master of MISRULE, the chief among Revellers, the Manager of a Club at a Merry-making.

MISS [a dim. Contract. of *Mistress*] a young Gentlewoman; also a kept Mistress, a Lady of Pleasure.

To MISS [missen, *L. S.* to be mistaken] to deviate or err from.

To MISS [missen, *Teut.*] to know the Want of.

MIS'SAL [*missel*, F.] a Book containing the Ceremonies of the *Popish* Mass, a Mass-Book.

MIS'SATE, misbecome. *Chau.*

MISSAT'ICUS [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Messenger.

MIS'SELDINE } [mistelta, *Sax.* Mis-
MIS'SELTOE } tel, *Teut.*] a Shrub
MIS'SLETOE } which grows on some Trees, as Oaks, Apple-trees, *&c.*

MISSEMENING [of Mis and Meaning, *L. S.*] evil meaning, mistaken. *Chau.*

MISSEN *Mast*, a Mast which stands aft in the sternmost Part of a Ship.

MISSEN, when used alone, is understood of the Sail and not of the Mast.

Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phrase*] bring the Missen Yard over to the other Side of the Mast.

Peek the MISSEN, *i. e.* fit the Missen Sail right up and down the Mast.

See the MISSEN, *i. e.* fit the Missen right as it should stand.

Spell the MISSEN, *i. e.* let go the Sheet, and peek it up.

MISSENGROSS [or *Silver-Gross*] a *German* Money, in Value 2*d.* Half-penny.

MIS'SILE [*missile*, L.] a Dart or Arrow.

MISSILE [in *Heraldry*] a Mixture of several Colours together.

MIS'SION, a sending. *F.* of *L.*

MIS'SIONARIES, Persons sent; commonly spoken of Christian Priests, sent to unbelieving Countries, to convert the People to Christianity.

MIS'SIVE [*q.* of *missivus*, L.] sent; as *Letters missive*, that are sent from one Person to another. *F.*

MIS'SIVES, Gifts sent.

MISSU'RA [*i. e.* about to send] a singing a Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*, and performing

forming other superstitious Ceremonies to recommend and dismiss a dying Person, used by the *Roman* Catholicks.

A MIST [mist, *Sax.* mist, *Du.*] a Condensation of Vapours, commonly called a Fog.

A MISTA'KE, an Error.

To MISTA'KE, to take a Thing wrong, to err.

MISTECHT [*q. d.* mis teached] mis taught.

MISTER, Need, Want, *O.* Also a Mystery. *Chau.*

MISTER, Kind; as *mister Person*, kind of Person. *Spen.*

MISTERETH *Not*, needeth not. *Spen.*

MISTERY. See *Mystery.*

MISTIHED, a Mystery. *Chau.*

To MISTI'ME, to do a Thing out of Season.

MIS'TION, the same as Mixture. *L.*

MIS'TRESS [*maitresse*, F.] the Mistress of an House; a Sweet-heart, or kept Mistress.

MISTRI'AL [*Law Term*] an erroneous or false Trial.

A MISTRUST' [Mistrauen, *Teut.*] Suspicion, Jealousy.

To MISTRUST, to suspect.

MIS'TURNID, turned upside down. *Ch.*

To MISUNDERSTA'ND, to take a Thing wrong.

To MIS'USE, to make wrong Use of.

MISU'SER [of *misusare*, Ital.] an Abuse of Liberty or Benefit.

To MISWEEN, to misjudge. *Spen.*

MIS-WENT, gone astray. *Spen.*

MIS-WOMAN, a lewd Woman, a Whore. *Chau.*

To MIS-WRITE, to copy wrong. *Chau.*

MISY, a Mineral, or rather an Efflorescence of the *Chalcites*, of a golden Colour; a sort of Vitriol made by burning the Stone called *Cadmia* with the Wood of Pine Trees.

MITE [*mite*, F. mitte, *Belg.* Miete, *Teut.*] a little Worm breeding in Cheese, *&c.* a small Coin about the third Part of our Farthing, the 14th Part of a Grain in Weight.

MITEL'LA [among *Surgeons*] a Swathe which holds the Arm, when it is wounded or hurt. *L.*

MITER. See *Mitre.*

MITES [in *Falconry*] a sort of Vermin about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MITH'RIDATE [called after its Inventor, *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*] a Confection, that is, a special Preservative against Poison.

To MITI'GATE [*mitiger*, F. *mitigatum*, L.] to pacify or appease; to allay, assuage, or ease.

MITIGA'TION, a pacifying or assuaging, a remitting the Severity of a Decree or Punishment. *F.* of *L.*

MI'TRAL *Valves* [in *Anatomy*] two Valves or Skins at the Orifice of the pulmonary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart, for hindering the Blood running into the Lungs, taking their Name from their Resemblance to a Mitre.

MI'TRE [*mitra*, L. of μίτρα, Gr.] a Bonnet or Turbant; A'tire for the Head, with Labels hanging down, worn by Bishops, *&c.* *F.*

MITRE [in *Architecture*] an Angle of 45 Degrees.

MI'TRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRED *Abbots*, such Governors of Monasteries, who have obtained the Privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Gloves, and Crosier-Staff of a Bishop.

MIT'TA, } an ancient Measure of 10
MIT'TEN, } Bushels.

MIT'TENDO *manuscriptum Pedis finis*, a Writ judicial, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the *Exchequer* to search and transmit the Foot of a Fine, from the *Exchequer* to the *Common Pleas.*

MIT'TENS [*mitaine*, F.] a sort of Gloves without Fingers.

MIT'TIGAL [at *Surat*] a Weight for Silk, 2 Drams, and about one 8th.

MIT'TIMUS [*i. e.* we send] a Warrant from a Justice of Peace, for sending an Offender to Prison; a Writ by which Records are transferr'd from one Court to another.

MITTLE, mighty. *O.*

MI'VA [in *Pharmacy*] is the Flesh or Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar into a thick Consistence, or a Medicine not unlike a thick Syrup.

To MIX [*mixtionner*, F. of *mixtum*, L.] to mingle.

MIX'EN [mixen, *Sax.*] a Dunghill or Heap of Dung.

MIXT [*mixtus*, L.] mingled. *F.*

MIXT *Body* [in *Chymistry* and *Philosophy*] is a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature, such as Minerals, Vegetables, *&c.*

MIXT *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] is one which is Part Integer, and Part Fraction, as 1 and a Half.

MIXT *Angle* [in *Geometry*] is an Angle which is form'd by one Right Line, and one Curv'd one.

MIXT *Figure* [in *Geometry*] is a Figure, which is bounded by Lines, partly right and partly crooked.

MIXT *Reason* } [in *Logick*] is when
MIXT *Proportion* } the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent is compared with the Difference between the same Antecedent and Consequent.

MIXT *Tithes*, Tithes of Butter, Cheese, Milk, *&c.* and of the Young of Cattle.

MIXTI'LIO,

MIXTI'LIO, } mixed Corn or Maſlins.
MESTILO, } *O. L.*

MIX'TURE [*mixtion*, F. *mixtura*, L.] a mingling of ſeveral Things together.

To MIZ'ZLE [*q. d.* to *miſtle*, from *miſt*] to rain in very ſmall Drops.

A MIZ'ZEY, a Quagmire. *N. C.*

MIZ-*Maze*, a Labyrinth or Place full of intricate Windings.

MNEMON'ICKS [*mnemonica*, L. of μνημονικὰ, Gr.] Precepts or Rules, and common Places to help the Memory.

MNEMOSY'NE [μνημοσύνη, Gr.] Memory, or the Art of Memory.

MO [ma, *Sax.*] more.

MOAB [מואב *H. i. e.* of the Father] *Lot*'s Son, the Father of the *Moabites*.

MOACKS, a Maſhing in brewing Drink.

MOAT [prob. of mot, of metan, *Sax.* to meet] a ſtanding Pool or Pond; a Ditch encompaſſing a Manſion-Houſe or Caſtle.

MOAT [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch or Trench round the Rampart of a Place to defend it, and prevent Surprizes.

Dry MOAT, a Ditch having little or no Water in it.

Flat bottomed MOAT, is a Moat which has no Slopings, its Corners being ſomewhat rounded.

Lined MOAT, is one whoſe Sides are caſed with a Wall of Maſon's Work.

MOAT, } a Body ſo ſmall, that it ſeems
MOTE, } to be indiviſible; ſuch as play in the Beams of the Sun.

MOB [*mobile, ſc. vulgus*, L.] the giddy Multitude, or tumultuous Rabble.

MOB, a Woman's Night-Cap.

MOB'BISH, acting like the tumultuous Rabble.

MOB'BY, a ſort of Drink made of the Roots of Potatoes.

MOBIL'ITY [*mobilité*, F. of *mobilitas*, L.] Power, or Aptneſs to move or be moved, Moveableneſs; a Mob or Rabble.

MOBLIS [*Meubles*, F.] moveable Goods. *Chau.*

MOCHEL, much. *Spen.*

MOCHLIA' [μοχλία, Gr.] the Reduction of diſlocated Bones.

MOCKEREN, to mucker or hoard up. *Chau.*

To MOCK [*moquer*, F. mocken, *Du.* μωκᾶμαι, Gr.] to deride, to ſcoff or laugh at, to flout.

MOCK'ADOES, a ſort of Woollen-Stuff for Darning; Weavers Thrums.

MOCK'ERY [*moquerie*, F.] Deriſion, Mocking, Banter, Jeſting, *&c.*

MOCK'ING-*Bird*, a Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears.

MOCK-*Privet*, a Plant.

MOCKS, the Maſhes of a Net.

MO'DAL [of *Modus*, L.] a Term uſed by Schoolmen, to ſignify a Manner of exiſting.

MOD'BURY [either of mode, Valour, and bury, *Sax.* a Town, or of mud, and burg, *q. d.* muddy Town] a Village in *Devonſhire*, 70 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

MODDER } [of mocr, *Dan.*] a young
MODHER } Girl or Wench. *Norf.*

MODE [*modus*, L. mod, *Sax.*] Way, Manner, Faſhion, or Garb, *&c.*

MOD'EL [*modelle*, F. *modello*, Ital. *modulus*, L.] an original Pattern, the Shape or Deſign of any Thing in little; a Plat form made of Wood, or any other Materials, for a more exact carrying on a greater Work.

To MODEL [*modeller*, F.] to frame according to Model, to faſhion.

MODER, the Matrix, or principal Place of an Aſtrolabe, into which the other Parts are fixed. *Chau.*

MOD'ERABLE [*moderabilis*, L.] moderate, meaſurable.

MODERA'TA *miſericordia* [in *Law*] a Writ for the abating of an immoderate Amerciament in any Court not of *Record*.

MOD'ERATE [*moderé*, F. *moderatus*, L.] temperate, ſober; which does not exceed.

To MO'DERATE [*moderer*, F. *moderatum*, L.] to allay, qualify, or temper; alſo to govern, or ſet Bounds to.

MODERA'TION, Temperance, Diſcretion, Government. *F.* of *L.*

MODERA'TOR [*moderateur*, F.] a Decider of Controverſy, an Umpire at a Diſputation. *L.*

MODERA'TRIX [*moderatrice*, F.] a Governeſs, Arbitratrix, *&c. L.*

MOD'ERN [*moderne*, F. of *modernus*, L.] new, of late Time.

MOD'EST [*modeſte*, F. *modeſtus*, L.] baſhful, ſober, grave, diſcreet in Behaviour.

MOD'ESTY [*modeſtie*, F. *modeſtia*, L.] Sobriety, Diſcretion, Shamefacedneſs.

MODI'CITY [*modicité*, F.] Sadneſs.

MOD'ICUM, a ſmall Pittance, a little Matter. *L.*

MODIF'ICABLE, capable of being modified.

To MODIF'ICATE [*modificatum*, L.] to modify.

MODIFICA'TION, a modifying or qualifying; a ſetting Bounds or Limits to any Thing. *F.* of *L.*

To MOD'IFY [*modifier*, F. of *modificare*, L.] to moderate, to qualify.

To MODIFY [in *Philoſophy*] to give the Modality or Manner of Exiſtence.

MODIL'LION [*modillion*, F.] a little Model or Meaſure.

MODILLIONS [in *Architecture*] are little Brackets, which are often ſet under the Corners, and ſerve to ſupport the Projecture of the Drip.

MODI'OLUS [among *Surgeons*] is that Part

Part of the Trapan which cuts the Bone circularly, and is distinguished into Male and Female, as it hath or hath not a Point in the Middle, to fix it the better in its Operation. *L.*

MO'DISH [of *modeste*, or *mode*, F.] agreeable to the Mode or Fashion.

MO'DO & *forma* [*Law Term*] are Words in Processes and Pleadings used by the Defendant, when he denies the Thing charged.

To MOD'ULATE [*modulatum*, L.] to sing or make an Harmony.

MODULA'TION [in *Musick*] tuning, warbling, agreeable Harmony. *L.*

MODU'LE [in *Architecture*] a Measure commonly half the Diameter of the Pillar at the lower End, in the *Tuscan* or *Dorick* Order; but in others the whole Diameter. *F.*

MOD'US *decimandi* [*Law Term*] is when either Land, a Sum of Money, or yearly Pension, is given to the Parson, &c. by Composition, as Satisfaction for his Tithes in Kind. *L.*

MOD'WALL, a Bird which destroys Bees.

MOE, more.

MOEBLE, moveable. *Chau.*

MO'GNIONS [of *Maignon*, a Stump of a Limb, *F.*] Armour for the Shoulders.

MOG'SHADE, the Shadow of Trees. *C.*

MOGUL', the Emperor of *India*.

MO'HAIR [*moire* and *mouaire*, F. of *mojacar*, an *Indian* Word] a sort of Stuff.

Welly MOIDERED, almost crazed. *Chef*

MOIDO'RE, a *Portugal* Gold Coin, in value 27 *s. Sterling*.

MOI'ETY [*Moitié*, F. *medietas*, L. Middle or Mean] the Half of any Thing.

To MOIL [moil, old Word for mule, *q. d.* to labour like a Mule] to work with might and main, to drudge.

To MOIL [probably of mouwele, *Belg.* to toil in the Mud] to daub with Dirt; also to sprinkle. *Chau.*

MOILE [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILES, high-soled Shoes, anciently worn by Kings and great Persons.

MOINEAU' [in *Fortification*] a little flat Bastion raised in the Middle of an overlong Courtin.

MOIS'ON [*Moison*, Fr.] Harvest, Ripeness of Corn. *O.*

MOIST [*moite*, F.] wettish, damp.

MOIS'TURE [*moiteur*, F.] Wetness, Dampness, a watersh cold Humour proceeding from Abundance of liquid Matter that rises out of a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MO'KEL, much. *Sax.*

MOKES, the Mashes of a Net.

MO'KEY, cloudy. *O.*

MO'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone, on the Top of the Knee. *L.*

MO'LA *Carnea* [in *Anatomy*] a Concretion of extravasated Blood, which forms a kind of Flesh, and most commonly happens in the Womb, and is called a false Conception; or a fleshy and spongy Substance without Bones or Bowels, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a *Fœtus*.

MOLA *Patella* [*Anat.*] a round broad Bone at the joining of the Thigh and Leg, the Knee-pan.

MO'LAR [*molaris*, L.] of a Mill.

MOLAR *Teeth* [i. e. *Grinders*] the five outmost Teeth on either Side of the Mouth.

MOLAS'SES, the refuse Syrup in boiling of Sugar.

MOLD. See *Mould*.

MOLD-WARPS [Maulwurffe, *Teut.*] Moles. *Spen.*

MOLE, a Rampart, Pier, or Fence, against the Force of the Sea. *F.*

MOLE [mael, *Belg.* mahl, *Teut.* of *macula*, L.] a Spot on the Skin.

MOLE [*mulot*, F. mol, *Du.* maul, *Ant. Eng.* mouldwarp, *Dan.* which Dr. *Th. H.* derives from molo, Earth, and poppan *Sax.* to throw up] a little Creature that lives under Ground.

MOLE, a River in *Surrey*, so called, because like a Mole, it forceth its Passage under Ground and thereby mixes its Water with the *Thames*.

MOLE'CULA, a little Cake or Lump, or a little Spot on the Skin. *L.*

MOLENDA'RIOUS [*molendarius*, L.] belonging to a Mill.

MOLENDINA'RIOUS [*molendinarius*, L.] the same as before.

MOLEN'DINUM, a Mill. *O. L.*

MOLE'SEY [of Mole and Ea, *Sax.* Water, *q. d. Mole*'s Water, from its passing under Ground] a Place in *Surrey*.

To MOLEST' [*molester*, F. of *molestare*, L.] to disturb, vex, trouble, or disquiet.

MOLESTA'TION, a vexing, disquieting, or putting to Trouble.

MOLIM'INOUS [of *molimen*, L.] weighty, momentous.

MOLI'NE [*Herald.*] a sort of Cross.

MOLI'NES [of *moulin*, F. a Mill] a Surname.

MOL'INISTS, the Followers of *Molina*, a *Spanish* Jesuit, in his Opinions about Grace and Free-will.

MOLI'TION, an attempting or endeavouring. *L.*

MOLITU'RA [*Old Law*] Toll paid for grinding in a Mill; Grist, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground. *L.*

MOL'LES, Kastrels, a kind of Hawks. *Chau.*

MOL'LIENT [*molliens*, L.] softening, mollifying.

MOLLIFICA'TION, a making soft. *L.*

To MOLL'IFY [*mollier*, F. *mollificare*, L.] to make soft, supple, or tender.

MOL'LINET

MOL'LINET, a small Mollar to grind Colours.

MOL'LOCK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. *O.*

MOLMU'TIN *Laws*, the Laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius*, the 16th King of the *Britains*; they were famous here till the Time of *William* the Conqueror.

MO'LOCH [מלך *H. i. e.* King] the God of the *Amorites*, to whom they sacrificed their Children in the Valley of *Tophet*.

MO'LOPES [*μώλωπες*, Gr.] black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

MOLOS'SES [*mallace*, F. of *malazzo*, Ital.] coarse Sugar, Dregs of Sugar, the refuse Syrup in the boiling of Sugar.

MOLOS'SUS [*μόλοσσος*, Gr.] a Verse in Poetry consisting of three long Syllables.

MOL'TEN [gemolten, *Sax.* or a Contraction of the *Teut.* geschmoltzen] melted or cast.

MOLTEN *Grease* [in *Horses*] a Disease.

MOL'TER, Mill-toll. *N. C.*

MO'LY, a sort of wild Garlick. *L.*

MO'MBLISHNES [of mummelen, *Teut.*] Talk, Muttering. *O.*

MOME, a Drone, a dull blockish Fellow.

MO'MENT [*momentum*, L.] an Instant, the least Part of Time that can be assigned; also Importance, Force, Weight; also the Quantity of Motion in a Body. *F.*

MO'MENTANY } [*momentane*, F.
MOMENTA'NEOUS } of *momentaneus*, L.] that lasts, as it were, but for a Moment, that is of a very short Continuance.

MO'MENTARY [*momentarius*, L.] the same as momentaneous.

MO'MENTOUS [*momentosus*, L.] of some Weight, Moment, or Worth.

MO'MENTS [among *Mathemat.*] are such indeterminate, and unstable Parts of Quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux, *i. e.* continually increasing or decreasing; and they are looked upon as the generative Principles of Magnitude.

MO'MUS [Μῶμος, Gr.] a Heathen Deity, who made it his Business to carp at the other Gods; whence it is used to represent a Fault-finder, or one who snarls at any Thing.

MO'NACHAL [*monachalis*, L.] belonging to a Monk, monkish. *F.*

MO'NACHISM [*monachisme*, F.] the State and Condition of Monks.

MONA'DES [*μονάς*, Gr.] the same as Digits or Units in Arithmetick. *L.*

MONAD'ICAL, belonging to Unity.

MON'ARCH [*monarque*, F. of *monarcha*, L. *μονάρχης*, Gr.] a single Governor.

MONARCHI'CAL [*monarchique*, F. *monarchicus*, L. of *μοναρχικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to a Monarch or Monarchy.

MONAR'CHICALS, Christian Hereticks about the Year 196, who acknowledged but one Person in the Holy Trinity, and said that the Father was crucified.

MO'NARCHO, a Monarch. *Shakesp.*

MO'NARCHY [*monarchie*, F. *monarchia*, L. of *μοναρχία*, of *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀρχὴ*, Empire or Command, *Gr.*] the Government of a State by a single Person, kingly Government.

MONASTE'RIAL [*monasterialis*, L.] belonging to a Monastery or Monks.

MON'ASTERY [*monastere*, F. *monasterium*, L. *μοναστήριον*, Gr.] a Convent or Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONAS'TICAL } [*monastique*, F. *monasticus*, L. *μοναστικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to a Monk or Abbey.
MONAS'TICK }

MOND [*monde*, F. of *mundus*, L.] the World, the Universe.

MOND, } a golden Globe, one of the
MOUND, } Ensigns of the Emperor.

MON'DAY [monan'dæg, *Sax.* maendagh, *Belg.* q. d. moon-day] the second Day of the Week.

To MONE [menan, *Sax. Minshew* derives it of *μόνος*, Gr. alone] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONE [of *monde*, F. the World] a Globe; also the Moon; also Complaint. *Ch.*

MONES'TE [a Contraction of *admonester*, F.] to admonish. *Chau.*

MONE'TA, Money or Coin. *L.*

MONETA'GIUM [*Law Term*] the Right and Property of coining Money.

MONETA'RIUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner of Money. *L.*

MON'EY [*monnoye*, F. of *moneta*, L.] a Piece of Metal stamped with the Effigies of a Prince, or Arms of a State, which makes it current and authentick to pass at a common Rate.

Money makes the Mare to go.

This Proverb is a good Lesson of *Industry* in our Calling, and *Frugality* in our Expences, intimating its Usefulness, in that it *cloaths* the Naked, *feeds* the Hungry, and buys a Crutch for the Cripple; as *Horace* says,

Scilicet uxorem cum dote, fidemque, & amicos,
Et genus, & formam, regina pecunia dotat.

In a Word, it carries on all the Business upon Earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any Affair, either of Necessity or Convenience; and by its Assistance we may almost work Miracles, as say the *Greeks*, Ἀργυρίοις λόγχαισι μάχου καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις, and rightly, since *Pecunia obediunt omnia, Latin*; which is a trite Adage, and owes its Original to *Solomon*'s מענה הכל את *H.* Money answers all Things.

MONEY-*Wort*, an Herb. *Nummularia*, L.

MONEYED, well stored with Money.

MO'NEYERS, Coiners; also Bankers, who deal in Money upon Returns, &c.

MONG *Corn*, mix'd Corn or Maslin.

MON'GER [mangere, *Sax.* a Merchant]

chant] now added to several Mercantile Trades, as Cheese-monger, Fish-monger, Iron-monger, &c. a Trader or Dealer.

MONGER, a Kind of Fisher-Boat.

MO'NGREL [q. *mingrel*, of *mingle*, Eng.] a Creature got by two Kinds.

MO'NIAL [*monialis*, L.] living alone, solitary.

MONI'TION, a Warning or Admonition. *F.* of *L.*

MON'ITOR, an Admonisher, Warner, an Overseer of Manners in Schools. *L.*

MON'ITORY [*monitoire*, F. of *monitorius*, L.] belonging to Admonition or Warning.

MONITORY *Letters*, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court.

MONK [Monch and Munch, *Teut.* munck, *Dan.* *moine*, F. of *monachus*, L. of μόνος, Gr. solitary] one that lives in a Monastery under a Vow to observe the Rules of the Founder.

MONK *Fish*, a sort of Fish resembling a Monk's Cowl.

MONKS *Cloth*, a sort of coarse Cloth.

MONK'S *Seam* [*Sea Term*] is when the Selvedges of Sails are laid a little over one another, and sew'd on both Sides.

MONK'ERY, the Profession or the Humour of Monks.

MONK'EY [probably of mon for man, and *Dim.* kin, *q. d.* manikin, or little Man] a Creature well known.

MON'MOUTH [called Monaw of the Rivers Mynaw and Wy, at the Meeting of which it is seated, and therefore called Monmouth, q. d. *Munow's Mouth*] the County Town of *Monmouthshire*, 100 Miles N. W. from *London*, memorable for the Birth of the invincible Prince *Henry* V.

MON'OCHORD [*monochorde*, F. *monochordum*, L. μονόχορδον, of μόνος, one, and χορδὴ, the String of a musical Instrument, *Gr.*] a kind of Instrument, anciently of singular use in the Regulation of Sounds: But some appropriate the Name of *Monochord* to an Instrument, which hath only one String.

MONOCHOR'DO } [in *Musick Books*]
MONOCOR'DO } signifies a very long Instrument, that hath but one String, the Use of which is to find out the true and exact Distance of each Note, and half Note, the one from the other. *Ital.*

MONO'CHROMA [μονόχρωμα, of μόνος and χρῶμα, Colour, *Gr.*] a Picture all of one Colour, without any Mixture.

MONO'COLON [of μονόκωλος, of μόνος and κῶλον, a Member] the Gut, otherwise called the *Cæcum Intestinum*.

MONOC'ULUS [μόνος, Gr. and *oculus*, L.] a Person who hath but one Eye. *L.*

MON'ODY [*monodia*, L. of μονῳδία, Gr.] a Funeral Ditty sung by one Person.

MONOG'AMY [*monogamus*, L. of μονογάμος, of μόνος, and γάμος, Marriage, *Gr.*] single Marriage, a having but one Husband or Wife, and no more all the Time of Life.

MON'OGRAM [*monogramma*, F. *monogramma*, L. of μονογράμμον, of μόνος, and γράμμα, a Letter, *Gr.*] a Cypher or Character, consisting of one or more Letters interwoven together; a Sentence in one Line, or Epigram in one Verse.

MONOGRAPH'ICK *Picture*, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

MONOHE'MEROUS *Diseases*, such as last but one Day, or are cured in one Day.

MO'NOLOGUE [*monologia*, L. of μονολογία, of μόνος, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] Soliloquy, a Dramatick Scene, where only one Actor speaks. *F.*

MONOM'ACHY [*monomachia*, L. of μονομαχία, of μόνος, and μαχὴ, a Combat, *Gr.*] a single Combat or Fighting of two Hand to Hand, a Duel.

MONO'MIAL [in *Algebra*] a Quantity of one Name, or one single Term.

MONOPET'ALOUS [of μόνος, alone, and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] having but one Leaf.

MONOPETALOUS *Flowers* [among *Botanists*] are such, as tho' they may be seemingly cut into 4 or 5 small *Petala* or Leaves, are yet all of one Piece, and which falling off all together, have their Flower in one Piece.

MONOP'OLIST [*monopoleur*, F. *monopola*, L. of μονοπώλης, of μόνος, and πωλέω, to sell, *Gr.*] one who monopolizes or engrosses all a Commodity or Trade to himself.

To MONOP'OLIZE, to engross all a Commodity, &c. into his own Hands.

MONOP'OLY [*monopole*, F. *monopolium*, L. of μονοπώλιον, Gr.] an Ingrossing of Commodities, the buying of any Commodity up, so that none can sell or gain by it, but one Person or Partners in Company.

MONOPOLY [in *Law*] is a Grant from the King to any Person or Persons for the sole buying, selling, working, or using of any thing.

MONO'PTERON [μονόπτερον, Gr.] a kind of round Temple, having its Roof only supported by Pillars, and having but one Wing or Isle.

MONO'PTICK [*monopticus*, L. of μονοπτικὸς, Gr.] one that sees only with one Eye.

MONOPTO'TON [in *Gram.*] a Noun which has but one Case. *Gr.*

MONOPY'RENOUS *Fruit* [of μόνος, alone, and πυρὴν, a Kernel, *Gr.*] such Fruit as contains in it only one Kernel or Seed.

MONOR'CHIS

MONOR'CHIS [of μόνος, alone, and ὄρχις, Gr. a Testicle] a Person that hath but one Testicle.

MONOS'TICHON [μονόστιχον, of μόνος, and στίχος, a Verse, *Gr.*] an Epigram consisting of one single Verse.

MONOSYL'LABLE [*monosyllable*, F. of *monosyllabum*, L. of μονοσύλλαβον, of μόνος, and συλλαβὴ, a Syllable, *Gr.*] a Word that has but one Syllable.

MONOTHE'ISM [of μόνος, alone or single, and Θεὸς, Gr. God] the Doctrine or Principles of the Unitarians.

MONO'THELITES [of μόνος, alone, and θέλημα, Will, *Gr.*] a Sect of Hereticks in the 7th Century, who held there was but one Will in Jesus Christ.

MONOT'ONY [of μόνος, and τόνος, Tone, *Gr.*] the having but one Tone.

MONOTRI'GLYPH [*monotriglyphon*, L. of μονοτρίγλυφον, Gr.] the Space of one Triglyph between two Pilasters or two Columns.

MONS *Veneris* [in *Palmistry*] the Knobs of the Root of the Fore-finger.

MONS *Veneris* [in *Anatomy*] is that plump Part of the female Privities which covers the Os Pubis.

MON'SOONS, periodical Winds in the *Eastern* Sea, *i. e.* which blow half the Year or 3 Months one Way, and the other half or 3 Months on the opposite Points.

MONS'TER [*monstre*, F. of *monstrum*, L.] any thing against or beside the common Course of Nature; a mis shapen living Creature, which degenerates from the right and natural Disposition of its Parts.

MON'STRABLE [*monstrabilis*, L.] that may be shewed or declared.

MON'STRANS *de droit* [in *Law*] signifies a Suit in *Chancery*, for the Subject to be restored to Lands and Tenements which he proves to be his Right. *F.*

MONSTRANS *de Faits ou Records*, a shewing of Deeds or Records. *F.*

To MON'STRATE [*montrer*, F. *monstratum*, L.] to shew.

MONSTRAVE'RUNT [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for Tenants of *ancient Demesne*, being distrained for Payment of Toll or Imposition contrary to their Privilege.

MONS'TRE, an Essay or Proof; also a Sample; also a Master-piece. *O.*

MONS'TRED, rendered monstrous, *Sha.*

MONSTRE'FUL, monstrous. *Chau.*

MONSTRIF'EROUS [*monstrifer*, L.] bringing Monsters.

MONSTROS'ITY } [*monstrositas*, L.]
MON'STROUSNESS } a being monstrous; or which is done contrary to the ordinary Course of Nature.

MON'STROUS [*monstreux*, F. of *monstrosus*, L.] of or like a Monster, prodigious, excessive.

MONT [*mons*, L.] a Mount, an Hill. *F.*

MON'TANISTS, an heretical Sect, founded by one *Montanus*, who gave out, that he was the Comforter promised by Christ, condemned second Marriages as Fornication, &c.

MONTA'NOUS [*montanus*, L.] belonging to Mountains, mountainous.

MONTEFIAS'CO, a rich Wine, made at *Montefiascone*, a small City in *Italy*.

MON'TE'RO, a Sort of Cap used by Seamen and Hunters.

MONTETH', a scalloped Bason to cool Glasses in.

MONT'FORT } [q. *de Mont Fort*, F. *i. e.*
MUM'FORT } of a fortified Mount] a Surname.

MONTGOM'ERY [so called from *Roger Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who subdued the Country, and built the Castle] the County Town of *Montgomeryshire*, 120 Miles N. W. from *London*.

MONTGOM'ERY [q. d. *Mons Gomeris*, L. i. e. *Gomer*'s Mount] a Surname.

MONTH [monaδ, *Sax.* monat, *Teut.*] the Space of 28 Days, in which the Moon compleats her Course.

The *Astronomical* MONTH, } is the
The *Synodical Solar* MONTH, } precise 12th Part of a Year, or the Time the Sun takes up in passing through one of the Signs of the Zodiack, commonly accounted to contain 30 Days, 10 Hours, and a half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not of an equal Number of Days, but such as are set down in the Almanack.

The *Civil* MONTH, is such a Month as is suited to the different Customs of particular Nations and People.

Philosophical MONTH [among *Chymists*] is the Space of 40 Days and Nights.

MON'TICLES [*monticuli*, L.] little Mountains.

MONTIC'ULOUS [*monticulosus*, L.] full of Monticles.

MONTIG'ENOUS [*montigena*, L.] born on the Hills.

MONT'JOY [either q. d. *Mons Jovis*, L *Jupiter*'s Mount, or *Mont Joye*, F. a Mount of Joy] a Surname.

MONTIV'AGANT [*montivagus*, L.] wandering on Mountains.

MONT-PAGNEL [in *Military Affairs*, *i. e.* the Post of the Invulnerable] is an Eminence chosen out of the Cannon Shot of the Place besieged, where curious Persons post themselves to see an Attack, and the Manner of the Siege, without being exposed to Danger.

MONT'PERSON } [q. d. *Mont Peter-*
MOM'PESSON } *son*, *i. e.* the Mount of the Son of *Peter*] a Surname.

MONT-*Sorrel* [of *Mont*, F. a Mount, and *Sora*, a River which runs by it] a

Market-Town in *Leicestershire*, 83 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

MON'UMENT [*monumentum*, L. of *moneo*, to admonish, *L.*] a Memorial for After-Ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, *&c.* raised in Memory of some famous Person or Action. *F.*

MONUMENT, a stately Pillar erected near *London Bridge*, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire, which happened the 2d of *September*, 1666.

MOOD [mode, *Sax.* mod, *Dan.* Muth, *Teut.* Mind] Humour, Temper, Disposition.

MOOD, Anger. *Shakesp.*

MOODS [*modus*, L. in *Grammar*] determine the Signification of Verbs, as to the Manner and Circumstances of the Affirmation, *&c.*

MOODS [in *Logick*] are the universal Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [in *Musick*] signify certain Proportions of the Time or Measure of Notes, of which there are four.

MOO'DY, angry. *Shakesp.*

MOON [mona, *Sax.* maane, *Dan.* maane, *Belg.* mone, *Teut.*] one of the 7 Planets, being the secondary Planet of the Earth, in whose Motion there are wonderful Irregularities and Inequalities.

MOON *Calf* [Monkalb, *Teut.*] a false Conception.

A MOON *Curser*, a Link-boy. *Cant.*

MOON'ED, formed like an Half-Moon. *Milton.*

MOON *Eyed*, that can see better by Night than Day.

MOON-*Eyes*, a Disease in Horses.

MOON *Wort*, a small Herb. *Lunaria*, L.

MOOR [*More*, F. of *More*, Ital. mohr, *Teut.*] a Native of *Mauritania*, in *Africa*, a Black moor.

MOOR [mor or moor, *Sax.* moras, *Dan.* moer, *Belg.* Moras, *Teut.* perhaps all from meer, a Marsh] a Heath or barren Space of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marsh or Fen.

MOOR-*Hen*, a Water Fowl.

To MOOR [*Sea Term*] is to lay out the Anchors, so as is most convenient for the safe and secure Riding of a Ship.

To MOOR *a cross* [*Sea Term*] is to lay out one of a Ship's Anchors on one Side or athwart a River, and another on the other Side right against it.

To MOOR *a-longst* [*Sea Term*] is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawser on Shore.

To MOOR *Water-Shot* [*Sea Term*] is to moor quartering between the first Ways.

MOOR'GATE [of mor, *Sax.* a Moor or Marsh, and Gate] formerly a North Gate of the City of *London*, so called of a Moor or Marsh which was hard by it.

MOOR'ING *for East, West, &c.* [*Sea Term*] is when they observe which Way, and upon what Point of the Compass, the Wind or Sea is most like to endanger the Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

MOORS [in the *Isle of Man*] the Bailiffs or the Lord of a Manor.

MOORS-*Head* [among *Chymists*] a Copper Cap made in Form of a Head, to be set over the Chimney of a reverberating Furnace; also the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Nose to let the raised Spirits run down into the Receiver.

MOOSE, an *American* Beast, as big as an Ox, slow of Foot, and headed like a Buck.

MOOT [mot, or gemot, a Meeting-together, or of metan gemotan, *Sax.* to come together] an Exercise or arguing of Cases performed by young Students in Law at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice.

To *blow a* MOOT [among *Hunters*] a Term used at the Fall of a Deer.

MOOTA *Canum*, a Pack of Dogs. *O. L.*

MOOT'ED [among *Heralds*] a Term applied to Trees torn up by the Roots.

MOOT'HAL [motheal, *Sax.*] a Place where the Moot Cases were anciently handled.

MOOT-*House* } [in *Bingham* in *Nottinghamshire*]
MOOT-*Court* } the Hundred Court.

MOOT'MEN, } Students of the Law,
MOOT'ERS } who argue Moot Cases.

Bailiff of the MOOTS, } an Officer who
Surveyor of the MOOTS, } is chosen for the Bench, to elect the Mootmen for the Inns of *Chancery*.

A MOP [probably of moppa, *Sax.* Moppe, *Belg.* a Fleece of Wool, *&c.* or of *mappa*, L. a Napkin] an Utensil for washing of Houses.

To MOP *and Mew* [*q. d.* to mumpmew, probably of mompele, *Belg.* to have the Mumps] to make Mouths at one.

To MOPE [probably of mompele, to mutter, or moon, *Du.* Dæmon, *q. d.* moonen, to act like one bewitched or Planet-struck] to become stupid or sottish; also to make so.

MOP'SICAL [*mopsicus*, L.] mope-eyed.

MO'RA, a moorish or boggy Ground. *O.*

MO'RA *Mussa*, a watery or boggy Moor, such as in *Lancashire* is called *Mosse*.

MORAL [*moralis*, L.] belonging to Manners or Civility; or the Conduct of human Life. *F.*

MOR'AL [*morale*, F. and L.] the Application of a Fable to Mens Lives and Manners.

MOR'ALIST, one skilled in, or a Practiser of Morality; one of good and sound Principles in dealing between Man and Man.

MORA'LITY

MORA'LITY [*moralité*, F. of *moralitas*, L.] moral Principles.

MORALITY [i. e. *Moral Philosophy*] is an Art of giving Rules, and which lays down Methods concerning Manners, Behaviour, and the Regulation of the Actions of Man, only as he is a Man.

To MOR'ALIZE [*moraliser*, F.] to give the moral Sense, to make moral Reflections.

MOR'ALS [*morales*, L.] Moral Philosophy, the Doctrine of Manners, Principles, Designs, or Inclinations.

MO'RASS [moraß, *Dan.* Morast, *Teut.*] a moorish Ground, a Marsh, a Fen or Bog.

MORA'TUR *in Lege* [*Law Phrase*] signifies as much as he *demurs upon the Point*.

MOR'BID [*morbidus*, L.] diseased, corrupt, infectious; it is rather said of an unsound Constitution, or one inclinable to a Disease, than of one actually under a Distemper.

MORBID'ITY [*morbiditas*, L.] Diseasedness, Sicklinesss.

MOREIF'ICK [*morbificus*, L.] causing Diseases, or Sicknesses.

MORBIL'LI, the Measles. *L.*

MOR'BULENT [*morbulentus*, L.] full of Diseases, sickly.

MOR'BUS, a Disease or Distemper, is an unusual Circulation of the Blood, or the circular Motion of the Blood augmented or diminished, either throughout the whole Body, or some Part of it. *L.*

MORBUS *Comitialis*, the Falling-Sickness, the Epilepsy, so called by the *Romans*, because when in any of their publick Assemblies Persons fell down with this Distemper, they usually broke up the *Comitia*, *i. e.* the Courts they called by that Name.

MORBUS *Gallicus*, the *French* Pox. *L.*

MORBUS *Regius*, the King's Evil. *L.*

MORBUS *Virgineus*, the Green Sickness. *L.*

MORDA'CIOUS [*mordax*, L.] biting, gnawing.

MORDA'CITY [*mordacité*, F. of *mordacitas*, L.] Bitingness, Sharpness, a corroding Quality, Sharpness, or Bitterness.

MOR'DECAI [מרדכי *H. i. e.* bitter] Queen *Esther*'s Guardian.

MOR'DICANT [*mordicans*, L.] biting, sharp. *F.*

MORE [more, *Sax.* meere, *Dan.* meer, *L. S.* and *Belg.* meer, *Teut.* and *C. Br.* great] a great Quantity, *&c.*

MO'REL, an eatable Fungus much in Request.

MORESK' *Work* [in *Carving* or *Painting*] a kind of antique Work, after the manner of the *Moors*, consisting of several Pieces in which there is no perfect Figure, but a wild Resemblance of Men, Birds, Beasts, Trees, *&c.* intermingled together.

MOR'GAN [of mor, the Sea, and gan, *C. Br.* born, *q. d.* born by the Sea-side] a Christian and Surname.

MORGINCAB [Morgen Gabe, *Teut.*] a Morning Gift. *O.*

MOR'GLAY [of *mort*, Death, and *glaive*, a Sword, *F.*] a mortal and deadly Sword.

MORI'A [μωρία, Gr.] Folly, Stupidity, Dullness. *L.*

MORIA [with *Physicians*] a failing in the Judgement or Understanding.

MO'RIBUND [*moribond*, F. of *moribundus*, L.] ready to die, in a dying Condition.

MOR'ICE } [*Mauritius*, of *Maurus*, L. a
MOR'RIS } Moor, and that of αμαυρός, Gr. dark or obscure] a Name.

MORIGERA'TION, Obedience, Dutifulness. *L.*

MORI'GEROUS [*morigerous*, L.] obedient, dutiful.

MORIL'LE, a delicious Kind of Mushrooms found in Woods. *F. Fungus Merulius*, L.

MO'RION, a Sort of Steel Cap or Head-piece in Use formerly. *F.*

MORIS'CO, a Moor, also a Morris (or Moorish) Dancer. *Spen.*

MO'RISK *Work* [*Moresque*, F. of *Moresco*, Span. of *Mauritania*, *q. d.* a *Mauritanian* Work] a kind of antique Work in Carving or Painting after the Manner of the *Moors*.

MOR'KIN [with *Hunters*] a wild Beast dead by Sickness or Mischance.

MOR'LING } [of *mort*, F, *mors*, L.
MORT'LING } Death, and *laine*, Wool, F.] the Wool taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

MOR'MAL, a Canker, or Gangrene. *O.*

MOR'MO [μορμώ, Gr.] a Bugbear, Hobgoblin, Raw-head and Bloody-bones. *L.*

MORN } [morne or morgen, *Sax.*
MORN'ING } morghe, *Belg.* morgen, *Teut.*] the first Part of the Day, or the Time of the Sun's Rising.

MORO'COCKS, a Sort of Strawberries, found only in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

MOROL'OGY [*morologia*, L. of μωρολογία, of μωρός, foolish, and λογία, Discourse, *Gr.*] a foolish Speaking.

MORO'SE [*morosus*, L.] dogged, surly, peevish.

MOROS'ITY } [*morositas*, L.] Fro-
MOROSE'NESS } wardness, Peevishness, Averseness to please or be pleased.

MOROWNYNGE, the Morning. *Ch.*

MOR'PHEW [*morphe*, F. *q. d. mort feu*, dead Fire] a Kind of white Scurf upon the Body, or tawny Spots on the Face.

MOR'RAL, the Plant woody Nightshade. *Solanum lignosum*, L.

MOR'RIS *Dance*, an antick Dance, performed by five Men and a Boy in a Girl's Habit, with his Head gayly tromm'd up.

MORSE, a Sea Ox, an amphibious Creature.

A MOR'SEL [*morceau*, F. *morsellum*, L.] a Bite, a little Piece.

MOR'SULI, Medicines to be chewed in the Mouth, as Lozenges, &c.

MOR'SURE, a Bite, or Biting. *F.*

MOR'SUS, a Bite or Sting. *L.*

A MORT [*amort*, F.] a great Abundance. *L'rolnshire.*

A MORT, a Doxy or Whore. *Cant.*

To *blow a* MORT [*Hunting Term*] is to sound a particular Air called a *Mort*, to give Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken, and killed or killing.

MOR'TAL [*mortel*, F. *mortalis*, L.] liable to Death, deadly, or bringing Death.

MORTAL'ITY [*mortalité*, F. of *mortalitas*, L.] the State of Things subject to Death. Also the Havock and Destruction made by pestilential Diseases.

MOR'TAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Vessel to pound Things in.

MORTAR [*mortier*, F.] a Mortar-piece, a Piece of Artillery to throw Bombs, &c.

MORTAR } [*mortier*, F. mortar, *Du.*]
MORTER } Lime and Sand mixed together for Building.

MORTARI'OLUM, the Socket wherein the Tooth grows. *L.*

MORTA'RIUM, a Morter, Taper, or Light set in Churches over the Graves or Shrine of the Dead.

MORT *d'Ancestre*, a Writ which lies where a Man's Father, Brother or Uncle dies seized of Land, and a Stranger abateth or entereth the Land.

MORTER, a Lump. *Chau.*

MORT'GAGE [of *mort*, F. Death, and *gage*, F. a Pledge] a Pawn of Lands and Tenements, or any Thing moveable laid or bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed upon.

MORTGAGEE', the Party to whom any Thing is so pawned or mortgaged.

MORTGAGER', the Party who has made a Mortgage.

MORTH, Murder. *Sax.*

MORTIF'EROUS [*mortifere*, F. of *mortifer*, L.] Death-bringing, deadly.

MORTIFICA'TION, a making dead, or mortifying; Trouble and Vexation which falls upon a Man when disappointed or cross'd. *F. of L.*

MORTIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the Alteration of the outward Form in Metals, Minerals, &c.

MORTIFICATION [in *Divinity*] is a subduing of the Flesh by Abstinence and Prayer.

MORTIFICATION [*Surgery*] Loss of Life, natural Heat, and Sense in a Member, is when, in any Part, the natural Juices quite lose their proper Motions, so that they fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and destroy the Texture of the Part.

To MOR'TIFY [*mortifier*, F. of *mortificare*, L.] to make or grow dead.

To MORTIFY [among *Chymists*] is to change the outward Form or Shape of a mix'd Body.

To MORTIFY [in *Divinity*] is to subdue or conquer the Lusts and Passions.

To MORTIFY [in *Cookery*] is to make Flesh grow tender, to keep it till it has a *Hogoo.*

MOR'TIMER [of *mort*, dead, and *mer*, Sea, *F.*] a Surname.

MOR'TISE [*mortaise*, F.] the Hole which is cut in one Piece of Wood or Rafter to let in another.

MORT'LACK [q. d. *mortuus lacus*, L. *i. e.* a dead Lake, or of mort, Death, and lac, a Victim, *Sax.*] a Village in *Surrey*, by the Side of the River *Thames.*

MORT'LING the same as *Morling.*

MORT'MAIN [q. d. *dead Hand*, F.] an Alienation, or making over Lands or Tenements, with the King's Licence of *Mortmain*, to a Corporation or Fraternity, and their Successors.

MOR'TREIS, a Dish of Meat made of Fowls pounded in a Mortar. *Chau.*

MORT'RELL, a Mess of Milk and Bread allowed to poor People in Hospitals. *O. R.*

MOR'TUARY [*mortuaire*, F. of *mortuarium*, L.] a Gift left by a Man at his Death to his Parish Church, for a Recompence of his personal Tithes and Offerings not duly paid in his Life-time.

Caput MORTUUM [among *Chymists*] is the gross and earthy Substance, which is left of any mix'd Body when the Moisture is drawn out.

MORYS, } high and open Places,
MAURES, } *N. C.* In other Places it is used for low and boggy Grounds.

MOSAICAL [*Mosaique*, F. *Mosaicus*, L.] belonging to *Moses.*

MOSAICK *Work*, is a most curious Work wrought with Stones of all Colours, artificially set together upon a Wall or Floor, so as to represent an admirable Variety of Knots, Flowers, Fruits, &c.

MOSCHET'TO, a stinging Gnat, very troublesome in the *West Indies.*

MOS'SES [משה *H. i. e.* drawn up] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews.*

To MOSHER, to corrupt or rot.

MOSK, } a Temple or Church among
MOSQUE, } the *Turks.*

MOSS [meos, *Sax.* moos, *Teut.* *mousse*, F. of *muscus*, L.] a kind of spongious or downy vegetable Substance, growing upon Trees, Stones, and some Earth; also a fine Sugar-Work made by Confectioners.

MOS'SES, moorish or boggy Places.

MOSS *Troopers*, a Sort of Robbers in the Northern Part of *Scotland*.

MOS'SY [Mossig, *Teut. muscosus*, L.] full of Moss or Down.

MOST [mest, *Sax.* meest, *L. S.* and *Belg.* meist, *Teut.*] the greatest Part.

MO'STICK [a Contraction of Mahistock, *Teut.*] the Stick which a Painter rests his Hand on when at Work.

MOS'TRA [in *Musick Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line in Musick, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The *French* call it *Guidon*. *Ital.*

MOT, a certain Note which a Huntsman winds on his Horn.

MO'TA, a Castle or Fort. *N. C.*

MO'TABLE [*motabilis*, L.] always moving or moveable.

MOTA'TION, an often moving to and fro. *L.*

MOTE [mot, *Sax.* a Meeting, of metan, to assemble, hence Wardmote] an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

MOTE, must. *O.*

MOTEE'R, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manor.

MOTETS. See *Motetto*.

MOTET'TO } [in *Musick Books*] de-
MOTET'TI } notes Kinds of Church Musick made use of among the *Roman* Catholicks, and are composed with much Art and Ingenuity; some of them for one, two, three, four, or more Voices, and very often with several Instruments. *Motettos* are of much the same Kind or Nature in divine Musick, as *Cantatas* are in common.

MOTH [moð, *Sax.* motte, *Teut.*] a Fly which eats Cloth.

MO'THER [moðor, *Sax.* moder, *Dan.* of *mater*, L. Mutter, *Teut.*] a Woman who has brought forth a Child.

MOTHER [among *Physicians*] a Disease in that Part where the Child is formed; also the Womb itself.

MOTHER *of Pearl*, [Perle Mutter, *Teut.*] the Shell which contains the Pearl Fish.

MOTHER *of Time*, an Herb.

MOTHER *of Wine, &c.* [moeue, *Du.* Lees, Thickening, from moeder, or moder, *Belg.* Mud] the Mouldiness or Dregs of Wine, Beer, Ale, Oil, *&c.*

MOTHER *Tongues*, are defined to be such Languages as seem to have no Affinity with, or Derivation from, or Dependence upon one another; of which *Scaliger* asserts these are only in *Europe*, *viz.* the *Greek*, the *Latin*, the *Teutonick* or *German*, the *Sclavonick*, the *Epirotick* or *Albanese*, the *Scythian* or *European Tartar*, the *Hungarian*, the *Cantabrian*, the *Irish*, and the *British* or old *Gaulish*. Some add four others to this Number, *viz.* the *Arabick*, the *Cauchin*, the *Illyrian*, and the *Jazygion*.

MOTHER *Wort*, an Herb. *Cardiaca*, L.

MOTHER [of moder, *Dan.*] a young Girl. *N. C.*

MOTH-*Mullein*, an Herb.

MOTIN, must. *Chau.*

MO'TION, the Act of a natural Body which moves or stirs itself: Also an Inclination or Disposition; a Proposal or Overture. *F.* of *L.*

MOTION [among *Philosophers*] is defined to be a continual and successive Mutation of Place.

Absolute MOTION, is a Mutation of absolute Place, and its Celerity is measured according to absolute Space.

Relative MOTION, is a Mutation of relative Place, and its Celerity is measured by relative Space.

MOTION *equally accelerated*, is such whose Velocity equally increases in equal Times.

MOTION *equally retarded*, is such whose Velocity equally decreases in equal Times, till the Body comes to rest.

MOTION *of the Apogee* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum mobile*, which is comprehended between the Line of the *Apogee*, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

To MOTION *a Thing* [*motare*, L.] to propose it.

MO'TIONLESS, deprived of Motion, without Motion.

MO'TIONS [*of an Army*] are the several Marches and Counter-marches it makes in the Changes of its Posts.

A MO'TIVE [*motif*, F. of *motivus*, L.] a moving or forcible Argument or Reason, an Incitement.

MO'TIVE [*motif*, F. of *motivus*, L.] which serves to, or causes Motion.

MOTIV'ITY, the Power of moving.

MOT'LEY [*q. d.* medly, of *meler*, F. to mix] mix'd, as a motley Colour.

MOTO'RII [in *Anatomy*] the third Pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

MO'TOS [μότος, Gr.] a Piece of old Linen toozed like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and stops the Flux of the Blood.

MOTTE, did mete or measure. *Spen.*

MOTTO [*mot*, F. *motto*, Ital.] a Word or short Sentence put to an Emblem or Device, or the Coat of Arms of Nobility and Gentry.

MO'TUS, a Motion. *L.*

MOTUS *Peristalticus* [among *Physicians*] the Peristaltick or quibbling Motion of the Guts.

To MOUCH, to eat up. *O.*

To MOVE [*movere*, L.] to stir, to stir up or egg on; to effect or work upon.

MOVE'ABLE [*mobilis*, L.] that may be moved; also that varies in Time.

MOVEABLE *Feasts*, are those Festivals which

which though they happen, or are celebrated on the same Day of the Week, yet vary in the Day of the Month, as *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, &c.

MOVEABLE *Signs* [in *Astrology*] are *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*.

MOVE'ABLES, Personal Goods or Estate.

MOVE'MENT, Motion, Moving.

A MOVE'MENT [among *Clockmakers*, &c.] those Parts of a Clock, Watch, &c. which are in Motion, and which by that Motion carry on the Design, or answer the End of the Instrument.

MO'VENT } [*movent*, L.] moving, that
MO'VER } which moves or gives Motion.

MOUGHT [moet, *Sax.*] I might.

MOUGHTHES [Mocht, *Teut.*] Moths. *Chaucer*.

MOULD } [molde, *Sax.* mull, *Du.*
MOLD } Molten, *Teut.*] Earth mixed with Dung.

MOULD } [*Moule*, F.] a Form in
MOLD } which any thing is cast; also the Hollowness in the upper Part of the Head.

To MOULD [*mouler*, F. *amoulder*, Span.] to cast in a Mould.

To MOULD *Bread*, to work the Mass of Dough with the Hands, and form it into Loaves.

MOULD [of mogel, *Goth.* *Swed.*] Mouldiness.

MOULD'ABLE, that may be put into a Mould or Shape, or be moulded.

To MOUL'DER, to fall into Dust, to consume or waste away.

MOULD'INESS, Hoariness, occasioned by long keeping.

MOULD'INGS [in *Architecture*] are Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; also that Part which bears up an Arch.

MOULDINGS [among *Gunners*] are all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar, as such Squares, or Rounds, as serve generally for Ornament, as the Breech-Mouldings, Muzzle-Mouldings, &c.

MOULDY [mochlig, *L. S.* *moisi*, F. of *mucidus*, L.] hoary with Mouldiness.

To MOULE, to moulder away; also to grow mouldy. *Chaucer*.

MOU'LINET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller, which being crossed with two Levers, is usually applied to Cranes, Capsterns, &c. to heave up Stones, Timber, &c. F.

MOULT, a Mow or Heap of Corn. *O.*

To MOULT } [muyte, *Belg.* *muet*,
To MOUL'TER } F. of *mutare*, L.] to shed the Feathers as Birds do.

A MOUL'TER, a young Duck.

MOUN, may. *Chaucer*.

MOUND [*Minsheu* derives it of *monumentum*, L. or prob. of maen, *C. Br.* a Stone] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence.

MOUND [in *Heraldry*] a Ball or Globe with a Cross upon it.

To MOUND, to secure with a Mound, to fence about.

MOUNSI'RE [*monsieur*, F.] my Master.

MOUNT [*mont*, F. of *mons*, L.] a Mountain or Hill, a Walk raised on the Side of a Garden above the Level of the rest of the Plot.

A MOUNT [in *Fortification*] a Heap of Earth, on which is a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted upon it.

MOUNT of *Piety*, a Stock of Money, which was anciently raised by Contribution, and laid up to be lent on Occasion to poor People ruined by the Extortion of the *Jews*.

MOUNT [*of Plaister*, *of Paris*] the Quantity of 3000 *lb.* Weight.

To MOUNT [*monter*, F. of *montare*, Ital.] to go, or get up.

To MOUNT *the Guard* [*Military Term*] is to go upon Duty.

To MOUNT *a Breach*, is to run up it, or to attack it.

To MOUNT *the Trenches*, is to go upon Guard in the Trenches.

To MOUNT *a Piece* [in *Gunnery*] is to set it on the Carriage, or to raise its Mouth higher.

MOU'NTAGUE [q. d. *de mont aigu*, F. *i. e.* of the sharp Mountain] a Surname.

MOUNT'AIN [*montagne*, F.] a vast Heap of Earth raised to a great Height, either by Nature or Art.

MOUNTAINEE'R, one who dwells on the Mountains, a Highlander.

MOUN'TAINOUS [*montagneux*, F. of *montanus*, L.] full of Mountains, hilly.

MOUN'TAUNCE, } Quantity, Va-
MOUN'TENAUNCE, } lue, Amount; also Maintenance, Sustenance. *Chaucer*.

MOUN'TEBANK [*montinbanco*, Ital.] a Quack, or Pretender to Physick.

To MOUNTEBANK *it*, to act the Part of a Mountebank. *Shakesp.*

MOUNTEE', an Alarm to mount, or go upon some speedy warlike Expedition. *O. R.*

MOUN'TENANCE, the Quantity, the Price which any Thing amounts to; also Maintenance, Subsistence. *O.*

MOUR'DANT, the Tongue of a Buckle. *O.*

To MOURN [murnan, *Sax.*] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MOURN'FUL, abounding with Grief, occasioning Sorrow.

MOURN'FULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

MOURN'ING, grieving, lamenting; also black Cloaths worn on the Death of a Relation or Friend.

MOURNING *of the Chine* [in *Horses*] a Disease which causes Ulcers in the Liver.

MOUSE [mus, *Sax.* muus, *Du.* muus, *Belg.* Maus, *Teut.* of *mus*, L.] a small Creature infesting Houses.

To MOUSE [muyſe, *Belg.* mauſen, *Teut.*] to hunt, or catch Mice.

MOUSE-*Crops*, a Beaſt that is run over the Back by a *Shrew Mouſe*, is ſaid to be ſo. *O.*

MOUSE-*Ear*, an Herb. *Pilofella*, L.

MOUSE-*Tail*, an Herb. *Cauda Muris*, L.

MOUSEL *Scab*, a Diſtemper in Sheep. *C.*

MOUTH [moð, *Sax.* mund, *Teut.* and *Dan.* mund, *Belg.* *Minſheu* and *Junius* derive them of μόθος, Gr. a Word] Part of the Body of a living Creature.

MOUTH [in *Geography*] a Place where a River empties itſelf, or runs into the Sea.

To MOUTH it, to ſpeak after a clownifh or contemptuous Manner.

MOW [mope, *Sax.*] a Stack or Heap of Hay or Corn; alſo the Mouth. *Chau.*

To MOW [maian, *Sax.* maken, *Teut.*] to cut Hay or Corn.

MOW-*Beater*, a Drover. *Cant.*

MOW'BRAY, a Surname.

MOWE, I may. *O.*

MOW'ER, one who cutteth Graſs with a Scythe.

MOW'ER, a Cow. *Cant.*

MOWITH, the Mouth. *Chau.*

MO'WYNG, being able. *Chau.*

MOXA, a Sort of Down, or *Indian* Moſs, good againſt the Gout.

MOYENAU' [in *Fortification*] a little flat Baſtion raiſed upon a *re entering Angle* before a *Courtin*, which is too long between two other Baſtions.

Welly MOYDERED, almoſt diſtracted. *Cheſh.*

MOYL [of *Mula*, L.] a labouring Beaſt.

MOYLE, a Graft, or Cyon.

MOYL'ERY, Pains. *O.*

MOYLS, high ſoled Shoes.

MUC'CULENT [*mucculentus*, L.] full of Snot.

MUCH [*mucho*, Span.] a great Quantity, many.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This Proverb is a good Dehortation from too ſanguine a Dependence upon future Expectation, though very promiſing; intimating, that the moſt promiſing Hopes are often daſhed in Pieces by the Intervention of ſome unforeſeen, and unexpected Accident. So ſay the *Latins*; *Multa cadunt inter calicem ſupremaque labra*; and the *Greeks*, Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος, καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου And *Ben. Syra*, ולאידעה קלחא עלהה לטינא מה מטילה.

MUCHA'RUM, the Infuſion of Roſes by itſelf, or the Infuſion boiled up to a Syrup.

MUC'ID [*mucidus*, L.] hoary, muſty, mouldy.

MUCI'DITH [*mucedo*, L.] Muſtineſs.

MU'CILAGE [of *Mucilago*, L.] a viſcous Extraction made of Seeds, Roots, Gums, &c. with Water.

MUCILA'GINOUS [of *mucilago*, L.] full of Slime or Gravel.

MUCILAGINOUS *Glands* [in *Anatomy*] Glandules, or Kernels about the Joints, that ſeparate the ſlimy Matter for lubricating of them.

MUCK, moiſt, wet. *N. C.*

MUCK [meox, *Sax.* Filth, or mucz, an Heap] Dung.

MUCK [*mucho*, Ital.] a great deal.

MUCK-*Hill*, a Dung-hill.

MUCK-*Worm*, a covetous Perſon.

MUCKEL, much. *Spen.*

To MUCK'ER [of mucz, *Sax.* an Heap] to hoard up. *Chau.*

MUCK'ETTER } [*mocadero*, Span, *mocciavalo*, Ital. *mouchoir*,
MUC'KENDER } F.] an Handkerchief.

MUCKSON *up to the Huckſon*, Dirty up to the Knuckles. *Devon.*

MUCOS'ITY [*mucoſitas*, L.] Snottineſs, Slimineſs.

MU'COUS [*mucoſus*, L.] ſnotty, ſlimy.

MU'CRO *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the lower pointed End of the Heart. *L.*

MU'CRONATED [*mucronatus*, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.

MUCRONA'TUM *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the lower End of the Breaſt Bone, pointed like a Sword. *L.*

MU'CULENCY [*muculentia*, L.] Snottineſs.

MU'CUS, Snot, moſt properly that which flows from the Papillary Proceſſes, through the *Os Criliforme* into the Noſtrils. *L.*

MUCUS *Inteſtinorum*, a viſcous Matter flowing from the *Glandules*, whereby the Guts are defended from ſharp and hard Things that paſs through them. *L.*

MUD [modder, *Belg.*] Wet, Filth, or Mire.

To MU'DDLE [modderle, *Belg.*] to root out with the Bill, as Geeſe and Ducks do; alſo to make tipſy or half drunk.

MUDERESSEE'S [among the *Turks*] Perſons who teach Scholars the publick Service of the Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Moſques.

MUD-*Suckers*, a Sort of Water-Fowl, which ſuck out of the Mud of Channels ſome oily Juices or Slime, wherewith they are nouriſhed.

MUE } [of *mue*, F.] a Sort of Coop
MEW } where Hawks are kept, when they change their Feathers.

MUES, the King's Stables at *Charing-Croſs*, formerly the Place for keeping his Hawks.

A MUFF [Muff, *Teut.* moffe, muffel, *Belg.* *mouffle*, F.] a Caſe of Fur to put the Hands in, in cold Weather.

To MU'FFLE [of muð, the Mouth, and ſealdian, to hide, *Sax.*] to wrap up the Mouth or Face in Clothes.

To

To MUF'FLE [maffele, moffele, *Belg.*] to flutter or speak unintelligibly.

MUF'FLE [Muffel, *Teut.*] among *Chymists*, is the Cover of a Test or Copper, which is put over it in the Fire.

MUF'FLER, a Piece of Cloth to be tied about the Mouth or Chin.

MUF'FLING *Cheat*, a Napkin. *Cant.*

MUF'TI, the principal Head of the *Mahometan* Religion, or Oracle of all doubtful Questions in their Law.

MUG [of mugglo, *C. Br.* to make warm] a Cup for warming Drink, *&c.*

MUG-*Wort*, an Herb; also Wormwood. *N. C.* *Artemisia*, L.

MUG'GETS, } Part of the Entrails of
MUG'WETS, } neat Cattle, or of Beasts of the Forest, as Deer, *&c.*

MUGGLETO'NIANS, the Followers of *Lodowick Muggleton*, a Journeyman Taylor, who set himself up for a great Prophet, together with one *Reeves*, about the Year 1657, pretending to an absolute Power of Saving and Damning whom they pleased; and that they were the two last Witnesses of God that ever should be upon Earth.

MU'GIENT [*mugiens*, L.] Lowing or Bellowing.

MUGI'TUS, is properly the Lowing of Cattle; but by some Physical Authors, it is used to express that inarticulate Sound of the Voice, which Persons utter in Apoplexies, and such like Distempers. *L.*

MULA'TTO, one born of Parents, of whom one is a *Moor*, and the other of another Nation.

MUL'BERRY [maulbeer, of maul, a Mouth, and beer, a Berry, *Teut.* so called, from its sovereign Virtue in curing Ulcers in the Mouth] a Fruit well known.

MULCH, Straw half rotten. *C.*

MUL'CIBER, *Vulcan*, the God of Fire, or Smithery. *L.*

MUL'CIBLE [*mulcibilis*, L.] which may be appeased.

MULCT [*mulcte*, F. *mulcta*, L.] a Penalty or Fine of Money, an Amerciament.

MULE [*mula*, L.] a Beast engendered between an Ass and a Mare, or a She-Ass and a Horse.

MULETIER', } a Driver of Mules. *F.*
MULET'TO, }

MULGRO'NOOK, a Kind of Fish.

MULIE'BRIA, Womens Privy Parts, or so much as is called *Cunnus*; also their Monthly Courses. *L.*

MULIE'BRITY [*muliebritas*, L.] Womanishness, Effeminacy, Softness.

MU'LIER [in *Law*] is a Son born in Wedlock, with Relation to one born before it of the same Man or Woman, who must yield the Inheritance to the younger, called *Mulieratus Filius*.

MULIERO'SE [*mulierosus*, L.] too much addicted to the Love of Women.

MULIEROS'ITY [*mulierositas*, L.] unlawful Desire of Women.

MULIER'ITY [*mulieritas*, L.] the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Issue.

MU'LIO *de Fimo*, a Cart-Load, or Heap of Dung. *O. L.*

To MULL *Wine* [of *mollire*, L.] to soften, to make sweet or gentle, to burn, *i. e.* to make hot and season it with Spice, Sugar, *&c.*

MULL'AR [of *molleur*, F. *molaris*, of *molere*, L. to grind] the Stone which is held in the Hand in grinding of Colours.

MULL'EN, an Herb. *Verbascum*, L.

MUL'LET [*mullus*, L.] a Sort of Fish.

MULLET [in *Heraldry*] a Figure like a Star with five Points, usually the distinguishing Mark for the third Brother or House.

MULLET [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument like a Pair of Pincers, to pick any Thing offensive out of the Eye, *&c.*

MUL'LIGRUBS, Sullenness, Doggedness.

MUL'LINS [formerly *de Mullins*, of *moulin*, F. a Mill] a Surname.

MUL'LOCK, Dirt or Rubbish. *N. C.*

MULSE [*mulsum*, L.] Wine mingled and boiled up with Honey.

MUL'TA *Episcopi*, a Fine formerly paid to the King, that the Bishop might be impowered to have the proving of Wills.

MULTAN'GULAR [*multangulus*, L.] a Figure which has many Angles.

MULTATI'TIOUS [*multatitius*, L.] gotten by Mulct or Fine.

MULTI'CAVOUS [*multicavus*, L.] full of Holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS [*multifarius*, L.] of divers or sundry Sorts.

MULTIF'EROUS [*multifer*, L.] bearing many Sorts of Things.

MULTIF'IDOUS [*multifidus*, L.] having many Slits, Clefts, or Crevices.

MUL'TIFORM [*multiformis*, L.] of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFORM'ITY, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIF'OROUS [*multiforus*, L.] having many Holes.

MULTIGEN'EROUS [*multigener*, L.] of many Kinds.

MULTILAT'ERAL [of *multus* and *lateralis*, L.] having many Sides.

MULTIL'OQUOUS [*multiloquus*, L.] full of Talk.

MULTIL'OQUY [*multiloquium*, L.] Talkativeness.

MULTINO'MIAL [*multinominis*, L.] having many Names.

MULTINO'MIAL *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] Quantities composed of several Names or Denominations.

MULTIP'AROUS [*multiparus*, L.] bringing forth many at a Birth.

MULTIPAR'TITE [*multipartitus*, L.] divided into many Parts.

MUL-

MUL'TIPLE [*multiplex*, L.] one Number is said to be the Multiple of another, when it contains it a certain Number of Times without any Remainder.

MULTIPLE *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity.

MULTIPLE *super particular Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another more than once, and such an aliquot Part more.

MULTIPLE *super partient Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another several Times, and some Parts of it besides.

MULTIPLEE' [in *Arithmetick*] a greater Number containing a less a certain Number of Times without a Remainder.

MULTIPLI'ABLE } [*multiplicabilis*, L.]
MUL'TIPLICABLE } that may be multiplied. *F.*

MULTIPLICAND' [*multiplicandum*, L.] that Number which is proposed to be multiplied by another.

To MULTIP'LICATE [*multiplicatum*, L. Sup.] to multiply.

MULTIPLICA'TION, the Act of multiplying or increasing. *F.* of *L.*

MULTIPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the third Rule, which serves instead of a manifold Addition.

MULTIPLICATION *Simple*, is when the Numbers given consist each of them of but one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION *Compound*, is when either one or both of the Numbers given consist of more than one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Geometry*] changes the Species, as a right Line multiplied by a right Line produces a Rectangle or Plane.

MULTIPLICA'TOR } [*multiplicateur*, F.]
MUL'TIPLIER } is the Quantity that multiplieth. *L.*

MULTIPLI'CITY [*multiplicité*, F.] much Variety, a being manifold.

To MUL'TIPLY [*multiplier*, F. of *multiplicare*, L.] to increase, to be increased, to grow more.

To MULTIPLY [in *Arithmetick*] is to proceed to work, according to the Rule of Multiplication.

MULTIP'OTENT [*multipotens*, L.] able to do much.

MULTIS'CIOUS [*multiscius*, L.] knowing much.

MULTISIL'OQUOUS *Plants* [of *multus*, and *siliqua*, L.] the same as *Corniculate* Plants, having many Husks.

MULTIS'ONANT [*multisonus*, L.] that hath many or great Sounds.

MUL'TITUDE [*multitudo*, L.] a great Company or Number of Persons or Things. *F.*

MULTITU'DINOUS, of, or belonging to, a Multitude. *Shakesp.*

MULTIV'AGANT [*multivagus*, L.] wandring or straying much abroad.

MULTIV'IOUS [*multivius*, L.] that hath many Ways, manifold.

MULTIV'OLENT [*multivolus*, L.] of many Minds, mutable.

MUL'TO, a Mutton or Wether Sheep. *O. R.*

MULTO'NES *Auri*, Pieces of Gold Coin, so called from their being stamped on one Side with the Figure of a Sheep. *L.*

MUL'TURE [*multura*, L.] the Toll or Fee which a Miller takes for the Grinding of Corn. *O. L.*

MUM [mumme, *Teut.*] a strong Liquor brought from *Brunswick* in *Germany*.

To MUM'BLE [mommele, *Belg.* mummeln, *Teut.*] to mutter or growl; also to chew awkwardly.

A MUM'MER [mommer, *Belg.* mummer, *Teut.* *mommeur*, F.] a Masker, or mute Person in Masquerade.

MUM'MERY, Masquerading, Buffoonery.

MUM'MY [*Arabick*] a Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, or *Jews* Lime gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia*; also the Substance of dead Bodies, anciently embalmed, and brought from *Egypt*.

To MUMP, to bite the Lip like a Rabbet; also to sponge upon; also to beg.

MU'MPER, a genteel Begger.

MUMPS [of mompele, *Belg.* to mumble] a Sort of Quinsey, or Swelling of the Chaps.

MUMP'ISH, angry, and silent withal.

To MUNCH [of *manger*, F.] to chew.

MUNCE'RIANS, a sort of rebellious *Anabaptists* in *Germany*, so called from one *Muncer* their Founder.

MUN'DANE [*mondane*, F. of *mundanus*, L.] worldly, or belonging to the World.

MUNDA'NITY [*mondanité*, F. of *mundanitas*, L.] Worldliness.

MUNDA'TION, a Cleansing or Purification. *L.*

MUN'DATORY. See *Purificatory*.

MUND'BRETCH [mundbrice, *Sax.*] a Breach of the King's Peace; a Breach of Privileges; a Breaking of Inclosures.

MUN'DICK, a hard, stony Substance, found in Tin Ore.

To MUNDIF'ICATE [*mundificatum*, L.] to make clean.

MUNDIFICATION, a Cleansing. *L.*

MUNDIF'ICATIVES, Medicines for cleansing Ulcers.

To MUN'DIFY [*mundificare*, L.] to cleanse or purify.

MUNDIV'AGANT [*mundivagus*, L.] wandring about or through the World.

MUNDUN'GUS, any Thing having an ill Scent.

MU'NERARY [*munerarius*, L.] belonging to Gifts, Liberality, or Bounty.

To MU'NERATE [*muneratum*, L. Sup.] to give Gifs, to reward.

MUNERA'TION, a recompensing, or rewarding. *L.*

MUNI'CIPAL [*municipalis*, L.] enjoying or belonging to the Freedom of a City.

MUNICIPAL *Laws*, such as are enjoyed by the Inhabitants of a free Town or City.

MUNIF'EROUS [*munifer*, L.] bringing Gifts.

MUNIF'ICENCE [*munificentia*, L.] Liberality, Bountifulness. *L.*

MUNIF'ICENT [*munificus*, L.] bountiful, liberal.

MU'NIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] a Fortification, military Defence, or Fortress.

MUNIMENT-*House*, an Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Castles, *&c.* for keeping Seals, Charters, Evidences, *&c.*

MU'NIMENTS [in *Law*] such authentick Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title to his Estate.

MUNI'TION, a Fortification, or Bulwark; also Ammunition. *F.* of *L.*

MUNITION *Ships*, Vessels employed to carry Ammunition, to attend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MU'NIONS [in *Architecture*] are the short upright Posts or Bars which divide the several Lights in a Window Frame.

MUNI'TE [*munitus*, L.] fenced, fortified, made strong.

MUNS, the Face. *N.*

MUR, } a great Cold, the Pose.
MURRH, }

MU'RAGE [*Law Term*, of *murus*, L. a Wall] a Tribute to be paid for the building or repairing of publick Walls.

MU'RAL [*muralis*, L.] belonging to a Wall.

MU'RAL *Crown* [*corona muralis*, L.] a Reward given by the ancient *Romans*, to those Soldiers, who first scaled the Walls, and entered the Enemies City.

MURAL *Dials*, such Dials as are set against a Wall.

MURC [mœrck, *Dan.* dusky] dark, gloomy.

MUR'CID [*murcidus*, L.] cowardly, slothful.

MURC, } [*Marc*, F.] Husks of Fruit after the Juice is pressed out.
MORK, }

MURR, a Catarrh.

To MUR'DER } [mordian, *Sax.* moor-
To MUR'THER } dreit, *L. S.*] to kill with Malice, Purpose, Design, *&c.*

MUR'DER } [mordne, *Sax.* moord,
MUR'THER } *Belg.* Mordthat, *Teut.*] a wilful and felonious Killing of another with Malice prepense.

MUR'DERER } mynone, *Sax.* Mor-
MUR'THERER } der, *Teut mourdrier*, F.] one who has committed Murder.

MUR'DERING *Pieces*, small Pieces of Cannon, chiefly made use of in the Forecastle, Half-Deck, or Steerage of a Ship; and such Shot is called murdering Shot.

MUR'DEROUS, bloody-minded, inclined to commit Murder.

To MURE *up* [*murer*, F. of *murus*, L. a Wall] to wall up.

MU'RENGERS, two Officers in the City of *Chester*, chosen annually to see that the Walls of the City be kept in good Repair.

MURIAT'ICK [*muriaticus*, L.] whatever partakes of the Nature of Brine, or any such like Pickle.

A MU'RICIDE [*muricida*, L.] a Mouse-killer.

MU'RING [in *Architecture*] the raising of Walls.

MURK'LINGS, in the dark. *N. C.*

MURK'Y, obscure, dark. *Shakesp.*

To MURLE, to crumble. *N. C.*

A MUR'MUR [*murmure*, F.] a buzzing or humming Noise of People discontented; the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

To MUR'MUR [*murmurer*, F. of *murmurare*, L.] to grumble, or mutter.

MUR'MURING, Muttering, Repining; also the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

MUR'NIVAL, four Cards of the same Suit, as four Kings, *&c.* at the Game called *Gleek.* F.

MUR'RAIN [of *mori*, L. to die, or as *Minshew*, of μαραίνω, Gr. to pine or waste away] a wasting Disease among Cattle, the Rot.

MUR'REY [of *morée*, *moreau*, F. *morado*, Span. *morello*, Ital. or of *morum*, L. a Mulberry, *q. d.* the Colour of Mulberries, or *Maurus*, a Moor] a reddish Purple.

MUR'RION [*morione*, Ital.] a Steel Head-piece.

A MURTH, an Abundance. *O.*

MUR'THER. See *Murder.*

MURTH'RED, made glad. *Chau.*

MUSA'BIB *Allah* [*i. e.* a Talker with God] a Name by which the *Turks* call *Moses.*

MUSACH *Lassa*, a Chest or Church-Box in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein the Kings were wont to cast their Offerings.

MU'SAPH, a Book among the *Turks*, which contains all their Laws.

MU'SARD, a dull, heavy, lazy Fellow. *Chau.*

MUS'CADEL } [of *muscate*, F. or *mos-*
MUS'CADINE } *catello*, Ital. because the Grapes smell of Musk, or of *muscæ*, L. Flies which feed on that Grape more than any other, as *Eochartus* conjectures] a Sort of rich Wine.

MUS'CADINE, a Sort of Grape smelling of Musk; also a Sugar Work made by Confectioners.

MUS'CAT,

MUS'CAT, a large Pear, ripe in *August*.

MUSCAT, a delicious Grape of a musky Taste; an excellent Pear. *F.*

MUS'CHAM [as Dr. *Th. H.* supposes, of *mousse*, or *mouche*, F. a Fly, or *mos* and *champ*, a Field] a Surname.

MUSCHE'TO. See *Moschetto*.

MUS'CLE [muschel, *Teut. musculus*, L.] a Shell Fish. *F.*

MUSCLE [*musculus*, L.] a Bundle of thin and parallel Plates of fleshy Threads or Fibres inclosed by one Membrane; an organical Part of an animal Body (framed of its proper Membrane, fibrous Flesh, a Tendon, Vein, Artery, and Nerve) the chief Instrument of voluntary Motion. *F.*

MUSCLE *Veins*, are two Veins, one arising from the Muscles of the Neck, and the other from those of the Breast.

MUSCOS'ITY [*muscositas*, L.] Mossiness, or Fulness of Moss.

MUS'COUS [*muscosus*, L.] mossy, or full of Moss.

MUS'CULAR [of *musculus*, L.] of, belonging, or like to Muscles.

MUSCULOS'ITY [*musculositas*, L.] Bigness of Muscles.

MUS'CULOUS [*musculeux*, F. of *musculosus*, L.] of, or full of Muscles.

MUSCULOUS *Flesh* [in *Anatomy*] such as is the Substance of the Heart, and other Muscles.

MUSCULOUS *Vein*, the first Branch of the Flank Veins, which is spread about several Muscles of the Belly and Loins.

MUS'CULUS *Nauticus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Feet, so called, because chiefly used in climbing up Masts of Ships, *&c.*

MUSCULUS *Stapedis* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Ear, which is inserted into the Head of the little Bone called *Stapes*.

To MUSE [*muser*, F. muyse, *Belg.*] to pause, study, or think upon.

MUSE [*musa*, L.] as *to be in a Muse*, *i. e.* to be in a melancholy Fit, or in a brown Study. *F.*

MUSE } [among *Hunters*] the Place
MUSET' } through which a Hare goes to Relief.

MUSE'A, } curious Pavements of Mo-
MUSI'A, } saick Work, so called, be-
MUSI'VA, } cause ingenious Devices were usually attributed to the Muses, and in regard that the Muses and Sciences were represented in them.

MU'SES [*musæ*, L. Μῦσαι, Gr.] Nine imaginary Heathen Deities, *viz. Clio, Urania, Calliope, Euterpe, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore*, and *Polybymnia*, fabled to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*, accounted the Goddesses of Musick and Poetry, as also the Patronesses of the other liberal Arts and Sciences.

MUSE'UM, a Study or Library; also a College or publick Place for the Resort of learned Men.

The MUSE'UM, a next Building in the City of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq;

MUSH'ROOM [*mousseron* or *mousseron*, F.] an imperfect Plant of a spongy Substance, which grows up to its Bulk on a sudden. In a figurative Sense it is used for an Upstart.

MU'SICAL [*musicus*, L. of μουσικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Musick.

MU'SICA [in *Musick Books*] sometimes signifies the Art or Science of Musick; sometimes the Books or Instruments of Musick; sometimes the Melody or Harmony of Musick; sometimes the Company of Musicians that perform the Musick. *Ital.*

MUSI'CIAN [*musicien*, F. *musicus*, L. of μουσικὸς, Gr.] a Professor or Practitioner of Musick.

MU'SICK [*musique*, F. *musica*, L. μουσικὴ, Gr.] one of the seven Sciences, termed *Liberal*, belonging to the *Mathematicks*, which considers the Number, Time, and Tune of Sounds, in order to make delightful Harmony; the Art of Singing and Playing on all Sorts of musical Instruments.

Practical MUSICK, shews the Manner of composing all Sorts of Tunes or Airs, with the Art of Singing and Playing on all Sorts of musical Instruments.

Theoretical MUSICK, is that which searches into the Nature and Properties of Concord and Discord, and explains the Proportion between them by Numbers.

MU'SICO, a Musician or Musick-Master, or one who either composes, performs, or teaches Musick. *Ital.*

MU'SING, a pausing, or thinking upon.

MU'SING, [among *Hunters*] is the passing of an Hare through an Hedge.

MUSK [*musc*, F. *muscio*, Ital.] a Perfume growing in a little Bag or Bladder of an *Indian* Beast like a Roe or wild Goat.

MUSK-*Pear*, a Sort of Pear.

MUSK-*Rats*, Rats in *America*, which live in Boroughs like Rabbets, and have the Scent of Musk.

MUSK-*Rose*, a Flower.

MUS'KIN [*mus*, L. Mouse, and kin, *Dan.* Mauskin, *Teut.* Muskin, *L. S.*] a Bird called a Titmouse.

MUS'QUASH, a Beast in *America* like a Beaver.

MUS'QUET [*mousquet*, F. *moschetto*, Ital.] the commonest and most convenient Sort of Fire Arms for Soldiers.

MUS'QUET-*Baskets* [in *Fortification*] Baskets about a Foot and a Half high, and eight or ten Inches Diameter at Bottom, and a Foot or more at Top, which being

filled with Earth, are placed on low Breast-Works, that the Musqueteers may fire between them, and be pretty well secured against the Enemy's Fire.

MUSQUETEE'R [*mosquetaire*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Musket.

MUSQUETOO'N [*mousqueton*, F. a Blunderbuss, a short Gun of a large Bore, carrying small Bullets.

MUS'ROLL [*muserol*, F.] the Noseband of a Horse's Bridle.

MUSS, a Scramble, as *to make a Muss*.

MUSSA, Moss, or marshy Ground. *O. R.*

To MUS'SEN, [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or Male Deer casts his Head.

To MUS'SITATE [*mussitatum*, L.] to mutter often.

MUSSITA'TION, muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

MUS'SELIN } [*mousseline*, F.] a fine sort
MUS'LIN } of Cotton Cloth, brought from *India*, &c.

MUS'SULMAN [*i. e.* faithful in Religion, *Arabick*] a Title which the *Mahometans* take to themselves.

MUST [of mussen, *Teut.*] it behoves, there is Need.

MUST [*mustum*, L. Most, *Teut.*] sweet Wine newly pressed from the Grapes.

MUSTA'CHES [*moustache*, F. *mostaccio*, Ital. of μυςαξ, Gr.] that Part of the Beard growing upon the upper Lip, Whiskers.

MUSTAPHI'S, Doctors and Prophets, Men of great Learning or Regard among the *Turks*.

MUS'TARD [*moustarde*, F. *moustorda*, It. mostaerde, mustard, *Welsh*, or *q. d. mustum ardens*, L.] a Sauce made of Seed of the same Name, of a sharp and biting Quality.

To MUS'TER [mustern, *Teut.* mustere, *Belg.*] to take a Review of Forces; also to gather together.

MUS'TER [monstre, *Belg. monstre*, F.] a Review of military Forces, in order to take Account of their Numbers, Conditions, Accoutrements, and Arms.

MUS'TER [of Peacocks] a Flock.

MUS'TER *Master General* [General-Muster-Meister, *Teut.*] an Officer who takes an Account of every Regiment, as to their Numbers, Horses, Arms, &c.

MUSTER *Rolls*, Lists of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, &c.

MUS'TINESS, a being musty.

MUS'TULENT [*mustulentus*, L.] sweet as Must, new, fresh.

MUS'TY [*moisi*, F. mouldy; *mucidus*, L.] of a stale mouldy Scent.

MUT, mought, may. *Chau.*

MU'TA *Canum* [*mute des chiens*, F.] a Kennel of Hounds.

MUTA *Regia*, the *Mews* near *Charing-Cross*, *London*, formerly the Falconry, or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

MUTABILI'TY [*mutabilité*, F. of *mutabilitas*, L.] Changeableness, Inconstancy.

MU'TABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] changeable, or subject to Change.

MUTA'RE [*Old Records*] to mew up Hawks in the Time of their Moulting.

MUTA'TION, a Changing, Alteration, &c. *L.*

MUTE [*muet*, F. *mutus*, L.] dumb, speechless.

MUTE *Letters* [in *Grammar*] Letters yielding no Sound of themselves without Vowels; as *b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, t.*

MUTE *Signs* [in *Astrology*] such as take Names from Creatures which have no Voice, as *Cancer, Pisces, Scorpio.*

To *stand* MUTE [*Law Phrase*] is when a Prisoner arraigned at the Bar refuses to plead to his Indictment, or does not answer directly.

MUTE [*meute*, F.] a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.

MUTE [of *mutir*, F. to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.

To MUTE [of *meutir*, F.] to dung as the Hawks do.

To *run* MUTE [among *Hunters*] the Hounds are said so to do, when they run without making any Cry.

MUTES, certain dumb Persons kept in the Grand Seignor's Seraglio, serving as Executioners for strangling Offenders.

To MU'TILATE [*mutiler*, F. *mutilatum*, L.] to maim or mangle.

MU'TILATED *Degrees* [in *Astrology*] are certain Degrees in several Signs, which threaten the Person who has them ascending, with Halting, Lameness, &c.

MUTILA'TION, maiming or curtailing of any thing, Castration. *F. of L.*

MU'TILOUS [*mutilus*, L.] maimed, lame, gelded.

MU'TILOUSNESS, Maimedness.

MUTINEE'R [*un mutin*, F.] a seditious Person, one engaged in Mutiny.

MU'TINOUS, seditious, apt to revolt.

MU'TINY [*mutiniere*, F. *mutino*, Ital. *motin*, Span. moterie, *Beg. motus*, L.] Sedition or Revolt from lawful Authority, especially among Soldiers.

To MU'TINY [*mutiner*, F. *mutinare*, It. of *mutire*, L. mupten, *Du.* to mutter] to rise up in Arms in an Army.

To MUT'TER [mupte, *Belg. mutire*, L.] to speak confusedly between the Teeth.

MUT'TERING, Grumbling.

MUT'TON [*mouton*, F. a Ram or Wether] the Flesh of Sheep.

MU'TUAL [*mutuel*, F. of *mutuus*, L.] alike on both Sides, interchangeable, making equal Returns.

MU'TULE [in *Architecture*] is a Sort of square Modillion set under the Cornice of the

the *Dorick* Order; also a Stay cut out of Stone or Timber to bear up the Summer or other Part.

MUYD *of Corn*, 25 Minots, or 8 Quarters and a Half *English*.

MUZZEY, a Quagmire. *C.*

MUZ'ZLE [*q. d.* mouth-steel, saith *Minsheu*,] a Halter to tie about the Nose of a Horse, or Mouth of a Gun, a Device of Leather to put about the Mouth of a Dog, *&c.* also the Snout of certain Beasts; the Mouth of a Gun.

MUZZLE *Mouldings* [of a *Gun*] are the Ornaments round the Muzzle.

MUZZLE [*of a Gun*] the great Circle which encompasses and strengthens the Mouth of it.

To MUZ'ZLE [*musolaire*, Ital.] to cover or secure the Mouth with a Muzzle.

MYCTERIS'MUS [μυκτηρισμὸς, Gr.] a wiping one's Nose; in *Rhetorick*, a closer kind of Sarcasm or Taunt.

MYDE'SIS [μυδῆσις, Gr.] Rottenness from too much Moisture.

MYDMOROWE, the Middle of the Morning. *Chau.*

MYDRI'ASIS [μυδρίασις, Gr.] a too great Dilatation of the Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim.

MY'LE [μύλη, Gr.] a Mill, the lower Mill-Stone.

MYLOGLOS'SUM [of μύλη and γλῶσσα, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles which turn the Tongue upwards.

MYLOBOIDE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which takes up that Space which is between the lower Jaw, and the Bone called *Os Hyoides*.

MYL'LEWELL, a sort of salt Cod.

MYN'CHEN, a Nun or veiled Virgin.

MYNETHE, threateneth. *Chau.*

MYNT, Gold. *Chau.*

MYOCE'PHALON [μυοκέφαλον, *i. e.* the Head of a Fly, *Gr.*] the falling of a small Portion of the *Uvula*, so as to resemble the Head of a Fly.

MYO'DES *Platisma* [in *Anatomy*] a broad musculous Expansion in the Neck proceeding from a fat Membrane.

MYOG'RAPHY [μυογραφία, of μῦς, a Muscle, and γραφὴ, a Description, *Gr.*] a Description of the Muscles.

MYOL'OGY [μυολογία, of μῦς, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a Discourse of the Muscles of an animal Body.

MYOPI'A [μυοπία, Gr.] Purblindness.

MYOT'OMY [μυοτομία, Gr.] a Dissecting of the Muscles.

MYRO'BALANS [*myrobalanus*, L. of μυροβάλανος, Gr.] a Medicinal Fruit resembling the *Egyptian* Dates.

MYRACO'PIUM [μυρακόπιον, of μύῤῥα, Myrrh, and ἄκοπον, Gr.] a Medicine to take away Weariness.

MY'RIAD [*myrias*, L. of μυριὰς, Gr.] the Number of 10,000.

MY'RIARCH [*myriarcha*, L. of μυριάρχης, Gr.] a Captain of 10,000.

MYRRH [*myrrhe*, of *myrrha*, L. μύρον, Gr. of מור *H.*] an *Arabian* Gum of the Myrrh-tree, of good Use in Physick.

MYRRHI'NE [*myrrhinus*, L.] belonging to, or made of Myrrh.

MYR'TLE [*myrte*, F. *myrtus*, L. of μύρτος, Gr.] a kind of Shrub.

MYROP'OLIST [*myropola*, L. of μυροπῶλης Gr.] a Seller of sweet Ointments and Perfumes.

MYSGLOSID, misinterpreted. *Chau.*

MYSTAGO'GICAL, belonging to a Mystagogue.

MYSTAGO'GUE [*mystagogus*, L. of μυσταγωγὸς, Gr.] one who interprets divine Mysteries and Ceremonies; also one who hath the keeping or shewing of Church Reliques to Strangers.

MYSTE'RIOUS [*mysterieux*, F.] full of Mystery, obscure.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, the being mysterious, or difficult to be understood.

MYSTE'RIAL [*mysterialis*, L.] mystical, obscure.

MYS'TERY [*mystere*, F. *mysterium*, L. of μυστήριον, Gr.] a Thing concealed, a Secret not easy to be comprehended; also an Art or Trade.

MYS'TICAL [*mystique*, F. *mysticus*, L. of μυστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Mystery.

MYSWANDRING, uncertain, wavering. *Chau.*

MYTHOLO'GICAL [*mythologique*, F.] belonging to Mythology.

MYTHOL'OGIST [*mythologiste*, F. *mythologus*, L. of μυθόλογος, Gr.] one skilled in Mythology.

MYTHOL'OGY [*mythologie*, F. *mythologia*, L. μυθολογία, of μῦθος, a Fable, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] the History of fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Mysteries of the old Pagan Religion.

N.

No signifies Number, as N° 5. Number five.

NA, no. *O.*

N. B. for *Nota Bene*, mark well, take Notice, observe.

NAAM [naam, of neman, *Sax.* to take] a Distress, or taking another Man's Goods. *L. T.*

NAAMAN [נעמן *H. i. e.* comely, fair] a *Syrian* General.

To NAB, to surprize, to take one napping, to arrest; also to cog a Dye.

NAB, a Head, a Hat. *Cant.*

NAB-*Girder*, a Bridle. *Cant.*

NAB-*Cheat*, a Hat. *Cant.*

NA'BAL [נבל *H. i. e.* a Fool, or mad] a rich Churl in the Scripture.

NAC'KER, a Fish with a brown Shell, ending narrow.

NA'CRE, Mother of Pearl.

NAD [*q.* ne had] had not. *O.*

NA'DAB [נדב *H.* a Prince] the Son of *Aaron.*

NA'DIR [in *Astronomy*] is that Point in the Heavens which is directly under our Feet, and is diametrically opposite to the *Zenith*, or Point over our Head. *Arab.*

NÆ'VI [among *Physicians*] those Marks which are made upon the *Fœtus*, by the Imagination of the Mother in longing for any Thing. *L.*

NAG [negge, *Belg.*] a young or little Horse.

NAIA'DES, false Goddesses, believed by the Heathens to preside over Fountains and Rivers, and to whom they paid some sort of Worship. *L.*

NAI'ANT } [in *Heraldry*] is when
NA'TANT } Fishes are drawn in an Escutcheon lying at length, as if swimming.

NAIED, denied. *Chau.*

NAIF, that looks quick and natural, a Term applied to Jewels. *F.*

NAIL [nægl, *Sax.* nagel, *Teut.*] the Nail of a Man's Hand; also a Measure, the 16th Part of a Yard; also an Iron Pin.

A NAIL *of Beef*, 8 *lb.* Weight. *Suff.*

To NAIL [naeghele, *Belg.* nageln, *Teut.*] to fasten with Nails.

To NAIL *Cannon*, is to drive an Iron Spike into the Touch-hole, by which means the Cannon is render'd unserviceable for the present.

NAIL-*Wort*, an Herb. *Paronychia*, L.

NAIS'SANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion or other Beast appearing to be issuing or coming out of the Middle of any *Fess*, or any Ordinary. *F.*

NA'KED [naced, *Sax.* naeckt, *Belg.* nacket, *Teut.*] uncloathed, bare.

NAKED *Fire* [among *Chymists*] is an open Fire, or one not penned up.

NAKED *Seeds* [among *Botanists*] such Seeds or Plants as are not inclosed in any Pod or Case.

NAKID, made naked, stripped. *Chau.*

NAKONERS, Brazen Horns. *O.*

NALE, Alehouse. *O.*

N'AM, for am not. *C.*

NAMA'TION, a Distraining or Taking. *L. T.* In *Scotland*, an impounding or putting in the Pound.

NA'MAZ, the *Turks* Common Prayer.

NAME [nama, *Sax.* naime, *Teut.* of *nomen*, L.] the Appellation of any Thing.

NAME'LESS, without Name, not named.

NAME'LY, to wit, that is to say.

NAMELICHE [Nahmrlich, *Teut.*] namely. *Chau.*

NANE, no one, none. *Chau.*

NANTIL'LES, Lentils. *F.*

NAP [hnoppa, *Sax.* noppe, *Dan.*] the hairy and shaggy Part of woollen Cloth.

To NAP, to cheat at Dice. *Cant.*

NAP [of hnappian, *Sax.* to sleep a little] a short Sleep.

NAPE [hnoppa, *Sax.* noppe, *Dan.*] the hinder Part of the Neck, so called from the soft short Hair growing there like the Nap of Cloth.

NAPE, } a wooden Instrument or Device
NEAP, } to bear up the Fore-part of a laden Wain or Waggon. *N. C.*

NA'PER *of Naps*, a Sheep stealer. *Cant.*

NA'PERY [*naperia*, Ital.] Table or Houshold Linen.

NAPH'THA [νάφθα, Gr.] *Babylonisch* Bitumen, a kind of charky Clay, which takes Fire more easily than Bitumen, but is harder to be quenched.

NA'PIER's *Bones*, certain Numbering-Rods for performing speedily several Arithmetical Operations, invented by the Lord *Napier*, Baron of *Merchiston* in *Scotland.*

NA'PLES [*Napoli*, Ital. of νεάπολις, Gr. *i. e.* the new City] a City of *Campania.* F.

NAP'PITH, noddeth. *Chau.*

NAP'PY *Ale* [*q. d.* such as will cause Persons to take a Nap] pleasant and strong Ale.

NAPRON, an Apron. *Chau.*

NAR, narrowly. *Chau.*

NAR, nearer. *Spen.*

NARCIS'SINE [*narcissinus*, L.] pertaining to a white Daffodil.

NAR'COSIS [νάρκωσις, Gr.] a Privation of Sense, as in a Palsey, or in taking Opium, *&c.*

NARCOT'ICAL } [*narcotique*, F. *narcoticus*, L. of ναρκωτικὸς, Gr.]
NARCO'TICK } exciting Drowsiness, stupifying, benumbing.

NARCOT'ICKS [ναρκωτικά, Gr.] Medicines which stupefy and take away the Sense of Pain.

To NAR'RATE [*narrer*, F. of *narratum*, L.] to relate, *&c.*

NARRA'TION, a Relation of any particular Actions and Circumstances. *F.* of *L.*

NARRATION [in *Rhetorick*] is that Part of an Oration, in which Account is given of Matter of Fact.

A NAR'RATIVE [*narratif*, F. of *narratus*, L.] a Relation or Recital.

NARRATIVE [*narratif*, F.] declarative, expressive.

NARRA'TOR [*narrateur*, F.] a Relator.

NARRATOR [*Old Law Word*] a Pleader or Serjeant at Law.

NAR'REL, a Noſtril.

NAR'ROW [neapepo, neapo, *Sax.*] of ſmall Breadth.

The NARROW, a Channel which runs between the *Margate Sands* and the *Main*.

NAR'ROWNESS, the being of ſmall Breadth.

N'ART, art not. *O.*

NARWE, narrow. *Chau.*

N'AS, was not. *O.* Has not. *Spen.*

NA'SAL [of *naſus*, L. a Noſe] belonging to the Noſe; alſo a Noſe-piece of an Helmet.

NASA'LIA, Medicines to be put up the Noſtrils.

NASCA'LIA, Medicines to be put into the Neck of the Matrix.

NAS'DA } [among *Chymiſts*] a Bunch
NAT'TA } on the Back.

NASH } [nepe, *Sax*] waſhy, tender,
NESH } weak, puling. *N. C.*

NASICOR'NOUS [of *naſus* and *corneus*, L.] having Noſes of horny Subſtance, as ſome Inſects.

NASI *Os* [in *Anat.*] a thin Bone which makes the upper Part of the Noſe. *L.*

NAISE, drunken. *Cant.*

NAS'TINESS, Filthineſs, Sluttiſhneſs.

NAS'TY, filthy, ſluttiſh.

N'AT, know not. *Chau.*

NATALI'TIA, the Days on which the ancient Chriſtian Martyrs ſuffer'd Martyrdom, celebrated by the Primitive Chriſtians. *L.*

NATALI'TIOUS [*natalitius*, L.] belonging to the Nativity or Birth-day.

NATATI'LE [*natatilis*, L.] that ſwims or can ſwim.

NATA'TION, Swimming. *L.*

NA'TES *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Brain, bunching out between the Beds of the Optick Nerves. *L.*

NATHAN'AEL [נתנאל *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

NATH'LESS, nevertheleſs. *Spen.*

NATH'MORE, neverthemore. *Spen.*

NA'TION [of *natus*, L.] a People; alſo a Country. *F.* of *L.*

NA'TIONAL, that which concerns or belongs to a whole Nation. *L.*

NA'TIONAL *Synod*, an Aſſembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

NA'TIVE [*nativus*, L.] belonging to one's Birth-place, natural, inbred. *F.*

A NATIVE [*nativus*, L.] one born in a certain Place, or who lives in the Country where he was born. In *ancient Deeds*, he that is born a Servant.

NATIVE [in *Aſtrology*] a Perſon born under a certain Influence of the Stars.

NATIVI'TY [*nativité*, F. of *nativitas*, L.] Birth, or the being born in Time or Place.

NATIVITY [among *Aſtrologers*] is the true Time of a Perſons Birth, or a Figure of the Heavens caſt for that Time.

NATIVITY [in *Old Law*] Bondage or Villenage.

NATI'VO *habendo*, a Writ lying for the apprehending a Lord's Villain or Bondſman who is run from him.

NAT'TA, a great ſoft Tumour with Pain or Colour, which grows moſt uſually in the Back, and ſometimes in the Shoulders; alſo a Mark which Infants bring into the World.

NAT'URAL [*naturel*, F. of *naturalis*, L.] belonging to, or proceeding from Nature; alſo eaſy, free, unaffected.

NATURAL *Day*, the Space of 24 Hours.

NATURAL *Faculty*, an Action whereby the Body is increaſed, nouriſhed, and preſerved.

NATURAL *Philoſophy*, that Science which contemplates the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action one upon another.

NATURAL *Son*, a Baſtard, a baſe-born Son, born out of Wedlock.

NATURAL *Year*, one entire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almoſt 6 Hours.

A NA'TURAL, a Changeling, a Fool.

A NAT'URALIST [*naturaliſte*, F.] one ſkilled in Natural Philoſophy.

NATURALIZA'TION [of *naturalizer*, F.] is when one who is an Alien, is made a natural Subject by an Act of Parliament, or Conſent of the Eſtates.

To NAT'URALIZE [*naturalizer*, F. of *naturalizare*, L.] to admit into the Number of natural Subjects.

NAT'URALNESS, natural Affection.

NA'TURE [*natura*, L.] a peculiar Diſpoſition of Parts in ſome peculiar Body; the Eſſence of any Thing with its Attributes; Condition, Diſpoſition, Humour; the Syſtem of the World, the Machine of the Univerſe. *F.*

Laws of NATURE, are thoſe Laws of Motion, by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably obſerve in all the Changes that happen in the natural State of Things.

NAT *Wilne* [q. d. not willing] not deſire. *O.*

NA'VAL [*navalis*, L.] belonging to a Ship or Navy. *F.*

A NA'VAL, a Fleet or Navy. *Shakeſp.*

NAVE [nauke, *Sax.* naue, *Belg.* nabe, *Teut.*] that Part in the Middle of a Wheel where the Spokes are fixed; alſo the main Part or Body of a Church.

NA'VEL [nabel, *Sax.* nabel, nabel, *Teut.*] a Part on the Middle of the Belly.

NAVEL *Gall*, a Bruiſe on the Back of a Horſe, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

NAVEL

NAVEL *Timbers*, the Puttocks or Ribs of a Ship.

NA'VEL *Wort*, a Sort of Herb, *Cotyledon*, L.

NA'VEL, Part of a Censer or Incense-pan.

NAU'FRAGE [*naufragium*, L.] Shipwreck. *F.*

NAUGHT [naht or neaht, *Sax.*] bad, wicked, lewd; also naught, not. *Chau.*

NAUGHT'INESS [nahtnerr, *Sax.*] Badness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

NAUGHTY, wicked, lewd.

NAVIC'ULAR [*navicularis*, L.] pertaining to a small Ship.

NAVICULAR *Bone* [in *Anatomy*] the third Bone in each Foot, that lies between the *Astragalus* and the Wedge-like Bones.

NAVI'GABLE [*navigabilis*, L.] where Ships may pass; that will bear a Ship or Boat. *F.*

To NAV'IGATE [*naviguer*, F. of *navigatum*, L.] to sail on the Sea.

NAVIGA'TION, the Art of Sailing, which shews how to conduct a Ship at Sea to any appointed Port.

NAVIGATION *Proper*, is when the Course lies in the main Ocean, out of Sight of all Land.

NAVIGATION *Improper*, is when the Places being at no great Distance one from another, the Ship sails within Sight of Land, and is within Soundings.

NAVIGA'TOR [*navigateur*, F.] a Sailor or Sea-Traveller. *L.*

NAVI'GEROUS [*naviger*, L.] that will bear a Ship or Vessel.

NAVIS, } a small Dish to hold
NAVICULA, } Frankincense, before it was put into the Censer. *O. L.*

NAV'ITY [*navitas*, L.] Diligence, Stiringness.

NAU'LAGE [*naulum*, L.] the Freight or Passage Money for Goods or Persons by Sea, or Passage over a River. *F.*

NAU'MACHY [*naumachie*, F. *naumachia*, L. of ναυμαχία, Gr.] a Sea Fight, or the Representation of it; a Place where Sea-Fights are represented.

NAU'SEABUND [*nauseabundus*, L.] Seasick, full of Qualms and Loathing.

To NAU'SEATE [*nauseatum*, L.] to have an Inclination to vomit; also to loath or abhor, or to be disgusted at.

NAU'SEATIVE } [*nauseosus*, L.] going
NAU'SEOUS } against one's Stomach, making ready to vomit, loathsome.

NAU'SEOUSNESS [*nausea*, L.] Loathsomeness.

NAU'TICAL } [*nauticus*, L.] belonging
NAU'TICK } to Ships or Mariners.

NAU'TICAL *Charts*. See *Chart*.

NAUTICAL *Planisphere*, is the Description of the Terrestrial Globe upon a Plane, for the Use of Mariners.

NAVY [of *navis*, L. a Ship] a Fleet or Company of Ships.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an Officer who inquires into the State of all Stores, and sees that the Ships are supplied with them.

Treasurer of the NAVY, an Officer who receives Money out of the *Exchequer* to pay all Charges of the Navy Royal, by Order from the principal Officers of it.

NAY *Word*, a Word of Infamy or Contempt. *Shakesp.*

NAZ'ARENES, a Name given our Saviour Christ and his Disciples from the Town of *Nazareth*.

NAZ'ARITES [נזירים *H. i. e.* separated Persons] a Sect among the *Jews*, so called upon Account of their separating from others, by devoting themselves to God by a Vow, and observing some Ceremonies, as abstaining from Wine, shaving their Heads, *&c.*

NAZE, a Cliff or Point of Land, lying over against the Buoy in the Gun-Fleet.

NA, now. *O.*

NÆ, nor, not. *Spen.*

NAY [na, *Sax.* of *ne*, L.] no, not.

NE *admittas*, a Writ for the Patron of a Church to forbid the Bishop to admit a Clerk to that Church, who is presented by another.

To NEAL. See to *Anneal*.

NEAL [of *nigellus*, L.] a Surname.

NEAL'D *To* [*Sea Term*] as, *if the Soundings be neal'd to*, i. e. if it be deep Water close by the Shore; or if the Lee-Shore be sandy, clayey, ouzy, or foul and rocky Ground.

NEAP, scanty, deficient.

NEAP-*Tides* [of nepte, *Sax.* Scarcity] the Tides in the second and last Quarter of the Moon; low Tides, not so high nor so swift as the Spring-Tides.

NEAR *Now*, just now. *Norf.*

NEAR [neap, *Sax.* nahe, *Teut.*] nigh to, hard by.

NEAR [*Sea Phrase*] *No Near*, a Word of Command to the Man at Helm, ordering him to let the Ship sail to the Leeward.

NEAR'ER [of nerpran, latter, *Sax.*] nigher.

NEAR'NESS, the being near to.

NEAT [neat, *Sax.*] all kind of Beeves, as Ox, Cow, Steer, or Heifer.

NEAT [*net*, F. *netto*, Ital. spruce, of *nitidus*, L.] clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dressed, clever.

NEAT-*Herd* [neðhyrd, *Sax.*] a Keeper of Neat-Cattle.

NEAT-*Land* [*Law Term*] Land granted or let to the Yeomanry.

NEATS-*Leather*, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox, or Cow.

NEAT-*Weight*, the Weight of a Commodity

modity, without the Cask, Bag, Case, or Thing contain'd in it.

NEAT'NESS. Cleanness, Spruceness, Pureness.

NEAV'ING, Barm or Yest. *L.*

NEB [nebbe, *Sax* neb, *Dan.* nebbe, *Belg.*] the Bill or Beak of any Thing.

NEBUCHADNEZ'ZAR [נבוכדנצר, *H. i. e.* the Morning of the Generation] a King of *Babylon*.

NEB'ULÆ, little Clouds [among *Oculists*] Films upon the Eyes. *L.*

NEB'ULE [in *Heraldry*] cloudy, representing Clouds.

NEBULOEA' [*Chymical Term*] the Salt of the Moisture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the Heat of the Sun.

NEB'ULOSE [*nebulosus*, L.] misty, foggy, thick, hazy.

NEB'ULOSE [in *Heraldry*] the Out-line of any Border, Ordinary, *&c.* something resembling the Figure of Clouds.

NEB'ULOUS [*nebuleux*, F. of *nebulosus*, L.] cloudy, misty, foggy, hazy.

NEBULOUS *Stars* [among *Astronomers*] fixed Stars of a pale and dim Light.

NECA'TION, a Killing. *L.*

NE'CESSARIES [*necessaria*, L.] Things needful for human Life.

NECESSARINESS, Needfulness.

NECESSA'RIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick, which play throughout the Whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some Parts.

NE'CESSARY [*necessaire*, F. of *necessarius*, L.] needful, unavoidable, indispensable.

To NECES'SITATE [*necessiter*, F.] to force, to compel.

NECES'SITOUS [*necessiteux*, F.] indigent, needy, poor.

NECES'SITUDE [*necessitudo*, L.] Friendship, Relation, Alliance, Affinity.

NECESSITU'DINARY [*necessitudinarius*, L.] belonging to Friendship, Relation, *&c.*

NECES'SITY [*necessité*, F. of *necessitas*, L.] Indispensableness, the State of a Thing that needs must be; also a Distress, Need, Poverty, Extremity.

The NECK [necca, *Sax.* neck, *Belg.* Nacke, *Teut.*] the Part of the Body between the Head and the Shoulders.

NECK-ABOUT, a Woman's Neck Linen. *N. C.*

NE'CROMANCER [*necromancier*, F. *necromanticus*, L. of νεκρομαντικὸς, Gr.] a Conjurer, a Magician, or Wizard.

NE'CROMANCY [*necromancie*, F, *necromantia*, L. of νεκρομαντεία, of νεκρὸς, dead, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a Divination by calling up dead Mens Ghosts, or the Devil; also Conjuration in the general.

NECROMAN'TIC [*necromanticus*, L. νεκρομαντικὸς, Gr.] of Necromancy.

NE'CROSIS [νέκρωσις, Gr.] a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

NE'CROSIS [in *Surgery*] a perfect Mortification of the hard and soft Parts of the Body.

NEC'TAR [νέκταρ, Gr.] a pleasant Liquor, feigned by the Poets to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whosoever drank of it should become immortal. *F.* and *L.*

NEC'TAR [with *Physicians*] a medicinal Drink of a most delightful Taste, Colour, and Smell.

NECTA'REAN [*nectareus*, L.] belonging to Nectar, sweet.

NEC'TARIN, a Sort of smooth Pear.

NEDE'FULLY, NEDE'LY } necessarily. *Chau.*

NE'DERS [nedre, *Sax.* Natteren, *Teut.*] Adders. *O.*

NEDE'MENTS, Necessaries. *Spen.*

NEECE [*niece*, F. *nezza*, Ital. nipe, *Sax.*] the Daughter of a Brother or Sister.

NEED [neod, nedep, *Sax.* noot, *Belg.* Noth, *Teut.*] Necessity, Want.

Need makes the old Wife trot.

Whether we borrow this Proverb of the *French*, *Besoign fait vielle trotter*, or the *Italian*, *Besoigne fa trotar le vecchia*, I shall not determine, being all three the same *verbatim*; but it intimates the great Power of *Necessity*, which does not only make the *Young* and *Lusty* go a trotting to relieve their *Necessities*, but also makes *old People*, who have one Foot in the Grave, to bestir their Stumps. *Necessity* makes the *Weak* strong, the *Decrepid* active and nimble, the *Cripple* walk: It gives Vigour and Life to the most languishing and feeble *Starveling*; makes the *Lame* find his Legs; excites the most *Obstinate* to lead or drive at the Will and Pleasure of his Master. *Durum tel um necessitas*, say the *Latins*, and Ἀνάγκη δὲ θεοὶ μάχονται, the *Greeks*; though that seems to favour too much of a *Stoick Fatality*.

NEED'FUL [nothwendig, *Teut.*] necessary, useful.

NEED'INESS, Want, Poverty.

NEED'LE [nædl, *Sax.* naedel, *Teut.* naal, *Dan.*] a small Tool to sew withal.

NEEDLE [of a *Mariner's Compass*] an Iron Wire touched with a Load Stone.

NEED'LESS, useless, unnecessary.

NEEDS [nadep, *Sax.*] by Constraint or Compulsion; as, *I must needs do it.*

St. NEEDS [anciently called *Amesbury*, but afterwards *St. Needs*, i. *e.* the Church of *St. Need*, who died in that Town] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*.

NEEDY, poor.

NEEP-*Tides*. See *Neap-Tides*.

Be-NEE'PED [among *Mariners*] a Ship is said to be *be-neeped*, when she wants Water, so that she cannot get off the Ground.

NEEZ'WORT, an Herb.

NEFAN'DOUS [*nefandus*, L. of *ne* and *fandus*] not to be spoken of or mentioned; horrible, heinous.

NEFA'RIOUS [*nefarius*, L.] cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, villainous.

NEGA'TION, a denying, a gainsaying. *F.* of *L.*

NEG'ATIVE } [*negativus*, L.] denying
NE'GATORY } or gainsaying. *F.*

NEGATIVE [*negativum*, L.] a denying Proposition or Expression. *F.*

NEGATIVE *Heretick* [in the *Spanish Inquisition*] is one who, notwithstanding his Heresy has been proved upon him by sufficient Witnesses, refuses to confess, and avers himself a good Catholick. *F.*

NEGATIVE *Pregnant* [in *Common Law*] is a Negative implying an Affirmative.

NEGATIVE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are Quantities having the Negative Sign *Minus* (—) prefixed, as — *ab* is a Negative Quantity.

NEGATIVE *Sign* [in *Algebra*] is thus marked (—), and is directly contrary to Affirmative ones.

NEGLECT' [*neglectus*, L.] Omission, Disregard, Want of Care.

To NEGLECT' [*negliger*, F. *neglectum*, L. of *nec* and *lego*, i. e. *ango*] not to take Care of, to disregard, to slight, to let slip.

NEGLEC'TION, Neglect. *Shakesp.*

NEG'LIGENCE [*negligentia*, L.] Disregard, Carelessness, Remissness. *F.*

NEG'LIGENT [*negligens*, L.] careless, neglectful, slack in Business. *F.*

NEG'LIGENTNESS, the being negligent.

NE'GOCE, Trading, Dealing. *F.*

To NEGO'TIATE [*negotier*, F. *negotiatum*, L.] to trade or traffick; to transact or manage.

NEGOTIA'TION, a Merchandizing or Trafficking; also the Management of publick Treaties and Affairs; also a Concern or Treaty managed.

NEGOTIA'TOR [*negociateur*, F.] a Manager of Affairs.

NEGOTIA'TORY, belonging to Trade or Management of Treaties.

NEGOTIA'TRIX [*negociatrice*, F.] a Woman Manager of Business. *L.*

NE'GOTIOUS [*negotiosus*, L.] full of Business.

NE'GRO [one born in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, or of *niger*, L. black] a Niger, a Blackmoor, or Black Slave.

NEHEMI'AH [נחמיה of נחם he rested, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Rest of the Lord] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews.*

NEIFE } [*Law Term*] a Bond-Wo-
NAF } man.

Writ of NEIF'TY, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manor claimed such a Woman for his *Neife.*

To NEIGH [hnæzan, *Sax.* neigen, *Du.* *nitrire*, Ital. *hinnire*, L.] to cry or make a Noise as a Horse does.

NEIGH'BOUR [of neah, nigh, and gebune, an Inhabitant, *Sax.*] one who dwells or is seated near another.

NEIGH'BOURHOOD, a Place near to that one lives in; also the whole Body of Neighbours.

NEIGH'BOURING, adjoining, bordering upon.

NEIGH'BOURLINESS, the acting friendly, like a Neighbour.

NEIGH'BOURLY, as becomes a Neighbour, friendly.

To NEI'GHIN, to approach, draw near. *Chau.*

NEIGH'ING *Bird*, a little Bird which imitates the Neighing of an Horse.

NE *injusè vexes*, a Writ forbidding the Lord to distrain the Tenant, having formerly prejudiced himself by doing or paying more than he needed. *L.*

NEI'THER [niðer, or nouðer, *Sax.*] not one of the two.

NEIVE, } a Fist. *N. C.*
NEIFE, }

NELD [naelde, *Dan.*] a Needle. *C.*

NEL'SON [*q. d.* the Son of *Neal*] a Surname.

NEME, an Uncle, *Staffordsh.* a Gossip, a Compere, *Warwickshire.* and *N. C.*

To NEME, to name. *O.*

NE'MESIS [Νέμεσις, Gr.] the Goddess of Revenge. *L.*

NEM'INE *Contradicente* [*i. e.* none contradicting it] a Term commonly used in Parliament, when any Matter is carried with the universal Assent. *L.*

NE'MORAL [*nemoralis*, L.] belonging to a Wood or Grove.

NEMORI'VAGOUS [*nemorivagus*, L.] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMORO'SE } [*nemorosus*, L.] full of
NEMOROUS' } Woods or Groves.

NEMORO'SITY [*nemorositas*, L.] Fulness of Woods, Woodiness.

NEMPNID, named. *Chau.*

NEMPT, named. *Spen.*

NENE, Noon. *Chau.*

NENU'FAR } [*Arab.*] Water Lilies.
NENU'PHAR }

NENU'FARIM [among *Chymists*] Spirits in the Air.

NEOME'NIA [νεομηνία, of νέος, new, and μήνη, a Moon, *Gr.*] the new Moon, or Beginning of the Lunar Month.

NEOPHY'TE [*neophytus*, L. of νεόφυτος, of νέος, and φυτὸν, a Plant, *Gr. i. e.* a new-

new-set Plant] one newly entered upon any Profession, a Learner or Novice; also one newly converted to the Christian Faith. *F.*

NEOPHY'TES, Infants just born, Novices, Proselytes.

NEOTER'ICK [*neotericus*, L. of νεωτερικὸς, Gr.] modern, of late Times.

NEP, or NIP, the Herb *Cat-Mint. Nepeta.* L.

NEPE, a Turnip. *Hertfordsh. Rapa*, L.

NEPEN'THE [of νη not, and πένθος, Grief, *Gr.*] the Name of a certain Opiate or *Laudanum.*

NEPHA'LIA [νεφάλια, Gr.] Feasts and Sacrifices of the *Greeks*, called the Feasts of sober Men.

NE'PHELÆ [of νεφελὴ, Gr.] white Spots upon the Eyes; also little Threads which swim in Urine; also white Spots on the Surface of the Nails of one's Fingers.

NEPH'EW [*neveu*, F. nepa, *Sax.* Neve, *Belg.* of *nepos*, L.] the Son of a Brother or Sister.

NEPHRIT'ICK [*nephritique*, F. *nephriticus*, L. of νεφριτικὸς, Gr.] troubled with a Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRIT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines good against the Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRI'TIS [νεφρίτις, Gr.] a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys.

NEPHROT'OMY [of νεφρὸς, the Kidney, and τομὴ, a cutting, *Gr.*] cutting or opening of the Kidneys.

NEPO'TAL [*nepotalis*, L.] extravagant, riotous, luxurious.

NEPOTA'TION, Riotousness, Luxury.

NEP'OTINE [*nepotinus*, L.] the same as *Nepotal.*

NEP'OTISM [*nepotisme*, F. of *nepos*, L. a Nephew] the Extravagance of Nephews; a Word chiefly used in respect to the extravagant Power given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews or other Relations, in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

NER, near. *Chau.*

NERE, until, as far as; were it not. *O.*

NERE'IDES, Sea Nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea. *L.*

NE'REUS, one of the Heathen Deities of the Sea.

NERFE, Nerve. *O.*

NEROLY, a Sort of Perfume. *O.*

NERTHES, Herdsmen. *O.*

NER'VAL *Bones* [among *Anatomists*] the Bones of the Hinder Part of the Head.

NERVA'TION, a joining together, a strengthening, as it were, by Sinews. *L.*

NERVE [*nerf*, F. of *nervus*, L. of νεῦρον, Gr.] a whitish round Vessel, taking its Original from the medullar Substance of the Brain, (taken largely) and the spinal Marrow; conveying thence the Animal Spirits to all Parts of the Body, for their Sense and Motion respectively.

NERVE [among *Botanists*] a long tough String, which runs across or length-ways in the Leaf of a Plant.

NERVI'NES [among *Physicians*] Remedies for Disorders of the Nerves.

NERVOS'ITY [*nervosité*, F. of *nervositas*, L.] Fulness of Nerves or Sinews; Strength, Vigour.

NER'VOUS } [*nerveux*, F. of *nervosus*,
NER'VY } L.] sinewy, strong, lusty; also in speaking of an Argument, solid, weighty.

NERYS [Nieren, *Teut.*] Reins. *O.*

NES'CIENCE [*nescientia*, L.] Ignorance.

NES'CIOUS [*nescius*, L.] ignorant, not knowing.

NES'COCK [of nese, *Sax.* tender] a Tenderling.

NES'HE, nice, tender. *C.*

NESS [nese, *Sax.*] a Point of Land running into the Sea, as *Sheerness*, &c.

NEST, next. *Chau.*

NEST [nest, *Sax.* nest, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a little Lodgment in which Birds hatch and breed their Young; also an Harbour for Thieves and Pirates.

NESTS *of Chests* or *Coffers*, three in Number.

NEST *of Rabbets*, a Company of them.

NEST'COCK, one who never was from Home; a Fondling.

To NESTLE [nistian, *Sax.* nesten, or nestelen, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to make a Nest as a Bird does, to settle any where.

To NESTLE, to shift and shuffle up and down, as restless and uneasy.

A NEST'LING [Nestling, *Teut.*] a young Bird newly fledged, and taken from the Nest.

NEST'LINGS, *Canary* Birds that are bred up by Hand.

NESTOR, a King of *Pylos*, famous for Eloquence and Prudence, who is said to have lived 300 Years.

NESTO'RIANISM, the Heresy of *Nestorius.*

NES'TORIANS, the Followers of *Nestorius*, who held there were two Persons in Christ, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded only from the Father.

NET, clean. *Spen. F.*

NET [net, *Sax.* net, *L. S.* Netz, *Teut.*] a Device for catching Fish, Birds, &c.

NET *Weight*, pure Weight, all Allowances being deducted. *F.*

NET [*Masonry*] a particular Way of muring or walling.

NET'HER [nider, *Sax.* Nieder, *Teut.*] lower.

NET'HER'D, starved with Cold. *N. C.*

NE'THEREST [Niederest, *Teut.*] nethermost. *Chau.*

NETH'ERLANDS, the Low Countries of *Flanders, Holland, Zealand*, &c.

NE'THERLESS, nevertheless. *Chau.*

NE'THERMOST [niðermoſt, *Sax.*] the lowermost.

NET'TING, Chamber-lye, Urine. *N. C.*

NET'TINGS [in a *Ship*] small Ropes fastened together in the Form of a Net, usually laid in the Waste of Ships, *&c.*

NET'TLE [nesel, *Sax.* Nessel, *Teut.*] a stinking Herb.

To NET'TLE [probably of onælan, *Sax.*] to sting with Nettles; also to nip, bite, teaze or vex.

NEV'ER [næfne, *Sax.*] not ever.

NEV'IL [*q. d. de neuve ville*, F. of the new Town] a Surname.

NEVOS'ITY [*nævositas*, L.] Speckledness, Freckledness.

NEURE'TICK, of or pertaining to the Nerves.

NEURO'DES [νευρώδης, Gr.] a Sort of lingering Fever, so called by Dr. *Willis.*

NEUROL'OGY [νευρολογία, of νεῦρον, a Nerve, and λόγος, Speech, *Gr.*] a Description or Discourse of the Nerves in a human Body.

NEUROT'ICKS [νευρωτικὰ, Gr.] Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves.

NEUROT'OMIST, an Anatomist who dissects human Bodies on account of their Nerves.

NEUROT'OMY [νευροτομία, of νεῦρον, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] a Section or Cutting of the Nerves.

NEU'TER, neither. *To be neuter*, is to be of neither Party. *L.*

NEUTER *Gender* [in *Grammar*] a Gender in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongue, which is neither Masculine nor Feminine.

NEU'TRAL [*neutralis*, L.] neither the one nor the other; that is, of neither Party or Side.

NEUTRAL *Salts* [among *Chymists*] such Salts as partake both of the Nature of an *Acid* and an *Alkali.*

NEUTRAL *Spirits* [among *Chymists*] certain Spirits, so called by Mr. *Boyle*, because he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits.

NEUTRAL'ITY [*neutralité*, F.] a not siding with either Party.

NEU'TRO *Passive Verbs*, Verbs Neuter having their Preter-perfect Tense formed of a passive Participle.

NEW [niwe, neowe, *Sax.* neu, *Teut. neuf*, F.] fresh, of late Days, of little standing, never used or worn before.

NEW'BURY [of neowe, and burg, *Sax. q. d.* New-Town, raised out of the Ruins of the old Town, anciently called Spingham] a Town in *Berkshire*, 47 Miles West by South from *London.*

NEWCAS'TLE [before the Time of *William* the Conqueror, called Monckchester because it pertained to the Monks] a Sea-Port Town in *Northumberland*, 202 Miles N. by W. from *London.*

NEWE, now. *Chau.*

NEWEL [*Neuvelle*, F.] a Novelty. *Spen.*

NEWEN'DON [called Anbnew Ceastep, and also Bnittenden, *Sax. i. e.* the Valley of the *Britains*] a Town in *Kent.*

NEWFANG'LENESSE, Unconstancy, love of Novelty. *Chau.*

NEW'ING, Yest or Barm. *Essex.*

NEW'LICHE [Newlich, *Teut.*] newly. *Chau.*

NEW'PORT [of *New* and *Portus*, L. a Port] a Town in the Isle of *Wight*, and others elsewhere.

NEWS [Newes, *Teut.*] new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings.

NEWT, a small Sort of Lizard.

NEX'IBLE [*nexibilis*, L.] which may be knit.

NEXIL'ITY [*nexilitas*, L.] Fastness, Pithiness, Compactness in Speech.

NEXT [nexte, *Sax.*] the nighest to.

NI'AS *Hawk*, a young Hawk just taken out of the Nest, and not yet taught; simple, silly.

To NIB'BLE [knibbelen, *Belg.*] to bite a little by Degrees.

NICE [nese, *Sax.*] curious, tender, scrupulous, exact, subtil. *F.*

NICE, foolish, silly, ignorant, rude. *Ch.*

NICE } [*niche*, F. *nicho*, Ital.] a
NICHE } Cavity in a Wall or Building to place a Statue in.

NICE *Fare*, silly Actions, trifling. *Chau.*

NICE'AN, } of or belonging to *Nice*, a
NICE'NE, } City of *Bithynia*, famous for a Council held there.

NICENE *Creed*, a particular Creed or Confession of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice.*

NI'CETIES, Dainties, nice Ways or Points, Criticisms.

NI'CETY } [of nese, *Sax.*] Coyness,
NICE'NESS } Daintiness, Curiosity, Exactness, Subtilty.

NICHILS. See *Nihils.*

To NICK [nick, *Teut.* a Nod, of *nictare*, L. to wink] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

To NICK *the Pin*, to drink just to the Pin's Place about the Middle of a Wooden Cup or Bowl.

A NICK *Name* [nicht nahm, *Teut.* not a Name] a comical or odd Name given a Person in Drollery, or Derision.

NICOD'EMITES, a Sect of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, so named for professing their Faith in private, like *Nicodemus.*

NICOLA'ITANS, a Sort of Hereticks in the Apostles Time, so called from one *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who held a Community of Wives.

NIC'O-

NIC'OLAS [Νικόλαος, Gr. *i. l.* victorious] a proper Name of Men.

NICO'TIAN [so called from one *John Nicot*, who first sent it from *Portugal* into *France*, *A. C.* 1560] Tobacco.

NICTA'TION, winking or twinkling with the Eye. *L.*

NIC'TITANS *Membrana* [among *Anatomists*] the winking Membrane, and thin Membrane which covers the Eyes of several Creatures, and shelters them from too much Light, which is so thin, they can see indifferently well through it. *L.*

NIDE [*nid*, F. *nidus*, L.] a Term in *Falconry*, is a Flock of Pheasants.

NID'DERLING, } a Coward or Hen-
NID'ING, } hearted Fellow.

NIDG'ERIES [*nigauderies*, *niaiseries*, F.] Fopperies, Fooleries, Trifles.

NIDG'ET [*nigaud*, F.] a Ninny or mere Fool.

To NID'ULATE [*nidulatum*, L.] to make or build a Nest.

NIDULAT'ION, building a Nest.

NIENT *Comprise* [*Law Term*] is an Exception taken to a Petition as unjust, because the Thing desired is not contained in that Act or Deed whereupon the Petition is grounded. *F.*

NIG'GARD [*Skinner* takes it to be of *negando*; for a covetous Man denies himself and Family Things necessary, or *q. d.* Nickshard, (*i. e.*) goes as near as can be; but *Minshew*, of nighgarder] a covetous, sordid, griping Person.

NIG'GARDISH, somewhat niggardly.

NIG'GARDLINESS, the being niggardly.

NIG'GARDLY, sordid, very covetous.

NIG'GES, Niggards. *Chau.*

To NIGH *a Thing*, to touch a Thing, to come nigh it. *N. C.*

NIGH [neah, *Sax.* Neah, *Teut.*] near, hard by.

To NIGHIN, to approach. *Chau.*

NIGH'NESS, Nearness.

NIGHT [nihc, *Sax.* *nuit*, F. nacht, *Teut.* all of *nocte*, L.] the Time while the Sun is below the Horizon.

NIGHTERTALE, } by Night, the Night-
NITERTAL'E, } time. *Ch.*

NIGHT'INGALE [nihtegale, *Sax.* nachtegale, *Dan.* nachtigal, *Teut.* q. d. *nocte canens gallus*, L.] a fine singing Bird.

NIGHT-*Hawk*, a Bird.

NIGHT-*Mare*, a Distemper caused by undigested Humours stopping the Passage of the Animal Spirits, so that the Body cannot move.

NIGHT-*Rail*, a short Cloak of Linen worn by Women in their Chambers.

NIGHT-*Raven* [Nacht-Rabe, *Teut.*] a Bird, a Sort of Owl.

NIGHT-*Shade* [Nacht-schatten, *Teut.*] an Herb. *Solanum*, L.

NIGHT'SPELL, a Prayer against the Night-Mare; a Charm against Thieves. *Chau.*

NIGON, a sordid, niggardly Fellow. *Chau.*

NIGREFAC'TION, a making black. *L.*

To NIG'RIFY [*nigrefacere*, L.] to make black.

NIHIL *capiat per Billam*, or *per Breve*, a Form which is used when Judgment is given against the Plaintiff, so as to bar his Action, or overthrow his Writ.

NIHIL *dicet* [in *Law*] is failing to put in an Answer to the Plaintiff's Plea, by the Day assigned. *L.*

NIHILO'RUM *Clericus*, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, who makes a Roll of the Sums which are nichilled by the Sheriff.

NI'HILS, *L.* } [in *Law*] is a Word
NICH'ILS, *F.* } the Sheriff answers, that is opposed concerning Debts illeviable, and nothing worth, by reason of the Insufficiency of the Parties from whom due.

To NILL [nillan, *Sax.* seems to be a Contraction of not willing] to be unwilling, to be loth to do, *&c.*

NILL, the Sparkles or Ashes that come off Brass tried in a Furnace.

NIL'LING, unwilling.

To NIM [niman, *Sax.* nemen, *L. S.* nehmen, *Teut.*] to take by Stealth, to filch.

NIMBIF'EROUS [*nimbifer*, L.] that brings Storms or Tempests.

NIM'BLE [of nemen, *L. S.* to catch up hastily] agile, quick, ready.

NIM'BLENESS, Agility, Briskness.

NIMBOS'ITY [*nimbositas*, L.] Storminess.

NIMI'ETY [*nimietas*, L.] Over-muchness, too great Abundance.

NIM'IOUS [*nimius*, L.] too much, excessive.

NIN'COMPOOP, } a mere Blockhead,
NIN'CUMPOOP, } a Sot, or Dolt.

NINE [negen, *Sax.* neghen, *L. S.* and *Belg.* neun, *Teut.* *neuf*, F. *novem*, L.] IX. 9.

NINETY [neuntig, *Sax.* neuntzig, *Teut.* nehgentigh, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] XC. 90.

NIN'GID [*ningidus*, L.] snowy.

NINITHE, ninth. *Chau.*

NIN'NY [*ninno*, Span. a Child] a silly soft Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a *Ninny-hammer*.

To NIP [kneippen, *Teut.* kniepen, *L. S.*] to pinch.

A NIP, a Pinch; the sharp Part of a Pen.

NIP'PERS [in *Surgery*] an Instrument used in dismembering, *&c.*

NIPPERS [in a *Ship*] small Ropes to hold the Cable from the Capstan, when the Cable is so slimy, wet, or great, that it cannot be straitened with the bare Hand.

NIP'PLE [nypele, *Sax.*] the Teat of a Woman's Breast.

NIPPLE [*Old Law Term*] a Thing of little or no Value.

NIPPLE-*Wort*, an Herb. *Lampsana*, L.

NIS, is not. *Spen.*

NI'SI *Prius* [*i. e.* unless first] is a Writ judicial, which lies in a Case where the Inquest is pannelled, and returned before the Justices of their Bench; the one Party or other making the Petition to have this Writ for the Ease of the County. *L.*

NIST [ne wist] knew not.

NI'SUS [among *Philosophers*] an Inclination of one Body towards another. *L.*

A NI'THING, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.

NITHING, sparing of; as, Nithing of his Pains. *N. C.*

NIT'ID [*nitidus*, L.] bright, neat, clean, trim, gay.

NITID'ITY [*nitiditas*, L.] Cleanness.

NI'TRE [*nitrum*, L. νίτρον, Gr.] a Salt impregnated with Abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile. *F.*

Spirit of NITRE, a very sharp and corrosive Liquor extracted from Saltpetre.

NI'TROUS [*nitreux*, F. *nitrosus*, L.] full of Nitre, or of the Nature of Nitre.

NIT'TLE, handy, neat. *N. C.*

NI'VAL [*nivalis*, L.] pertaining to Snow, white as Snow.

NIXI'DII, certain Deities among the *Romans*, supposed to be the Helpers of Women in their Child-birth Throws.

NIXTE, next. *Chau.*

NI'ZY, a Fool, or silly Fellow.

NO [na, *Sax. non*, F. *no*, Span. and Ital.] Adverb of denying.

NO'AH [נח, *H. i. e.* ceasing or resting] a proper Name of Men.

To NOBIL'ITATE [*nobilitatum*, L. Sup.] to make noble or famous.

NOBIL'ITY [*noblesse*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Nobleman, Nobleness of Birth; the whole Body of Noblemen; Fame, Reputation, Renown.

NOBLAY, Nobility. *Chau.*

NO'BLE [*nobilis*, L.] great, renowned, generous, and free; costly, stately; raised above the Commonalty and Gentry.

A NOBLE, an ancient Coin, in Value 6*s.* 8*d.* A *Scots* Noble, in Value 6*d.* Farthing *English*.

A NOBLE [*nobilis*, L.] a Nobleman, a Person of Honour, as a Duke, Marquiss, Earl, *&c.*

NOBLE *Parts* [of the *Body*] the Brain, Heart and Liver.

NO'BLENESS [*noblesse*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] Nobility, or the State of a Nobleman.

NO'CENT [*nocens*, L.] guilty of some Crime, hurtful, mischievous.

NO'CIVE [*nocivus*, L.] hurtful.

NOCTAMBULA'TION, a walking in the Night, or in one's Sleep. *L.*

NOCTAM'BULO, one who walks in his Sleep, or in the Night. *L.*

NOCTIFEROUS [*noctifer*, L.] Night-bringing.

NOCTI'LUCA, such Bodies as shine in the Night. *L.*

NOC'TILUCE [among *Chymists*] a certain Substance prepared, which will shine of itself in the Dark.

NOCTIV'AGANT [*noctivagus*, L.] wandering by Night.

NOCTURLA'BE [among *Astronomers*] an Instrument to find the Motion of the North-Star about the Pole.

NOC'TURN [*nocturnum*, L.] a Part of Church Service for the Night.

NOC'TURN [*nocturne*, F. of *nocturnus*, L.] nocturnal, nightly.

A NOCTUR'NAL [*nocturnale*, L.] a mathematical Instrument for taking the Height or Depression of the Pole Star.

To be NOCTURNAL [among *Astrologers*] those Signs and Planets are said so to be, in which passive Qualities excel, as Moisture and Dryness.

NOCTURNAL *Arch* [in *Astronomy*] is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run through, from their Rising to their Setting.

NOC'UMENT [*nocumentum*, L.] Harm, Hurt, Damage.

NOC'UOUS [*nocuus*, L.] hurtful.

A NOD [*nutus*, L. of νύω, Gr.] a Motion of the Head.

To NOD [*nutare*, L.] to make a Sign by moving the Head; also to sleep.

NO'DATED *Hyperbola* [in *Mathemat.*] is a peculiar Kind of Hyperbola, which, by turning round, crosses itself.

NO'DATION, Knottiness, or making Knobs. *L.*

NOD'DLE, the Head.

A NOD'DY [*naudin*, F.] a silly Fellow.

A NODE [*nodus*, L. Knote, *Teut.*] a Knot or Noose.

A NODE [in *Dialling*] the Axis or Cock of a Dial; a Hole in the Cieling of a Room, or Pane of Glass in a Window, to make a Dial on the Floor, Wall, or Cieling, *&c.*

NODE [*nodus*, L.] in *Surgery*, a gummy Swelling, caused by the settling of gross Humours between the Bone and the Periosteum.

NODES [in *Astronomy*] are the Points of the Intersection of the Orbits of the Planets with the Ecliptick; and the Point where a Planet passes out of the *Southern* Latitude into the *Northern*, is called the *North Node*, or *Ascending Node*; and on the contrary, where it passes from the *North* to the *South*, it is called the *Southern* or *Descending Node*.

NODO'SE } [*nodosus*, L.] knotty, full
NO'DOUS } of Knots.

NODOS'ITY [*nodositas*, L.] Knottiness.

NOD'ULE [*nodulus*, L.] a little Bag.

NOD'ULUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Bag of physical

phyſical Ingredients put into Beer or Wine the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink. *L.*

NOEL [of *natalis*, L.] a Surname.

NOF'TUS, } a Coffin made of Wood.
NAU'FUS, } *O. L.*

A NOG'GIN [*noſſel*, *Teut.*] a little Piggin.

NOIE, Harm, Hurt. *Chau.*

To NOIEN, to annoy. *Chau.*

NOISE, a great Sound; Strife, Squabble. *F.*

To NOISEN, to make a Noiſe. *Chau.*

NOISOM [prob. of *noia*, Ital. or *noxia*, L. and ſom] loathſome, ſtinking, naſty.

NOI'SOMNESS, Loathſomneſs, Naſtineſs.

NOKID, notched. *Chau.*

N'OLD [*q.* ne would] would not.

NOLE, an Aſs's Nole, an Aſs's Head and Neck. *Shakeſp.*

NO'LENS *volens*, whether one will or no. *L.*

NOLENS, unwilling. *L.*

NOLI *me tangere* [*i. e.* touch me not] a Sort of Cancer in the Face, eſpecially above the Chin; a Piece of Fleſh in the Noſtril, which often ſtops the Wind, and the more it is touched, the worſe it grows; alſo an Herb, whoſe Seed ſpirts away as ſoon as it is touched. *L.*

NOLL, the Noddle. *Chau.*

NOMÆ [*νομαὶ*, Gr.] deep, rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

NO'MARCH [*nomarcha*, L. of *νομαρχὴς*, Gr.] one who has the Pre-eminence in the Miniſtration of Laws in *Egypt*.

NO'MARCHY [*nomarchia*, L. of *νομαρχία*, of *νόμος*, a Law, and *ἀρχὴ*, Government, *Gr.*] the Diſtrict belonging to a Nomarch.

NO'MAS [in *Surgery*] an eating Ulcer, that by creeping on conſumes any Part of the Body.

NOM'BRIL, the Navel. *F.*

NOMBRIL [in *Heraldry*] is the Center of an Eſcutcheon or middle Point.

NOME [in *Algebra*] any Quantity with a Sign ſet before it, by which it is uſually join'd with ſome other Quantity.

NOMENCLA'TOR [*nomenclateur*, F.] a Crier in Court. *F.*

NOMENCLA'TURE [*nomenclatura*, L.] a Set of Names, a Catalogue of the moſt uſeful and ſignificant Words in any Language. *F.*

NOM'INAL [*nominalis*, L.] belonging to a Name, only in Name, not real.

To NOM'INATE [*nominatum*, L. Sup.] to name, to appoint, to propoſe one as fit to bear an Office.

NOMINA'TION, a naming or appointing. *F.* of *L.*

NOMINA'TION [in *Law*] a Power which a Man has to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be preſented to the Ordinary.

NOM'INATIVE *Caſe* [*nominativus*, L.] the firſt Caſe of a Noun in *Grammar*.

NOMOG'RAPHER [*νομογράφος*, of *νόμος*, the Law, and *γράφω*, to write, *Gr.*] a Writer of the Law, a Legiſlator.

NOMO'THETA [*νομοθέτης*, of *νόμος*, and *τίθημι*, to put, *Gr.*] a Lawgiver. *L.*

NOM'PAREIL [*i. e.* matchleſs, *Nonpareil*, F.] one of the leaſt Sorts of Printing Letters.

NOMPERE, an Umpire, Arbitrator. *Ch.*

NON-ABIL'ITY [in *Law*] an Exemption againſt a Perſon that diſables him to commence a Suit.

NON'AGE [in *Law*] all that Time of a Man's Age under 21 in ſome Caſes, and 14 in others, as Marriage.

NONAGES'IMAL *Degree* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the 90th Degree, or the higheſt Point in the Ecliptick.

NO'NAGON [in *Geometry*] is a Figure having nine Sides and Angles. *Gr.*

NON-*Appearance*, a Default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.

NONASPHÆRA [in *Aſtronomy*] the ninth Sphere, uſually termed the *Primum mobile*, which finiſhes its Revolution in 24 Hours.

NONCERTAIN, Uncertainty. *Chau.*

NON *Claim* [in *Law*] a Man's not claiming within the Time limited by Law.

NON *Compos Mentis* [*i. e.* not of ſound Underſtanding or Memory] ſignifies in Law, 1ſt, an Idiot born; 2dly, one who by Accident has loſt his Memory and Underſtanding; 3dly, a Lunatick; and 4thly, a Drunkard. *L.*

NON-CONFOR'MIST, one who does not conform to the Church of *England*, with reſpect to its Diſcipline and Ceremonies.

NON-CONFOR'MITY, the State and Condition of ſuch Non-Conformiſts.

NONE [*nonus*, L.] one of the ſeven Canonical Habits of the Church of *Rome*.

NONESUCH, a Flower.

NON *diſtringendo* [*i. e.* not diſtraining] a Writ containing under it divers Particulars, according to divers Caſes. *L.*

NON *Entity* [in *Philoſophy*] the Quality of a Thing that is not in Being.

NONES *of a Month* [among the *Romans*] are the next Days after the *Calends*, or firſt Days of every Month, and are ſo called, becauſe from the laſt of the ſaid Days to the *Ides*, were always nine Days.

NON *eſt culpabilis* [he is not blameable] is a general Plea to an Action of Treſpaſs, whereby the Defendant doth abſolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff.

NON *eſt factum* [it was not done] is an Anſwer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denieth

denieth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

NON *implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento sine brevi*, is a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, *&c.* from distraining any Man without the King's Writ for touching his Freehold. *L.*

NON *liquet* [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be deferred to another Day of Trial. *L.*

NON *mercizando Victualia*, a Writ commanding the Justices to inquire whether the Officers of such a Town do sell Victuals in Gross, or by Retail, during their Office.

NON *molestando*, a Writ which lies for him who is molested contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

NON-*Naturals* [among *Physicians*] Things that enter not into the Nature of Diseases, though they are Causes of them, *viz.* Air, Meat, Drink, Sleep, and Watching, Motion, and Rest, Retention and Excretion, and the Passions of the Mind.

NON *obstante* [notwithstading] a Clause often used in Statutes and Letters Patent. *L.*

NON *Omittas*, a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchise, in which the Party on whom it is to be served dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it.

NON *Organical Part* [in *Anatomy*] is a Part of of the Body, which has an Use, but performs no Action.

NONPAREIL [in *Confectionary*] a Sort of Sugar-Plums.

NON-*Pareil*, that has no Equal, not to be parallel'd.

NON-*Plevin* [*Law Term*] is when Land is not replevin'd in due Time.

NON-*Plus* [no more] an Extremity beyond which a Man cannot go. *L.*

To NON-*Plus*, to stop one's Mouth so that he hath nothing more to say; to puzzle, to perplex.

NON *ponendis in Assizis & Juratis*, is a Writ granted in divers Cases to Men, for the freeing them from *Assizes* and *Juries*.

NON *procedendo ad assizum Rege inconsulto*, is a Writ to stop the Trial of a Cause appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, *&c.* until the King's Pleasure be farther known.

NON-*Proficiency*, the not improving.

NON-*Residence* [in *Law*] is when Spiritual Persons art not resident upon, but absent themselves from, their Benefices.

NON-*Residentia in Clericis Regis*, a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest a Clerk employ'd in the King's Service, for his Non-Residence.

NON *sanæ Memoriæ* [not of sound Memory] an Exception taken to an Act declared by the Plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the Party who did that Act was not well in his Wits. *L.*

NON *solvendo pecuniam, ad quam Clericus mulctatur pro non residentia*, is a Writ prohibiting an Ordinary to take a pecuniary Mulct impos'd upon a Clerk of the King's for Non-Residence.

NON-*Solvent* [*non solvens*, L.] not able to pay.

NON-*Suit*, a renouncing or letting fall the Suit by the Plaintiff.

To NON-*Suit one*, is to cause him to let fall the Suit.

NON *sum informatus*, an Answer made by an Attorney, when he has nothing more to say for his Client. *L.*

NON *Tenure*, an Exception to a Court or Declaration, by saying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON *Term*, the Vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON *Troppo Presto* [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too quick, and *Non troppo largo*, not too slow.

NONU'PLA [in *Musick*] a quick Time peculiar to Jiggs, *&c.*

NOOK [*niche, oche*, F. Noeck, *Belg.* Nuck, *L. S.*] a Corner.

NOOK *of Land*, the fourth Part of a Yard Land.

NOON [non, *Sax.* noen, *Belg. nona*, Ital.] Mid-Day.

NOOSE [noose, *Belg.* of *nodus*, L.] a sliding Knot of a Cord; also a Snare or Gin.

To NOOSE, to ensnare.

NOP, a Bird, called also a Bulfinch.

NOR [of *ne*, L. not, and or] neither.

NOR, more, as *nor than I*, *i. e.* more than I. *N. C.*

NORBERT'INES, Monks founded by *Norbert* Bishop of *Magdeburgh*, in 1120.

NORE, Nourishing, Comfort. *O.*

NORICE [Noch, *Teut.*] a Nurse *Chau.*

NORIE [of *nourrie*, F. nourished] a Foster-Child. *Chau.*

NOR'MAL [*normalis*, L] perpendicular.

NOR'MANS [q. d. *Northmen*] so were the Inhabitants of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, anciently called.

NORMANS, the People of *Normandy*, a Province in *France*.

NOR'REY } [q. d. *Nort Roy*, F. *i. e.*
NOR'ROY } North King] a Title given to the third King-at-Arms.

NORTH [*Nort*, F. Norð, *Sax.* Noord, *Belg.*] as North Pole, *&c.*

NORTH *Light*, a wonderful Light in *Greenland*, which is said to resemble a great Pillar, or Beam of Fire.

NORTHAM [of Norð, and Þam, *Sax. i. e.* a Northern Habitation, called anciently Ubhonford, *Sax.* of *Ubba*, the Founder, or a River of that Name, or Uban-ford, *Sax. q. d.* the upper Ford] a Town in *Northumberland*.

NOR'THERN *Signs* [in *Astronomy*] are those six Signs of the Zodiack which constitute

tute the Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines to the Northward of the Equator.

NORTH'ING [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of Latitude a Ship makes in sailing to the North-Pole.

NORTH-*Pole*, a Point in the northern Hemisphere of the Heavens, ninety Degrees every Way distant from the Equinoctial.

NORTH *Star* } [so called because of
NORTH *Pole-Star* } its not being above two Degrees and a half distant from the Pole] a Star in the Tail of *Ursa Minor*, which seems to the naked Eye as if it were placed at the Pole.

NORTHUM'BERLAND [Nopðan þumbeþlanð, *Sax.* i. e. the Land on the North-Side of the River *Humber*] a northern County of *England*.

NORTIL'RY, nourishing or bringing up. *Chau.*

NOR'WICH [Nopðpice, *Sax. i. e.* North Harbour] a City and Sea-Port in *Norfolk*, 93 Miles N. E. by N. from *London*.

NORY, a Nurse. *O.*

NORYCE, a Foster-Child. *O.*

A NOSE [nepe, *Sax.* and *L. S.* Nase, *Teut. nasus*, L.] the external Organ of Smelling.

To NOSE *one*, to provoke or affront to his Face.

NOSE-*Bleed*, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium*, L.

NOSOCO'MIUM [νοσοκομεῖον, Gr.] an Hospital for poor sick People.

NOSOL'OGY [of νόσος, a Disease, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a Treatise concerning Diseases.

N'OSTE, knowest not. *Chau.*

NOS'TICK, stinking, tawny Jelly of a fallen Planet, or the nocturnal Solution of some plethoretical and wanton Star.

NOS'TRIL *Dropping*, a Distemper in Cattle.

NOS'TRILS [of nærre, the Nose, and Dyrl, an Hole, *Sax.*] the breathing Holes of the Nose.

NOT [niet, *Belg.* nicht, *Teut. non*, F. and L.] an Adverb of denying.

N'OT [*q.* ne wot] know not.

To NOT, to pull or shear. *Essex.*

NO'TA, a Note or Character. *L.*

NOT'ABLE [*notabilis*, L.] singular, remarkable, extraordinary. *F.*

NOTABI'LITE, a Remark. *Chau.* F.

NOTABIL'ITY [*notabilitas*, L.] Excellency, Remarkableness.

NOT'ABLENESS, Remarkableness.

NOTÆ *Maternæ*, Mother Spots, the same as *Nævi*, which see. *L.*

NO'TARY [*notaire*, F. *notarius*, L.] a Scribe or Scrivener, who takes Notes and short Draughts of Contracts or other Instruments.

NOTARY *Publick*, a Scrivener who publickly witnesses Deeds, *&c.* to make them authentick in foreign Courts.

NOTA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] that Part which shews how to express, read, or declare the Signification or Value of any Number written.

NOTATION [in *Algebra*] is the representing Quantities by Letters of the Alphabet, or calling them by those Names.

NOTCH [nocke, *Du.* *nocchia*, Ital.] a Dent or Nick.

NOTE [*nota*, L.] a Mark, Remark, or Explication set in the Margin of a Book; also a short Writing, containing an Account of Business; Credit, Esteem, Repute. *F.*

NOTE *of a Fine* [in *Law*] a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer, before it is engrossed.

NOTE [in *Traffick*] a Writing under a Man's Hand, by which one Person engages to pay another a Sum of Money.

To NOTE [*noter*, F. of *notare*, L.] to observe, to take Notice of, to mark.

To NOTE [among *Falconers*] the same as to *Prune*.

To NOTE, to push or gore with the Horn. *N. C.*

To NOTE *a foreign Bill*, is when a publick Notary goes to be a Witness, or to take Notice that a Merchant will not accept it to pay it.

NOTE-*Hard*, a Neat-herd. *N. C.*

NOTE, Business. *Chau.*

NOTE'FUL, notable. *Chau.*

NOTES, Remarks, Memorandums, especially in Short-hand.

NOTES [Noote, *Belg.*] Nuts. *O.*

NOTES [in *Musick*] are Terms to distinguish the Degrees of Sound in Tuning, and the Proportion of Time thereunto belonging, generally expressed by four Syllables, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*.

NO'THÆ *Costæ* [in *Anatomy*] the bastard Ribs, the five lower Ribs on each Side. *L.*

NO'THI, Bastards, *L.* [among *Physicians*] Diseases which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule.

NO'THING, not any Thing.

NO'TICE [*notitia*, L.] Knowledge, Observation, Advice, Information. *F.*

NOTIFICA'TION, a notifying or making an Information known. *F.* of *L.*

To NOT'IFY [*notifier*, F. of *notificare*, L.] to make known, to give to understand.

NO'TION, a Conception or Idea in the Mind. *F.* of *L.*

NO'TIONAL, of or belonging to Notions.

NOTORI'ETY } [*notorieté*, F.]
NOTO'RIOUSNESS } plain Evidence of the Matter of Fact.

NOTO'RIOUS [*notoire*, F. of *notorius*, L.] publickly known, manifest, plain.

NOT'TED, shorn, polled. *C.*

NOT'TINGHAM [Snottingham, *Sax.* of Snottenga, Caves, and þam, an Habitation]

a County Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 87 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

NOTWITHSTAND'ING, nevertheless.

NOVA'LE [in *Old Records*] Lands newly ploughed, that in the Memory of Men had not been tilled.

NOVA'TIANS [so called from *Novatus*, their Founder, *A. C.* 215] Hereticks who held that Persons fallen into Sin, ought to be received into Communion without Penance.

NOVA'TION [in *Civil Law*] an entering into a new Obligation, to take off a former; also the transferring an Obligation from one Person to another. *L.*

NOVA'TOR [*novateur*, F.] he that makes a Thing new, a Changer of the State or Usurper. *L.*

NOV'EL [*nouvelle*, L. of *nouvelle*, Ital.] new, new-fangled.

NOVEL [*nouvellus*, L.] an ingenious Relation of a pleasant Adventure or Intrigue; a short Romance.

NOVEL *Assignment* [*Law Term*] the Assignment of Time, Place, or the like, otherwise than it was assign'd before.

NOVEL *Disseisin* [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies for one ejected of his Land or Tenement in Time of Peace.

NOV'ELIST [*nouveliste*, F.] a Newsmonger or Intelligencer.

NOV'ELRIE, Novelty. *Chau.*

NOV'ELS [*nouvelles*, F.] 168 Volumes of the Civil Law, added to the Codex by the Emperor *Justinian*; little Romances.

NOV'ELTY [*nouveauté*, F. of *novitas*, L.] the State of that which is new, Newness, Innovation, or Change.

NOVEM'BER [of *novem*, nine] the ninth Month from *March*. L.

NOVE'NARY [*novenarius*, L.] belonging to the Number Nine.

NOVEN'DIAL [*novendialis*, L.] of nine Days Space or Continuance.

NOVEN'NIAL [*novennis*, L.] of nine Years Space.

NOVER'CA, a Mother in-Law, a Step-Mother. *L.*

NOVER'CAL [*novercalis*, L.] of or belonging to a Step-Mother.

NOUGHT [nopit or nopit, *Sax.*] not at all, nothing, no whit, nothing worth.

NOV'ICE [*novitius*, L.] a new Beginner in any Art or Profession; a raw, unexperienced, or unskilful Person. *F.*

NOVI'CIATE } [*noviciat*, F.] the
NOV'ICESHIP } Time during which one is a Novice.

NOVILU'NIUM, the New-Moon.

NOV'ITY [*novitas*, L.] Newness.

NOUL, the Crown of the Head. *Spen.*

N'OUL, would not. *Spen.*

NOUN [in *Grammar*] the first Part in Speech, denoting the Name of a Thing.

To NOUR'ISH [*nourir*, F. *nutrire*, L.] to feed, to keep or maintain.

NOU'RISHMENT [*nourriture*, F.] Food which turns to the Substance of the Body.

To NOURSLE, to nurse. *Spen.*

NOURS'LING, a Nurse, or what is nursed. *Spen.*

NOUTHE, now. *Chau.*

NOW [nu, *Sax.* nouw, *Belg.*] at this Time.

NOW'ED [in *Heraldry*] knotted, tied with Knots.

NOW'ELL [*Noel*, F.] Christmas. *Ch.*

NOWL [hnol, *Sax.* perhaps of Knawl, a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, *&c.* being generally round, *Teut.*] the Top of the Head.

NOWTHER, not, neither. *Chau.*

NOX'IOUS [*noxius*, L.] hurtful, mischievous, offensive.

NOX'IOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Offensiveness.

NOY'ANCE, Harm, Nusance. *Spen.*

NOY'D, annoy'd or hurt. *Spen.*

NOY'OUS, hurtful. *Spen.*

NUB [likely of *Nucha*, L.] the Neck. *Ca.*

NUBEC'ULÆ [with *Physicians*] little Particles, which mutually, but loosely, close with one another, and swim upon Urine.

NUB'BING, hanging. *Cant.*

NUB'BING-*Cheat*, the Gallows. *Cant.*

NUB'BING-*Cove*, the Hangman. *Cant.*

NUB'BING-*Ken*, the Sessions House. *C.*

To NUB'BLE. See *To Knubble.*

NUBIF'EROUS [*nubifer*, L.] bringing or causing Clouds.

NUBIG'ENOUS [*nubigena*, L.] begotten by Clouds.

NUBIG'EROUS [*nubiger*, L.] bringing Clouds.

NU'BILOUS [*nubilus*, L.] cloudy, overcast, gloomy.

NU'CEOUS [*nuceus*, L.] of Nuts, *&c.*

NUCHA [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Part or Nape of the Neck. *Arab.*

NUCIF'EROUS [*nucifer*, L.] bringing Nuts.

NUCIO'SITAS, Purblindness, the same as *Myopia*. L.

NUCKIANÆ *Glandulæ* [in *Anatomy*] certain Glands first discovered by Dr. *Nuck*, a Physician in *Holland*.

NU'CLEUS [in *Architecture*] the Cement which they put between a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, *&c.*

NU'CLEUS [in *Astronomy*] the Head of a Comet; also the central or middle Part of a Planet.

To NU'DATE [*nudatum*, L.] to make bare or naked.

NUDA'TION, a making bare or naked.

To NUD'DLE *along*, to go carelessly, poking down the Head, and in Haste.

NUDE [*nud*, F. *nudus*, L.] naked, bare.

NUDE *Contract* [*Law Term*] a bare Promise of a Thing without any Consideration.

NUDE *Matter* [in *Law*] a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witness, and not by Record, or other Speciality in Writing under Seal.

NU'DELS, Pledgets dipped in Ointment for Sores or Diseases in the Womb.

NU'DITY [*nudité*, F. of *nuditas*, L.] Nakedness.

NUDITY [among *Painters*] a Picture representing a naked Body.

NU'EL [with *Architects*] the Spindle of a winding Stair-case.

NUGA'CITY [*nugacitas*, L.] See *Nugality*.

NUGAL'ITY [*nugalitas*, L.] Trifling-ness, Frivolousness.

NUGA'TION, a Trifling. *L.*

NUGA'TOR, a Trifler. *L.*

NU'GATORY [*nugatorius*, L.] trifling, frivolous.

NUKE [Nacke, *Teut.*] the hinder Part of the Head, the Noddle.

NULL [*nulle*, F. of *nullus*, L.] void.

NUL'LED, made void.

NULLIBI'ETY [of *nullibi*, L. no where] a being no where.

NULLI'ETY [*nullietas*, L.] Nullity, Nothingness.

NULLIFID'IAN [of *nullus*, and *fides*, L.] one of no Faith, Religion, or Honesty.

To NUL'LIFY [of *nullus*, and *facio*, or *fio*, L.] to make null or void.

NUL'LITY [*nullité*, F. of *nullitas*, L.] the being null, void, or of no Effect.

NUL'LO, a Cypher, or Character which stands for nothing.

NUM'BER [*nombre*, F. of *numerus*, L.] is a Collection of Units.

To NUM'BER [*nombrer*, F. of *numerare*, L.] to count or reckon.

Prime NUMBER, *Simple* NUMBER, *Incomposite* NUMBER } [*Arithmetick*] a Number that can only be measured or divided by itself, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder.

Composite NUMBER, *Compound* NUMBER } [*Arithmetick*] a Number that may be divided by some Number less than the Composite itself, but greater than Unity.

Rational NUMBER [in *Algebra*] is every absolute Number, whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction, or whole Number joined with a Fraction.

Golden NUMBER [in *Astronomy*] a Period of nineteen Years, at the End of which the Sun and Moon return to the same Station as before.

NUM'BERS [so called from its giving an Account of the numbering of the *Israelites*] the fourth Book of *Moses*.

Absolute NUMBERS [in *Algebra*] are all Numbers which are expressed by Figures and Cyphers, not having any Letters joined to them.

NUM'BLES [*nombles*, F.] the Entrails of a Deer, *&c.*

NU'MERABLE [*numerabilis*, L.] that may be numbered.

NU'MERAL [*numeralis*, L.] of or belonging to Number. *F.*

NUMERAL *Letters*, those Letters of the Alphabet which are generally used for Figures, as V for 5, X for 10, *&c.*

NU'MERALS [in *Grammar*] those Letters which express Numbers, as C 100, D 500.

To NU'MERATE [*numeratum*, L.] to count or number.

NUMERA'TION, the Art of reading or expressing any Number set down in Figures, and is commonly taught as the first Rule in Arithmetick.

NUMERA'TOR [*numerateur*, F.] one who numbers or counts, an Arithmetician, an Auditor. *L.*

NUMERATOR [*of a Fraction*] is the Number placed above the separating Line, and expressing the Number of the Parts of Unity in any Fraction, as 5-6 hs.

NUMER'ICAL, belonging to Number; also particular, individual.

NUMERICAL *Algebra*, that which makes use of Numbers, instead of Letters of the Alphabet,

NUMERICAL *Difference* [in *Logick*] that Difference by which one individual Thing is distinguished from another.

NU'MERO [in *Number*, L.] a Term prefixed by Merchants or others, to a certain Number of Things, marked thus, N°.

De NUMERO [*i. e.* by Tale] as Payment of a Pound *de numero*, is just 20 s.

NUMEROS'ITY [*numerositas*, L.] Numerousness, Abundance.

NU'MEROUS [*nombreux*, F. *numerosus*, L.] abounding in Number, manifold.

NU'MEROUSNESS, Largeness of Number.

NUN [non, *Sax.* nonne, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *nonne*, F. *q. non nupta*, not married] a Virgin that hath bound herself by Vow to a single and chaste Life in a Monastery.

NUNC'ION, an Afternoon's Repast.

NUN'CIATURE, the Office of a Nuncio.

NUN'CIO [*nuncius*, L] the Pope's Ambassador. *Ital.*

To NUN'CUPATE [*nuncupatum*, L.] to call by Name.

NUNCUPA'TION, a pronouncing or declaring in solemn Form.

NUNCUPATION [in the *Civil Law*] is the Form of publishing and declaring one's last Will.

NUN'CUPATIVE [*nuncupativus*. L.] called, named, expressly declared by Word of Mouth.

NUN'CUPATIVE *Will*, is when the Testator makes his last Will before sufficient Witnesses by Word of Mouth.

NUN'DINAL [*nundinalis*, L.] belonging to a Fair or Market.

NUN'DINARY [*nundinarius*, L.] the same as Nundinal.

NUN'NERY, a Cloister of Nuns.

NU'PER *Obiit*, is a Writ which lies for a Coheir being deforced by a Copartner of Lands or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestors died seized of an Estate of Fee Simple.

NUP'TIAL [*nuptialis*, L.] pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage. *F.*

NUP'TIALIST, a Bride, Bridegroom, or one that makes Marches.

NUP'TIALS, Marriage or Wedding.

A NURSE [*nourrisse*, F. of *nutrix*, L.] one who takes care of Persons sick, Children, *&c.*

To NURSE [*nourrir*, F. of *nutrire*, L.] to take care of, to nourish, feed, *&c.*

To NUR'SEL, to encourage or uphold.

NUR'SERY, the Room where Children are nursed; also the Person nursed.

NUR'SE'RY [with *Gardeners*] a Plot of Ground for raising Trees or Plants.

NURSUS'LY, the Flower *Narcissus*.

NUR'TURE [*nourriture*, F.] a nourishing, instructing, or bringing up in good Manners.

NU'SANCE [*nuisance*, F.] Annoyance; as when a Man does any Thing on his own Ground to the Damage of his Neighbours, stops Water, *&c.*

NUSH'D, starv'd in the bringing up. *C.*

NUT [hnut, *Sax.* Nutz, *Teut.*] a sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; also Part of an Anchor, Cross-bow, *&c.*

NUTA'TION, nodding. *L.*

NUT'MEG [*nux moschata*, L.] a well known Spice.

Male NUT'MEG, a Nutmeg that differs from the common, in that it is longer and weaker.

NU'TRIMENT [*nutrimentum*, L.] Nourishment, Food.

NUTRI'TION, nourishing. *F.* of *L.*

NUTRIT'IOUS [*nutritius*, L.] nourishing or cherishing.

NUTRITIOUS *Juice* [in *Anatomy*] a Juice which affords Nourishment to several Parts of the Body.

NU'TRITIVE [*nutritif*, F.] apt to nourish, or that serves for nourishing.

NUX, a Nut; also a Pain in the Head which afflicts a Place as big as a Nut.

To NUZ'ZLE [*q. d.* nestle] to hide the Head as a young Child does in its Mother's Bosom.

NYCTHE'MERON [νυχθήμερον, Gr.] is the Space of twenty-four Hours, an entire Night and Day.

NYCTALOPIA [νυκταλοπία, of νυκτὸς, by Night, ἀλαὸς ὠπί, blind, *Gr.*] a sort of Dimness of Sight.

NYE [of *Pheasants*] a Flight or great Company of those Birds.

NYMPH [*nymphe*, F. *nympha*, L. νύμφη, Gr.] a Goddess of Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; fresh or River Water.

NYM'PHÆ [in *Anatomy*] little Pieces of Flesh in the *Os Pubis*, in the Neck of the Womb.

NYM'PHAL, belonging to Nymphs.

NYMPHOMANIA, the same with *Furor Uterinus*.

NYMPHOT'OMY [of νύμφη and τομὴ, Gr.] a cutting of the *Nymphæ*.

O.

O, An Interjection of Calling, *&c.*

O, One. *Clau.*

OAF, a Fool, or silly Fellow.

OAF'ISH, foolish, silly.

OAF'ISHNESS, Foolishness, Sillinesss.

OAK [Aach, *Sax.* Eik. *Belg.* Eicke, *Teut.*] one of the Mast-bearing Trees.

OAK *of Jerusalem*, an Herb.

OAK'AM, OAK'HAM, OAK'UM, } old Ropes untwisted, and pulled out again into loose Hemp like Hurds of Flax, to be used in Calking of Ships, *&c.*

OAK'EN-*Pin*, a sort of Fruit, so called, from its Hardness, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of the *Westbury* Apple, though not in Shape.

OALE *Gavel*, Rent Ale, a Duty paid for brewing Ale.

OAR, ORE } [One, *Sax.* of Ore, *Du.* of ὀρύττω, Gr. to dig] Metal unrefined, as it is mixed with the Earth of the Mine.

OARS, Instruments used in rowing Boats; also a Boat rowed by two Persons.

OAST, a Kiln. *S. C.*

OAT'MEAL, Meal or Flour made of Oats.

OATS [Aten, *Sax.* of Etan, *Sax.* to eat, because it is Forage for Horses generally, and sometimes Provision for Men] a sort of Grain.

OAT-*Thistle*, an Herb.

OATH [Að, *Sax.*] a Swearing, or affirming a Thing by Swearing.

OAZ, OAZ'Y *Ground* } [of Oyt, *Sax.* a Scale, *q. d.* scaly] soft, slimy, or muddy Ground.

OAZ'INESS, Sliminess, Muddiness.

OBADI'AH [עבדיה, of עבד a Servant, and יה, the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Servant of the Lord] a proper Name of Men.

To OBAM'BULATE [*obambulatum*, L.] to walk up and down.

OBAM-

OBAMBULA'TION, a walking up and down. *L.*

To OBAY, to abide. *O.*

OBDUC'TION, a Covering, or laying over. *L.*

OB'DURATE [*obduratus*, L.] hardened, obstinate.

OBDURA'TION, } Hardness of
OB'DURATENESS, } Heart, Obstinacy, Stubbornness.

OBE'DIENCE [*obeissance*, F. of *obedientia*, L.] Dutifulness, Submission, Subjection. *F.*

OBE'DIENCER, Obedience. *Chau.*

OBE'DIENT [*obediens*, L.] dutiful, submissive.

OBEDIEN'TIA [in *Canon Law*] the Administration of an Office. *L.*

OBEDIEN'TIAL [*obedientiel*, F.] belonging to Obedience.

OBEDIEN'TIALS, those who execute an Office under Superiors, and with Obedience to their Commands.

OBE'DIENTNESS, the being obedient.

OBEI'SANCE [*obeissance*, F.] a Congee, or low Bow.

To OBE'ISIN, to obey. *Chau.*

OB'ELISK [*obelisque*, F. *obeliscus*, L. ὀβελίσκος, Gr.] a huge solid Piece of Marble, or fine Stone, four Square, and all of one Piece, growing smaller from the Bottom, and ending in a Point at the Top like a Pyramid, set up for a Monument, *&c.*

OBELISK [among *Printers*] is this Mark (†).

To OBE'QUITATE [*obequitatum*, L.] to ride up and down.

OBEQUITA'TION, a Riding up and down.

To OBER'RATE [*oberratum*, L.] to wander up and down.

OBERRA'TION, a Wandering up and down. *L.*

OBE'SE [*obesus*, L.] fat, gross.

OBES'ITY [*obesitas*, L.] Fatness, Grossness, Corpulency.

To OBEY' [*obeir*, F. of *obedire*, L.] to be obedient or dutiful, to submit.

OBEY'ING *Signs* [in *Astrology*] the last six Southern Signs of the Zodiack.

OB'JECT [*objet*, F. of *objectum*, L.] any Thing which is opposed to our Sight, or any other Senses; also Subject or Matter.

To OBJECT' [*objecter*, F. of *objectare*, L.] to make an Objection, to oppose, to urge against.

OB'JECT-*Glass*, a Glass in a Telescope or Microscope, placed at the End of the Tube which is next the Object.

OBJECT *Plate*, the Plate on which the Object is placed.

OBJEC'TION, a Difficulty raised against a Proposition. *F.* of *L.*

OBJECTION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure when the Words of an Opponent are pronounced in order to answer them.

OBJEC'TIVE [*objectif*, F. q. of *objectivus*, L.] of or relating to the Object.

OBJEC'TIVELY, considered as an Object of the Mind.

OBJEC'TOR, one who opposes, or brings an Argument against. *L.*

O'BIT [*i. e.* a coming to or meeting, *scil.* Death, *L.*] Death or Decease; a Funeral Solemnity or Song; an Office for the Dead said annually; an Anniversary appointed in Remembrance of the Death of any Person.

OBIT'UARY [*obituaire*, F.] a Register-Book, in which Friars in a Monastery entered the Obits of their Benefactors.

OBJURA'TION, a binding by Oath. *L.*

To OBJUR'GATE [*objurgatum*, L.] to chide or reprove.

OBJURGA'TION, a chiding or reproving. *L.*

OBJUR'GATORY [*objurgatorius*, L.] pertaining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLAT' [of *oblatus*, L.] a Soldier disabled in the Prince's Service, who had the Benefit of a Monk's Place given him in the Abbey; also the Maintenance itself.

OBLA'TA, Things offered in the *Exchequer*, old Debts brought from foregoing Years, and put to the Account of the present Sheriff. *L.*

OBLA'TÆ, consecrated Wafers distributed to Communicants in the Mass. *L.*

OBLA'TION, an Offering; more especially that which is offered by religious Persons to the Church, or to pious Uses; also a Toll or Subsidy. *F.* of *L.*

OBLA'TIONS *of the Altar*, customary Offerings presented by Parishioners to the Priest, and solemnly laid upon the Altar. *O. R.*

Funeral OBLA'TIONS, Offerings to atone for the Defaults of the deceased Party in paying Tithes, or other Ecclesiastical Duties.

To OBLA'TRATE [*oblatratum*, L.] to bark or rail against one.

OBLAT'S *of St. Jerom*, a Congregation of secular Priests, founded in *Italy* by *Charles Boromeo*.

OBLECTA'TION, a Recreation, Delight, Pleasure. *L.*

OBLE'SION [of *ob* and *lædo*, L.] an Injury done to any Part.

OBLI'GAMENT, Obligation, a being obliged.

To OB'LIGATE [*obligatum*, L.] to bind or tye.

OBLIGA'TI [in *Musick Books*] signifies necessary, expressly, or on Purpose, as *A doi violini obligati*, on purpose for two Violins; *con fagotto obligati*, on purpose for the Bassoon; *con il violoncello obligati*, means that the *Violoncello* Part is very necessary to be

be performed, and therefore ought not to be left out. It also sometimes signifies the same as the Word *Necessario* or *Concertante*; which see. *Ital.*

OBLIGA'TION, Duty, Engagement, Tye, a Bond or Writing obligatory. *L.*

OB'LIGATORINESS, Bindingness.

OB'LIGATORY [*obligatoire*, F. *obligatorius*, L.] of Force to oblige, binding.

To OBLI'GE [*obliger*, F. of *obligare*, L.] to bind, constrain, or engage; also to do a Kindness or good Turn.

OBLIGEE' [*Law*] a Person to whom a Bond or Writing obligatory is made. *F.*

OBLI'GING [*obligans*, L.] civil, courteous, kind, also the Act of obliging, binding, *&c.*

OBLI'GINGNESS, Courtesy, Civility.

OBLIGEOR' [*Law Term*] one that enters into a Bond for Payment of Money.

To OBLIG'URATE [*obliguratum*, L.] to spend all one has on Belly-chear.

OBLIMA'TION, a Plaistering or Daubing over. *L.*

OBLIQUA'TION, causing Obliquity. *L.*

OBLI'QUE [*obliquus*, L.] crooked, awry. *F.*

OBLIQUE *Angle* [in *Geometry*] any Angle, either acute or obtuse, that is greater or lesser than a right one.

OBLIQUE *angled Triangle*, is any Triangle which is not right-angled.

OBLIQUE *Cases* [in *Grammar*] are the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.

OBLIQUE *Force*, is that whose Line of Direction is not at right Angles with the Body with which it is impreſt.

OBLIQUE *Line* [in *Geometry*] a Line which lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

OBLIQUE *Planes* [in *Dialling*] are such Planes which recline from the Zenith, or incline to the Horizon.

OBLIQUE *Sailing* [in *Navigation*] is when a Ship runs upon the same Rhumb between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an oblique Angle with the Meridian, and then she continually changes both Longitude and Latitude.

OBLIQUE *Sphere* [in *Astronomy*] is when the Pole is raised any Number of Degrees less than 90.

OBLIQUE'NESS, Crookedness.

OBLIQUITY [*obliquité*, F. of *obliquitas*, L.] Crookedness, going aslaunt.

OBLIQUUS *Superior* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Head inserted sideways to the *Os Occipitis*. L.

OBLIQUUS *Inferior Oculi* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Eye going up obliquely over the *Deprimens*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerotis*, &c. *L.*

OBLIQUUS *major Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which pulls the Eye forwards, and obliquely downwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS *minor Oculi* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle drawing the Eye forwards, and obliquely upwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS *descendens*, a large Muscle of the Belly, descending obliquely from the *Seratus inferior posticus*. L.

OBLIQUUS *Auris*, a Muscle of the Ear entering the *Tympanum*, in a very oblique winding Passage.

To OBLIT'ERATE [*obliteratum*, L.] to blot out, to rase out of Memory.

OBLITERA'TION, a blotting out, a cancelling, an abolishing. *L.*

OBLIV'IAL [*oblivialis*, L.] causing Oblivion.

OBLIV'ION, Forgetfulness. *L.*

OBLIV'IOUS [*oblivioſus*, L.] forgetful.

OBLIV'OUSNESS, Forgetfulness.

To OB'LOCATE [*oblocatum*, L.] to let out to Hire.

OBLOC'UTION, Obloquy, ill Report. *L.*

OBLOCU'TOR, a Gainsayer, Backbiter or Slanderer. *L.*

OB'LONG [*oblongus*, L.] that is of a Figure commonly called a *Long Square*.

OB'LOQUY [*obloquium*, L.] a speaking evil against, backbiting, slandering.

OBMUTES'CENCE [of *obmutescere*, L.] a holding one's Peace.

OBNOXI'ETY } [*obnoxietas*, L.]
OBNOX'IOUSNESS } the being liable to Punishment.

OBNOX'IOUS [*obnoxius*, L.] liable, subject to, properly liable to be punished for Offences.

To OBNU'BILATE [*obnubilatum*, L.] to make dark with Clouds, to obscure.

OBNUBILA'TION, a darkening or obscuring with Clouds, to obscure.

To OBNUN'CIA'TE [*obnunciatum*, L.] to tell or show ill Tidings, or Things unlucky.

OBNUNCIA'TION [of *Assemblies*] a dissolving them upon Foreknowledge or Conjecture of ill Success. *L.*

OBO'E } [in *Musick Books*] a Hautboy
O'BOY } or Hoboy.

OBOMBRID [*obumbratus*, L.] overshadowed. *Chau.*

OBREP'TION, a creeping in. *L.*

OBREPTI'TIOUS [*obreptice*, F.] that has been cunningly stolen; obtained after a subtil Manner.

To OB'ROGATE [*obrogatum*, L.] to proclaim a contrary Law for the Dissolution of the former.

OBSCE'NE [*obscœnus*, L.] filthy, unclean, unchaste, lewd, smutty. *F.*

OBSCENE'NESS [*obscœnitas*, L.] Uncleanness.

OBSCEN'ITY [*obscenité*, F. of *obscœnitas*, L.] unclean Speech or Action, Bawdry, Ribbaldry.

OBSCU'RA *Camera* [in *Opticks*] is a Room darkened all but one little Hole, in which is

is placed a Glaſs to tranſmit the Rays of Objects to a Piece of Paper, or white Cloth. *L.*

OBSCURA'TION, a making dark or obſcure.

OBSCU'RE [*obſcurus*, L.] dark, gloomy, hard to be underſtood; alſo private, retired, baſe, mean. *F.*

To OBSCU'RE [*obſcurir*, F. of *obſcurare*, L.] to darken, to make unintelligible; to cloud or drown the Merit of another.

OBSCURE'NESS, Darkneſs, the being difficult.

OBSCU'RITY [*obſcurité*, F. of *obſcuritas*, L.] Darkneſs; Difficulty to be underſtood; alſo a retired Life.

To OB'SECRATE [*obſecratum*, L.] to intreat earneſtly.

OBSECRA'TION, earneſt Intreaty. *L.*

OBSE'QUIBLE [*obſequibilis*, L.] obedient, at Command.

OB'SEQUIES [*obſeques*, F.] Funeral Rites and Solemnities.

OBSE'QUIOUS [*obſequioſus*, L.] very ready to obey, dutiful, careful to pleaſe, ſubmiſſive.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, Readineſs to oblige, Complaiſance.

OBSERA'TION, a locking, or ſhutting up with Key or Bolt. *L.*

OBSERV'ABLE [*obſervabilis*, L.] fit, eaſy, or worthy to be obſerved.

OBSERV'ABLENESS, the being fit or worthy to be obſerved.

OBSERV'ANCE [*obſervantia*, L.] Performance; alſo Reſpect, Regard. *F.*

OBSERV'ANCES, the Rules or Cuſtoms of a Monaſtery. *F.*

OBSERV'ANT [*obſervans*, L.] having Regard to, reſpectful.

OBSERVAN'TINES, a Branch of the Order of *Franciſcans* or *Grey Friars*.

OBSERVA'TION, an obſerving, noting; a Note or Remark. *F.* of *L.*

OBSERVA'TOR [*obſervateur*, F.] an Obſerver of the People's Manners; alſo a Monitor in a School. *L.*

OBSERV'ATORY [*obſervatoire*, F.] a Place where Aſtronomical Obſervations are made, as the *Royal Obſervatory in the Park at* Greenwich.

To OBSERVE' [*obſerver*, F. of *obſervare*, L.] to keep, to follow a Rule, Law, *&c.* to take Notice of, to conſider.

To OBSERVE [in *Navigation*] is to take the Height of the Sun or Star with an Inſtrument.

OBSES'SED [*obſeſſus*, L.] beſet, haunted by an evil Spirit.

OBSES'SION, a beſieging, or compaſſing about. *F.* of *L.*

OBSIDIA'NUM *Marmor*, the Touchſtone.

OBSID'IONAL [*obſidionalis*, L.] belonging to a Siege.

OB'SOLETE [*obſoletus*, L.] grown old, or out of Uſe.

OB'SOLETENESS, the being grown out of Uſe.

OB'STACLE [*obſtaculum*, L. of *obſto*, to ſtand in the Way] Hindrance, Bar, Lett, or Rub. *F.*

To OBSTE'TRICATE [*obſtetricatum*, L.] to act the Part of a Midwife.

OBSTETRICA'TION, the doing the Office of a Midwife. *L.*

OB'STINACY [*obſtination*, F. of *obſtinatio*, L.] a ſtubborn Reſolvedneſs to do any Thing right or wrong; a Fixedneſs in maintaining an Opinion; Wilfulneſs.

OB'STINATE [*obſtiné*, F. of *obſtinatus*, L.] wilful, reſolute, ſtubborn.

OB'STINATENESS, Stubbornneſs.

To OB'STIPATE [*obſtipatum*, L.] to ſtop up Chinks.

OBSTIPA'TION, a ſtopping up Chinks.

OBSTREP'EROUS [*obſtreperus*, L.] making a loud Noiſe, bawling, full of Noiſe and Din.

OBSTREP'EROUSNESS, Noiſineſs.

To OBSTRUCT' [*obſtructum*, L. of *ob* and *ſtruo*, to build up againſt] to ſtop up, to hinder.

OBSTRUC'TION, Stoppage, Hindrance. *F.* of *L.*

OBSTRUC'TION [in *Phyſick*] the ſhutting up the Paſſages in a human Body.

OBSTRUC'TIVE, apt to ſtop up, or cauſe a Stoppage.

OBSTRUC'TIVENESS, the being apt to obſtruct, or ſtop up.

OBSTRUEN'TIA, Medicines, Drugs, or other Things that are of a ſtopping Quality.

OBSTUPEFAC'TION, a ſtupefying, aſtoniſhing, or making abaſhed.

To OBTAIN' [*obtenir*, F. of *obtinere*, L.] to ſucceed in the Purſuit of a Thing, to get or gain.

To OBTEM'PERATE [*obtemperatum*, L.] to obey.

To OBTEN'EBRATE [*obtenebratum*, L.] to darken or make dark.

OBTENEBRA'TION, a making dark. *L.*

OBTEN'TION, an obtaining. *F.*

OBTESTA'TION, an earneſt, or preſſing Requeſt. *L.*

OBTRECTA'TION, a Backbiting, or Slandering. *L.*

To OBTRU'DE [*obtrudere*, L.] to thruſt or force in upon, to impoſe.

OBTRUNCA'TION, a cutting off the Head. *L.*

OBTRU'SION, a thruſting in or upon.

OBTURA'TION, a ſtopping, ſhutting, or cloſing up. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which turns the Thigh outward. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Marſupialis*. L.

OBTURBA'TION, a troubling or diſturbing. *L.*

OB-

OBTUSAN'GULAR [in *Geometry*] belonging to, or having an obtuſe Angle.

OBTU'SE [*obtus*, F. of *obtuſus*, L.] blunt, having a dull Edge; alſo heavy or dull-witted.

OBTUSE *Angle* [in *Trigonometry*] any Angle which is greater than a right one, or that conſiſts of more than ninety Degrees.

OBTUSE *angled Triangle* [in *Trigonometry*] is ſuch as hath one Angle obtuſe.

OBTUSE'NESS, Bluntneſs.

OBVALLA'TION, encompaſſing with a Trench. *L.*

OBVE'NTIONS [in *Law*] Offerings; alſo Rents or Revenues. *L.*

To OBVERT' [*obvertere*, L.] to turn back or againſt.

To OB'VIATE [*obvier*, F. *obviatum*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

OB'VIOUS [*obvius*, L.] eaſy to be perceived or underſtood, plain, common.

OB'VIOUSNESS, eaſineſs to be perceived or met with.

To OBUM'BRATE [*obumbratum*, L.] to overſhadow.

OBUMBRA'TION, an overſhadowing. *L.*

To OBVOLVE' [*obvolvere*, L.] to turn or fold round about.

OCCÆCA'TION, a blinding. *L.*

OCCA'SION, Seaſon, convenient or fit Time to do any Thing; alſo Cauſe, Reaſon, Neceſſity, or Want. *F.* of *L.*

OCCA'SIONAL, belonging to Occaſion; alſo caſual.

OCCASIONA'RI [in *Law*] to be fined, to be made ſubject to occaſional Penalties.

OCCA'SIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCA'TION, a harrowing or breaking of Clods. *L.*

OCCATI'ONS [in *Old Records*] are Offences committed in a Foreſt, by rooting up Trees, Aſſiarts, *&c.*

OC'CIDENT [*occidens*, L.] the Weſt.

OCCIDENT *Equinoctial*, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun ſets, when it enters the Sign *Aries* and *Libra*.

OCCIDENT *Æſtival* [in *Coſmography*] the Summer-Weſt, or North-Weſt.

OCCIDENT *Hybernal* [in *Coſmography*] the Winter-Weſt, or South-Weſt.

OCCIDEN'TAL [*occidentalis*, L.] belonging to the Weſt, Weſtern. *F.*

OCCIDENTAL [in *Aſtronomy*] a Planet is ſaid ſo to be, when it ſets in the Evening after the Sun.

OCCIP'ITAL [of *occiput*, L.] belonging to the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIPITA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a ſhort, broad, fleſhy Muſcle, lying in the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIP'ITIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Skull, that lies in the hinder Part of the Head, bieng ſhaped almoſt like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned inwards. *L.*

OCCI'SER [*occiſor*, L.] a Slayer or Murderer. *Chau.*

OCCI'SION, a killing. *F.* of *L.*

OCCLU'SION, a ſhutting up faſt, a ſtopping. *L.*

To OCCOE'CATE [*occœcatum*, L.] to blind, ſpoil the Sight, *&c.*

OCCOECA'TION, a blinding. *L.*

OCCULCA'TION, a trampling upon. *L.*

OCCULT' [*occulte*, F. of *occultus*, L.] hidden, ſecret.

OCCULT *Qualities* [among the *ancient Philoſophers*] a Term commonly uſed as an *Aſylum* for their Ignorance, who when they could give no Account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to ſay, it was by an occult Quality.

OCCULTA'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Time, when a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight by the Interpoſition of the Moon or ſome other Planet.

OCCULT'NESS, the being hidden or ſecret.

OC'CUPANCY, the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Things as at preſent belong to nobody, but are capable to be made ſo.

OC'CUPANT [*occupans*, L.] one who takes Poſſeſſion, or Poſſeſſor.

OCCUPA'TILE *Field* [*Law Term*] a Field, which being left by its proper Owner, is poſſeſſed by another.

OCCUPA'TION, a Buſineſs or Employment, a Trade. *F.* of *L.*

OCCUPATION [in *Law*] the putting a Man out of his Freehold in a Time of War; alſo a Tenure or Uſe.

OCCUPA'TIVE [*occupativus*, L.] employed, uſed, or poſſeſſed.

OCCUPA'VIT, is a Writ which lies for him who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in Time of War.

OC'CUPIER, one who occupieth or poſſeſſeth.

OCCUPIERS [of *Walling*] Officers in the *Cheſhire* Salt-works, annually choſen to ſee Right done between Lord and Tenant, and all Perſons concerned.

To OC'CUPY [*occuper*, F. of *occupare*, L.] to fill or take up a Space, to be ſeized, or in Poſſeſſion of; to deal, or trade.

To OCCUR' [*occurrere*, L.] to meet, come in the Way, offer, or preſent itſelf.

OCCUR'RENCE, a caſual Adventure, Rencounter, or Conjunction of Affairs; alſo News. *F.*

OCCUR'SION, meeting, *&c.* *L.*

O'CEAN [*oceanus*, L. of ὠκεανὸς, Gr.] is that vaſt Collection of Waters, or main Sea, which ſurrounds the whole Globe of the Earth.

The *Atlantick* OCEAN [in *Geography*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the Weſt, and *America* in the Eaſt.

The *Hyperborean* OCEAN, encompaſſes the

the Land, which is situated towards the North Pole.

The *Pacifick* OCEAN, flows between the West-Side of *America* and *Asia*.

The *South* OCEAN, incloses *Magellanica* and the Continent under the *South* Pole.

OCE'ANOUS [*oceanus*, L.] belonging to the Ocean.

OCHE'MA [ὄχημα, Gr.] a Liquor or Vehicle wherein Medicines are mingled.

OCHLO'CRACY [ὀχλοκρατεία, of ὄχλος, a Multitude, and κράτος, Power, *Gr.*] a Form of Government, wherein the Multitude or common People bear Rule.

O'CIOUS [*ociosus*, L.] idle.

OCK'AMY [*q. d.* alchymy] a Sort of mixed Metal.

OCK'HAM [*q. d. Okeham, i. e.* Oak-Town, from the Abundance of Oaks growing there] a Town in *Surrey*, where *William de Okeham* (Author of the Sect of *Nominalists*) was born.

OCK'LEY [of ac, Oak, and leaȝ, a Field, *Sax.*] a Village in *Surrey*.

OC'TABIS [*Law Term*] as *Octabis Hilarii, i. e.* the eighth Day inclusive after the Festival of St. *Hilarius*.

OCTAE'DRON [*octaedre*, F. of ὀκτάεδρος, Gr.] a solid Geometrical Figure consisting of eight equal Sides, and is one of the five Platonick Bodies.

OC'TAGON [ὀκτάγωνον, of ὀκτὼ, and γωνία, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Figure consisting of eight Angles and Sides.

OCTAN'GULAR [*octangulus*, L.] having eight Angles.

OCTA'NT } [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect
OCT'ILE } when a Planet is distant the eighth Part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees from another.

OCTAS'TYLE [ὀκτάστυλος, of ὀκτὼ, eight, and στύλος, a Pillar, *Gr.*] a Building with eight Pillars in Front.

OCTA'VE [*octava*, L.] the eighth Day after some peculiar Festivals of the Year. *F.*

OCTAVE [in *Musick*] an Eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds. *F.*

OCTA'VO [*i. e.* in eight] a Book is said to be in *Octavo*, when a Sheet is folded into eight Leaves.

OCTEN'NIAL [*octennalis*, L. of *octo*, eight, and *annalis*, of a Year, L.] containing the Space of or done every eighth Year.

OCTO'BER [*Octobris*, L. of *octo*, eighth] the eighth Month from *March*.

OCTOE'DRICAL, having eight Sides.

OCTOGE'NARY [*octogenaire*, F. of *octogenarius*, L.] that is eighty Years old.

OC'TONARY [*octonarius*, L.] belonging to the Number eight.

OC'ULAR [*oculaire*, F. of *ocularis*, L.] belonging to the Eyes or Sight.

OCULAR *Demonstration*, is that Evidence which we have of any thing, by seeing it done or performed with our own Eyes.

OC'ULARNESS, Visibleness.

OC'ULUS [among *Botanists*] is the Bud of a Tree or Plant just putting forth, or the Knot out of which the Bud rises. *L.*

OC'ULATE [*oculatus*, L.] eyed, full of Eyes.

OCULA'TION [in *Botany*] the taking away of superfluous Buds. *L.*

O'CULIST [*oculiste*, F.] one skilled in curing the Diseases of the Eyes.

OCY [*ob si*, L.] I wish. *O.*

OCY, OCY [of *occidere*, L. to kill] the Nightingale's Note. *Chau.*

ODADASSA'S, Officers of the *Turks*, who are equivalent to a Serjeant, or Corporal.

ODAXIS'MUS [ὀδαξισμὸς, Gr.] the itching of the Gums, when Children breed Teeth. *L.*

ODD [odd, *Belg.* odd, *Teut.* strange, savage] uneven Number.

ODD'NESS, Unevenness in Number; also Unusualness.

ODE [ᾠδὴ, Gr.] a Poem sung to the Harp, or a Copy of Lyrick Verses. *F.* of *L.*

O'DELET, a short or little Ode.

ODER, other. *O.*

O'DIBLE [*odibilis*, L.] odious, that may or deserves to be hated.

O'DIO & *Atia*, a Writ sent to the Under-sheriff, to inquire whether a Man committed to Prison, under Suspicion of Murder, be committed upon Malice or just Suspicion.

O'DIOUS [*odieux*, F. of *odiosus*, L.] hateful, heinous.

O'DIOUSNESS, the being odious, Hatefulness.

O'DIUM, Hatred, Grudge, Blame, or Censure. *L.*

ODONTA'GOGOS [ὀδοντάγωγὸς, Gr.] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTA'GRA [ὀδοντάγρα, Gr.] an Instrument to draw Teeth. *L.*

ODONTA'LGIA [ὀδονταλγία, Gr.] the Tooth-ach. *L.*

ODON'TICKS, Medicines for the Tooth-ach. *Gr.*

ODONTOI'DES [ὀδοντοειδὴς, Gr.] a Part of a Bone shaped like a Tooth.

ODONTOLI'THOS [of ὀδὼς, a Tooth, and λίθος, a Stone, *Gr.*] a stony Concretion that grows upon the Teeth.

ODONTOTRIM'MA [ὀδοντότριμμα, Gr.] a Medicine to rub the Teeth.

ODORAMEN'TUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Perfume; a Medicine applied for the Benefit of its Smell.

ODORAM'INOUS [of *odoramen*, L.] odoriferous.

ODORA'TION, a Smelling or Savouring. *L.*

ODORIF'EROUS [*odorifere*, F. of *odoriferus*, L.] bearing Odours or Perfumes, sweet scented.

O'DOROUS [*odorus*, L.] that has a sweet Scent or Smell.

O'DOROUSNESS, sweet Scentedness.

O'DOUR [*odeur*, F. of *odor*, L.] Scent or Smell, any sweet Perfume.

OECONOM'ICAL } [*œconomicus*, L. of
OECONOM'ICK } οἰκονομικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Oeconomy, or Family Government.

OECONOM'ICKS [*œconomica*, L. of οἰκονομικὴ, Gr.] a Part of Moral Philosophy, which treats of the Management of the Passions.

OECON'OMIST [*œconomus*, L. of οἰκονόμος, Gr.] one who governs or rules a Family, a Steward.

OECON'OMY [*œconomie*, F. *œconomia*, L. of οἰκονομία, of οἶκος, a House, and νέμω, to distribute, *Gr.*] the ordering a House or Family; also Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

OECONOMY [in *Architecture*] is the Method which shews how to take Measures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigness.

OECONOMY [among *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the disposal of Parts necessary for Orators or Poets.

OECUMEN'ICAL [*œcumenique*, F. *œcumenicus*, L. of οἰκουμενικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the whole habitable World; general, universal.

OEDAS'TICK [*œdasticus*, L.] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Measures.

OE'DEMA [οἴδημα, Gr.] any Tumour or Swelling; but more strictly, a white, soft, insensible Tumour, proceeding from pituitous Matter.

ODEM'ATOUS, belonging to an Oedema.

OENOP'OLIST [οἰνοπώλης, of οἶνον Wine, and πολέω, to sell. *Gr.*] a Vintner.

O'ERTHRAW, overthrown. *Chau.*

OESOPHA'GUS [οἰσοφάγος, Gr.] the Gullet, or a long, large, and round Canal, descending from the Mouth to the left Orifice of the Stomach, through which the Meat passes from the Mouth to the Stomach.

OES'TRUM *Veneris*, a Name given to the *Clitoris*, from the lascivious Titillation it is capable of. *L.*

OE'SYPUS [οἴσυπος, Gr.] a certain oily Substance boiled out of a particular Part of the Fleece, used most to sweat.

OF [of, *Sax.* af, *Belg.*] belonging to.

OF, from.

OF'FA *Alba* [among *Chymists*] a white, clotted Substance, which will arise, if an equal Quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine and Spirit of Urine be shaken together.

OF'FAL, Refuse or Dross.

OF'FALS [q. d. off-falls] Garbage or Fragments of Meat.

OFF'CHURCH [q. d. *Offa*'s Church, of *Offa*, King of the *Mercii*, who built it] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

OFF SETS [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots that are round and tuberose, or bulbous.

OFF-WARD [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being aground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to heel to the Offward.

OFF'ENCE [*offense*, F. *offensio*, L.] Trespass, Fault, Injury, Wrong, Scandal.

To OFFE'ND [*offenser*, F. *offendere*, L. of *ob* and *fendo*, to strike against] to sin against, to commit a Fault, to hurt, injure, or annoy, to displease.

OFFEN'SIOUN, Offence. *Chau.*

OFFEN'SIVE, displeasing, hurtful, injurious; also fit to attack an Enemy. *F.*

OFFEN'SIVENESS, the being offensive or injurious.

To OF'FER [*offrir*, F. of *offere*, of *ob* and *fero*, to bring before, *L.*] to present, to tender, to propound, to bid.

OF'FERING [*offerte*, F. offering, *Dan.*] a Sacrifice or any thing offered to God or Men.

OFFERTO'RIUM [*Old Law*] a Piece of Silk or fine Linen anciently made Use of to wrap up the occasional Offerings made in the Church.

OF'FERTORY [*offertoire*, F. of *offertorium*, L.] a Place where Offerings are kept; also a Part of the *Popish* Mass.

OF'FICE [*officium*, L.] the Part or Duty of that which befits, or is to be expected from one; a Place or Employment; also a good or ill Turn. *F.*

OFFICE [among *Ecclesiasticks*] the Divine Service; especially a Part of the *Roman* Mass-Book.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an Inquiry made to the King's Use, by virtue of his Office who inquires.

An OFFICE [*officina*, L.] a Place where any Business is managed.

To *return an* OFFICE [*Law Term*] to return that which is found by Virtue of the Office.

To *traverse an* OFFICE, is to make void the Inquisition taken of an Office.

OF'FICER [*officier*, F.] one who is in an Office.

Commission OFFICERS, those who are authorized by the King's Commission.

Field OFFICERS [in an *Army*] such as have Command over a whole Regiment.

General OFFICERS, such who have not only Command over one Company, Troops, or Regiment, but in general over a considerable Body of Military Forces.

Subaltern OFFICERS, Lieutenants, Ensigns and Cornets.

Staff-OFFICERS, } such who have
Warrant-OFFICERS, } not the King's Commission, but are appointed by Colonels and Captains.

OFFI'CIAL [*officialis*, L.] in the Civil Law, is the Minister or Apparitor of a Judge. *F.*

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] is he to whom the Bishop does generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a Deputy whom an Archdeacon substitutes for the executing his Jurisdiction

OFFICIAL, officious. *Shakesp.*

OFFICIA'RIIS *non faciendis vel amovendis*, is a Writ directed to the Magistrates of a Corporation, willing them not to make such a Man an Officer, and putting him out of the Office he hath, until Inquiry be made of his *Manners*. L.

To OFFI'CIATE [*officier*, F.] to do the Duty belonging to one's Office.

OFFI'CINAL [of *officina*, L. a Shop] of or pertaining to a Shop, sold in Shops.

OFFI'CINALS, such Drugs, Plants, Herbs, Medicines, *&c.* as are usually sold in Apothecaries Shops.

OFFICIOS'ITY [*officiositas*, L.] Officiousness.

OFFI'CIOUS [*officieux*, F. of *officiosus*, L.] ready to do one a good Office, serviceable, very obliging.

OFFI'CIOUSNESS, Readiness to assist, Obligingness.

OFF'ING [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or that Part of it which is at a good Distance from Land.

To *keep in the* OFFING [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said so to do, when she keeps in the Middle of the Channel

To *stand for the* OFFING [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship is ready to sail from the Shore into the main Sea.

OFFREN'DE, an Offering. *O. F.*

OFF'RIN, to offer. *Chau.*

OFF-SCOUR'ING, the Refuse of any thing.

OFF-SPRING, that which is sprung of, or produced by another, as Children, Fruit, *&c.*

To OFFUS'CATE [*offusquer*, F. *offuscatum*, L.] to make dark or cloudy.

OFFUSCA'TION, a making dark or dusky. *L.*

OFT } [oft, *Sax.* affte, *Dan.* oft,
OF'TEN } *Teut.*] frequently.

OF'TENNESS, Frequency.

OFT *Sithes*, many Times. *O.*

OG [עוג *H.* a Mock] King of *Bashan.*

OGDAS'TICK [of ὀγδοὰς, Gr.] an Epigram, or Stanza consisting of eight Verses.

OGEE' } [in *Architecture*] a Member
OGI'VE } of a Moulding, consisting of a Round and a Hollow.

O'GLES [Oogen, *Belg.*] Eyes. *Cant.*

To O'GLE, to look hard at; commonly to look amorously at.

O'GRESSES } [in *Heraldry*] round black
A'GRESSES } Figures resembling Balls.

OIL [Oe, *Sax.* oel, *Teut.* *huile*, F. *oleum*, L.] the Juice of Olives, *&c.*

OIL [among *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles.

OIL *of Antimony*, a Mixture of Antimony with an acid Spirit.

Philosophers OIL [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of Brick-bats heated red-hot, soaked in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distilled in a Retort.

OIL *of Tartar* [*per deliquium*] the fixed Salt of Tartar, dissolved by exposing it to the Air in a cool moist Place.

OIL *of Vitriol*, the more fixed Part of the Spirit of Vitriol made caustick by a vehement Heat of Fire.

OIL *Beetle*, } an Insect which sends forth a
OIL *Clock*, } great Quantity of fat Sweat.

OI'LET *Hole* } [*œillet*, of *œil*, F. an Eye]
EI'LET *Hole* } an Hole in a Garment, wherein a Point is put.

OINT'MENT [*oignement*, F. *unguentum*, L.] an Unguent.

OIS'TER [*huistre*, F. oester, *L. S.* Auster, *Teut.* *ostreum*, L.] a Shell-fish well known.

OIS'TER-*Green*, an Herb.

OISTER-*Loit*, the Herb otherwise called Snake weed.

OKE, a certain *Turkish* Weight of which there are three Sorts, the lesser Oke of *Smyrna* is 13 *oz.* 2 *dr.* the middle Oke is 1 *lb.* 11 *oz.* 6 *dr.* and the greater 2 *lb.* 11 *oz.* 3 *dr. English.*

OKE'NYATE [of *oak* and *gate*] a small Village in *Shropshire.*

O'KER [*ochra*, L. ὤχρα, Gr.] a Mineral.

OK'HAM, Tow or Flax, to drive into the Seams of Ships.

OLD [Eald, *Sax.* Alt, *Teut.*] stricken in Age; also stale; also worn.

OLD Mr. *Gery*, a Piece of Gold. *Canting Term.*

OLD *Land*, Land which has lain untilled a long Time, and is now ploughed up. *Sussex.*

OLEA'GINOUS [*oleagineux*, F. of *oleaginus*, L.] oily or pertaining to the Nature of Oil.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, Oiliness.

OLECRA'NUM [ὠλέκρανον, Gr.] the greatest Process of the first Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna.*

OLE'NE, the Cubit, or great Focile Bone.

O'LERON *Laws* [made at *Oleron*, an Island of *France*] maritime Laws made, when King *Richard* I. was there.

OLFAC'TORY [of *olfactus*, L.] pertaining to the Sense of Smelling.

OLFACTORY *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] those which give the Sense of Smelling.

OLID'ITY [*oliditas*, L.] a ſtrong Savour, Rankneſs.

OL'FAUNTES, Elephants. *Chau.*

OLIGAR'CHICAL [*oligarchique*, F. *oligarchicus*, L. of ὀλιγαρχικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY [*oligarchie*, F. *oligarchia*, L. ὀλιγαρχία, of ὀλίγος, few, and ἀρχή, Dominion, *Gr.*] a Form of Government, where the ſupreme Power is lodg'd in the Hands of a few principal Perſons; ſuch are the States of *Venice* and *Genoa*.

OLIGOTRO'PHY [ὀλιγοτροφία, of ὀλίγος, a little, and τροφὴ, Food, *Gr.*] a Decreaſe of Nutrition, or a very ſmall one.

O'LIO [in *Cookery*, *Olla*, Span.] a rich Pottage made of Beef, Veal, Mutton, and Gammon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, *&c.*

OL'ITORY [*olitorius*, L.] belonging to a Kitchen Garden.

OLIVA'RIA *Corpora* [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the under Part of the Brain, ſo called from the Reſemblance to an Olive.

O'LIVE [*oliva*, L.] a Stone Fruit which yields Plenty of Oil.

OLIVE-*Bit*, a ſort of Bit for Horſes.

OL'IVER [*olivier*, F. of *oliva*, L. an Olive-tree, an Emblem of Peace] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

This Proverb *in terminis* is modern, and owes its Riſe to the *Cavaliers* in the Time of the *Civil* Wars in *England*, who by Way of Rebuff gave the antimonarchial Party a General *Monk* for their *Oliver Cromwell*; but as to the Matter of it, it ſeems to proceed from the ancient *Lex Talionis*, or Law of Retaliation, *An Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth*; and *Par pari retuli*, ſay the *Latins*; and of *Homer*'s Οἶνον καὶ εἶπης, τοῖον καὶ ἐπακέσαις, Gr. Many make a Handle to return *Railing for Railing*; but Chriſtians ought to be of a better Spirit, maugre the private Revenge either of hard Words, or rude Actions, as ſay the *Hebrews*, אם אתר לך הד אוני דדחמר לא תיחוש תרוין עתיד לך פרומבי.

OLIVERES, Olive-trees. *Chau.*

OL'LA *Podrida*, a Hotch-Potch of ſeveral Meats together. *Span.*

OLLA *Cervariſiæ*, a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer. *O. L.*

OLLET [q. d. *Ellet*, of ælan, *Sax.* to burn] Fuel. *S. C.*

OLYM'PIAD [ὀλυμπιὰς, Gr.] the Space of four complete Years, an Account of Time much uſed by the ancient *Grecians*: This Way of reckoning was brought in by *Iphitus*, taking its Riſe from the Olympick Games; the firſt Olympiad began *A. M.* 3174.

OLYM'PICK *Games*, were firſt inſtituted by *Pelops*, and celebrated every fifth Year for five Days together, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by five kinds of Exerciſes, *viz.* Leaping, Running, Wreſtling, Quoiting, and Whorl-Bats.

OMA'GRA [with *Phyſicians*] the Gout in the Shoulder.

OM'BER, } [*Al Hombre*, Span.] a *Spa-*
OM'BRE, } *niſh* Game at Cards.

OM'EGA [Ω, ω] the laſt Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet; alſo metaphorically, it is uſed for the End of any Thing.

O'MELET, a kind of Pancake. *F.*

O'MEN, a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck. *L.*

OMEN'TUM [in *Anatomy*] the Caul, a double Membrane ſpread over the Entrails. *L.*

O'MER [המר *H.*] a *Hebrew* Meaſure, about three Pints and a Half.

OMI *Land*, mellow Land. *N. C.*

To OM'INATE [*ominatum*, L.] to forebode or foreſhew.

OM'INOUS [*ominoſus*, L.] ill-boding, or portending ill Luck.

OM'INOUSNESS, the being ominous.

OMIS'SION, a neglecting, or letting a Thing paſs. *F.* of *L.*

To OMIT' [*omettre*, F. of *omittere*, L.] to paſs by or over, to take no Notice of, to leave out.

OMNIFA'RIOUS [*omnifarius*, L.] divers, ſundry, of all Sorts.

OMNIF'EROUS [*omnifer*, L.] bearing or bringing all Things.

OMNIF'IC [of *omnia* and *efficiens*, L.] making or producing all Things.

OM'NIFORM [*omniformis*, L.] of every Shape.

OMNI'GENOUS [*omnigenus*, L.] of every kind.

OMNI'MODOUS [*omnimodus*, L.] of all manner of Sorts.

OMNIP'ARENT [*omniparens*, L.] bearing or bringing forth all Things.

OMNIP'OTENCE } [*omnipotentia*, L.]
OMNIP'OTENCY } Almighty Power, Almightineſs.

OMNIP'OTENT [*omnipotens*, L.] Almighty, All-powerful.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, [of *omnis* and *præſentia*, L.] a being preſent in all Places.

OMNIPRE'SENT [of *omnis* and *præſens*, L.] that is every where preſent.

OMNIS'CIENCE [*omnis* and *ſcientia*, L.] the Knowledge of all Things.

OMNIS'CIENT [of *omnis* and *ſciens*, L.] knowing all Things.

OMNIV'AGANT [*omnivagans*, L.] wandering every where.

OMNIV'ALENT [*omnivalens*, L.] able to do all Things.

OMNIV'OROUS [*omnivorus*, L.] devouring or eating all kinds of Things.

OMOLO'GY [*homologia*, L. of ὁμολογία, Gr.] Agreeableness.

OMOPLA'TA, the Shoulder-blade.

OMPHA'CIUM [ὀμφάκιον, Gr.] the Juice of four Grapes; also it is now applied by some to that of wild Apples or Crabs, Verjuice.

OMPHALOCE'LE [of ὀμφαλον, the Navel, and κηλὴ, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Intestines are protuberant in that Part.

OM'RI [עמרי *H. i. e.* a rebellious or wicked People] a King of *Israel*.

ON [an, *Teut.*] upon.

ONBI'EDE, to abide. *Chau.*

ONDE, Breath or Fury. *Chau.*

ONE [æne or an, *Sax.* een, *L. S.* and *Belg.* an, *Teut. une*, F. of *unus*, *L.*] 1.

ONE-*Berry*, the Herb *Paris*. *Solanum quadrifolium*. L.

ONE-*Blade*, an Herb. *Monophyllum*. L.

ONEDER, the Afternoon. *Chesh.*

ONEHED [Einheit, *Teut.*] Unity. *Chau.*

ONELY [anli, *Sax.* Einzig, *Teut.*] singular.

ONERAN'DO *pro rata Portione*, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or Tenant in common, who is distrained for more Rent than the Proportion of the Land amounts to.

ON'ERARY [*onerarius*, L.] serving for Burden or Carriage.

To ON'ERATE [*oneratum*, L.] to burden or load.

ONERA'TION, a burdening or loading.

ONERO'SE [*onereux*, F. of *onerosus*, L.] burdensome, weighty.

ONEROS'ITY [*onerositas*, L.] Burdensomness.

ON-*Hie*, apace. *O.*

ONID, made one. *Chau.*

ON'ION [*oignon*, or *ognon*, F.] a well-known Root.

ONOCEN'TAURS, fabulous Monsters, having the upper Parts like a Man and Body like an Ass. *L.*

ON'OMANCY [ὀνομαντεία, of ὄνομα, a Name, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by Names.

ONOMATECH'NY [of ὄνομα, a Name, and τεχνὴ, Gr. Art] the Art of Prognostication from the Letters of a Person's Name.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [ὀνομαποιία, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, where a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the Thing expressed, as the *Flies buzz*, *Tarantatara*, for the Sound of a Trumpet. *L.*

ON'PRESS, downwards. *O.*

ON'SET [of on and set, Ansatz, *Teut.*] an Attack.

ON'SLOUGHT, a Storming, a fierce Attack upon a Place. *Du.*

ONTOL'OGY [ὀντολογία, Gr.] an Account of Beings in the Abstract.

ON'WARD [onpaꝼd, *Sax* Forwerts, or Anwerts, *Teut.*] forward.

O'NYX [ὄνυξ, Gr.] a precious Stone, somewhat like the Colour of a Man's Nail.

OOSTE [*hôte*, Fr.] an Host. *Chau.*

OO'ZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OPA'CITY [*opacité*, F. of *opacitas*, L.] Non transparency, not transmitting Light.

OPA'COUS } [*opaque*, F. of *opacus*, L.]
OPA'QUE } shady, obscure, dark, that is not transparent.

OPACOUS *Bodies* [among *Philosophers*] such whose Pores lying in an oblique Position, hinder the Rays of Light from speedily piercing and passing through them.

O'PAL [*opalus*, F. of ὄπαλος, Gr.] a precious Stone of almost all Colours.

OPE *Land* [*q. d.* open or loose Land] Ground ploughed up every Year. *Suff.*

To OPEN [openian, *Sax.* opene, *Belg.* offnen, *Teut.*] to unfold, expose, explain, *&c.*

OPEN [open, *Sax.* open, *Belg.*] plain, clear, *&c.*

OPEN-*Arse*, [open æꝼꝼ, *Sax.*] a Medlar, a Fruit.

OPEN-*Heed*, bare-headed. *O.*

O'PENING *Flank* [in *Fortification*] is that Part of the Flank which is covered by the *Orillon*.

OPENING *of Gates* [among *Astrologers*] is when one Planet separates from another, and presently applies to a third, bearing Rule in a Sign opposite to that ruled by the Planet with which it was joined.

OPENING *of Trenches* [*Military Term*] is the first Breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the Place.

OP'ERA, is a sort of Entertainment of Musick on the Stage or Theatre. *Ital.*

OPERA'RII [*Old Law*] Tenants who hold small Portions of Land, by the Performance of servile Works for their Lord.

To OP'ERATE [*operer*, F. *operatum*, L.] to work, to effect, or bring to pass.

To OPERATE [among *Physicians*] to work or stir the Humours of the Body.

OPERA'TIO [in *Old Records*] is one Day's Work, performed by an inferior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERA'TION, a labouring or working. *F.* or *L.*

OPERATION [in *Chymistry*] is any chymical Process.

OPERATION [in *Surgery*] is any Thing performed by the Hand of a Surgeon.

OP'ERATIVE, apt to work.

OP'ERATIVENESS, the being of an operative Quality.

OPERA'TOR [*operateur*, F.] a Workman; also a Mountebank. *L.*

OPERATOR *for the Teeth*, one skilled in cleansing and drawing Teeth, and making artificial ones.

OPE-

OPERATOR [in a *Gaming House*] the Dealer at *Faron*.

OPERO'SE [*operosus*, L.] laborious, that costs much Pains and Trouble; also busy, active.

OPEROS'ITY [*operositas*, L.] too much Nicety, great Pains or Labour.

OPER'TI *Cons* [*Old Law*] Dogs not having the Balls of their Feet cut out. *L.*

OPHI'ASIS [ὀφίασις, Gr.] a Disease where the Hair grows thin, and falls off.

OPHI'TES, a sort of Hereticks in the second Century, who honoured a Serpent.

OPHIU'CUS [Ὀφιοῦχος, Gr.] one of the Northern Constellations.

OPHTHAL'MICK [*ophthalmique*, F. *ophthalmicus*, L. of ὀφθαλμικὸς, Gr.] belonging to or proper for the Eyes.

OPHTHALMICK *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves that move the Eye. *L.*

OPHTHAL'MICKS [ὀφθαλμικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good for Diseases of the Eyes.

OPH'THALMY [*ophthalmie*, F. *opthalmia*. L. of ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eye, proceeding from arterious Blood got out of the Vessels, and gathered together in those Parts.

O'PIATE [*opiat*, F.] a Medicine made of *Opium*, or other Drugs of the like Nature, to cause Sleep, and ease Pain.

OPIF'EROUS [*opifer*, L.] helping, or bringing Help.

OP'IFICE [*opificium*, L.] Workmanship.

OPINABIL'ITY [*opinabilitas*, L.] a Thinking.

OPI'NABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in Opinion.

To OPI'NE [*opiner*, F. of *opinari*, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; to give one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPIN *Hede*, bare headed. *Chau.*

OPINIA'TER [*opiniatre*, F. of *opinator*, L.] an obstinate or stubborn Person.

OPINIATRE'TY } [*opiniatrete*,
OPIN'IONATIVENESS } F.] an obstinate persisting in one's Opinion.

OPIN'ION, Mind, Thought, Belief, Esteem, Judgment. *F.* of *L.*

OPIN'IONATE. See *Opinionative.*

OPIN'IONATIVE, } wedded to his own
OPIN'IONATED, } Opinion, stubborn, self-willed.

OPIN'IONISTS, a Name given in the Time of Pope *Paul* to a Sect who boasted of Poverty, and held, that there could be no Vicar of Christ upon Earth, who did not practise that Virtue.

OPIOL'OGY, a Description or Treatise of *Opium* Gr.

OPIP'AROUS [*opiparus*, L.] sumptuous.

OPISTHOT'ONUS [ὀπισθότονος, of ὄπισθεν, backward, and τόνος, the Tone, *Gr.*] a kind of Cramp or stretching the Muscles of the Neck backward.

OPITULA'TION, a helping or aiding. *L.*

OPIUM [ὄπιον, Gr.] the Juice which distils from the Heads of Poppies in *Greece*, *Egypt*, &c.

O'PLE, Water-Elder, a Shrub.

OPOBAL'SAMUM [ὀποβάλσαμον, Gr.] Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice of a Gum which distils from a Shrub called *Balsamum*, or the Balm-tree, growing only in *Palestine*.

OPO'PANAX [ὀποπάναξ, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*, or the Herb *All-heal*.

OP'PIDAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a Townsman.

OPPIG'NORATED [*oppignoratus*, L.] pawned.

To OP'PILATE [*oppiler*, F. *oppilatum*, L.] to cause a Stoppage in some Part of the Body.

OPPILA'TION, Obstruction, Stoppage. *F.* of *L.*

OP'PILATIVE, apt to obstruct or stop.

OPPLE'TE [*oppletus*, L.] filled.

OPPLE'TION, a Filling. *L.*

To OPPO'NE [*opponere*, L.] to oppose.

OP'PONENT [*opponens*, L.] one who maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, or opposes in Disputation.

OP'PORTUNE [*opportunus*, L.] convenient, seasonable. *F.*

OPPORTU'NITY [*opportunite*, F. of *opportunitas*, L.] convenient Time or Occasion.

To OPPO'SE [*opposer*, F. of *oppositum*, L.] to set against, to put in Competition, to withstand or thwart.

OP'POSITE [*oppositus*, L.] that is over-against, contrary. *F.*

OPPOSITE *Cones* [in *Geometry*] two Cones of the like Quality, which are vertically opposite, and have the same common *Axis*.

OPPOSITE *Sections* [in *Geometry*] are the two Hyperbolas which are made by a Plane cutting both those Cones.

OP'POSITES [in *Logick*] are Things relatively opposite or contrary, as Master and Servant.

OPPOSI'TION, Contrariety, Disagreement, Hindrance, Stop. *F.* of *L.*

OPPOSI'TION [in *Astrology*] when two Planets, being distant 180 Degrees, behold one another diametrically opposite.

To OPPRESS' [*oppresser*, F. *oppressum*, L. of *ob* and *premo*] to lie heavy upon, to over-burden, to crush by Authority and Violence.

To OPPRESS, to ravish.

OPPRES'SION, over burdening, crushing by Authority, &c. F. of L.

OPPRES'SIVE, apt to oppress.

OPPRES'SIVENESS, the being oppressive.

OPPRES'SOR [*oppresseur*, F.] he that oppresses. *L.*

OPPRO'BRII *Lapis* [*i. e.* the Stone of Reproach] a Stone erected in the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, to which whatever Debtors resort, openly declaring Inability to pay their Debts, are to be freed from Prosecution. *L.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS [*opprobiosus*, L.] reproachful, injurious.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, the being opprobrious.

OPPRO'BRIUM [*opprobre*, F.] the Shame which attends a lewd villainous Act; Infamy, Disgrace. *L.*

To OPPUGN' [*oppugnare*, L.] to fight against, to oppose, to reject or confute an Opinion.

OP'SIMATHY [ὀψιμαθία, of ὀψὲ, late, and ἔμαθε, learned, *Gr.*] a learning in old Age.

OPSONA'TION, a Catering. *L.*

OP'TABLE [*optabilis*, L.] desirable.

OPTA'TION, a desiring. *L.*

OPTA'TIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] is that Mood of a Verb, which expresses an earnest Desire that such a Thing may be or happen.

OP'TICK [*optique*, F. *opticus*, L. of ὀπτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Sight.

OPTICK *Glasses*, Glasses contrived for the viewing of any Object, as Microscopes, Telescopes, *&c.*

OPTICK *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] the second Pair of Nerves, which convey the Spirits to the Eye.

OPTICK *Place of a Star* [in *Astronomy*] is that Part or Point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines, when the Star is there.

OP'TICKS [*optiques*, F. *optica*, L. of ὀπτικὴ, Gr.] a Science which treats of the Sight in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it.

OP'TIMACY [*optimatus*, L.] the Government of a Commonwealth by the Nobles.

OPTIM'ITY [*optimitas*, L.] Excellency.

OP'TION, a Choice, a Liberty of accepting or refusing a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

OP'ULENCY [*opulence*, F. of *opulentia*, L.] Riches, Wealth.

OP'ULENT [*opulentus*, L.] wealthy, very rich. *F.*

OPUS'CLE [*opusculum*, L.] a small Work.

OR [ὀυαr, *Teut.*] either.

OR, Gold. *F.*

OR [in *Heraldry*] the Colour of Gold.

OR'ACH [*orrache*, F.] a Pot-Herb.

OR'ACLE [*oraculum*, L.] an ambiguous and obscure Answer, which the Heathen Priests gave to the People about Things to come, making them believe that God spoke by their Mouth.

Divine ORACLE, an Answer or Counsel given by God, the Holy Scriptures.

ORAC'ULAR, belonging to Oracles.

O'RAL [of *os*, *oris*, L the Mouth] delivered by the Mouth or Voice. *F.*

ORAN'DO *pro Rege & Regno*, a Writ requiring the Bishop and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good Understanding between the King and Parliament.

OR'ANGE [*aurantio*, Ital. *aurantium*, L. of *aureo colore*] a well-known Fruit. *F.*

OR'ANGEADE, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges, Lemons, Water, Sugar, *&c.*

ORAN'GERY, a sort of Perfume; also a sort of Snuff; also a Place in a Garden where Orange-trees are kept.

ORANO'CO, a sort of Tobacco.

ORA'TION [*oraison*, F.] a Discourse or Speech pronounced in publick. *L.*

OR'ATOR [*orateur*, F.] an eloquent Speaker or Pleader. *L.*

ORATO'RIANS, an Order of regular Priests established *A. C.* 1564, so called from the Oratory of St. *Jerom* in *Rome*, where they used to pray.

OR'ATORY [*oratoire*, F. of *oratorius*, L.] belonging to an Orator.

ORATORY [*oratoria*, L.] the Art of *Oratory*, the Science of *Rhetorick*, or the Art of making publick Speeches.

An OR'ATORY [*un oratoire*, F. *oratorium*, L.] a private Chapel, or Place set apart for Prayer.

ORB [*orbe*, F. of *orbis*, L.] a hollow Sphere.

ORB [in *Astronomy*] the Deferent of a Planet, commonly called its Sphere.

ORBA'TION, a Depriving. *L.*

ORBIC'ULAR [*orbiculaire*, F. of *orbicularis*, L.] round, like a Ball or Globe.

ORBICULAR *Bone* [in *Anatomy*] one of the little Bones in the inner Part of the Ear.

ORBICULA'RIS *Musculis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that draws the Lips together, and is the same as *Osculatorius*, a kissing Muscle. *L.*

ORBICULARIS *Palpebrarum* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle whose Fibres encompass the Eye-lids circularly, and are inserted in them.

ORBIC'ULATED [*orbiculatus*, L.] made round.

ORBIS *Magnus* [in the System of *Copernicus*] is the Orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun. *L.*

OR'BIT [*orbite*, F. of *orbita*, L.] the Track or Mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel.

ORBIT [in *Anatomy*] is the Extent of any Part which is of a round Figure.

ORBIT [in *Astronomy*] is the Course in which any Planet moves.

OR'BITER *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] is the Hole in the Cheek-bone below the Orbit. *L.*

ORBITER *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Hol in the coronal Bone of the Skull, within the Orbit. *L.*

OR'BITY [*orbitas*, L.] the Want of Children by Parents, or Parents by Children; any Want or Privation.

Concentrick ORBS [in *Astronomy*] are several Orbs one within another, which have the same Centre.

Excentrick ORBS [in *Astronomy*] are Orbs within one another, or separate, which have different Centres.

OR'CHAL, } a Mineral Stone like Al-
OR'CHEL, } lom.

OR'CHANET, the Herb *Alkanet*, or *Spanish* Buglos. *Anchusa*, L.

OR'CHARD [corr. of obst garten, *Teut. H. G.*] a Piece of Ground inclosed and planted with Fruit-trees.

ORCHES'TRE [*orchestra*, L. of ὀρχήστρα, Gr.] a Place where the Chorus danceth, or where Musicians sit.

OR'CHIS, a Plant, called also *Satyrion*.

OR'CIO [about *Florence*] an Oil Measure containing 8 Gallons and a Quarter *English* Measure.

To ORDAIN' [*ordonner*, F. of *ordinare*, L.] to command, to appoint, to confer Holy Orders.

OR'DAL, Ordeal. *Chau.*

ORDA'LIAN *Law*, a Law which established the ancient Way of *Ordeal*, or Trials by Fire and Water, *&c.*

OR'DEAL } [or, dæl, of or, great, and
OR'DAEL } deal, Judgment, *Sax.*] certain particular Ways of Trial, by which Persons accused of Crimes were to clear themselves; of which there were four several Ways. This was instituted long before the Conquest, and continued till the Time of King *John*, in whose Days it was abrogated.

ORDEAL *by Combat*, was when the Person accused of Murder, was obliged to fight the next Relation, *&c.* of the Person deceased.

ORDEAL *by Fire*, was when the Party accused undertook to prove his or her Innocence by walking blindfold and barefoot between nine red hot Plough-shares, laid at unequal Distances one from another; or by holding a red-hot Iron in his or her Hand.

ORDEAL *by cold Water*, was a being bound and thrown into a River or Pond, like the Trial of Witches.

ORDEAL *by hot Water*, was by putting the Hands or Feet into scalding Water.

ORDEF'FE, } Ore or Metal lying under
ORDEL'FE, } Ground; also the Claim made to it.

ORDEIN'LY [ordentlich, *Teut.*] orderly. *Chau.*

OR'DER [*ordre*, F. of *ordo*, L. Ordnung, *Teut.*] a disposing of Things in their proper Place; Custom or Manner, Rule or Discipline.

ORDER *of Battle*, is the Disposition of the Battalions and Squadrons of an Army in one or more Lines, according to the Nature of the Ground, either to engage an Enemy, or to be reviewed.

ORDER [in *Architecture*] is a Rule to be observed for the Proportion of Pillars, and for the Form of certain Parts appertaining to them; or in a more general Sense, that which gives each Part of the Building a convenient Bigness.

ORDER [in *Military Discipline*] is the equal Distance of one Rank or File from another.

OR'DERLINESS, the being orderly, Regularity.

OR'DERLY, acting according to Rule, regular.

OR'DERS [in *general*] signify all that is commanded by superior Officers, and is sometimes only taken for the Word.

ORDERS [in *Theology*] the Priesthood.

OR'DINABLE, capable of being designed or ordained. *Chau.*

OR'DINAL [*ordinalis*, L.] belonging to Order.

OR'DINAL *Numbers*, are such as express the Order of Things, as *First*, *Second*, and *Third*, *&c.*

An OR'DINAL, a Book of Directions for Bishops in giving Holy Orders; also a Book containing the Orders and Constitutions of a religious House or College.

OR'DINANCE [*ordonnance*, F. *ordinatio*, L.] a Decree, Statute, or Law.

ORDINANCE [probably *q. d. inter ordinens*, L. among the Ranks of Soldiers] Artillery, great Guns.

ORDINANCE [of the *Forest*] a Statute made about Forest Causes, *An.* 34. of *Edward* I.

ORDINANCE [of *Parliament*] a temporary Act, which may be altered by the Commons alone.

Clerk of the ORDINANCE, an Officer whose Business it is to record the Names of all Officers, and all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office.

Surveyor of the ORDINANCE, one whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordinance, Provisions, and Stores of War in the *Tower*.

OR'DINARY [*ordinaire*, F. of *ordinarius*, L.] common, usual, indifferent, mean.

An OR'DINARY, a Victualling-House, where Persons may eat at so much *per* Meal.

An ORDINARY [of *Assizes* and *Sessions*] a Deputy of the Bishop of the Diocese, appointed formerly to give Malefactors their Neck Verses, and to judge whether they read or not; also to perform Divine Service for them, and assist in preparing them for Death.

An ORD'INARY [in the *Civil Law*] is any Judge who has Authority to take Cognizance of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation.

An ORDINARY [in the *Common Law*] the Bishop of the Diocese, or he who hath immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical.

OR'DINARIES [in *Heraldry*] are the Charges that properly belong to that Art, being commonly used therein, *viz.* the *Cross*, *Chief*, *Pall*, *Bend*, *Fesse*, *Escutcheon*, *Chevron*, *Saltier*, and *Bar*.

OR'DINATE [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line drawn at right Angles to the *Axis*, and reaching from one Side of the Section to the other.

ORDINATE [in an *Ellipsis*] is a right Line drawn in an Ellipsis or Oval, from one Side to another, parallel to a Tangent which passes through one of the Ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

ORDINATE [in a *Parabola*] is a Line drawn through the *Axis* and Diameters parallel to the Tangent; half of this Line is also sometimes called the *Ordinate*, and the whole the *double Ordinate*.

ORDINATE [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn in an *Ellipsis*, from one Side to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the *Axis* of the same *Hyperbola*.

ORDINATE *Figures*, are the same as regular ones, that is, they are *Equilateral* and *Equiangular*.

ORDINA'TION, the Act of ordaining or putting into Holy Orders. *F.* of *L.*

ORDINATION *Days*, certain Days appointed for the ordaining Clergymen, *viz.* the second *Sunday* in *Lent*, *Trinity Sunday*, and the *Sunday* following the next *Wednesday* after *September* 14, and *December* 13.

ORDINATIO'NE *contra Servientes*, is a Writ which lies against a Servant for leaving his Master.

OR'DINES [*Old Law*] a general Chapter or solemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

ORDINES *Majores*, the Holy Order of Priests, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons.

ORDINES *Minores*, the inferior Order of Chanter, Psalmist, Reader, *&c.*

ORD'LES, as Oaths and Ordles, *i. e.* the Right of giving Oaths, and determining *Ordeal Treals*, within a particular Precinct.

OR'DONANCE, all Sorts of Artillery of great Guns. See *Ordinance*.

ORDON'NANCE, Order, ordering or disposing. *F.*

ORDONNANCE [in *Architecture*] the giving to all the Parts of a Building the just Quantity and Dimensions, which they ought to have according to the Model.

OR'DRE, a Point, a Beginning. *Chau.*

OR'DURE [*ordura*, Ital.] Filth, the Dung of Man or Beast. *F.*

O'REB [ערב, *H. i. e.* a Crow] a Prince of the *Midianites*.

OREN'GES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls usually of Orange Colour.

OREUM, a Barn of Corn. *O. L.*

ORE'WOOD, Oaz, a Sea-Weed.

OREX'IS [ὄρεξις, Gr.] a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

ORF'GILD [of orf, Cattle, and gild, Payment, *Sax.*] a Delivery or Restitution of Cattle; or a Restitution made by the Hundred or County of any Wrong done by one who was in Pledge.

OR'FRAIES [q. d. *Or*, Gold, F. and *Frize*] frizzled Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Nobles.

OR'FRET, overspread. *Chau.*

ORFT, a sort of Chub-Fish.

OR'GAL, the Lees of Wine dried, *&c.*

ORGAL'LOUS [*orgueilleux*, F.] proud. *O.*

OR'GAN [*orgue*, F. orgel, *Teut. organum*, L. of ὄργανον, Gr.] the noblest of musical Instruments, commonly used in Churches.

ORGAN [*organe*, F. among *Naturalists*] an Instrument of some Faculty in an animal Body; as the Ear is said to be the Organ of Hearing, *&c.*

ORGAN *Ling*, } the greatest Sort of the
ORGES, } North Sea Fish.

ORGAN'ICAL } [*organique*, F. *organicus*,
ORGAN'ICK } L. ὀργανικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Organs of the Body, instrumental, or serving as a Means.

ORGAN'ICAL *Description of Curves*, is the Method of describing them upon a Plane, by the regular Motion of a Point.

ORGANICAL *Point* [among *Naturalists*] that Part of a living Creature or Plant which is designed for the Performance of some particular Function or Action.

OR'GANIST [*organiste*, F. *organista*, L. Organist, *Teut.*] one who plays upon Organs.

ORGANIZA'TION, the forming of Organs, or instrumental Parts. *L.*

To OR'GANIZE [*organiser*, F.] to furnish with proper Organs.

ORGANI'ZED [*organisé*, F.] furnished with proper Organs.

OR'GANO, an Organ, *Ital.* as *Organo Picciolo*, a small or Chamber Organ.

OR'GANY, } the Herb *Wild Marjoram*.
OR'GAIN, }

ORGA'SMUS [ὀργασμὸς, Gr.] Violence, Force, Onset.

ORGASMUS [with *Physicians*] a quick Motion of the Blood or Animal Spirits, whereby the Muscles are convulsed, and move with uncommon Force.

OR'GIA [ὄργια, Gr.] certain Feasts and Revels in Honour of *Bacchus*.

ORGIL'LOUS [of *orgueilleux*, F.] proud, haughty, arrogant, presumptuous. *Shakesp.*

OR'GUES [in *Fortification*] many Harquebusses linked together, or divers Musquet Barrels, laid in a Row, so that they may be discharged either all at once, or separately; also long and thick Pieces of Wood with Iron Plates at the End, hung over a Gate to stop it up instead of a Port Cullice.

OR'GYIA [ὄργυια, Gr.] a *Grecian* Measure containing two Yards.

O'RIEL *College* [probably *q. d. aurea aula*, L. a Golden Hall, or as others will have it, of *orientalis*, from its Eastern Situation] a College in the University of *Oxford*.

O'RIENT [*oriens*, L.] the East. *F.*

ORIENT *Equinoctial* [in *Geography*] the Point of the Horizon the Sun rises upon, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

ORIENT *Estival*, the Summer-East, or North-East.

ORIENT *Hybernal*, the Winter-East, or South-East.

ORIENT *Pearl*, a Pearl of great Lustre and Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.

ORIEN'TAL [*orientalis*, L.] belonging to the East, Eastern. *F.*

ORIENTAL [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is said *to be Oriental*, when it rises in the Morning before the Sun.

OR'IFICE [*orificium*, L.] the Mouth, Entry, or Brim of any thing, especially that of the Stomach, Womb, a Vein, Wound, *&c.* *F.*

O'RIFLEMB [*oriflame*, F. q. d. *aureum flammeum*, L.] the Standard of St. *Denys*, or Royal Banner of the Kings of *France*, in their Wars against the Infidels.

ORI'GENISTS, a Sect of Hereticks, so called, because they held some Errors drawn from *Origen*'s Book concerning Principles.

OR'IGIN [*origine*, F. *origo*, L.] the first Rising or Source of a thing; a Stock or Pedigree.

ORI'GINAL [*originalis*, L.] belonging to an Original, primitive, first.

ORIGINAL *Sin* [among *Divines*] the Guilt derived from our first Parents.

An ORIGINAL [*originale*, L.] the first Beginning, or Rise of a thing; the first Draught or Pattern of a thing; also a Stock or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, *&c.* *F.*

ORIGINA'LIA [*Law Term*] are Transcripts or Records in the *Exchequer*, sent thither from the *Chancery*.

ORIL'LON [in *Fortification*] is a Mass of Earth faced with Stone, built upon the Shoulder of a Bastion, which hath Casemates to cover the Cannon of the retired Flank.

ORI'ON [Ὠρίων, Gr.] a Southern Constellation, consisting of 39 Stars.

OR'ISON [*oraison*, F. of *oratio*, L.] a Prayer.

ORK, a monstrous Fish, called also a Whirlpool; also a Hulk, a large Sea Vessel; also a Butt for Figs or Wine.

OR'LE [in *Architecture*] the same as *Plinth*.

ORLE [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary almost the Figure of an Escutcheon.

OR'LOGE [*horologium*, L.] a Clock, Watch, *&c.* *Chau.*

OR'LOPE [*Sea Term*] the uppermost Space or Deck in a great Ship from the Main Mast to the Mizen.

OR'NAMENT [*ornement*, F. of *ornamentum*, L.] Beauty, Grace, Finery, Set-off; Rhetorical Flourish.

OR'NAMENTS [in *Architecture*] are the *Architraves*, *Frizes* and *Cornices* of several Orders; also Leaves, Channellings, *&c.*

ORNATE'NESS, Trimness, a being neat and well apparelled.

OR'NATURE [*ornatura*, L.] an adorning, Wreaths, *&c.*

ORN'DORNS [for *onderins*] Afternoons-Drinkings. *N. C.*

ORNITHOL'OGY [*ornithologia*, L. of ὀρνιθολογία, of ὄρνις, a Bird, and λόγια, Speech, *Gr.*] a Description of the several Natures and Kinds of Birds.

ORNITH'OMANCY [*ornithomantia*, L. or ὀρνιθομαντεία, of ὄρνις, a Bird, and μαντεία, Prediction, *Gr.*] a Divination by the Flight of Birds.

OROBOI'DES [among *Physicians*] a Settlement in Urine like Vetches.

OR'PED, gilded. *O.*

OR'PHAN [*orphanus*, L. of ὀρφανὸς, Gr.] a fatherless and motherless Child.

OR'PHANISM, the State of an Orphan.

OR'PHELIN, *F.* an Orphan. *Chau.*

OR'PIMENT [q. d. *auri pigmentum*, L.] a Kind of yellow *Arsenick*. F.

OR'PIN, a sort of Herb. *Telephium*. L.

OR'PINGTON [probably of orpin, the Plant growing there, in great Plenty, and tun, *Sax.*] a Town in *Kent*.

OR'RACH, } an Herb good in Pottage,
O'RAGE, } *&c.* *Atriplex*, L.

ORRERY, an Astronomical Machine for giving a clearer Account of the Solar System.

OR'RIS, a Flower called also *Iris*.

OR'TEIL [in *Fortification*.] See *Berme*.

OR'TELLI [*Forest Law*] the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHOC'OLON [ὀρθόκολον, Gr.] a preternatural Straitness of a Joint.

ORTHOD'ORON [ὀρθοδώρον, Gr.] a *Greek* Measure of about 8 Inches 1 Third long.

OR'THODOX [*orthodoxe*, F. of *orthodoxus*, L. of ὀρθόδοξος, Gr.] that is of a true or right Opinion or Belief.

OR'THODOXY [*orthodoxia*, L. of ὀρθοδοξία, of ὀρθὸς, right, and δόξα, Opinion, *Gr.*] Soundness of Judgment, true Belief.

ORTHODROM'ICKS [in *Navigation*] is the Art of Sailing in the Arch of some great Circle.

ORTHO'DROMY [ὀρθοδρομία, of ὀρθὸς, right, and δρόμος, a Course, *Gr.*] Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHOG'ONAL [*orthogonus*, L. of ὀρθόγωνος, of ὀρθὸς, and γωνία, an Angle, *Gr.*] right angled.

ORTHOGRAPH'ICAL } [*orthographicus*, L. of ὀρθογραφικὸς, Gr.]
ORTHOGRAPH'ICK } belonging to Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPH'ICAL *Projection of the Sphere*, a Delineation of the Sphere upon a Plane that cuts it in the Middle, the Eye being supposed to be vertically placed at an infinite Distance from it.

ORTHOG'RAPHIST } [*orthographus*, L.
ORTHO'GRAPHER } of ὀρθογράφος, Gr.] one skilled in Orthography.

ORTHOG'RAPHY [*orthographe*, F. *orthographia*, L. of ὀρθογραφία, of ὀρθὸς, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] the right or true Way of Writing, Spelling, or Describing.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] is the Representation of the Front of a Building according to the Rules of Geometry, or geometrically drawn

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Draught of a Work, shewing the Breadth, Thickness, Height, and Depth, so as it would appear if perpendicularly cut from the highest to the lowest Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the true Delineation of the Fore-right Plane of any Object.

ORTHOP'NOIA [ὀρθόπνοια, of ὀρθὸς and πνέω, to breathe, *Gr.*] an ill Respiration, when the Person affected cannot breathe but with his Neck erect.

ORTHOS'TATÆ [in *Architecture*] Pilasters, Buttresses, or Supporters of a Building. *L.* of *Gr.*

OR'TIVE [*ortivus*, L.] easterly, rising.

OR'TOLAN, a delicate Bird. *F.*

ORTS [ort, *Teut.* a fourth Part] Fragments, Leavings, Mammocks.

ORT *Yard*, on Orchard.

OR'VAL, the Herb Clary. *Sclarea*, L.

ORVI'ETAN, an Electuary, good against Poison, so named from the Inventor, a Mountebank at *Orvieto* in *Italy*.

ORWHELID, overwhelmed. *Chau.*

OR'YAL [*Old Records*] a Cloister, Porch, or arched Room in a Monastery.

OS'BORN [of Þur, an House, and Beapn, a Child, *Sax. q. d.* a Family Child] a proper Name.

OSCILLA'TION, a Swimming up and down; also a Vibration like the Pendulum of a Clock. *L.*

OS'CITANCY [*oscitantia*, L.] Negligence or Sluggishness.

OSCITA'TION, a slight convulsive Motion of the Muscles, a yawning, or gaping. *L.*

OS'CULA [with *Anatomists*] are the Openings of Vessels of an Animal Body at their Ends. *L.*

OSCULA'TION, a Kissing. *L.*

O'SIER, the Red, or Water-Willow. *F.*

OS'KEN *of Land* See *Oxgang*. *N. C.*

OS'MONDS, the Ore of which Iron is made. *O. S.*

OS'MUND [of Þur, an House, and mund, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

OS'PREY [*ossifraga*, L. a Bone-Breaker] a Bird with a very strong Beak.

OSSA *Innominata* [with *Anatomists*] two large Bones situated on the Sides of the *Os Sacrum*. L.

To OSSE [*oser*, F.] to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do. *Chesh.*

OS'SELETS, *i. e.* little Bones [among *Farriers*] certain hard Excrescences in the Knees of Horses. *F.*

OS'SICLE [*ossiculum*, L.] a little Bone.

OSSICLE [among *Botanists*] the Stone of a Cherry, Plumb, &c.

OSSIFICA'TION, is said of the Bones, as in Children, when they harden from a softer cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture.

OSSIFRAN'GENT } [*ossifragus*, L.]
OSSIFRA'GOUS } Bone-breaking.

OS'SUARY [*ossuaria*, L.] a Charnel House, a Place where dead Peoples Bones are kept.

OST, } a Vessel upon which Hops or
OOST, } Malt is dried.

OSTENTA'TION, making a fair Shew outwardly, Vain-Glory; excessive Boasting, Bragging, Vaunting. *F.* of *L.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS, } made for Shew,
OSTENTATI'TIOUS, } Vain-glorious.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, Vain-gloriousness.

OSTENTA'TIVE, apt to boast, to make a Shew of. *F.*

OSTENTIF'EROUS [*ostentifer*, L.] bringing Monsters.

OSTEN'TIVE [of *ostendere*, L.] that serves to shew.

OSTEOCOL'LA [ὀστεόκολλα, Gr.] the Glew-bone Stone; a soft Stone said to be of great Virtue for the uniting broken Bones.

OSTEOL'OGY [*osteologie*, F. ὀστεολογία, Gr.] a Description of Bones. *Anat.*

OS'TIARY [*ostiarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

OS'TLER [*hostelier*, F.] one who takes Care of Horses in an Inn.

OST'LERY, an Inn for Travellers.

OS'TRACISM [*ostracisme*, F. *ostracismus*, L. of ὀστρακισμὸς, Gr.] a sort of Banishment among the *Athenians*.

OS'TRICH } [*austruche*, F. *struthiocamelus*, L.]
OS'TRIDGE } a large *African* Fowl.

OSTRIF'EROUS [*ostrifer*, L.] Oister-bearing, producing Oisters.

OST'ROGOTHS. *Goths*, who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

OS'TRYE, a Lodging. *Chau.*

OS'WALD [of Þur, an House, and pald, Tower, *Sax. i. e.* a House-Ruler] a King of *Northumberland*.

OS'WALD's *Law*, the turning out of the married Priests, and the bringing Monks into Churches, by *Oswald*, Bishop of *Worcester*.

OSWALDSAW [*q. Oswald*'s Ea, of *Oswald*, Bishop of *Worcester*, who begged the Inspection thereof of King *Edgar*, and Ea, *Sax.* Water] in *Worcestershire*.

OSWES'TRE [formerly called Oswaldstree, in the *C. B.* Croit Oswald, *Oswald*'s *Cross*, from Tre, a Town, and St. *Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, who was there slain by *Penda*, a General of the *Mercii*] a Town in *Shropshire*, 139 Miles N. W. by W. from *London*.

OS'WY [of Þur and þie, consecrated, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*, the Founder of the Cathedral at *Litchfield*.

OTACOUS'TICKS [ὠτακουστικά, Gr.] Instruments which help to improve the Sense of Hearing.

OTAL'GIA [ὠταλγία, Gr.] a Pain in the Ears.

OTENCHY'TES [ὠτεγχύτης, Gr.] an auricular Clyster; a little Syringe or Squirt to inject Medicines into the Ear.

O'THER [oðer, *Sax.*] another.

O'THER [oþer, *Teut.*] or. *O.*

OTHERWHILE [oðerþile, *Sax.*] ever-and-anon, now-and-then.

OTHERWISE, after another Manner.

OTH'ERWISED, falling out contrary to Expectation. *Chau.*

OTICA [ὠτικά, Gr.] Medicines for Distempers in the Ear.

OTTAD'INI, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants of *Northumberland*.

OT'TAVA, an Octave, an Eighth, or Interval of eight Sounds. *Irol.*

OT'TER [oter, *Sax.* otter, *Teut.*] a sort of amphibious Creature.

OT'TOMAN, belonging to the *Turks*.

O'VAL [*ovalis*, L.] of the Shape of an Egg.

OVAL *Window* [in *Anat.*] one of the Holes in the Hollow of the Ear.

O'VALO } [in *Architecture*] a Member
OVOLO } so called from its Figure resembling an Egg.

OVAL [in *Geometry*] a round, but longish Figure; so that the Lines drawn to the Centre from its utmost Superficies, are not equal, yet answer well enough to each other from its opposite Sides.

OVA'RIA [in *Anat.*] the Testicles of Females, so named, because they breed a Kind of Eggs, that have the same Use as the Lathers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Fowls.

OVA'TION, a petty Triumph for a Victory won without spilling much Blood; or for the defeating Rebels, Slaves, *&c.* L.

OU'BUT, a sort of hairy Caterpillar.

OUCH [of *ocher*, F. to cut] a Collar of Gold, formerly worn by Women; also a golden Button set with some Jewels.

O'VELTY *of Services* [*Law Term*] an Equality of Services, as when the Tenant Paravail owes as much to the Mesn, as the Mesn does to the Lord Paramount.

O'VEN [oven, *Belg.* Ofen, *L. S.* pen, *Teut.*] an hollow Place for baking Bread in.

O'VER [oþer, *Sax.*] placed upon, or above, beyond.

To OVER-*act*, to act beyond one's Commission.

To OVER-*balance*, to exceed in Weight.

To OVER-*bear*, to prevail over, oppress, or crush.

To OVER-*blow* [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind blows so hard, that the Ship can carry no Sails.

OVER-*Board*, into the Sea.

To OVERCAST', to grow dark or cloudy; to whip a Seam as Sailors do.

An OVERCAST [in *Bowling*] a Throw beyond the Jack.

To OVERCOM'E [oþercumian, *Sax.* of überkommen, *Teut.* to get, to acquire] to get the better of, to bring under, to subdue.

To OVERCRAW', to crow over, to insult. *Spen.*

O'VER *Cyshed* [*Old Law Term*] convicted or proved guilty of a Crime.

To OVER GLANCE, to over look, or look over. *Shakesp.*

OVERGRAST', over-grown with Grass.

O'VERGROWN *Sea* [among *Sailors*] is when the Waves swell to an excessive Height.

O'VER-*free*, over spread. *O.*

O'VERIST [oberst, *Teut.*] uppermost. *O.*

To OVER *hale* [*Sea Term*] to hale a Rope the contrary Way, when it is drawn too stiff.

O'VER *hent*, overtook. *Spen.*

O'VER-*bernis*, Contumacy, Stubbornness, Disobedience. *O.*

O'VERKERVE, to divide, to cut. *Chau.*

O'VERLAID [oþerlede, *Sax.* of über, and legen, *Teut.*] stifled, or smothered.

O'VER-*masted* [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said to be over-masted, when her Masts are too big for her Bulk.

To O'VERLOOK [of über, *Teut.* and lücke, *Helvet.*] to look over, to have an Eye upon, to look after; to take no Notice of, to wink at; to look upon with Contempt.

OVER'PLUS, an exceeding, or something over and above.

To O'VER-*poise*, to out-weigh.

All O'VERLY, utterly. *O.*

O'VERLY, carelesly, slightly.

To O'VER-*rake* [among *Sailors*] the Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in, and wash her from one End to the other.

An OVER-*reach*, a Strain, a Swelling of a Master-Sinew of an Horse.

To OVER-*reach* [among *Jockeys*] to hit the Fore-Feet with the hinder, as some Horses do.

To OVER-*reach*, to hurt one's self with reaching too far; also to cozen or cheat.

OVER-*rigid*, too rigorous, too severe.

To OVER-*rule an Objection* [*Law Term*] is not to allow it, to reject it.

To OVER-*run* [überrennen, *Teut.*] to out-run, run beyond, to invade every where.

To OVER-*run a Page*, &c. [among *Printers*] is to run it over again, to dispose the Lines after another Manner.

OVERSAMES'SA [*Old Law Term*] a Fine antiently imposed upon those who hearing of a Murder or Robbery, did not pursue the Malefactor.

To OVERSEE' [überseyen, *Teut.*] to have the Management of.

To OVERSET', to over-turn.

To OVERSHOOT', to shoot beyond the Mark; to go too far in any Business.

An OVERSWICHT *House-Wife*, a Whore. *N. C.*

O'VERT [*ouvert*, F. of *apertus*, L.] open, manifest,

OVERT-*Act* [in *Law*] a plain Matter of Fact, serving to prove a Design.

OVERT-*Word*, an open plain Speech.

To OVERTAKE, to come up to.

To OVERTHROW', to turn topsy-turvy; defeat or rout, to disappoint.

To *be* OVERRHTOWN' [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said to be so, when, being brought aground, she falls over on her Side.

O'VER-*Thwart*, across, or from Side to Side.

OVERTIMELICHE, unseasonable. *Chau.*

O'VERTURE [*ouverture*, F.] an opening or disclosing of a Matter; also a Flourish of Musick, before the Scenes are open'd in a Play.

OVER-*weening*, presumptuous, self-conceited, having too great an Opinion of one's self.

To OVER-*whelm* [Oþeþ-Ahþy-þan, *Sax.*] to cover over, to plunge and sink in.

OVER-*went*, over-gone, overwhelmed. *Spen.*

St. MARY OVERY [*q. d. St. Mary* Ofera, i. e. *Mary over*, or on the other Side of the Water] a Street or Parish in the Borough of *Southwark*.

OUGHT [oiht, *Sax.*] somewhat.

OUGHT, owed. *Spen.*

OUGHT'RED [of Uht, early, and þeban, to give Counsel, *q. d.* one who gives seasonable Advice; but *Dr. Th. H.* derives it of Hoch, *Du.* high, and þede, Counsel, *Sax.* *q. d.* noble Counsel] a Surname.

OVIDUC'TUS [in *Anatomy*] the Egg-Passage, the *Tuba Fallopiana*.

OVIP'AROUS [*ovipara*, L.] that breeds by Eggs or Spawn.

To OVIRLEDE, to overload. *Chau.*

O'VIUM, a Pain in the Head, settled in a Place about the Bigness of an Egg.

O'VOLO [in *Architecture*] is a Part of the Ornaments or Mouldings of the Cornice of a Pillar.

OUNCE [*once*, F. of *uncia*, L.] in *Troy Weight*, the 12th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [in *Apothecaries Weight*] is eight Drams.

OUNCE [*Avoirdupois Weight*] the 16th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [*once*, F.] a kind of Beast.

OUNDING, rising like Waves. *O.*

OUN'DLE [q. d. *Avon*'s Dale, from the River *Avon*] a Town in *Northamptonshire*, 54 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

OUNDY *and Crisp* [*Old Phrase*] streaked and curled.

OUR [ohþ, *Sax.*] belonging to us.

OURANOG'RAPHY [of οὐρανὸς, Heaven, and γραφὴ, a Description, *Gr.*] a Description of the Heavens.

OUR'LOP [probably of Oberloop, *Du.*] a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of the Manor by the inferior Tenant when his Daughter was debauched.

OUSEN, Oxen. *N. C.*

OUS'TED [*Law Term*] as *ousted out of Possession*, *i. e.* removed or put out of the Possession. *F.*

OUS'TER *Le Main* [in *Chancery*] a Judgment given for the Delivery of seized Land out of the King's Hand. *F.*

OUS'TER *Le Mer* [*Law Term*] an Excuse for not appearing in Court, after a Summons, upon account of being beyond Sea. *F.*

OUT [ute, *Sax.*] without.

To OUT [utiao, *Sax.* uut, *Belg.* ut, *L. S.* aus. *Teut.*] to put out, to displace.

OUTACOUS'TICON [of οὖς, an Ear, and ἀκούω, to hear, *Gr.*] an Ear-pipe.

To OUTBID' [ausbieten, *Teut.*] to bid more than another.

To OUTBRAVE', to vaunt more than another, to silence or dash.

An OUT'CAST, a Person cast off as forlorn.

OUTDO', to excel.

OUT'ER, outward.

OUT'ERMOST, most outward.

OUTFANGTHEF [of ut, þang, and Ðeop, *Sax.*] a Privilege enabling a Lord to bring to Trial, in his own Court, any Man living in his own Fee, that is taken for Felony in any other Place.

OUT-

OUT-*Hess*, } the Summoning of Sub-
OUT-*Horn*, } jects to Arms by the Sound of a Horn.

OU'TIN, out. *Chau.*

OUT-*Land*, Land let out to any Tenant, merely at the Pleasure of the Lord.

OUTLAND'ISH [ausländisch, *Teut.*] Foreign, of another Land.

OUT'LAW [Utlaga, *Sax.*] deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and the King's Protection.

To OUT'LAW *one* [*Law Term*] to sue one to an Outlawry.

OUT'LAWRY, is the Loss of the Benefit of a Subject, and the King's Protection.

Clerk of the OUT'LAWRIES, an Officer whose Business is to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.

OUTLICK'ER [in a *Ship*] is a small Piece of Timber made fast to the Top of the Poop, standing right out a-stern.

OUT'MOST [ýtemæst, *Sax.* äusserst, *Teut.*] the outermost.

OUT-*Panters* [in *Scotland*] a Sort of Thieves, who ride about, and fetch in such Things as they can light on.

OUT'RAGE, a grievous Injury or Affront, a violent Assault. *F.*

OUTRA'GEOUS [*outrageux*, F.] cruel, fierce, highly injurious, violent.

OUTRA'GEOUSNESS, the being in a violent Rage.

OUT'RANGE, Destruction, Extremity, *O.*

OUT'RAYEN, to grow outrageous. *Ch.*

OUT'RIDERS [in *Law*] Bailiffs errant, employed by the Sheriff, to ride to the farthest Places of the County, to summon Persons to their County or Hundred Courts.

OUTWAIL, a very sorrowful Thing.

OUTWAIL, an Out-cast. *Chau.*

OUTWARD [utrepeard, *Sax.* auswertz, *Teut.*] to the Outside.

OUT'WELL, to flow out, yield out, discharge. *Spen.*

OUT'WORKS [in *Cookery*] are the Courses of Dishes set on the Outside of the Table.

OUTWRONGEN, wrung or squeezed out. *Chau.*

OVUM *Philosophicum* [among *Chymists*] a Glass round at Bottom, with a long Neck, used in Chymical Operations.

OUZE, a sort of miry Sedge.

OU'ZEL [Osle, *Sax.* Amsel, *Teut.*] a Blackbird.

OUZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OWCH'ES, Bosses or Buttons of Gold.

To OWE, to be indebted to.

OWELTY. See *Ovelty.*

OW'EN [of *Eugenius*, L. according to *Camden*] a proper Name.

O *Where*, any where. *O.*

OWL [Ule, *Sax.* Ulu, *Dan.* Eule, *Teut.*] a well known Night Bird.

OWL'ER [*q. d.* one who goes abroad a Nights like an Owl] one who conveys Wool or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-side, to be shipped off contrary to Law.

To OWN [Leannian, *Sax.*] to have the Property of, to lay Claim to, to confess.

OWN [Agen, *Sax.* eigen, *Teut.*] proper, belonging to.

OW'NER, one who owneth or hath a Property in.

OWR [Aur-Ochs, *Teut.*] a kind of wild Bull.

OWSE [properly of Ος, a Scale] the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and used by Tanners.

OWS'ER, the Bark and Water in a Tanner's Pit.

OX [oxa, *Sax.* oxe, *Dan.* Ochs, *Teut.*] a well known Beast.

OX *Bane*, an Herb.

OX-*Boose*, an Ox-Stall, or Stable for Oxen. *C.*

OX-*Feet* [in a *Horse*] is when the Horn of the hind Foot cleaves just in the very Middle of the Fore-part of the Hoof, from the Coronet to the Shoe.

OX *House*, an Ox-stall. *N. L.*

OX-*Eye* [Ochsen Auge, *Teut.*] a little Bird; also an Herb. *Buphthalmum*, L.

OX-*Fly*, an Insect.

OX'FORD [Oxenaford, *Sax.* q. d. the Ford of Oxen, as the *Greek* Βοσφόρος, or of Ouse, the Name of the River, and Ford] an University, begun *A. C.* 806, having three Colleges built by King *Alfred*, 56 Miles West from *London.*

OX *Gang* [of *Land*] as much Land as may be ploughed by one Team or Gang of Oxen in one Day; 13 Acres.

OX'TER, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*

OX *Tongue* [Ochsen Zungs, *Teut.*] an Herb. *Buglossum*, L.

OXY'CRATE, [*oxycratum*, L. of ὀξύκρατον, of ὀξὺς, Vinegar, and κεράννυμι, to mingle, *Gr.*] a Mixture of fair Water and Vinegar.

OXYCRO'CEUM, a Plaister made of Vinegar, Saffron, and other Ingredients.

OX'YGON [*oxygonium*, L. of ὀξυγώνιον, of ὀξὺς, sharp, and γωνία, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Triangle, having three acute Angles.

OXYGO'NIAL, belonging to an Oxygon.

OX'YMEL [ὀξύμελι, of ὀξὺς, and μέλι, Honey, *Gr.*] a Portion of Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar, and Water boil'd together.

OXY'MORON [ὀξύμωρον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word.

OXYPO'RIUM [ὀξυπόριον, of ὀξὺς, and πόρος, a Passage, *Gr.*] a Medicine causing an easy Digestion, or that is of other quick Operation.

OXYREGMIA [ὀξυρεγμία, of ὀξεῖα, sour, and ἐρυγὴ, a Belching, *Gr.*] an acid sour Belch from the Stomach.

OY'ER [*to hear*, F.] a Law Word anticently used for what we now call *Assizes*.

OY'ER *and Terminer* [*i. e.* to hear and to determine] a special Commission granted to certain Judges to hear and determine criminal Causes. *F.*

OY'ER *de Record*, is a Petition made in Court, that the Judge, for better Proof's sake, will be pleased to hear and look upon any Record. *F.*

OYES [*oyez*, F. hear ye] a Word used by publick Criers, when they make a Proclamation of any Thing.

O'ZE [ὄζη, Gr.] is sometimes used to signify a Stench in the Mouth.

OZE'NA [ὄζαινα, of ὄζω, Gr.] an old stinking Ulcer in the Inside of the Nostrils.

O'ZIER [*osier*, F.] a sort of Willow-Tree.

P.

P [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Piano*. It. P. sometimes stands for *Physicæ*, as P. D. *Physicæ Doctor*, L. Doctor of Physick; or *Philosophiæ*, as P. D. *Philosophiæ Doctor*, L. Doctor in Philosophy.

P. is put in Prescriptions for a *Pugil*, which is the eighth Part of a Handful.

P. Æ. [among *Physicians*] signifies *partes æquales*, *i. e.* equal Parts.

P. M. signifies [among *Astronomers*] *post Meridiem*, L. *i. e.* Afternoon.

P. P. [among *Physicians*] is used in Prescriptions for *pulvis patrum*, *i. e.* Jesuits Powder.

P. P. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *piu piano*. Ital.

P. P. P. is an Abbreviation of the Word *Pianissimo*. Ital.

PAB'ULAR [*pabularis*, L.] belonging to Provender or Forage.

PABULA'TION, grazing, feeding of Cattle. *L.*

PAB'ULOUS [*pabulosus*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PAB'ULATORY [*pabulatorius*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PAB'ULUM [among *Physicians*] such Parts of our common Aliments as are necessary to recruit the Animal Fluids; as likewise any Matter that continues the Cause of a Disease. *L.*

PA'CAL [*pacalis*, L.] bringing Peace, or peaceable.

PA'CARE [in *Old Records*] to pay.

PACA'TION, an appeasing, pacifying, or assuaging. *L.*

PACE [*pas*, F. *passo*, Ital. *passus*, L.] a Step, a Rate, or Manner of going.

PACE, a Measure of two Feet and an Half, but a *Geometrical Pace* five Feet.

PACE *of Asses*, a Head or Company of them.

PACIF'EROUS [*pacifer*, L.] that brings Peace.

PACIFICA'TION, Peace-making, Mediation, or treating for Peace. *F.* of *L.*

PACIFICA'TOR [*pacificateur*, F.] a Peace-maker, a Mediator. *L.*

Edict of PACIFICATION, a Degree published by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

PACIFICA'TORY [*pacificatorius*, L.] belonging to Peace making.

PACIF'ICK [*pacifique*, F. of *pacificare*, L.] making Peace, appeasing.

A PACK [pack, *Belg.* and *L. S.* and *Teut. paquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel of Commodities packed up; also a Company.

PACK of Cards, a Set.

To PACK *up* [packen, *L. S.* aufpacken, *Teut.*] to bundle up.

PACK *of Wool*, a Quantity of about 240 *lb.* a Horse-Load.

PACK'ER, one whose Business or Trade is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To PACK *up his Awls* [of sich-packen, *Teut.* to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in Haste.

PACK'ING *Whites*, a sort of Cloth.

PACQUET [*paquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel.

PACT [*pactum*, L.] a Bargain, Covenant, or Agreement. *F.*

PAC'TION, the same as Pact. *F.* of *L.*

PACTI'TIOUS [*pactitius*, L.] done upon Condition or Agreement.

PAD, a Bundle, *O.* the Highway. *Cant.*

PAD *Nag*, a Horse that goes easy.

To PAD [probably of *pes*, *pedis*, a Foot, or *pedarius*, L. a Footman] to travel on Foot; also to rob upon the Road on Foot.

A PAD'DER } [probably of *pedarius*, L.]
A *Foot*-PAD } one who robs upon a Road on Foot.

To PAD'DLE [*patrouiller*, F.] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

PAD'DLE *Staff*, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole-Catchers, *&c.*

PAD'DOCK, a great Toad or Frog. *Essex.*

PADDOCK *Course*, a Place in a Park, paled in for Hounds to run Matches in.

PAD'DOW *Pipe*, an Herb.

A PAD'LOCK, a Lock to hang on the Outside of a Door.

PAD'STOW [q. d. *Petroch's Stow*, *i. e.* the Place or Church of St. *Petroch*, a *British* Saint] a Town in *Cornwall*, 194 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

PÆ'AN, an Hymn, a Song of Praise made to *Apollo*, at such a Time as any Plague or Pestilence raged.

PÆD'AGOGUE [*pædagogue*, F. *pædagogus*, L. of παιδαγωγὸς, Gr.] a School Master, an Instructor of Children.

PÆD'AGOGY [*pædagogie*, F. *pædagogia*, L. of παιδαγωγία, Gr.] the teaching Children; Instruction, Discipline.

PÆDAR-

PÆDARTHROCA'CE [among *Surgeons*] the corrupting a Bone in the Joint.

PÆDO-*Baptism* [παιδῶν βαπτισμὸς, Gr.] Infant Baptism.

PÆDOP'ICA, a Part of Physick which concerns the Management of Children.

PA'GAN [*payen*, F. *paganus*, L.] an Heathen.

PA'GANISM [*paganisme*, F. of *paganismus*, L.] the Principles and Practices of the Pagans.

PAGE [*page*, F. of *pagina*, L.] one Side of the Leaf in a Book.

PAGE, a young Gentleman who attends on great Persons at ceremonial Visits, *&c.*

PA'GEANT [*Skinner* derives it of Wagen, *L. S.* and *Teut.* a Chariot] a Triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device, usually carried about in publick Shews.

To PA'GEANT *it*, to appear in Pomp and Pageantry. *Shakesp.*

PA'GEANTRY, Pomp, Shew, Ostentation, fine Appearance.

PA'GOD [q. d. *Pagan* God] an Image worshipped by the *Indians* and *Chinese*, or the Temple belonging to such an Idol; also a Piece of *Indian* Coin worth about 8 *s. Sterling.*

PAIE, Content. *Chau.*

PAI'GLES, Cowslips, Flowers, *E. C. Paralysis*, L.

PAIL [*paila*, Span. πέλλα, Gr.] a Milk Pail; a Vessel to hold liquid Things.

PAIN [*peine*, F. pin, *Sax.* pain, *Teut.* *pœna*, L. ποινὴ, Gr.] Toil or Labour of Body, Disquiet of Mind, Torment, Torture.

PAIN *of the Body* [among *Naturalists*] is defined to be the Sense of a more violent and sudden Solution of Continuity, made in the Nerves, Membranes, Canals, and Muscles.

PAIN [*payen*, F. of *paganus*, L. a Heathen] a Surname.

To PAIN [*peiner*, F. pijner, *Dan.*] to affect with Pain.

PAIN *Fort & Dure* [*Law Term*] a Punishment commonly called pressing to Death. *F.*

PAIN'ED, affected with Pain.

PAIN'FUL, causing Pain, laborious.

PAIN'FULNNESS, the being affected with Pain.

PAINE [*peine*, F.] Endeavour. *Chau.*

PAINE *Main* [q. d. *de Matin*, F.] white Bread, *&c.*

PAIN'IMS [of *payen*, F. a Pagan] Heathens so called, because when their Temples were taken from them, and consecrated to Christ, they used to sacrifice *in pagis*, L. *i. e.* in Villages.

PAINS [among *Farriers*] an ulcerous Scab breeding in a Horse's Pastern.

PAINS [in *Cookery*] divers Messes made of Bread stuffed with several Farces and Ragoes, proper for Side Dishes. *F.*

To PAINT [*peindre*, F. of *pingere*, L.] to design, to daub with Colours.

PAINT [*pigmentum*, L.] Colour for Painting.

PAIN'TER [*peintre*, F. of *pictor*, L.] one who paints.

PAINTER *Stainer*, one who paints Coats of Arms, and other Things belonging to Heraldry; also one who paints and colours Linen Cloth, *&c.*

PAINT'ING [*la peinture*, F. of *picturâ*, L.] the Art of representing Things in their proper Colours and Figures.

A PAIR [*paire*, F. paar, *Belg.* par, *Teut.* of *par*, L.] a Couple, Fellows, as Gloves, *&c.*

PAIRE, Damage, Hurt. *Chau.*

PAI'SAGE, a Draught of any Part of a Country, as a Landskip. *F.*

PAIS'D [*pesé*, F.] poised. *Spen.*

PAI'SO [*Old Law*] a Liberty for Hogs to run in Forests to feed on Mast.

PA'LACE [*palais*, F. of *palatium*, L. Pallast, *Teut.*] a Court or Mansion-house of a Prince.

PAL'ADIN, a Knight of the Round-Table. *F.*

PALANKA [in *Fortification*] a Defence made of great Poles or Stakes.

PALANQUIN, a Chair of State, in which great Personages in *India* are carried about upon Mens Shoulders.

PALASINS, Ladies of Honour.

PALAS'TER [*palæstra*, L.] a Place where Games or Exercises are performed. *C.*

PAL'ATABLE [of *palatum*, L.] agreeable to the Palate; pleasant to the Taste.

The PAL'ATE [*palait*, F. *palatum*, L.] the Roof of the Mouth; the Taste.

PALATI *Os* [in *Anatomy*] a small and almost square Bone, which makes the hinder Part of the Roof of the Mouth. *L.*

PALAT'INATE [*palatinat*, F. of *palatium*, L.] the Country or Seat of a Count *Palatine*, or Chief Officer in the Palace or Court of an Emperor or Sovereign Prince.

Elector PALATINE, one of the Electors of *Germany*.

PAL'ATINE *Mount*, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, on which stood the Royal Mansion house, from whence comes the Word *Palatium* or Palace.

PALA'TO *Salpingæus* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle arising broad and tendinous from the Edge of the lunated Part of the *Os Pubis*, &c.

PALA'TO *Staphilinus* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Pterigostaphilinus Internus*, which see.

PALE [*pale*, F. of *pallidus*, L.] wan, whitely look'd.

To grow PALE [*palir*, F. of *pallere*, L.] to grow wan or whitely.

PALE'NESS [*pâleur*, F. of *pallor*, L.] Whiteness, Wanness of Countenance, a weak or faint Colour.

PALE,

PALE, as the *English* Pale in *Ireland*, that Part wherein the *English* formerly liv'd apart from the *Irish* by Laws of their own.

A PALE [*palus*, L. pfahl, *Teut.*] a Stake of Wood.

A PALE, a Spangle. *O.*

PALE [in *Heraldry*, *pal*, *F.*] one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, representing a Stake placed upright.

To PALE [*palliser*, F.] to fence with Pales.

To *be* PALE [*pallere*, L.] to be of a wan or whitish Aspect.

PA'LED *Flowers* [in *Botany*] such as have Leaves set about a Head or Thrum.

PALE'NESS [*paller*, L.] Wanness.

PA'LESTINE [פלשת *H*] one of the three Divisions of *Syria*, the Holy Land.

PALES'TRICAL [*palestricus*, L. παλαιστρικὸς, *Gr.*] of or belonging to Wrestling.

PAL'FREY [*palefroy*, F. palfrai, *C. Br.*] a Horse of State for a Princess, or great Lady; a pacing Horse.

PALIL'OGY [*pilologia*, L. of παλιλογία, of πάλιν, again, and λεγω, to say, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the same Word is repeated.

PALIN'DROMB [παλίνδρομος, of πάλιν, again, and δρομέω, to run, *Gr.*] a Verse or Sentence, which is the same read backwards as forwards; also a Regurgitation of Humours to the more noble Parts; also a Relapse into a Disease.

PA'LING, a Sort of Fencing Work for Fruit-trees planted in Fields.

PALINGENE'SIA [παλιγγενεσία, of πάλιν, again, and γενέσια, Generation, *Gr.*] Regeneration, a being born again.

PA'LINGMAN, a Merchant *Denizon*, one born in *England*, Stat. 11. *Hen.* VII.

PA'LINODY [*palinodia*, L. of παλινῳδία, *Gr.*] a Recantation, an unsaying what one had said or written before.

PALISA'DE [*palisade*, F.] a Fence of Pales. *Span.*

PALISA'DE [in *Husbandry*] a slight Sort of Fence set up to beautify a Place or Wall.

To PALISA'DE [*palisader*, F.] to fence with Palisades.

PALISA'DES [in *Fortification*] are strong sharp pointed Stakes set up in the Ground to keep off an Enemy.

PA'LISH, somewhat pale or wan.

A PALL [*palla* or *pallium*, L.] a Cloth or Velvet that covers a Coffin at a Funeral; also a long Robe or Mantle worn upon solemn Occasions by the Knights of the Garter.

A PALL [in *Heraldry*] a kind of Cross.

A PALL [among the *Romish* Clergy] an Ornament made of Lamb's Wool, which the Pope bestows on Archbishops, *&c.* for which they pay a great Rate; by their superstitious Order, it should be made of the Wool of those two Lambs, which being on St. *Agnes*'s Day offered upon the High Altar, are, after the Hallowing of them, committed to the Subdeacons of that Church, and kept by them in a Pasture appointed. The whole Garment is not made of that Wool, but only that List or Plait of it which falls down before and behind, and encompasses the Neck about.

To PALL [probably of palir, *C. Br.* to faint, or *oppâler*, F. to grow pale] to die or grow flat, as Liquors do; to make dull; also to take off the Appetite.

PAL'LA [*Old Records*] a Canopy, such as is borne over a King at his Coronation; also an Altar Cloth. *L.*

PAL'LATS, two Nuts which play in the Fangs of the Crown-Wheel of a Watch.

PALLE *Maille*, a Game where a round Bowl is with a Mallet struck through a high Arch of Iron standing at either End of an Alley, as in St. *James's Park*. See PELL-MELL.

PAL'LED, stale; also dead, flat, without Spirit, as Wine, Liquors, *&c.*

PAL'LET [*Minshew* derives it from *paille*, F. *paglia*, Ital. or *palea*, L. Chaff, because stuffed with Chaff or Straw; but *Skinner* of *pied* or *pié*, F. a Foot, and *lit*, a Bed, *q. d* a Bed made of the Height of the Feet] a little low Bed.

PAL'LET [among *Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours on.

PAL'LET [in *Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.

PAL'LET [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying some Pigs of Lead, *&c.* the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing Room there.

PALLETO'QUE } [of *pallium* and *toga*,
PALLECO'TE } L.] a Cassock, or short Coat with Sleeves.

PAL'LIAMENT, a Garment, Robe, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

PALLIAR'DIZE [*palliardise*, F.] Whoredom, Fornication.

To PAL'LIATE [*pallier*, F. of *palliatum*, L.] to disguise, to colour, or cloak.

To PALLIATE [among *Physicians*] to patch up a Distemper, to cure it but imperfectly.

PALLIA'TION, a cloaking, covering, daubing over a Matter.

PALLIATION [among *Physicians*] a Method that helps incurable Diseases, by applying proper Remedies; or a quieting of Pain, and sending against the worst Symptoms of a dangerous Distemper, when nothing can be directly levelled at the Cause.

PAL'LIATIVES, which serve to palliate. *F.*

PALLI'CIA, Pales or Fences. *O. L.*

PAL'LID [*pallidus*, L.] pale, wan.

PALLI'DITY [*palliditas*, L.] Paleness, Wanness.

PAL'LIER [in *Architecture*] a landing Place on a Stair Case; or a Step broader than the others to rest upon.

PALLIFICA'TION [in *Architecture*] a piling or strengthening the Ground-work with Piles.

PALL-MALL, See *Pell-Mell*, or *Palle maille*.

PALM [*palmier*, F. of *palma*, L.] a Palm or Date tree.

PALM *Sunday* [*dominica palmarum*, L.] the sixth *Sunday* in *Lent*, and the next before *Easter*, so called, because the People went on that Day to meet our Saviour with Boughs of Palm and Olive-branches, when he enter'd *Jerusalem* riding on an Ass.

PALM [*palme*, F. of *palma*, or *palmus*, L.] the inner Part of the Hand, the Measure of a Hand's Breadth; three Inches.

PALM *of an Anchor*, the Flook or broad Part wh ch fastens into the Ground.

PALM *Worm*, a venomous Insect.

To PALM [of *palma*, L. the Hollow of the Hand] to juggle in one's Hand, to cog, or cheat at Dice.

PALMA'DA } [in *Old Writers*] a Blow
PALMA'TA } upon the Hand with a Palmer or Ferula.

PALMA'RE *Hordeum*, Palm-Barley, or Sprat-Barley. *O. L.*

PALMA'RIS *Brevis* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, which is let into the *Carpus*. *L.*

PALMARIS *Longus* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand inserted to the Root of the Fingers. *L.*

PALME, in *Spain* 7 Inches and a half, at *Genoa* 9 Inches and near 3 Quarters.

PAL'MER [so called from a Staff of a Palm-tree, which they carried as they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim that visited Holy Places; yet a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differed thus: A *Pilgrim* had some Dwelling-place, and a *Palmer* had none; the *Pilgrim* travelled to some certain Place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular; the *Pilgrim* must go at his own Charge, the *Palmer* must profess wilful Poverty; the *Pilgrim* might give over his Profession, but the *Palmer* might not.

A PAL'MER, one that cheats at Cards or Dice by Sleight of Hand.

PALMER [of *Palmus*, L.] a Palmer-Worm.

PALMER [*palmitorium*, L.] a Ferula.

PALMER [among *Hunters*] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

PAL'METO *Tree*, an *Indian* Tree.

PALMIF'EROUS [*palmifer*, L.] bearing Palm Trees.

PAL'MIPEDE *Fowls*, such as have skinny Claws, or Feet like Ducks, or other Water-Fowls, also called Web-footed Fowls.

A PAL'MISTER, one skilled in the Art of Palmistry.

PAL'MIST RY [of *palmæ*, L. the Palms of the Hands] the Art of telling Fortunes by certain Lines and Marks on the Palms of one's Hands.

PAL'MOS [παλμὸς, Gr.] a Palpitation of the Heart caused by Convulsion or Irritation of the Nerves.

PALMS [among *Botanists*] the white Buds of Sallows or Withies, which come before the Leaf.

PAL'PABLE [*palpabilis*, L.] that may be easily felt or perceived, manifest, plain, evident. *F.*

PALP'ABLENESS, Capableness of being felt; Plainness.

PALP'ABLY, feelingly, plainly.

PALPA'TION, a touching softly. *L.*

To PAL'PITATE [*palpiter*, F. *palpitatum*, L.] to pant or beat quick like the Heart.

PALPITA'TION, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing. *F.* of *L.*

PALS'GRAVE [paltsgrave, *Belg.* pfaltsgraff, *Teut.*] a Count or Earl, who has the Oversight of a Palace.

PALSY [*paralysie*, F. *paralysis*, L. of παράλυσις, *Gr.*] a Disease which causes a slackening of the Nerves; a Privation of Motion, or Sense of Feeling, or both; proceeding from some Cause below the *Cerebellum*, joined with a Coldness, Softness, Flaccidity, and at last wasting of the Parts.

Dead PALSY, is when both the Sense and Motion of the Part is lost.

To PALT'ER [of *paltron*, F.] to prevaricate, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly.

To PALTER, to trifle, to banter. *Shak.*

PAL'TRINESS, Meanness, Baseness.

PAL'TRY, pitiful, bad, sorry.

A PALTRY *Fellow* [of *paltron paltroniere*, Ital. a most profligate Knave, or *poltron*, F. a Coward] a base sordid Fellow.

PALU'DAMENT [*paludamentum*, L.] a Coat Armour, an Herald's Coat.

PA'LY *Bendy* [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided into 6, 8, or 10 even Divisions Pale-wise.

To PAM'PER [*pamperare*, Ital.] to feed high, to indulge.

PAM'PHLET [*Minshew* derives it of πᾶν, all, and πλήθω, to fill; but *Skinner* of Pampter, dim, of *pampire*, F. of *Papyrus*, L. Paper] a little stitch'd Book.

PAMPHLETEE'R, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

PAMPINIFO'RME *Corpus* [among *Anatomists*] the Veins and Arteries which pass through the Testicles, and form a Body resembling curled Leaves. *L.*

PAN [Panne, *Sax.* Panne, *Dan.* and *L. S.* and *Belg.* Pfanne, *Teut.*] a Kitchen Vessel.

PAN [πᾶν, *Gr.*] a Heathen Deity, worshipped under the Shape of a Goat, reputed

to

to be the God of Shepherds, and also considered as the God of Nature.

PAN, the Crown of the Head. *Chau.*

To PAN, to close, to join together. Hence the Proverb, *Weal and Women cannot pan, but Woe and Women can. N. C.*

PAN *of a Bastion.* See *Face of a Bastion.*

PANACE'A [πανάκεια, *Gr.*] an universal Medicine, good for all Diseases. *L.*

PANACEA *Mercurialis* [among *Chymists*] Sublimate of Mercury, sweetened by many repeated Distillations.

PANA'DO [*panade*, F. *panada*, Ital. of *panis*, L.] a Sort of Food made of boil'd Water thickened with Bread.

A PANA'DE *of an Horse.* See *Pannade.*

PAN'CAKE [pannkock, *Belg.* Pfannekuchen, *Teut.*] a Cake made in a Pan.

PAN'CART, a Paper of the Rates and Customs due to the *French* King.

PANCRAT'ICAL, almighty, all-powerful.

PANCRAT'ICK [of πᾶν, all, and κράτος, Power] all-powerful, almighty.

PANCHRES'TA [πάγχρηστα, *Gr.*] Medicines that are good against all Diseases.

PANCHRES'TOS [πάγχρηστον, *Gr.*] a Salve for every Sore.

PANCHYM'AGOGUES [of πᾶν, all, χυμὸς, Humour, and ἀγωγὸς, a Leader, *Gr.*] universal Purges, Medicines which disperse all Humours in the Body.

PANCRE'AS [πάγκρεας, all Flesh, of πᾶν, and κρέας, Flesh, *Gr.*] the Sweetbread of an Animal.

PANCREA'TICK, belonging to the Sweetbread. *F.*

PAN'DECTS [*pandectes*, F. and L. of πανδέκτης, of πᾶν, and δέχομαι, to receive, *Gr.*] Books which handle all Subjects and Questions; also a Volume of the Civil Law, so called from the Universality of its Comprehension.

PANDELE'A [among *Physicians*] a solid Electuary.

PANDE'MIUS *Morbus*, a Disease which is universally rife in every Place. *L.*

PAN'DER [*pendard*, a Rogue, a Villain, *F.*] one who takes a Bribe to hold his Tongue, a Pimp, a Male Bawd.

PANDICULA'TION, a stretching out one's self and yawning together; a Restlessness that usually accompanies the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever. *L.*

PANDO'RA [*q.* πάντων δῶρα, *Gr. i. e.* receiving the Gift of all the Gods] feign'd by *Hesiod* to be the first Woman, and made by *Vulcan*, endued by all the Gods with several excellent Gifts; but afterwards by *Jupiter* in Displeasure sent to her Husband *Prometheus* with a Box full of all manner of Miseries. Hence *Pandora*'s Box is taken for Misery, Calamity, *&c.*

PANDORA'TRIX [*Old Law*] an Ale-Wife that brews and sells Drink.

PANDO'RE [*pandura*, L.] a musical Instrument.

PANE [*panneau*, F.] a Square of Glass, Wainscot, *&c.*

PANEGYR'ICAL [*panegyrique*, F. *panegyricus*, L. of πανηγυρικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to a Panegyrick.

PANEGYR'ICK [*panegyrique*, F. *panegyricum*, L. of πανηγυρικὸς, *Gr.*] a Speech delivered before a solemn Assembly of People; or an Oration of Thanks and Praise to a Prince, *&c.*

PANEGYR'IST [*panegyriste*, F. *panegyrista*, L. of πανηγυρίστης, *Gr.*] a Maker of Panegyricks.

To PANEGYRI'ZE [of πανηγυρίζω, *Gr.*] to write or speak Panegyricks.

PANEL'LA, } a little Page, a Sche-
PANEL'LUM, } dule or Roll of Parchment, *&c.*

PANE'TIA, a Pantry, or Place to set up cold Victuals in. *O. L.*

PANGS [of peinigen, *Teut.* to torment, or pang, *Engl.*] violent Throws of Pain, as Death, Travail of a Woman, *&c.*

PAN'GUTS [of πᾶν, *Gr.* all, and guts] a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts.

PAN'ICK [*panique*, F. *panicus*, L. of πανικὸς, *Gr.*] as *Panick Fear*, or *Fright*, a sudden and distracting Fear, without known Cause, so called, because anciently said to be inflicted by the God *Pan*; or, as others say, it had its Original from the Stratagem of a great General named *Pan*; who with a few Men ordered such Shouts to be made, where the Rocks and Country so favoured the Sounds, as to make their Numbers appear to their Enemies so large, as to affright them from an advantageous Encampment; whence a Fear is called a *Panick.*

PA'NICK, } a sort of small Grain like
PAI'NICK, } Millet.

PANI'CULA [In *Botany*] a soft kind of woolly Beards on which the Seeds of some Plants hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, *&c.*

PANIS *Fortis & Durus* [*Law Term*] when a Malefactor upon his Trial stands mute, one of his Punishments is, to be condemned *ad panem fortem & durum, i. e.* to have only hard dry Barley Bread, and Puddle Water. *L.*

PANNA'DE, the Curvetting or Prancing of a mettled Horse.

PAN'NAGE [*Law Term*] the Feeding of Swine upon Mast in the Woods; also Money paid for such a Licence; also a Tax upon Cloth.

PAN'NEL [*panneau*, F.] a Pane or Square of Wainscot, *&c.* also a Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horseback; also a Roll of Paper or Parchment, with the Names of the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.

PAN'NEL [in *Falconry*] is the Pipe next to the Fundament of a Hawk.

PAN'NELLED *me*, followed me, attended me. *Shakesp.*

PAN'NICLE [*pannicula*, L.] a little Clout or Rag.

PANNI'CULUS [among *Anat.*] signifies the same as *Membrana*; which see.

PANNICULUS *Carnosus* [in *Anat.*] is a sort of Membrane which covers the whole Body. *L.*

PAN'NIER [*panier*, F. *paniere*, Ital. of *panis*, L.] a Dorser or Basket to carry Bread on Horseback.

PANNIER-*Man*, he who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.

PAN'NIKEL, the Skull, the Crown of the Head. *Spen.*

PAN'NUS, a Disease in the Eye, when a fleshy Web covers it. *L.*

PAN'OPLY [*panoplia*, L. of πανοπλία, of πᾶν, all, and ὅπλα, Armour, *Gr.*] compleat Armour or Harness.

PAN'SOPHY [*pansophia*, L. of πανσοφία, *Gr.*] Wisdom or Knowledge of all Things.

PAN'SY, a Flower. *Viola tricolor.* L.

To PANT [*panteler*, F.] to fetch one's Breath short, or breathe quick.

PANTAGRU'ELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feign'd Giant in *Rabelais*.

PAN'TAIS } [*pantoiment*, F.] an Hawk's
PAN'TAS } hard fetching of Wind or Breath.

PANTALOO'NS [*pantalon*, F.] a sort of Garment worn anciently, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastened together, and both of the same Stuff.

PAN'TAS, a Disease in Cattle.

PANTCH, a sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.

PAN'TER, the Heart. *Cant.*

PAN'TERS [among *Hunters*] Nets or Toils to catch Deer.

PAN'THEA [of πᾶν, all, and θεὸς, *Gr.* a God] certain ancient Statues, which, by the different Figures which were upon them, represented all the Gods.

PAN'THEOL'OGY [πανθεολογία, of πᾶν, and θεολογία, Divinity, *Gr.*] the whole Sum or Body of Divinity.

PANTHEON [Πάνθεον, *Gr.*] an ancient Temple at *Rome*, dedicated to all the Heathen Gods, and since by Pope *Boniface* the IVth, to the Virgin *Mary*, called by the Italians, *Santa Maria la rotunda*, from its Figure.

PAN'THER [*panthere*, F. *panthera*, L. of πανθὴρ, *Gr.*] a fierce Beast.

PAN'TER } [*panetier*, F.] an Officer
PAN'TLER } who keeps the Bread in a King's or Nobleman's House.

PANTOF'FLE [*pantoufle*, F.] a Slipper.

PANTOM'ETER [παντόμετρον, of πάντα, all, and μέτρον, Measure, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Instrument for measuring all sorts of Angles, Heights, Lengths, *&c.*

PAN'TOMIME [of πάντα, and μῖμος, a Mimick, *pantomimus*, L. of παντόμιμος, *Gr.*] a Player that can represent the Gesture, and counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PAN'TONS, or *pantable Shoes*, a sort of Horse-shoes for narrow and low Heels.

PAN'TRY [*panetiere*, F. *panateria*, Ital.] a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat are kept.

PANUR'GY [*panurgia*, L. of πανουργία, *Gr.*] Craftiness, Subtilty, Skill in all Kind of Matters.

PA'NUS [in *Surgery*] a Sore in the glandulous Parts.

PAP [*pappa*. L. and *Ital.* pappa, *Belg.*] a Teat, or Breast-Nipple.

PA'PA [πάππας, *Gr.* a Father; some take it for a Contraction of *Pater Patriæ*, a Father of his Country; others of *Pater Patriarcharum*, a Father of the Patriarchs, others of *Pape!* Ital. O wonderful!] the Pope.

PA'PA [πάππας, *Gr.*] a Child's Name for Father.

PAPACY [*papatus*, L.] the Dignity of a Pope, or Time of his Government.

PA'PAL [*papalis*, L.] belonging to the Pope. *F.*

PAPA'VEROUS [*papavereus*, L.] belonging to a Poppy.

PAPELARDIE, Hypocrisy. *Chau.*

PAPER [*papier*, F. *papyrus*, L. of παπυρος, *Gr.*] a Substance made of Rags whitened and ground in a Mill.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS *Flower* [among *Botanists*] is such an one as represents something of the *Papilio*, or Butterfly, with its Wings display'd. In these, the *Petala*, or Flower Leaves are always of a diform Figure; they are in Number four, and joined together at the Extremities; the Plants that have these Flowers are of the leguminous kind, as Peas, Vetches, *&c.*

PAPIL'LA [among *Anat.*] the Nipple or Teat of a Breast.

PAPIL'LÆ *Intestinorum* [with *Anat.*] small Glandules or Kernels, of which the innermost Coat of the Intestines or Guts is full; their Use being to soak in the strained Juice called *Chyle*, and to distribute it to the lacteal Veins.

PAPILLA'RES *processus* [among *Anat.*] are the Extremities of the olfactory Nerves, which convey the viscous Humours of the Nostrils and Palate. *L.*

PAPIL'LARY, belonging to, or like to a Teat or Nipple.

PA'PISM } [*papisme*, F.] Popery, the
PA'PISTRY } Doctrines or Principles of the Papists.

PA'PIST [*papiste*, F.] one that professes the Popish Religion.

PAPPIER, Milk Pottage. *Cant.*

PAP'POUS [of *pappus*, L.] downy, or full of Down, soft, spongy.

PAP'PUS [among *Botanists*] is that soft light Down which grows out of the Seeds of

of ſome Plants, ſuch as Thiſtles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, &c. and which buoys them up ſo into the Air, that they can be blown any where about with the Wind.

PAP'ULA, a Swelling with many reddiſh Pimples which eat and ſpread, alſo a kind of Small Pox.

PAPULOS'ITY [*papuloſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Bliſters or Pimples.

PAR [*par*, L.] equal, as *to be at par*, *i. e.* to be equal.

PAR, for. *Chau.*

PAR *of Exchange* [in *Traffick*] is when one to whom a Bill is payable, receives of the Acceptor juſt ſo much Money in Value, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter.

PAR *Vagum* [among *Anatomiſts*] is a Pair of Nerves ariſing below the auditory ones, from the Sides of the oblongated Marrow.

PA'RABLE [*parabole*, F. *parabola*, L. of παραβολὴ, *Gr.*] a continued Similitude or Compariſon.

PA'RABLE [*parabilis*, L.] eaſy to be had, procured, or gotten.

PARAB'OLA [of παραβάλλω, *Gr.*] is one of the three Sections which ariſes from a Cone being geometrically cut by a Plane paralled to one of its Sides.

PARABOL'ICAL } [*parabolique*, F.] be-
PARABOL'ICK } longing to a Parable or Parabola.

PARABO'LICK *Cuneus*, a certain Solid mentioned by Dr. *Wallis*.

PARABOL'ICK *Pyramidoid* [in *Geometry*] a ſolid Figure ſo called from its particular Formation.

PARABOL'ICK *Space* [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Content, between the Curve of the Parabola and any *entire Ordinate*.

PARABOL'ICK *Spindle* [in *Geometry*] a ſolid Body formed by the turning of a *Semiparabola* about its Ordinate.

PARAB'OLISM [in *Algebra*] is the Diviſion of the Terms of an Equation by a known Quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt Term.

PARA'BOLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Axis.

PARACEL'SAN, a Phyſician who follows the Method of *Paracelſus*, which was to cure by exceeding ſtrong Oils, &c.

PARACELSIS'TICK, *Medicines* prepared after the Method of *Paracelſus*.

PARACEL'SUS an eminent Phyſician, born at *Eilſtenden* in *Switzerland*, *Anno* 1493, who uſed exceeding ſtrong Oils, and Waters extracted from Vegetables, &c. was very ſucceſsful in his Practice, who ſaid that by ſome of his Medicines he could preſerve the Life of a Man for ſome Ages; he died in *Saltzburgh*, *Anno* 1541, but not without Suſpicion of being poiſoned by means of ſome of his own Profeſſion.

PARACEN'TESIS [*paracenteſe*, F. of παρακέντησις, *Gr.*] is a Perforation of the Cheſt, to diſcharge corrupt Matter lodged there; or of the *Abdomen*, to let out Water, as in the Dropſy. *L.*

PARACEN'TRICK *Motion*, or Impetus [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is a Term for ſo much as the revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from, the Sun, or Center of Attraction.

PARACHRO'NISM, an Error in Chronology, a miſtaking the Time of an Action or Adventure in any Hiſtory.

PAR'ACIUM [in *Doomſday Book*] the Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLE'TE [*paracletus*, L. of παράκλητος, *Gr.*] an Advocate or Comforter.

PARACMAS'TICA *Febris* [παρακμαστικὸς, and πυρετὸς, *Gr.*] a Fever that declines daily.

PARACMAS'TICAL [*paracmaſticus*, L. of παρακμαστικὸς, of παρακμὴ, *Gr.*] pertaining to a kind of continual hot-burning Fever, wherein the Heat, when it is at its Height, diminiſheth by little and little, till it totally ceaſeth.

PARAC'ME [παρακμὴ, *Gr.* a Declenſion] according to *Galen*, that Part of Life where a Perſon is ſaid to grow old, and which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he is ſaid to be old.

PARA'DE, great Shew, State. *F.*

PARA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] the Place where Troops aſſemble together, either in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service.

PARADIAS'TOLE [παραδιαστολὴ, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Oration inlarges or diſtinguiſhes upon a Matter. *F.*

PAR'ADIGM [*paradigme*, F. of παράδιγμα, *Gr.*] an Example or Inſtance of ſomething ſaid or done.

PAR'ADISE [*paradis*, F. *paradiſus*, L. of παράδεισος, *Gr.*] a Place of Pleaſure, the Garden of *Eden*.

PAR'ADISE *Apple*, a delicious Fruit.

PARADI'SI *Grana*, Cardamum Seed. *L.*

PARA'DOX [*paradoxe*, F. of *paradoxum*, L. of παράδοξον, of παρὰ, beyond, and δόξα, Opinion, *Gr.*] a ſtrange Sentiment, contrary to the common Opinion, but yet true.

PARADOX'AL } [*paradoxus*, L. of
PARADOX'ICAL } παράδοξος, *Gr.*] belonging to a Paradox, ſurprizing.

PARADOXOL'OGY [παραδοξολογία, of παράδοξος, and λεγω, to ſay, *Gr.*] a ſpeaking by Paradoxes.

A PARADRO'ME [*paradromus*, L. of παραδρομος, *Gr.*] a Wall or Gallery having no Shelter over head.

PARÆ'NESIS [παραίνεσις, *Gr.*] a Precept, Admonition, or Instruction. *L.*

PARÆNET'ICK [*paræneticus*, L. of παραινετικὸς, *Gr.*] apt to persuade or admonish.

PA'RAGE [in *Law*] Equality of Name, Blood, or Dignity; but especially of Land in dividing an Inheritance.

PA'RAGE, Birth, Parentage. *Chau.*

PARA'GIUM, Peerage, or the Quality of a Peer of the Realm.

PARAGIUM [in the *Civil Law*] the Right of Noblemens younger Children to hold Part of their main Estate, without doing Homage to their elder Brother.

PARAGIUM, the equal Condition between two Parties to be married. *O. L.*

PARAGO'GE [παραγωγὴ, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the End of a Word.

PARAGO'GE [in *Surgery*] that Fitness of the Bones to one another, as is discernable in their Articulation.

PARAGO'GICAL, belonging to the Figure *Paragoge*.

PAR'AGON [*paragon*, F. *paragone*, Ital.] a compleat Model or Pattern, a Compeer, an equal; also a peerless Dame, or one without Compare.

PARAGOR'ICKS [*paragorica*, L. of παραγορικὰ, *Gr.*] Medicines which assuage or ease Pains.

PAR'AGRAPH [*paragraphe*, F. *paragraphus*, L. of παράγραφος, *Gr.*] a smaller Section of a Book, where the Line breaks off, or what is comprehended between one Break and another.

PARAGRA'PHE [παραγραφὴ, *Gr.*] a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book.

PARAGRAPHE [in *Rhetorick*] a declining or waving of the Matter in Controversy.

PARALIPO'MENA [παραλειπόμενα, *Gr. i. e.* left out, not spoken of] the two Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament, so called because some Things are related there which are omitted in other Places. *Gr.*

PARALIPSIS [παράλειψις, *Gr.*] a kind of Irony, a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein that thing seems to be let pass, which nevertheless is designed to be insisted on at large.

PARALLAC'TICAL } [in *Astronomy*]
PARALLAC'TICK } belonging to a Parallax.

PARALLAC'TICAL *Angle* [in *Astronomy*] is an Angle made by the oblong cutting of a Circle of the Altitude with the Ecliptick.

PARALLAX' [*parallaxe*, F. *parallaxis*, L. of παράλλαξις, *Gr.*] the Difference between the true and apparent Place of a Planet.

PARALLAX *of Ascension* [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Ascension of a Planet.

PARALLAX *of Declination* [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of a Planet.

Horizontal PARALLAX [in *Astronomy*] is when the Sun, Moon, or any other Planet, is in the *Horizon*.

PARALLAX *of Latitude* [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Latitude of a Planet, as it is observed from the Surface or the Center.

PARALLAX *of Latitude* [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between that Place in the Ecliptick, which a Planet appears to have to an Eye placed upon the Surface of the Earth, and that which it would seem to have to an Eye placed at the Center.

The Moon's PARALLAX *to the Sun* [in *Astronomy*] is the Excess of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

PAR'ALLEL [*parallele*, F. *parallelus*, L. of παράλληλος, *Gr.*] equally, or every where alike.

A PAR'ALLEL [*parallele*, F. of *parallelus*, L. of παράλληλος, *Gr.*] a Comparison of Persons and Things one with another.

A PARALLEL [in *Geography*] is a Space on the Terrestrial Globe, comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

PARALLEL *Circles* [in *Astronomy*] are all the lesser Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude.

PARALLEL *Planes* [in *Geometry*] those Planes which have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equally distant every where.

PARALLEL *Rays* [in *Opticks*] are those Rays which keep an equal Distance from the visible Object of the Eye.

PARALLEL *Ruler*, an Instrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PARALLEL *Sailing*, is sailing between two Places under the same Latitude.

PARALLEL *Sphere*, is the Position of the Sphere, which has one Pole in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, and the Equinoctial in the Horizon.

PAR'ALLELS [in *Geometry*] are Lines which always keep at an equal Distance from one another.

PARALLELS *of Altitude* [in *Astronomy*] the Circles drawn parallel to the *Horizon*, and are called *Almicanters*.

PARALLELS *of Declination* [in *Astronomy*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, supposed to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

PARALLELS *of Latitude* [on the *Terrestrial Globe*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, the same with Parallels of Declination on the Celestial.

PARALLELS *of Latitude* [on the *Celestial Globe*] are lesser Circles parallel to the Ecliptick,

Ecliptick, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the *Colures*.

PARALLE'LISM, the being parallel.

PARALLE'LISM *of the Earth's Axis* [in *Astronomy*] the Earth's keeping its Axis in its annual Revolution round the Sun, in a Position always parallel to itself.

PARALLE'LOGRAM [*parallelogramme*, F. *parallelogrammum*, L. παραλληλόγραμμον, *Gr.*] is a plain Figure bounded by four Right Lines, whereof the opposite are parallel one to another.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICK, belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICK *Protractor*, a Semicircle made of Brass with four Rulers in Form of a Parallelogram, to move to any Angle.

PARALLELOPE'PID [among *Mathematicians*] is a solid Figure contained under six Parallelograms, the opposite Sides of which are equal and parallel; or it is a Prism whose Base is a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOPLEU'RON [among *Mathematicians*] an imperfect Parallelogram, or kind of Trapezium; two of whose opposite Sides are parallel, but the other two not parallel.

PARAL'OGISM [*paralogisme*, F. *paralogismus*, L. παραλογισμὸς, *Gr.*] a fallacious, or deceitful Way of arguing, where from two Propositions a false Conclusion is deduced.

To PARAL'OGIZE [*paralogizare*, L.] to reason sophistically.

PARALYT'ICAL [*paralytique*, F. *paralyticus*, L. of παραλυτικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to, or sick of, a Palsy.

A PARALYT'ICK [*paralytique*, F. *paralyticus*, L.] one troubled with a Palsy.

PA'RAMENT, } [among *Hunters*] the
PA'REMENT, } red Flesh between the Skin and Body of a Deer. *F.*

PAR'AMENTS, Robes of State. *Ch.*

PARAME'SE [παράμεσον, *Gr.*] the Sound of the fifth String in Musick; also the Note called *B-fa-b-mi*.

PARAM'ETER [in *Conick Sections*] is a third proportional Line called *Abscissa*, and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*.

PAR'AMOUNT [of *para*, to, and *monteur*, to mount, *Span.*] above all, sovereign or absolute.

Lord PAR'AMOUNT [*Law Term*] the supreme Lord of the Fee.

PAR'AMOUR [*à parando amorem*, L. gaining Love] a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

PARANE'TE [παρανήτη, *Gr.*] in Musick, the second of the sixth String.

PAR'ANYMPH [*paranymphe*, F. *paranymphus*, L. of παρανυμφος, *Gr.*] a Bride-man or Bride-maid; also one who makes a Speech in Commendation of one who commences Doctor in an University.

PARAPEG'MA [παράπηγμα, *Gr.*] a Table erected publickly, containing an Account of Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, Rising and Setting of the Stars, *&c.*

PARAPEG'MATA [among *Astrologers*] the Table on which they erect Schemes.

PAR'APET [*parapetto*, Ital. of *parare*, to defend, and *petto*, Ital. the Breast] a Wall, or Balcony, Breast-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, *&c. Architect.*

PARAPET [in *Fortification*] a Breast-Work raised on Bastions, Ramparts, *&c.*

PARAPHANA'LIA } [*paraphernaux*,
PARAPHER'NA } F. παράφερνα,
PARAPHERNA'CIA } *Gr.*] those Goods which a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dower. *L.*

PARAPHY'MOSIS [of παρὰ, and φίμωσις, *Gr.*] a Fault of a Man's Yard, when the *Præputium* is too short to cover the Glans; also a Narrowness and Contraction of the Womb.

PAR'APHRASE [*paraphrasis*, L. of παράφρασις, *Gr.*] the Expressing of a Text in plainer Words, and more largely, and accommodated to the Reader's Capacity. *F.*

To PA'RAPHRASE [*paraphraser*, F.] to make a Paraphrase or Comment upon.

PAR'APHRAST [*paraphraste*, F. *paraphrastus*, L. of παραφραστὴς, *Gr.*] one who paraphrases or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRAS'TICAL [*paraphrasticus*, L. of παραφραστικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to such an Exposition.

PARAPHRE'NITES [of παρὰ, and φρενῖτις, *Gr.*] a Madness accompanied with a continual Fever.

PARAPHROSY'NE [παραφροσύνη, *Gr.*] a slight sort of doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEGI'A [παραπληγία, *Gr.*] a Palsy seizing all the Parts of the Body below the Head.

PARAQUET'TO, a small sort of Parrot, a Bird.

PARARY'THMOS [among *Physicians*] a Pulse not suitable to a Person's Age. *Gr.*

PARASAN'G, a *Persian* Measure of about four *English* Miles.

PARASCE'VE [παρασκευὴ, *Gr.* Preparation] the Eve of the Sabbath or Holidays; especially *Easter Eve*.

PARASELE'NE [παρασελήνη, *Gr.*] a Mock Moon, a Meteor in a watersh Cloud resembling a Moon.

PARASIO'PESIS [παρασιώπησις, *Gr.*] a keeping Silence, a Figure in Rhetorick, when we say we will not speak of such a thing.

PAR'ASITE [*parasitus*, L. of παράσιτος, *Gr.*] a Smell-Feast, a Trencher Friend, a flattering Sponger. *F.*

PARASIT'ICAL [*parasiticus*, L. of παρασιτικὸς,

παρασιτικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to a Parasite.

PARASIT'ICAL *Plants* [with *Botanists*] those that are nourished by the Stock of others.

PAR'ASOL [*Span.*] a sort of small Canopy or Umbrella to keep off the Rain. *F.*

PARAS'TADES [in *Architecture*] the Posts or Pillars of a Door, called Jaumbs.

PARAS'TATA [in *Architecture*] a Buttress set on the Side of Pillars. *Gr.*

PARAS'TATÆ [in *Anat.*] certain Vessels which compose that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles, *Gr.* See *Epididymidæ.*

PARASYNAN'CHE [παρασυναγχὴ, *Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

PARASY'NAXIS [of παρὰ, and σύναξις, *Gr.*] a gathering together, a Conventicle, or unlawful Meeting. *C. L.*

PARA'THESIS [παράθεσις, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, where two or more Substantives are put in the same Case.

PARA'THESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a small Hint of a Thing given to the Auditors.

PARA'THESIS [in *Printing*] is the Matter contained within two Crotchets, marked thus [ ].

PARATIT'LA [in *Civil Law*] a summary Explanation of the Law Titles, and the Subject Matter of them.

PARAVAIL' [in *Common Law*] the lowest Tenant, or he who is a Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

PARAVAUNT' [of *paraventure*, F.] by chance.

PAR'ARON, a Wood-knife. *Spen.*

To PAR'BOIL [*parbouiller*, F. or, *q. d. part-boil*] to boil but in part.

To PAR'BREAKE [sich erbrechen, *Teut.*] to vomit. *Spen.*

PAR'BUCLE [*Sea Term*] a Rope used in the Nature of a Pair of Slings.

PAR'CÆ [according to the *Poets*] the three Ladies of Destiny, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*; the first bears a Distaff, the second spins the Thread of a Man's Life, and the third cuts it off.

A PAR'CEL [*parcelle*, F.] Part, Portion, Bundle.

PAR'CEL *Makers* [in the *Exchequer*] two Officers who make the Parcels of the Escheators Accounts.

To PARCEL, to divide into Parcels.

To PARCEL *a Seam*, is, after the Ship is caulked, to lay over in a narrow Piece of Canvas, and then to pour on it hot Pitch and Tar.

PAR'CENERS [in *Common Law*] are where one seised of an Estate of Inheritance, hath Issue only Daughters, and dies, and the Lands descend to the Daughters, but as one Heir, and are called *Parceners.*

PARCENERS [according to *Custom*] is when a Man dies seised of Lands in Gavelkind, and hath Issue divers Sons; then the Sons are *Parceners* by the Custom.

To PARCH, to burn, or dry up.

PARCHMENT [*parchemin*, F. pergement, *Teut. pergamena*, L. so called because invented at *Pergamos*, in *Asia Minor*, by King *Eumenes*, when Paper, that was in *Egypt* only, was prohibited by *Ptolemy* to be transported into *Asia*] Skins of Sheep, *&c.* dressed for writing.

PAR'CINARY [*Law Term*] a holding or possessing of Land by Joint Tenants, who are otherwise called Carpaceners.

PAR'CITY [*parcitas*, L.] Sparingness, Frugality.

PAR'CO *Fracto*, a Writ which lies against him, who breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beasts in it.

PAR'CUS, a Pound to confine trespassing or straying Cattle. *O. L.*

PAR'DIEUX, by the Gods. *Ch. Fr.*

PARDIE, or *Perdie*, verily. *Spenc.*

PAR'DON, Forgiveness, especially that which God gives Sinners.

To PAR'DON [in *Law*] the forgiving a Felony or Offence committed against the King.

PAR'DON [*ex gratia regis*] is such a Pardon as the King affords with some special Regard to the Person, or some other Circumstances. *C.*

PAR'DON [*by the Course of the Law*] is such as the Law of Equity allows for a light Offence.

PAR'DONABLE [*pardonable*, F.] that may be pardoned.

PAR'DONERS, Persons who formerly carried about the Pope's Indulgences, and sold them to the highest Bidders.

PAR'DURABLE, everlasting. *Chau.*

To PARE [of *separare*, L. to separate, *Minshew* of *parer*, F. to trim] to cut off by small Slices.

PAREC'BASIS [παρέκβασις, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the main Subject is departed from.

PAREGO'RICKS [*paregorica*, L. παρεγορικα, *Gr.*] Medicines that comfort and assuage.

PA'REIL, equal, alike. *F.*

PA'REL, Furniture or Rigging of Ships. *Chau.*

PAREL'CON [παρήλκον, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, in which a Word or Syllable is added to the End of another.

PARE'LIUM } [παρήλιον, *Gr.*] a mock
PARHE'LIUM } Sun, a Meteor, appearing on each Side of the Sun.

PARE'MENT [in *Architecture*] an uniform Course of Stones.

PARE'MENTS, the Ornaments of an Altar.

PAREM'PTOSIS [in *Physick*] is when the

the Blood ſlides from the Heart into the great Artery.

PARENCEPH'ALIS [παρεγκεφαλὶς, *Gr.*] the hindermoſt Part of the Brain.

PARENCHY'MATA [παρέγχυμα, *Gr.*] thoſe Bowels through which the Blood paſſes for its better Fermentation, as the Heart, Liver, *&c.* In a large Senſe, all the Bowels, becauſe they are look'd upon as ſo many Strainers to the Humours which paſs thro' them.

PAREN'CHYMOUS *Parts of the Body*, [with the *Old Anatomiſts*] fleſhy Parts that fill up the Interſtices between the Veſſels.

A PA'RENT [*parens*, L. of *pario*, to bring forth young] a Father or Mother. *F.*

PA'RENTAGE, Kindred, Stock, Family.

PAREN'TAL [*parentalis*, L.] belonging to Parents.

PARENTA'LIA, Feaſts and Sacrifices performed by the *Romans* at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends. *L.*

PARENTA'TION, the Performance of ſuch Solemnities. *L.*

PARENTELE, an Hundred. *Chau.*

PAREN'THESIS [παρένθησις, *Gr.* of παρὰ, and ἐνίθημι] a Clauſe put into the Middle of a Sentence, which being left out, the Senſe remains entire, and is thus marked, ( ). *L.*

A PAREN'TICIDE [*parenticida*, L.] one that kills Father or Mother.

PARENT'ICIDE [of *parentum* and *cædes*, L.] the Killing or Murder of a Parent.

PARENTYNE, Parentage. *Chau.*

PARER'GA [in *Architecture*] ornamental Additions to a principal Work; alſo ſmall Pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PARFAY, by my Faith. *Chau.*

PAR'GET [probably of *paries*, L. a Wall] the Plaſter of a Wall.

PARHYPA'TE [παρυπάτη, *Gr.*] the Sound of the String next the Baſe.

PA'RIAN *Marble*, an excellent ſort of white Marble.

PARIA'TION [among *Merchants*] Evenneſs of Accounts.

PARI'ETALS [in *Anatomy*] two Bones of the Fore part of the Head.

PARIL [*peril*, Fr.] Peril. *Chau.*

PARIL'ITY [*parilitas*, L.] Likeneſs.

PAR'IS, the chief City of *France*.

PARIS *Garden* [the Houſe of *Robert de Paris*, which King *Richard* III. proclaim'd a Receptacle of Butchers Garbage] the Bear-Garden in *Southwark*.

PAR'ISH [*paroiſſe*, F. *parœcia*, L. of παροικία *Gr.*] a Territory which in Eccleſiaſtical Matters is under the Charge of a particular Prieſt.

PARISH'IONER [*paroiſſien*, F. *parœcus*, L. of πάροικος, *Gr.*] an Inhabitant of a Pariſh.

PARISTH'MIA [παρίσθμια *Gr.*] two Glandules of the Mouth, tied together by a tender Production.

PARISYLLAB'ICAL [in *Grammar*] having an equal Number of Syllables.

PAR'ITOUR. See *Appariitor*.

PAR'ITY [*parité*, F. of *paritas*, L.] Equality, Evenneſs.

PARK [peapnoc, *Sax.* parck, *Belg.* *parc*, F.] a Piece of Ground incloſ'd and ſtock'd with wild Beaſts of Chace.

PARK *of Artillery* [in a *Camp*] is the Place appointed for the Artillery, *viz. Guns*, *Powder*, &c. which is generally the Rear of both Lines of an Army.

PARK *of Artillery* [at a *Siege*] is a Fort fortified out of Cannon-Shot of the Place beſieged, where the Cannon, Powder, artificial Fires and Ammunition, are kept and guarded only by the Fire-men, to avoid Caſualties which may happen by Fire.

PARK *of Proviſions* [in a *Camp*] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army with all ſorts of Proviſions, who ſell them to the Soldiers.

PARK *Boot* [*Law Term*] a being free from the Duty of incloſing a Park.

PAR'KER, the Keeper of a Park.

A PARLE, a Parley. *Shakeſp.*

PAR'LEY [of *parler*, F. to ſpeak] a Conference with an Enemy about ſome Affair or Propoſal; alſo a talking with.

To PARLEY, to diſcourſe or confer with.

To *beat a* PARLEY } to give the Signal
To *ſound a* PARLEY } for ſuch a Conference by Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet.

PAR'LIAMENT [*parliament*, of *parler*, F. to ſpeak, or of our parley,] the chief Aſſembly and Council of the Nation met together, to make or alter Laws.

PARLIAMENT *de la Bande*, a Parliament ſo named on account of the Barons coming armed againſt the *Spencers*, with colour'd Bands upon their Sleeves for Diſtinction, in the Time of King *Edward* II.

PARLIAMENT [in the *Inns of Court*, and *Temple*] an Aſſembly, wherein they conſult about the common Affairs of their reſpective Houſes.

PARLIAMEN'TARY [*parlementaire*, F.] belonging to, or agreeable with, the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAMEN'TUM *diabolicum*, a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An.* 38. of *Hen* VI. in which *Edward* Earl of *March*, who afterwards was King, and ſeveral Nobles, were attainted of High Treaſon. *L.*

PARLIAMENTUM *indoctorum* [*i. e.* the Parliament of the Unlearned] a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An.* 6. *Henry* IV. *L.*

PARLIAMENTUM *insanum* [*i. e.* the mad Parliament] a Parliament held at *Oxford*, *An.* 41. of *Henry* III.

PARLIAMENTUM *religiosum* [*i. e.* the religious Parliament] a Conference held in the Parlour or common Room of a Monastery.

PAR'LOUR [*parloir*, F.] a low Room to receive Company in.

PAR'LOUS [q. d. *perilous*, *perilleux*, F.] dangerous, shrewd, subtil.

PAR'LOUS [q. d. *peerless*] without Equal, incomparable.

PARMESAN', a sort of Cheese made in *Parma* in *Italy*. L.

PAR'NEL [of *Petronilla*, a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodest Girl.

PARO'CHIAL [*paroissial*, F.] of or belonging to a Parish.

PAROCHIA'NUS, any Person living within the Diocese of a Bishop. *O. L.*

PARODON'TIS [παροδοντὶς, *Gr.*] a Swelling in the Gums.

PAR'ODY [*parodie*, F. *parodia*, L. of παρῳδία, *Gr.*] a poetick Sport, the turning some serious Pieces into Burlesque.

PAROE'MIA [παροιμία, *Gr.*] a Proverb.

PAROEMIA [in *Rhetorick*] a proverbial Manner of speaking. *L.*

PARO'LA, a Word, or Words. *Ital.*

PAROLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Words of which a Song or Cantata is composed. *Ital.*

PARO'LE, Speech, Word, Saying. *F.*

PAROLE [in *Law*] a Plea in a Court.

PAROLE [among *Soldiers*] is when a Prisoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promise to return at the Time appointed, if not exchanged.

Lease PAROLE [in *Law*] a Lease by Word of Mouth.

PAROI'MOION [παροίμοιον, *Gr.*] a grammatical Figure, when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter. *L.*

PARONOMA'SIA [παρονομασία, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when we allude to the Meaning of any thing by a small Change of the Letters, as *Not Friends, but Fiends were here.* L.

PARONY'CHIA [παρονυχία, *Gr.*] a Whitelow, a preternatural Swelling under the Root of the Nail.

PARONYCHIA [in *Botany*] Whitloe-Wort, or Grass, a Herb so called from its supposed Virtues, in suppurating and cleansing such Tumours.

PARO'TIDES [παροτίδες, *Gr.*] the Glandules behind the Ears; also a Swelling of those Glandules. *L.*

PAR'OXYSM [*paroxisme*, F. *paroxysmus*, L. of παροξυσμὸς, *Gr.*] the Access or Fit of an Ague, Fever, or other Disease.

PARPUNC'TUM, } a Coat of Mail, or
PERPUNC'TUM, } Doublet quilted for Armour. *O. L.*

PAR'RELS [in a *Ship*] are Fames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, put about the Masts, and made fast to the Yards at both Ends.

PARRHE'SIA [παῤῥησία, *Gr.*] a Liberty or Freedom of Speech. *L.*

PAR'RICIDE [*parricidum*, L. q. *qui parentem cædit*] a Murderer of Father or Mother, or any of his near Kindred; also a Traitor to his Country. *F.*

PARRICIDE [*parricidium*, L.] the Offence of Parricide.

A PAR'ROT, a Bird well known.

To PAR'RY [*parer*, F.] to put by a Thrust artificially in Fencing.

To PARSE [q. d. *in partes dividere*, L.] to expound a Lesson according to the Rules of Grammar.

PARSIMO'NIOUS [*parsimoniosus*, L.] saving or thrifty.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, Sparingness.

PAR'SIMONY [*parsimonia*, L.] Sparingness, Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

PARS'LEY [parsli, *C. Br.* *persil*, F. *petroselinum*, L. of πετροσέλινον, *Gr.*] a well-known Herb.

PARS'LEY-*Pert* [*Percepierre*, F.] an Herb good against the Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

PARS'NEP } [*pastinaca*, L.] a well-
PARS'NIP } known esculent Plant.

PAR'SON [*q. d.* the *Person* who should take Care of the Souls of his Parishioners] the Rector or Minister of a Parish.

PARSON *Imparsonée* [*Law Term*] one who is put in Possession of a Parish Church appropriate or presentative.

PARSON *Mortal*, formerly the Rector of a Church, made so for his own Life, was so called.

PARSON *Immortal*, a collegiate or conventual Body was so called, to whom the Church was appropriated for ever.

PARS'ONAGE, a spiritual Living, set apart for the Maintenance of the Minister of a Church; also the Mansion or Dwelling-house of a Parson.

PART [*pars*, L.] a Piece of a Thing, a Share, or Portion. *F.*

PART [in *Anatomy*] is that of which the whole Body is composed, and which partakes with it of common Life and Sense.

PART [in *Logick*] is that which is joined to any Universal.

PART [in *Mathematicks*] is a less Quantity compared with a greater.

PART *of Fortune* [among *Astrologers*] is the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progress at the very Moment in which

which the Sun rises from the Point of the East.

Proportional PART [in *Mathematicks*] a Part or Number which bears any Proportion to some Part or Number.

To PART [*partir*, F. of *partiri*, L.] to divide into Parts, to separate.

PART'AGE, Partition, sharing or dividing. *F.*

To PARTA'KE [of part and take] to take Part of or with.

A PARTA'KER, a Sharer in.

PARTE, a Part. *Ital.*

PARTEN, to partake. *Chau.*

PARTER'RE, a Garden with Knots or Figures, a Flower Garden. *F.*

PARTES *finis nihil habuerunt, &c.* an Exception taken against a Fine levied. *L.*

PAR'TIAL [of *pars*, L.] biassed to one's Party or Interest. *F.*

PARTIALI'TY [*partialité*, F.] a siding too much with a Party, a being more on the one Side than the other.

PAR'TIBLE, that may be parted.

To PARTI'CIPATE [of *participer*, F. *participatum*, L.] to partake of, to have a Share in.

PARTICIPA'TION, a taking Part of. *F.* of *L.*

PARTICIP'IAL [in *Grammar*] belonging to, or having the Quality of a Participle.

PAR'TICIPLE [of *pars* and *capio*, L.] one of the Eight Parts of Speech, so named from its partaking both of the Noun and of the Verb. *Gram.*

PAR'TICLE [*particule*, F. of *particula*, L.] a small Parcel, or little Part; in *Grammar*, a small undeclined Word.

PARTIC'ULAR [*particulier*, F. of *particularis*, L.] proper, peculiar, singular, extraordinary, intimate, familiar.

A PARTIC'ULAR [*particulare*, L.] an Inventory of Goods, a particular Circumstance.

PARTICULAR'ITY [*particularité*, F.] a particular Matter, a Singularity of Humour.

To PARTIC'ULARIZE [*particulariser*, F.] to enlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

PARTIC'ULARLY [*particulariter*, L.] in particular.

PARTIC'ULARNESS, Singularness.

PAR'TILE [*partilis*, L.] divided, divisible.

PARTILE *Aspect* [in *Astrology*] the most exact and full Aspect that can be.

PART'ING, is one of the Refiners Ways of separating Gold and Silver, which is done by *Aqua Fortis*.

PART'ISAN [*Partisan*, F.] a Favourer or Abettor of a Party.

PARTISAN [in *Military Affairs*] a Commander of a Party.

PARTISAN [*partuisane*, F. *partisane*, Ital.] an Halberd.

PARTI'TION, a parting, sharing, or dividing, a Division. *F.* of *L.*

PARTITION [in *Architecture*] that which divides a Room.

PARTITION [in *Law*] a dividing of Lands among Coheirs and Partners.

PARTITIONE *facienda*, a Writ which lies for those who hold Lands and Tenements jointly, and would sever to every one his Part. *L.*

PART'LETS, Ruffs or Bands for Women. *Cheshire.*

PARTNER [partenaer, *Belg.*] one who takes Part, or is joined with another, in some Concern.

PART'NERS [in a *Ship*] are strong Pieces of Timber bolted to the Beams incircling the Masts at the Deck, to keep them steady in their Steps.

PART'NERSHIP, a joining with some other Person in some Affair or Concern, Trade, *&c.*

PAR'TRIDGE [*perdrix*, F. of *perdix*, L.] a dainty Fowl.

PARTU'RIENT [*parturiens*, L.] Travailing, being in Labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION, a bringing forth, or being in Labour.

PAR'TUS *Cæsareus*, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb.

PAR'TY [*partie*, F. of *pars*, L.] a Person; also Association, Side, or Faction.

PARTY [in *Military Affairs*] a Body of Men sent out upon some Expedition.

PARTY *Jury*, a Jury consisting of half *Englishmen* and half Foreigners.

PARTY *per bend* [in *Heraldry*] is when the Escutcheon is divided in two by a diagonal Line, either from the right to the left, or from the left to the right.

PARTY *per pale* [in *Heraldry*] divided by a perpendicular Line.

PARTIES [in *Law*] those that are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties of it.

PAR'VIS, a Porch of a Church or Chapel, an Ante-Chapel. *O.*

PAR'VIDE [among *Philosophers*] Littleness, Smallness. *L.*

PAR'VITY [*parvitas*, L.] Littleness, Smallness.

PARVO *Nocumento*, a Writ of Nuisance. *L.*

PAR'VUM *& Crassum* [among *Anatomists*] is the fourth Pair of Muscles of the Head, so called, because, tho' they are but little, yet they are thick. *L.*

PAS'CAGE. } Grazing or Feeding of
PAS'CUAGE, } Cattle. *O.*

PAS'CHA [פסח *H.* πάσχα, *Gr.*] the Passover, a Feast of the *Jews*; also the Festival of *Easter*.

PASCHA *Clausum*, the eighth Day after *Easter*, or *Low-Sunday*.

PAS'CHAL [*paschalis*. L.] belonging to the *Jewish* Passover or *Easter*. F.

PASCHAL Rents, are Rents of annual Duties paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop, at their *Easter* Visitations.

PAS *de Soure* [in *Fortification*] the same with *Berme*.

To PASH, to dash together.

A *mad* PASH, a Mad brains. *Chesh*.

PASH-*Flower*, a Plant.

PAS'QUIL [of *Pasquin*, an old broken Statue in *Rome*, in a Place called from thence *la Piazzi da Pasquino*; it is reckoned the Centre of *Rome*; here Lampoons and Libels are fix'd up. This Spot has been chosen for that Purpose, because this Stump of a Statue stands near 3 Streets out of 4, and thereby facilitates the Escape of such as fix them on] a slanderous Libel posted up for publick View.

PASQUINA'DE, a Satirical Invective or Libel.

PASS [*passe*, F.] a Licence to travel; also a Thrust in Fencing.

PASS [as Wohl zu pass seyn, *Teut*. to be well] a State or Condition.

To PASS [*passer*, F. *passare*, Ital.] to come or go thro', by or over; to be current as Money; to spend Time.

PAS'SABLE, that may be passed over; also tolerable, indifferent. *F*.

PASSACAC'LIO, PASSACAIL'LE, PASSACIL'LIO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies a kind of Air somewhat like a *Chacoon*, but of a more slow or graver Movement. *Ital*.

PAS'SADE, Alms or Benevolence to a Passenger.

PASSA'DE, PASSA'DO } [in *Fencing*] a Pass or Thrust.

PAS'SAGE [in *Horsemanship*] the Course or Manage of a Horse forward and backward upon the same Plot of Ground. *F*.

PASSAGE, a going from one Place to another; the Place through which one goes. *F*.

PASSAGE [in *Law*] Hire paid for being transported over the Sea, or River. *F*.

PASSAGE, a Place in a Discourse or Book; also an Event or Chance.

PASSA'GIO, a Writ impowering the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to pass over, who hath the King's Licence.

PASSA'GIUM, a Voyage or Expedition made by the Kings of *England* to the Holy Land. *O. L.*

PAS'SANT, passing or going by. *F*.

PASSARA'DO [in a *Ship*] is a Rope whereby all the Blocks of the Main and Foresails are haled down aft.

PASSA'TOR, one who has the Interest or Command of a River. *O. L.*

PAS'SENGER [*passager*, F.] one who travels by Land or Water; also a Kind of small trained Hawk.

PASS *Port* [*passe porte*, F. *passaporta*, Ital. of *passe*, F. and *portus*, Ports, or *portæ*, Gates, *L.*] a Licence granted for the safe Passage of a Man from one Place to another.

PASSEPIED [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air very like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively. *F*.

PAS'SE *Volant* [of *passer*, to pass, and *voler*, to fly, F. *q. d.* one who passes among Soldiers one Day, being about to fly off the next] a Faggot in a false Muster of Soldiers.

PASSIBIL'ITY [*passibilité*, F. of *passibilitas*, L.] an Aptness or Capacity to suffer.

PAS'SIBLE [*passibilis*, L.] capable of suffering. *F*.

PASSID, excelled. *Chau*.

PASSION, Affection, Transport of Mind, Anger, Suffering. *F*. of *L*.

PASSION [among *Physicians*] Pain or Uneasiness of the Body.

PASSION-*Flower*, a Flower named from its resembling several Crosses.

PASSION *Week*, the Week next before *Easter*.

PAS'SIONATE [*passionné*, F.] possessed with Passion, hasty; also affectionate, fond, amorous.

The PASSIONS [among *Humanists*] the Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred, *&c*.

PAS'SIVE [*passivus*, L.] apt to bear or suffer.

PASSIVE *Principles* [among *Chymists*] are Earth and Water.

PASSIV'ITY [*passivtas*, L.] the State of being insensible.

PAS'SOVER, a Festival among the *Jews*, in Commemoration of the Angel's passing by and sparing the Houses of the *Jews*, when the First-born of the *Egyptians* were slain.

PASSULA'TUM [among *Dispensatory* Writers] a Medicine wherein Raisins are the chief Ingredient.

PAST'E, Dough kneaded for Pies, *&c*. a Composition for sticking Things together.

To PASTE, to stick together with Paste.

PAS'TEL, a Plant called Woad.

PAS'TERN [*paturon*, F.] the Hollow of a Beast's Heel, that Part of a Horse's Foot under the Fetlock to the Heel; also a Shackle for a Horse.

PAS'TIL [*pastille*, F. of *pastillus*, L.] a Crayon for Painting, a Composition of Perfumes; also a sort of Confectionary Ware.

PAS'TIME [*passetems*, F. *passetempo*, Ital.] Sport, Recreation.

To PAS'TINATE [*pastinatum*, L.] to dig and delve.

PASTINATION, the opening, loosening and preparing the Earth for Planting.

PASTI'TIUM, [in *Doomsday Book*] Pasture Ground.

PASTOR [*pasture*, F.] a Shepherd or Herdsman; a Minister of a Church. *L*.

PAS'TORAL [*pastoralis*, L.] belonging to a Shepherd, or to a Church Minister. *F*.

A

A PAS'TORAL [*pastorale*, F. and L.] a Sort of Poém relating to Affairs between Shepherds and Shepherdesses.

PAS'TORAL, a Pear called the Shepherd's Pear.

PASTORA'LE [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs, which Shepherds are supposed to play. *Ital.*

PAS'TRY [*patisserie*, F.] Work made of Paste or Dough; also the Place where Pastry-Work is performed.

To *make* PAS'TRY [*patisser*, F.] to raise Paste, *&c.*

A PASTRY-*Cook* [*patissier*, F.] a Raiser of Paste, *&c.*

PAS'TURABLE, that is fit or serves for Pasture.

PAS'TURAGE [*paturage*, F.] Pasture, or Pasture-Ground.

PASTURE [*pature*, F. of *pastura*, L.] Land reserved for the feeding of Cattle; also Fodder or Food for Cattle; also the Feeding-Place of Deer.

To PAS'TURE [*paturer*, F.] to put into Pasture, to feed Cattle.

PAS'NAGE } [*Law Term*] Money taken
PAS'UAGE } for Mast, or the Feeding of Hogs.

PAT [pæt, *Belg.* or of *aptus*, L. by a Metathesis] fit, suitable to the Purpose.

A PAT [*patée*, F. a Rap with a Ferula] a small Blow.

A PATACOON', a *Spanish* Coin, in Value 4 *s.* 8 *d.*

PAT'AGONS, a People said to be ten Foot high, inhabiting *Terra Magellanica* in *America*.

PATART' } in *Flemish* Money, value six
PAR'TART } Liards *French*.

PATAVIN'ITY [*Patavinitas*, L.] the Stile and affected Phrase of the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, for which *Livy* is censured.

PATCH [perhaps of *patagium*, F. or any one thing sewed upon another] a Piece sewed upon a worn-out Garment.

To PATCH [*pezzare*, Ital.] to mend with Patches.

PATE [probably of *tete*, F. the Head, *T* being changed into *P*] the Head.

PATE, a Brock, or Badger. *N. C.*

PATE [in *Fortification*] a Platform of an oval Figure, encompassed with a Parapet.

PATEE' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Patee*, *i. e.* a sort of Cross, whose Ends are broad and opened, but narrower towards the Center.

PATEFAC'TION, a laying open. *L.*

PATEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone of the Knee. *L.*

PA'TENT [*patens*, L.] lying open. *F.*

PA'TENTEE, a Person to whom the King has granted his Letters Patent.

PA'TENTS [*literæ patentes*, L.] Writings sealed open with the broad Seal of the Kingdom.

PATER-*Noster* [*i. e.* our Father] the Lord's Prayer, so called from the first two Words of it in *Latin*.

PATER'NAL [*paternel*, F. of *paternalis*, L.] Fatherly, belonging to a Father.

PATERN'ITY [*paternité*, F. of *paternitas*, L.] Fatherhood, or the Quality of a Father.

PATH [pæð, *Sax.* pat, *Belg.* pfed, *Teut.* of *batuere*, L. to beat] a Track or beaten Way.

PATH *of the Vertex* [in *Astronomy*] a Circle described by any Point of the Vertex of the Earth, turning round its Axis.

PATHE'MA [πάθημα, *Gr.*] Passion, or Suffering.

PATHE'MA [among *Physicians*] all preternatural Conturbations wherewith our Body is molested.

PATHE'TICAL } [*pathetique*, F. of *pa-*
PATHE'TICK } *theticus*, L. of παθητικὸς, *Gr.*] moving the Passions or Affections.

PATHETICK *Nerves* [among *Anatomists*] the fourth Pair which arises from the Top of the *Medulla oblongata*.

PATH'ICKS [of παθεῖν, *Gr.* to suffer] those that suffer themselves to be abused by Men contrary to Nature, Sodomites.

PATHOGNOMON'ICK [of πάθος and γνωμονικὸς, *Gr.*] is a proper and inseparable Sign of such and such a Disease.

PATHOL'OGIST, one who treats of Pathology.

PATHOL'OGY [*pathologie*, F. *pathologia*, L. of παθολογία, *Gr.*] is that Part of Physick, which treats of the preternatural Constitution of a Man's Body, discovering the Causes, Nature, and Difference of Diseases.

PATHOPOE'IA [παθοποιία, *Gr.*] the rising of a Passion. *L.*

PATHOPOEIA [in *Rhetorick*] a Method by which the Mind is moved to Anger, Hatred, Pity, *&c.*

PA'TIBLE [*patibilis*, L.] sufferable.

PATIB'ULARY [*patibulaire*, F. of *patibulum*, L.] belonging to a Gallows.

PA'TIENCE [*patientia*, L. of *pati*] a Virtue enabling to bear Affliction and Pains with Calmness of Mind. *F.*

PA'TIENT [*patiens*, L.] enduring, suffering, which quietly bears Afflictions or Injuries. *F.*

PA'TIENT [among *Physicians*] is one under the Direction of a Physician or Surgeon, in order to be cured of some Distemper.

PATIENT [among *Philosophers*] is opposed to *Agent*, or that which acts.

PATIEN'TIÆ *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle of Patience, so called from its great

great Service in Labour, and is the same as *Levator Scapulæ.*

PA'TINE, a sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Mass.

PATI'SE, a reddish Colour.

PAT'ISON [q. d. *Patrick*'s Son] a Surname.

PAT'LY, fitly, seasonably.

PAT'NESS, Fitness, Seasonableness.

PATON'CE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Patonce*, is a Cross whose Ends are broad, and hooked, as it were, three Ways.

PA'TRIA, one's Country, or Birth-Place. *L.*

PATRIA [in *Law*] the Neighbourhood.

PA'TRIARCH [*patriarche*, F. *patriarcha*, L. of πατριάρχης, *Gr.*] a chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation.

PA'TRIARCH [among *Ecclesiasticks*] is a Dignity in the Church above an Archbishop, of which there were anciently five, *viz.* as *Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem*, and *Antioch.*

PATRIAR'CHAL [*patriarchalis*, L.] belonging to a Patriarch. *F.*

PATRIARCH'ATE [*patriarchat*, F. of *Patriarchatus*, L.] the State, Dignity, or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRI'CIANS [among the *Romans*] were Noblemen who were descended of Senators, and the Founders of their Common-wealth.

PA'TRICK [of *patricius*, L. a Senator] the proper Name of a tutelar Saint of *Ireland.*

PATRIMO'NIAL [*patrimonialis*, L.] belonging to an Estate of Inheritance. *F.*

PA'TRIMONY [*patrimonie*, F. of *patrimonium*, L.] an Inheritance or Estate left by a Father to his Son.

St. *Peter*'s PATRIMONY, a Province in *Italy*, which with its Profits and Dependencies is united to the See of *Rome.*

PATRI'NUS, a Godfather. *O. L.*

PA'TRIOT [*patriota*, L. of πατριώτης, *Gr.*] a Father of his Country, a publick Benefactor.

PA'TRIOTISM, the acting like a Father to his Country, publick Spiritedness.

PATRIPAS'SIANS, Christian Hereticks who held that the Father and the Holy Ghost suffered as well as the Son.

To PATRIS'SATE [*patrissatum*, L.] to take after one's Father.

PATROCINA'TION, a defending or protecting; a maintaining the Right of any one. *L.*

PA'TROCINY [*patrocinium*, L.] Patrocination, Patronizing.

PATROL' [*patrouille*, F.] a Night-watch of about five or six Men, commanded by a Serjeant, who are sent from the Guard to walk in the Street and prevent Disorders in a Garrison.

To PATROL' [*patrouiller*, F.] to walk up and down as before; also as the Outguards of an Army do upon the Approach of an Enemy.

PA'TRON [*patronus*, L.] a powerful Friend, Protector, or Advocate. *F.*

PATRON [in *Law*] one who has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice.

PATRON [in *Civil Law*] one who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PATRON [among the *Moors*] one who has been a Christian Slave.

PATRON *Paramount*, the King, who is said to be so to all the Benefices in *England.*

PA'TRONAGE [*patronatus*, L.] Defence; Protection; also the Right of Presentation to a Benefice. *F.*

PA'TRONAL [*patronalis*, L.] belonging to a Patron.

PA'TRONESS [*patronne*, F. of *patrona*, L.] a female Patron.

To PA'TRONIZE [*patrocinari*, L.] to protect or defend.

PATRONYM'ICKS [*patronymica*, L. of πατρονυμικὰ, *Gr.*] Names of Men derived from their Fathers, or Ancestors.

PATTACOON', a *Spanish* Coin in *Flanders*, worth about 4 *s.* 8 *d. Sterling.*

PA'TTE, a little Pie.

PAT'TEN } [*patin*, F. patine, *Dan. pa-*
PAT'TIN } *tini*, Ital.] a sort of wooden Shoe with a Supporter of Iron.

To PAT'TER *and pray*, to repeat many *Pater-Nosters. O.*

PAT'TERN [*patron*, F.] a Model or Plan.

PAT'TRIN, to say a *Pater Noster.* [*Chau.*

PA'VADE, a Dagger. *O.*

PA'VAGE, a Toll or Contribution towards repairing or maintaining Pavements and Causeways.

PA'VAN [*pavan*, F.] a grave *Spanish* Dance; also the lowest sort of Instrumental Musick. *Span.*

PAUCIL'OQUOUS [*pauciloquus*, L.] speaking but few Words.

PAUCIL'OQUY, a speaking a few Words.

PAU'CITY [*paucitas*, L.] Fewness.

PAU'DISHAW [*i. e.* an Expeller of Princes or Injuries] a Title given to the Grand Signior.

To PAVE [*paver*, F. of *pavire*, L.] to lay a Way with Stones.

A PAVE'MENT [*pavimentum*, L.] a Causeway or paved Floor.

PAVESA'DO, } a Target, a Defence in
PAVOISA'DE, } a Galley, to cover the Slaves which row on the Benches.

PAVE'SE } [*pavois*, F.] a large Shield,
PAVI'SE } which covers the whole Body.

A PA'VIER [*un paveur*, F.] a Maker or Mender of Pavements.

PAVILA'DE, a Shelter for Rowers in a Galley.

PAVIL'ION

PAVIL'ION [*pavillon*, F.] a Tent or Tabernacle of State.

PAVILION [in *Architecture*] the main Part of a Building.

PAVILION [among *Sailors*] the Flag of a general Officer in a Fleet.

PAUL [*Paulus*, L. Παῦλος, *Gr. i. e.* little] a proper Name.

St. PAUL's, a ſtately Edifice, the Cathedral Church of the Dioceſe of *London*, firſt erected *A. D.* 610, by King *Ethelbert*, burnt by Lightning, and re-edified *Anno* 1087, deſtroyed again in the Conflagration of this City, 1666, and now rebuilt with more Magnificence than before.

PAUMIS, the Palm of the Hands. *Ch.*

PAUNCH [*panſe*, *F.* panſe, *Du.* pantz, *Teut. pancia*, Ital. *pantex*, L.] the Belly, Inteſtines, or Guts of an Animal.

PAUNCH [in a *Ship*] Mats made of Sinnet, faſtened to the Main and Foreyards, to keep them from galling againſt the Maſt.

Fat Paunches make lean Pates.

The Edge of this Proverb is turned upon Exceſs in *Eating* and *Drinking*, as an Enemy to the *Clearneſs* of *Underſtanding*, and *Vivacity* of *Wit*; it is either transferred from, or at leaſt is confirmed by, the *Latin*, *Pinguis venter non gignit tenuem ſenſum*, and the *Greeks*, Παχεῖα γαστὴρ λεπτὸν ἐ τίκτει νόον.

PAUN'TON [by *Antoninus* called *ad pontes*, L. *i. e.* a Town upon the Bridges] in *Lincolnſhire*.

Forma PAU'PERIS [*Law Phraſe*] as, to ſue in *forma pauperis*, is when the Judge aſſigns an Attorney to maintain the Cauſe of a poor Perſon without Fees. L.

A PAUSE [*pauſa*, L.] a Reſt, a Stop, an Intermiſſion. *F.*

PAUSE [in *Muſick*] is an artificial Diſcontinuance of the Sound or Voice.

To PAUSE [*pauſer*, F. *pauſum facere*, L.] to make a Stop, alſo to conſider.

A PAW [pawen, *C. Br. patte*, F. *pala*, Ital. of πατεῖν, *Gr.* to tread] the Foot of a wild Beaſt.

A PAWL [in *Guinea*] a ſmall Piece of Money, equal to an *Aſper* in *Turkey*, or three Farthings *Engliſh*.

PAWL [in a *Ship*] a ſmall Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, ſo as to keep the Capſtan from recoiling.

To PAWL *the Capſtan* [*Sea Term*] to ſtop it with the Pawl.

To PAWN [pande, *Belg.* pfanden, *Teut.*] to pledge.

A PAWN [pand, *L. S.* and *Belg.* pfand, *Teut.*] a Pledge; alſo a Term uſed in Play.

A PAWN BROKER [pander, *Belg.*] one who lends Money upon Goods,

PAX, Peace, *L.* [among the *Papiſts*] an Image given to be kiſſed, when they go to the Offering.

PAY, Satisfaction, Content. *Chau.*

To PAY [*payer*, F.] to diſcharge a Debt.

To PAY [perhaps of παίω, *Gr.*] to beat.

To PAY *the Seams of a Ship* [of *poix*, F. Pitch] to lay them over with hot Pitch.

PAYABLE, to be paid. *F.*

PAY-CHAP [*Sea Term*] that is, at the turning the Anchor out of the Boat, turn it over-board faſter.

PAY *more Cable* [*Sea Term*] *i. e.* let out more Cable.

PAY'ING [*Sea Term*] is laying over the Seams of a Ship a Coat of Pitch.

PAY [*paye*, F.] Wages, Hire, Payment.

PAY'MENT, Paying, Pay. *F.*

PAY'NIMS. See *Painims*.

PAY'SAUNCE, pauſing, or ſtopping. *Chau.*

PAY'TRELL [*poitral*, F. of *pectorale*, L.] the Breaſt-plate of a Horſe's Furniture.

PEA [pisa, *Sax. piſum*, L.] a well-known Pulſe.

PEA [in *Doomſday Book*] an Hill.

PEACE [*paix*, F. of *pax*, L.] Agreement, Reſt, Quietneſs.

PEACE [in a *Law Senſe*] is a quiet and inoffenſive Behaviour towards King and Subject.

PEACE *of God and the Church* [*Old Phraſe*] the Time of Vacation from Law Suits between Terms.

Clerk of the PEACE, is an Officer who draws up the Proceſſes, reads the Indictments, and enrolls the Acts in a Seſſion of Peace.

PEACE *of the King*, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all under his Protection.

PEACE'ABLE [*paiſible*, F.] peaceful, ſtill, quiet, calm.

PEACE'ABLENESS, the being peaceable.

PEACE'ABLY, in a peaceable Manner, quietly.

PEACE'FULNESS, Quietneſs, Inoffenſiveneſs.

He that would live at Peace and Reſt,
Muſt hear, and ſee, and ſay the beſt.

This Diſtich is a Dehortation from *Cenſoriouſneſs* and *Detraction*; it teaches not to *expoſe* and *heighten*, but to *cover* and *extenuate* the *Imperfections* and *Failings* of others, under the Penalty of procuring our own *Diſquietude*, and riſquing our *Tranquility*. Whether it be originally *Engliſh*, *French*, *Italian*, or *Latin*, I ſhall not determine; but they all have it in a Diſtich.

Oy, voy, & te tais, ſi tu veux vivre en paix.
French.

Ode,

Ode, vide, tace, seu voi viver in pace. Italian. *Audi, vide, tace, si tu vis vivere in pace.* Latin.

PEACH [*peche*, F. *pescha*, Ital. of *Persicum*, L. *sc. Malum*] a delicious Fruit.

PEA'COCK [papa, *Sax.* pauw, *Belg.* and *L. S.* pfaw, *Teut. paon*, F. of *pavo*, L.] a very fine Bird.

PEAG'KIRK [of *Peak*, a Holy Virgin, Sister to St. *Guthlack*, and *Kirk*] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

PEAK [peac, *Sax. pico*, Span. *q. d.* the Peak, or Point] the sharp Point of any thing, the Top of an Hill.

The Devil's Arse in the PEAK, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*.

PEAK'ING [probably of *pequenko*, Span. *piccinino*, Ital. Small] of a puling, sickly Constitution, that does not thrive.

PEAK'INGNESS, Sicklinefs.

PEAL [*Minshew* derives it of *appeller*, F. to call; others from *παλλω*, *Gr.* to vibrate or agitate] a great Noise, particularly of Bells, or Thunder, *&c.*

PEAL *the Pot*, cool the Pot. *N. C.*

PEAN [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is *Sable*, and the Powdering *Or*.

PEAR [pepe, *Sax.* pere, *Dan.* peere, *Belg.* and *L. S. poire*, F. of *pyrum*, L.] a well-known Fruit.

PEAR-*Bit*, a sort of Bit for Horses.

PEAR-*Main*, a Kind of Apple.

PEARCH } [*perche*, F. *percha*, Ital. of
PERCH } *pertica*, L.] a Seat for Fowls to rest upon; also a Rod or Pole, with which Land is measured, containing 16 Feet and a half.

PEARCHE } [*πέρκη*, *Gr.*] a Fresh-water
PERCH } Fish.

To PEARCH [*percher*, F.] to light or set upon, as a Bird does.

PEARK, brisk. *Spen.*

PEARL [*perle*, F. *perla*, Span.] a Gem that is bred in a Shell fish.

PEARL [in *Heraldry*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Barons and other Noblemen.

PEARL [among *Hunters*] that Part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

PEARL [among *Oculists*] a Web on the Eye.

PEARL [among *Printers*] a very small sort of Printing Letter.

PEAS'ANT [*païsant*, F. of *païs*, the Country] a Countryman, a Clown.

PEAS'ANTRY, the Country People.

PEASE [pise, *Sax. pois*, F. *pisum*, L. of *πίσον*, *Gr.*] a well-known Pulse.

To PEASE, to stay. *C.*

PEASE *Bo t*, } Pease Straw. *C.*
PEASE *Haulm*, }

PEASE *Cod*, the Husk or Shell of Pease, the Pease in the Shell.

PEAT, a sort of Fewel, dug out of moorish Ground.

PEASE [for *Poise*] Weight. *Spen.*

PEB'BLES, Stones for Paving.

PECCADIL'LO [*Peccadillo*, Span. *peccadille*, F.] a small Fault, or Crime, a pardonable Sin. *Span.*

PEC'CANT [*peccans*, L.] committing a Fault, offending. *F.*

PEC'CANT *Humours* [with *Physicians*] Humours of the Body that contain some Malignity, or else abound too much.

PECCA'VI [*i. e.* I have offended, L.] as, *I'll make him cry* Peccavi, *i. e.* I'll make him acknowledge his Fault.

PE'CHY [*péche*, F. a Fault] a Surname.

PE'CIA, a small Piece of Ground. *O. L.*

PECK, a dry Measure containing two Gallons.

To PECK [pecken, *L. S. piquer*, F. pecken, *Teut.*] to strike with the Bill as Birds do.

PECTI'NEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, arising from the outward Part of the *Os Pubis*. *L.*

PEC'TINIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Os Pubis*. *L.*

PEC'TORAL [*pectoralis*, L.] belonging to the Breast, stomachick. *F.*

A PEC'TORAL [*pectorale*, L.] a Breast-Plate.

PEC'TORAL *Muscle*, [in *Anatomy*] that which moves the Arm to the Breast.

PEC'TORALS [*pectoralia*, L.] Medicines for Diseases in the Breast.

PEC'TORIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sternum*. *L.*

PEC'TUS [in *Anatomy*] the Fore Part of the Breast and Chest, reaching from the Neck-bone to the Midriff. *L.*

PE'CUL [at *Japan*, *Java*, &c.] is 100 Catty, or 132 *lb.* Averdupois.

To PEC'ULATE [*peculatum*, L.] to rob, or cheat the Publick. *L.*

PECULA'TION [*peculate*, F.] a Robbing or cheating the Publick. *L.*

PECU'LIAR [*peculiaris*, L.] particular, singular, private, proper.

A PECU'LIAR, is a Parish or Church exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishop's Court.

PECULIAR'ITY [*peculiaritas*, L.] Peculiarness.

PECU'LIARLY, particularly, singularly.

PECULIARNESS, the being peculiar.

Court of PECULIARS, a Court which takes Cognizance of Matters relating to Parishes, which are exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction.

PECU'NIA *Sepulchralis*, Money in old Time paid to the Priest, at the opening of the Grave for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

PE-

PECU'NIARY [*pecuniarie*, F. of *pecuniarius*, L.] monied, or full of Money.

PECUNIOS'ITY [*pecuniositas*, L.] Fulness of Money.

PECU'NIOUS [*pecunieux*, F. of *pecuniosus*, L.] of or belonging to Money.

PED'AGE [*Old Law*] Money given for passing through a Forest.

PE'DAGOGUE [*pædagogus*, L. of παιδαγωγὸς, *Gr.*] an Instructor, or Teacher of Youth. *F.*

PE'DAGOGY [*pedagogie*, F. *pædagogia*, L. of παιδαγωγία, *Gr.*] Instruction, Discipline.

PE'DAL [*pedalis*, L.] belonging to a Foot in Measure.

PEDA'LE, a Foot-Cloth, a Carpet laid on the Ground to tread on. *O. L.*

PE'DALS [*pedales*, L.] low Keys of some Organs, to be touched with the Foot.

PEDA'NEOUS [*pedaneus*, L.] going on Foot; as a *pedaneous Judge*.

PE'DANT, a paltry Schoolmaster; a conceited Pretender to Scholarship. *F.*

PEDAN'TICK [*pedantesque*, F.] that savours of a Pedant, Pedant-like.

PEDAN'TICKNESS, the being conceited, or ostentatious.

PE'DANTISM, the Profession or Practice of a Pedant.

PE'DANTRY [*pedantise*, F.] the ridiculous Way and Humour of a Pedant.

To PE'DANTISE [*pedantiser*, F.] to play or act a Pedant's Part.

PED'DERTON [so called from the River *Pedrid*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, formerly famous for the Court of King *Ina*, our first *Saxon* Lawgiver.

PEDEE' [of *à pedibus*, L.] a Footboy.

A PE'DERAST [*pederaste*, F. *pederastes*, L. of παιδεραστὴς, *Gr.*] a Buggerer.

PE'DERASTY [*pederastia*, L. of παιδεραστία, *Gr.*] Buggery.

PEDERE'RO } [*petardo*, Ital.] a sort
PETTERERO } of Cannon used in Ships.

PED'ESTAL [q. d. *pied-stall*, F. *piedestallo*, Ital. of *pied*, a Foot, and *stallo*, a Stand, *pedestel'a*, L.] that Part of a Pillar which serves to support it.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular Foulness of the Skin, very apt to breed Lice; said to have been the Distemper of the *Egyptians*, and one of the ten Plagues.

PE'DICULE [*pediculus*, L.] a little Foot.

PED'ICULE [among *Botanists*] the Foot-stalk of any Plant.

PEDICULOS'ITY [*pediculositas*, L.] Lousiness.

PED'IGREE [of *degrès de pères*, F. the Degrees of Fathers; or *pretendo gradus*, L. from deriving Degrees] Descent from Ancestors, Stock, Race.

PEDILU'VIUM [from *pedes*, the Feet, and *lavo*, to wash, L.] a Bath for the Feet.

PED'IMENT [in *Architecture*] the same as Fronton.

PED'LER [*Minshew* derives it from *aller à pied*, F. to go a Foot, but *Skinner* from petteler, *Teut.* a Beggar, because they offer to, and endeavour to prevail with People to buy their Goods] one who sells small Wares about the Streets.

PED'LING, small, trifling, of little Value.

PEDOBAP'TISM [of παιδὰν, and βαπτισμα, *Gr.*] Infant-Baptism.

PEE *Ware*, Pulse, as Pease, Beans, *&c.*

PEECE, a Fort, or Place of Strength. *Spencer.*

PEED, blind of one Eye. *N. C.*

PEEK, a Grudge, See *Pique*.

PEEK [in a *Ship*] a Room in the Hold, which reaches from the Bits forward to the Stern.

To *ride a* PEEK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said so to do, when she lies with her Main, Fore Yards hoisted up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the other raised up an End.

To *be a* PEEK [of an *Anchor*] is when the Cable is perpendicular, between the Hawse or Hole through which it runs out, and the Anchor.

To PEEK *the Missen* [*Sea Term*] is to put the Missen Yard right up, down by the Mast.

PEEL [*pele*, a Shovel, F.] a sort of Shovel to set Bread in an Oven; a thin Board for carrying Pies, *&c.*

PEEL [among *Printers*] an Instrument of Wood to hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

PEEL [of *pellis*, L.] the Rind or Coat of Fruit.

To PEEL, to pull or take off the Rind.

PEELER, a Portmanteau. *O.*

PEEL'ING, a lasting sort of Apple, that makes excellent Cyder.

To PEEP [*pepier*, F. of *pepire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

To PEEP [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from ὑπιπτέω, *Gr.* but *Skinner* of spheffen, *Du.* to lift up the Eyes upon something] to look thro' a Hole, to grow out, as Herbs, Horns, Teeth, *&c.*

PEE'PER, a Looking-Glass. *Cant.*

PEE'PING, sleeping, drowsy. *O.*

PEER [probably of Beorg, *Sax.* bierg, *Dan.* berg, *Teut.* a Heap, *&c.* or of Pere, *Sax.* the Foot of a Hill] a Mole or Rampart raised in an Harbour, to break the Force of the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships that ride there.

PEER [in *Architecture*] a sort of Square Pillar or Buttress.

To PEER, to leer or peep at.

PEERS [of *pair*, F. *par* or *pares*, L.] the Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament.

PEERS [in *Law*] Jurymen impannelled upon an Inquest.

PEER'AGE [*paire*, F.] the Dignity of Peer.

PEER'AGE, a Tax for the Maintenance of the Peer of an Harbour.

PEER'DOM, the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee.

PEER'ESS, a Peer's Lady.

PEER'LESS, that which has no Peer or Equal, incomparable.

PEER'LESSNESS, Incomparableness, Matchlessness.

PEER'LY, chearful. *Cant.*

PEE'VISH [*q. d.* Beeish, of a Bee,] fretful.

PEEVISH, witty, subtil. *N. C.*

PEE'VISHNESS, Fretfulness, Crossness.

A PEG [probably of Pilc, *Sax.* a little Needle] a small pointed Piece of Wood for several Uses.

PEG'ASUS, the winged Horse, a northern Constellation. *L.*

PEG'GING [among *Sowgelders*] a Term used when they cure Hogs of a Disease called the *Garrke*.

To PEIRE [of *pejorare*, L.] to impair, or disparage. *Chau.*

PEI'SEN, to poize or weigh. *Chau.*

PE'LA, a Pile, a Port. *O. L.*

PELA'GIÆ [among *Naturalists*] Shell-Fishes, very rarely found near the Sea Shore. *L.*

PELA'GIANS, the Followers of *Pelagius*, or *Morgan*, a *Briton*, who denied original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions,

PELF [probably of pela, or peo, *Sax.* much Money, or of *peuffs*, F. Frippery] Wealth, Stock, Riches unjustly heaped up; also paultry Stuff.

PELF [in *Falconry*] the Refuse and broken Remains of a Fowl, left after the Hawk is relieved.

PEL'ICAN [*pelicanus*, *L.*] a Water Fowl.

PEL'ICAN [among *Chymists*] a blind Alembick, a chemical Vessel.

PELID'NUS [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Colour in the Face, which often happens to melancholy Persons. *Gr.*

PELL, a House. *O.*

PELL [*pellis*, L.] a Skin of a Beast.

PEL'LAGE, Custom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

PELLAMOUN'TAIN, an Herb.

PEL'LETS [*bollete*, F. *pella*, *Span.* but *Minsevus* derives it from *pellendo*, L. driving out] little Balls.

PEL'LETS [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Gresses*.

PEL'LICLE [*pellicula*, L.] a little Skin, a Film or Fragment of a Membrane.

PELLIPA'RIUS [q. d. *pellis parator*, *pellic*, L.] a Skinner or Currier. *O. L.*

PEL'LITORY *of Spain*, an Herb. *Pyrethrum.* L.

PEL'LITORY *of the Wall*, an Herb so called from growing on Walls. *Parietaria.* L.

PELL-MELL [*pele*, *mele*, F. of *peles*, Locks of Wool, and *meles*, mingled together] confusedly, without Order,

PELL-MELL [q. d. *pellere malleo*, to drive with a Mallet] the place for exercising this Game in *St. James's Park*, and also a Street near it. See *Palle Maille*.

Clerk of the PELLS, an Officer of the Exchequer who enters every Bill in a Parchment Roll called *pellis receptorum*.

PELLU'CID [*pellucidus*, *L.* of *per*, *i. e. valde*, and *lucidus*] clear, bright, transparent.

PELT [pylnche, *Sax.* pelt, *Belg.* and *Teut.* or *pellis*, L.] the Skin of a Beast.

PELT-*Monger*, one who deals in Skins.

PELT-*Wool*, Wool pulled off the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To PELT [Pelteren, *Teut.* to beat] to throw Stones, Snow Balls, *&c.* at a Person; to annoy by discharging Small Shot; also to fret and fume.

PEL'VIS [among *Anatomists*] the Place at the Bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contained. *L.*

PEL'VIS *Renum* [among *Anatomists*] a membranous Vessel, which receives the Urine, and pours it into the Bladder. *L.*

PELEU'RE, rich Fur.

PEMPHIGO'DES [πεμφιγώδης, *Gr.*] a kind of spotted and flatulent Fever.

PEN [*penna*, L.] a Quill cut to write with.

PEN [pyndam, *Sax.* to shut in] a Fold for Sheep, a Coup for Fowl; also a Pond-Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheels of a Mill.

PEN [of pen, *C. Br.* a Head] a Surname.

PEN [of pen, *C. Br.* a Top of a Mountain] a Village in *Surry*, where the *Britains* received a great Overthrow from *Xenizvalch*, a *West Saxon*, and *Canutus* the *Dane* from *Edmund Ironside*.

To PEN [of *penna*, L.] to write down.

To PEN *up*, to inclose or shut up.

PEN-*Man*, an Artist in fair Writing.

PEN-*Stock*, a Flood-Gate placed in the Water of a Mill-Pond.

PE'NAL [*pœnalis*, L.] belonging to or inflicting Punishment.

PEN'ALTY [*pœnalitas*, L.] a Fine imposed by way of Punishment.

PEN'ANCE [*penance*, *O. F. penitence*, F. of *pœnitentia*, L.] any Sort of Mortification injoined by the *Romish* Priests.

PEN'BANK, a Beggar's Can. *Cant.*

PEN'CIL [pensel, *Teut.* *pinceau*, F. of *penicillum*, L.] a small Instrument used in Drawing, Painting, *&c.*

PENCIL *of Rays* [in *Opticks*] is a double Corn of Rays together at the Base.

PEND'ABLE, hanging, that deserves hanging. *F.*

PEND'ANT, hanging, left undecided.

PEND'ANT *Feathers* [in *Falconry*] those which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

PEN-

PEND'ANTS [*pendens d'oreille*, F.] Jewels which Women hang on their Ears.

PENDANTS [of a *Ship*] are Streamers or long Colours which are hung at the Head of Masts, or at the Yard-Arm Ends, either for Ornament, Distinction of Squadrons, or Signals.

PENDANTS [in *Botany*] are the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of those Threads which are termed by *Botanists Stamina*, and scatter when ripe, the seminal Dust, which impregnates the Seed, and renders it fit for Vegetation: As in the Middle of Tulips and Lilies.

PENDE, to pen or shut up. *Chau.*

PENDEN'NIS [penedinas, *C. B. i. e.* the Head of the Town] a Castle in *Cornwall*, built by King *Henry* VIII. in the Port of *Falmouth*.

PEN'DENT [*pendens*, L.] hanging down.

PENDRA'RIUS, a Pension, or Ensign-Bearer. *O. L.*

PEN'DULOUS [*pendulus*, L.] hanging down; also doubtful.

PEN'DULOUS *Heads* [in *Botany*] those Flowers which hang downwards.

PENDULUM [*pendule*, F.] is a Weight hanging at the End of a String, Wire, or Chain, by the Vibrations or Swings of which to and fro, the Parts or Differences of Time are measured: Also a Clock, Watch, or Movement, whose Motions are regulated by such a Device. *L.*

Royal PENDULUMS, are Clocks whose Pendulums swing Seconds, and go eight Days.

PENETRABIL'ITY, Aptness to be pierced.

PEN'ETRABLE [*penetrabilis*, L.] that may be penetrated, pierced, or dived into.

PEN'ETRABLENESS, Capableness of being penetrated.

PEN'ETRANT [*penetrans*, L.] piercing, subtil, quick.

To PEN'ETRATE [*penetrer*, F. *penetratum*, *L.* q. d. *penitus intrare*] to get or pierce into or through, to dive into.

PENETRA'TION, a penetrating or piercing into; Quickness of Wit. *F.* of *L.*

PENETRATION *of Bodies* [among *Philosophers*] is when two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of the one do everywhere penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other.

PEN'ETRATIVE, which easily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality. *F.*

PEN'ETRATIVENESS, the being apt to penetrate.

PEN'GUIN, an outlandish Bird.

PENICIL'LUS [among *Surgeons*] a Tent for Wounds.

PENID'IUM, a Medicine for all Distempers of the Lungs.

PENILE [*peinible*, F.] painful, toilsome.

PENINSULA [*peninsule*, F.] a Tract of Land surrounded with Water, except in one Place, where it is joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land.

PENIN'SULATED [*peninsulatus*, L.] almost moated round.

PE'NIS [in *Anatomy*] a Man's Yard. *L.*

PE'NIS *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Conarion*. L.

PENIS *Muliebris* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Clitoris*. L.

PEN'ISTONS, a Sort of coarse Woollen-Cloth.

PEN'ITENCE [*pœnitentia*, L.] Repentance, Sorrow, or Contrition for Sin.

PEN'ITENT [*pœnitens*, L.] repenting, sorrowful for having committed any Sin.

PENITEN'TIAL [*penitentiel*, F. of *pœnitentialis*, L.] belonging to Repentance.

A PENITEN'TIAL [*un penitentiel*, F.] a Book which directs how to enjoin Penance.

A PENITEN'TIARY [*penitencier*, F. *pœnitentiarius*, L.] a Priest who imposes Penance on an Offender; also a Place for hearing Confessions.

PEN'KNIFE [of *Penna*, L. and Knif, *Belg.* and *Dan.*] a small Knife for making or mending of Pens.

PEN'NANT [in a *Ship*] is a Rope to hoist up a Boat, or Merchandize, into or out of a Ship.

PENNA'TA *Folia* [among *Botanists*] winged Leaves, are such Leaves as grow directly one against another on the same Rib or Stalk. *L.*

PEN'NER, a Case to put Pens in.

PEN'NON, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point. *F.*

PENNON [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of such a Flag.

PENNY [pennig, *Sax.* penninck, *L. S.* pfenning, *Teut.*] a Coin, in Value the twelfth Part of a Shilling.

PENNY *Post*, a Post Office for conveying Letters to all Parts within the Bills of Mortality.

PENNY *Weight*, an *English* Troy Weight containing twenty-four Grains.

Penny wise and Pound foolish.

This Proverb severely lashes such Persons who are thrifty to an Error in *small*, but *necessary* Expences; but profusely *extravagant* in *unnecessary* ones; intimating, That the Wisdom of such *Parsimony* is no less *foolish* than the saving a Cask of Wine at the *Tap*, while they are turning it out at the *Bung-Hole*. *Ad mensuram aquam bibentes, sine mensura offam comedentes, Latin.* Μέτρῳ ὕδωρ πίνοντες, ἀμέτρως μάζαν ἐδοντες, *Gr.*

PEN'SA, a Wey of Salt, Cheese, *&c.* containing 256 lb. *O. L.*

Ad PENSAM, the full Weight of 12 Ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a Pound *Sterling*.

PEN'SELL, a Pendant. *Chau.*

PEN'SIL [*pensilis*, L.] hanging.

PENSIL'ITY [*pensilitas*, L.] Hangingness.

PEN'SION, a Salary, or yearly Allowance. *F* of *L.*

The PENSION [of *Gray's Inn*] an Assembly of the Members of that Society, who meet to consult about the Affairs of the House.

PENSION *Writ*, an Order of that House against such as are in Arrears for Pensions and other Duties.

PEN'SIONARY [in *Holland*] the chief Minister in the Government of each City.

PEN'SIONER [*pensionnaire*, F. *pensionarius*, L.] one who receives a Pension; also one who is maintained in a College or Hospital at the King's Charge.

PENSIONER [in the University of *Cambridge*] a Scholar who pays for his Commons.

The King's PENSIONERS, } a Band of
Gentlemen PENSIONERS, } Gentlemen, who, armed with Partizans, attend as a Guard upon the King's Person in the Palace.

To PEN'SITATE [*pensitatum*, L.] to weigh, consider, or ponder in the Mind.

PEN'SIVE, sad, heavy, sorrowful, thoughtful. *F.*

PENSIVEHEDE, Pensiveness, Thoughtfulness. *Chau.*

PENSIVELY, thoughtfully, sorrowful.

PEN'SIVENESS, Thoughtfulness, Sorrowfulness.

PENT [of pynnan, *Sax.*] shut up. *Spen.*

PEN'TAGON [*pentagone*, F. *pentagonus*, L. of πεντάγωνος, of πέντε, five, and γωνία, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Geometrical Figure, having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAG'ONAL } belonging to a Pen-
PENTAG'ONOUS, } tagon, or having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAM'ETER [of πεντάμετρον, of πέντε, and μέτρον, a Measure, *Gr.*] a *Greek*, or *Latin* Verse, which consists of five Feet. *L.*

PENTAPET'ALOUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as have a Flower consisting of five Leaves.

PENTAP'TOTON [πεντάπτωτον, *Gr.*] a Noun that has but five Cases. *Gram.*

PENTAS'TICH [*pentastichum*, L. of πεντάστιχον, *Gr.*] a Stanza or Division in a Poem, consisting of five Verses.

PENTATEUCH [*pentateuchus*, L. of πεντάτευχον, of πέντε, and τεῦχον, a Volume, *Gr.*] the five Books of *Moses.*

PENTECON'TARCH [*pentecontarchus*, L. of πεντηκόνταρχος, of πεντήκοντα, fifty, and ἄρχων, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a Captain who has the Command of fifty Men.

PEN'TECOST [*pentecôte*, F. *pentecoste*, L. of πεντηκοστή, *Gr. i. e.* the fiftieth Day after Easter] the Festival of *Whitsuntide.*

PENTECOS'TALS, Offerings made at *Whitsuntide*, by the Parishioners to the Priests.

PENTEPHAR'MACON [of πέντε, five, and φάρμακον, a Remedy, *Gr.*] any Medicine consisting of five Ingredients.

PENTHEMI'MERIS [πενθημιμερὴς, *Gr.*] Part of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse consisting of two Feet and a long Syllable, *&c. Gramm.*

PENT'HOUSE [*appentis*, F. *pendice*, Ital. *appendix*, of *pendere*, L. to hang] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PENT'ICE, a Penthouse; also a Shed.

PENUL'TIMA [in *Grammar*, i. e. *penè ultima*] the last Syllable of a Word save one. L.

PENUM'BRA [in *Astronomy*] is a faint kind of Shadow, or the utmost Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens at the Eclipse of the Moon; a partile Shadow. *L.*

PENU'RIOUS [of *penuria*, L.] covetous, niggardly, saucy; also nice.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, Nigardliness.

PEN'URY [*penuria*, L.] extreme Want of Necessaries.

PE'ONY [*pæonia*, L. of παιονία, *Gr.*] a Flower of two Sexes, both Male and Female.

PEO'PLE [*peuple*, F. Pobel, the Populace, *Teut.* of *populus*, L.] the whole Body of Persons who live in a Country, or make up a Nation.

To PEOPLE [*peupler*, F. *populare*, L.] to stock with People.

PEPAS'MUS [πεπασμὸς, *Gr.*] the Ripening of preternatural Humours.

PEPAS'TICKS [of πεπασμὸς, *Gr.*] Medicines that allay and digest Crudities.

PE'PIRE, a Love Potion. *O.*

PEP'PER [peper, *L. S.* and *Belg.* Pfeffer, *Teut.* poivre, F. of *piper*, L.] an *Indian* Spice.

PEPPER *Wort*, an Herb. *Lepidium.* L.

PEP'SIS [πέψις, *Gr.*] a boiling or seething.

PEPSIS [among *Physicians*] the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a human Body.

PEP'TICK [*peptico*, L. of πεπτικὸς, *Gr.*] that serves to concoct or digest.

PEPO'ZIANS, a Sect of Christian Heretics, who sprung up in the second Century; a Branch of the *Montanists.*

PERAC'TER, a mathematical Instrument for Surveying. *L.*

PERACUTE' [*peracutus*, L.] very sharp.

To PER'AGRATE [*peragratum*, L.] to travel or wander about.

PERAGRA'TION, a travelling or wandering about; a Ramble or Progress.

PERAGRATION *Month* [in *Astronomy*] the Space of the Moon's Course from any Point of the Zodiack to the same again.

To PERAM'BULATE [*perambulatum*, L.] to walk through or about.

PERAMBULA'TION, a walking through, *&c. L.*

PERAMBULA'TION [of the *Forest*] is the Walking of Justices or other Officers about the Forest, in order to survey and set down the Bounds of it.

PER-

PERAMBULA'TIONE *facienda*, is a Writ commanding the Sheriffs to make Perambulation, and set down the Bounds of two or more Manors, whose Limits are not well known.

PERAMBULA'TOR [among *Surveyors*] a Rolling Wheel for measuring Roads, Streets, *&c.*

PERCAPTU'RA, a Wear, or Place in a River made up with Banks, Dams, *&c.* for preserving and catching of Fish.

PERCA'SE, by Chance. *O.*

To PER'CEIVE [*appercewoir*, F. of *percipere*, L.] to discover, spy, or find out, to apprehend.

PERCEI'VABLE } [*perceptibilis*, L.] that
PERCEP'TIBLE } may be perceived.

PERCEIV'ABLENESS, } the being ca-
PERCEP'TIBLENESS, } pable of being perceived or discovered.

PERCEP'TION, the perceiving or having a clear and distinct Apprehension of Objects. *F.* of *L.*

PERCEPTIV'ITY, the Power of perceiving.

PERCH [*perche*, F *pertica*, L.] a Measure of 16 Feet and a half.

PER'CHERS, *Paris Candles*, anciently used in *England*; also the larger Sort of Wax Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

PER'CIVAL [of *Percheval*, a Village in *Normandy*] a Surname.

To PER'COLATE [*percolatum*, L.] to strain through a Sieve, *&c.*

PERCOLA'TION, a straining thoroughly. *L.*

PERCONTA'TION, a strict Enquiry. *L.*

PERCUS'SION, a striking or knocking. *L.*

PER *Deliquium*, by Melting [among *Chymists*] as Salt of Tartar dissolv'd in the Air, is called Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, *&c.* *L.*

PER *Descensum*, by Descent [among *Chymists*] a particular Manner of Distillation. *L.*

PER'DIE [*per Dieu*, F. *Per Dios*, Span.] an Oath. *Spen.*

PER'DIFOLS [of *perdere*, to lose, and *folia*, Leaves] such Trees or Plants as lose their Leaves in Winter, or after they have done flowering.

PERDI'TION, utter Ruin or Destruction. *F.* of *L.*

PERDONA'TIO *Utlegariæ*, a Pardon for one who is outlaw'd. *O. L.*

PERDU'E, lost, forlorn. *F.*

A PERDU'E, a Soldier placed in a dangerous Post. *F.*

To *lie* PERDU'E, to lie flat upon the Belly, to lie in wait closely.

PER'DUES, the forlorn Hope of an Army.

PERDU'RABLE, continuing, lasting very long, capable of holding out a long Time. *Shakesp.*

PERDURA'TION, lasting very long.

PEREGAL [*egal*, F.] equal. *Spen.*

To PER'EGRINATE [*peregrinari*, L.] to travel into distant or foreign Countries. *Shakesp.*

PEREGRINA'TION, a travelling into foreign Countries. *L.*

PER'EGRINE [*peregrinus*, L.] foreign, outlandish.

PEREGRINE [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said so to be, when found in any Sign where it has none of its essential Dignities.

PEREGRINE [among *Falconers*] a Hawk of the Falcon-kind.

PEREN'NIAL [*perennis*, L.] lasting all the Year.

PERENNIAL [by some *physical Writers*] is applied to Fevers which have no Intermission.

PEREN'NITY [*perennitas*, L.] Lastingness, long Continuance, Perpetuity.

PEREMP'TORY [*peremptoire*, F. of *peremptorius*, L.] absolute, express, final, determinate, positive.

PEREMPTORY *Action* [in *Law*] is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renewed or altered.

PEREMPT'ORILY, positively, absolutely. *L.*

PEREMP'TORINESS, Positiveness.

PERERRA'TION, a wandering up and down.

PER'FECT [*perfectus*, L.] complete, intire; accomplished, excellent.

PERFECT *Flowers* [among *Florists*] are those which have the finely colour'd small Leaves called *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices*, and *Stylus*.

PERFECT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts joined together exactly make the whole Number.

To PERFECT' [of *perficio*, L. *q. d.* to go through with] to make perfect, to finish.

PERFEC'TION, Accomplishment, Excellency, the State or Condition of that which is perfect. *F.* of *L.*

PERFEC'TIONAL, making perfect.

PER'FECTNESS, the being perfect or complete.

PERFETLICHE, perfectly. *Chau.*

PERFID'IOUS [*perfide*, F. *perfidus*, L.] false, treacherous, deceitful.

PER'FIDY } [*perfide*, F. of *per-*
PERFID'IOUSNESS } *fidia*, L.] Breach of Faith or Trust, Falseness, Treachery.

PER'FLABLE [*perflabilis*, L.] open to the Wind, that may be blown through.

PERFLA'TILE [*perflatilis*, L.] blowing through or strongly.

PER-

PERFORANS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Finger so called, because the Tendons of it run through those of the *Perforatus*. *L.*

PERFORANS *pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toe, the Tendons of which pass through the Holes of the Tendons of the *perforatus pedis*. *L.*

To PER'FORATE [*perforatum*, L.] to pierce through.

PER'FORATED [among *Botanists*] is when the Leaves of any Plant seem full of little Holes.

PERFORA'TED [in *Heraldry*] the piercing, or passing of one Ordinary in part thro' another.

PERFORA'TION, a boring through.

PERFORATION [among *Surgeons*] the penetrating by an Instrument into any of the greater Cavities; the Opening an Abscess by an Instrument; also an Erosion of the Bones, that eats through them.

PERFORA'TUS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so called, because its Tendons are perforated to admit those of the perforating Muscle. *L.*

PERFORATUS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so named because its Tendons are perforated like those of the Fingers. *L.*

To PERFORM' [*g. d. to dispatch in the Form or Manner proposed*] to do, to fulfil, to bring to pass.

PERFORM'ANCE, a Performing; also a Work done.

To PER'FRICATE [*perfricatum*, L.] to rub or chafe thoroughly, or all over.

PERFRICA'TION, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly. *L.*

To PERFU'ME [*parfumer*, F. *profumare*, Ital.] to give a sweet Scent to.

PER'FUME [*parfume*, F. *profumo*, Ital.] any thing that sends forth a sweet Scent, as Civet, Musk, *&c.* also the Scent itself. *Spen.*

PERFU'MER [*parfumeur*, F.] one who makes and sells Perfumes.

PERFUN'CTORY [*perfunctorius*, L.] done carelessly or slightly.

PERHAPS' [of *per*, L. and ἴσως, or ἴσως ἔστι] it may be so.

PERHYEMA'TION, a staying the whole Winter at any Place. *L.*

PERIAM'MA } [περιάμμα, *Gr.*] a
PERIAP'TA } Medicine, which being tied about the Neck, is believed to expel Diseases.

PERIANTHI'A [of περὶ, about, and ἀνθος, a Flower, *Gr.*] so *Botanists* call those little green Leaves that encompass the Bottom of a Flower.

PERICAR'DIAN, } belonging to the *Pe-*
PERICAR'DICK, } *ricardium*.

PERICAR'DIUM [*pericarde*, F. of περικάρδιον, of περὶ, about, and καρδία, the Heart, *Gr.*] a double Membrane, which surrounds the whole Compass of the Heart.

PERICAR'PIUM [περικάρπιον, of περὶ, and κάρπος, the Wrist, *Gr.*] a Medicine applied to the Wrist to cure an Ague, *&c.*

PERI'CLASIS [περίκλασις, *Gr.*] such a total Fracture of a Bone, as quite divides it, and forces it out through the Flesh into the Sight. *Galen.*

PERICLITA'TION, Hazard, Jeopardy.

PERICRA'NIUM [*pericrane*, F. of περικρανιον, of περὶ, and κράνιον, *Gr.*] is a Membrane which infolds the Skull, and covers it all, except where the Temporal Muscles lie.

PERID'ROMIS [περιδρομὶς, *Gr.*] an open Gallery, encompassing a Square of Buildings, or a publick Place.

PER'INET, a young Pear-Tree. *Chau.*

PERIER'GY [περίεργος, *Gr.*] any needless Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGÆ'UM } [*perigie*, of περιγαῖον
PERIGEE' } of περὶ, and γῆ, the Earth, *Gr.*] that Point in the Heaven, in which the Sun or any Planet is at its least Distance from the Center of the Earth. *L.*

PERIHE'LION [*perihelie*, F. of περὶ, and ἥλιος, *Gr.* the Sun] that Point of a Planet's Orbit, in which it is nearest to the Sun.

PER'IL [*periculum*, L.] Danger, Hazard.

PER'ILOUS [*perileux*, F. of *periculosus*, L.] dangerous, full of Peril.

PER'ILOUSNESS, Dangerousness, Hazardousness.

PERIM'ETER [περιμετρὸς, *Gr.*] a Verse which has a Syllable above the just Measure. *Gram.*

PERIMETER [in *Geometry*] the Compass or Sum of all the Sides which bound any Figure.

PERINÆ'UM [περιναῖον, *Gr.*] a Ligament or Seam, between the Scrotum and the Fundament. *Anat.*

PERIN'DE *Valere* [*Law Term*] a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwise incapable of a Benefice, is actually admitted to it. *L.*

PERINYC'TIDES, little Swellings like Nipples.

PERI'OCHA [περιοχὴ, *Gr.*] an Argument containing the Sum of a Discourse. *L.*

PE'RIOD [*periode*, F. *periodus*, L. of περίοδος, *Gr.*] a perfect Sentence or Close, a full Stop at the End of any Sentence.

PERIOD [in *Arithmetick*] a Distinction made by a Comma, or Point, after every sixth Place or Figure.

PERIOD [in *Astronomy*] the entire Revolution of a Planet.

PERIOD [among *Chronologers*] is a Revolution of a certain Number of Years.

PERIOD [in *Physick*] the Space between the coming of Fits in intermitting Diseases.

PERIOD'ICAL [*periodique*, F. *periodicus*, L. of περιοδικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to, or that has its Periods.

PERIODICAL [among *Astronomers*] is that which performs its Motion or Course regularly, so as to perform it always in the same Space of Time.

PERIODICAL *Month*, See *Month of Peragration*.

PERI'ODUS *Sanguinus* [among *Physicians*] a continual Circulation of the Blood through all the Parts of the Body. *L.*

PERIOE'CI [περίοικοι, *Gr.*] are such Inhabitants of the Earth, as live under the same Parallel, but opposite Semicircles of the Meridian. *Geogr.*

PERIOS'TEUM [περιόστεον, *Gr.*] a thin Membrane immediately inwrapping all the Bones of the Body, some few excepted. *L.*

PERIPATE'TICK [*peripateticus*, L. of περιπατετικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to the Peripateticks.

PERIPATETICK *Philosophy*, that Philosophy which is founded upon the Principles of *Aristotle* and his Followers.

PERIPATET'ICKS [*paripateciens*, F. *peripatetici*, L. περιπατετικοὶ, *Gr. i. e.* Walkers about] the Disciples of *Aristotle*, who used to dispute Walking.

PERI'PHERY [*peripherie*, F. *peripheria*, L. of περιφέρεια. *Gr.*] the Circumference of a Circle, Ellipsis, Parabola, and other similar Figures.

To PER'IPHRASE [*periphraser*, F.] to use Circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS [*periphrase*, F. of περίφρασις, *Gr.*] Circumlocution.

PERIPHRASIS [in *Rhetorick*] an expressing a Thing in many Words, when a few would have served.

PERIPHRAS'TICAL [*periphrasticus*, L. of περιφραστικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to a Periphrasis.

PERI'PLOCA, the Herb called Dog's-bane.

PERIPNEU'MONY [*peripneumonie*, F. περιπνευμονία, *Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breast, that occasions Shortness of Breath, and generally goes off by Expectoration. *L.*

PERIPNEUMON'ICAL [*peripneumonique*, F. *peripneumonicus*, L. of περιπνευμονικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to, or troubled with a Peripneumony.

PERIP'TERS [in *Architecture*] a Place encompassed about with Columns without, and a kind of Wings about it. *Gr.*

PERIPY'EMA [περιπύημα, *Gr.*] a Collection of Matter about any Part, as round a Tooth in the Gums.

PERIRRHOE'A [περιῤῥοία, *Gr.*] a Reflux of Humours from the Habit of the Body into any one of the larger Emunctories for its Excretion; as in an Hydropical Case of Water upon the Bowels or Kidneys, where it passes away by Urine or Stool.

PERIS'CELIS [περισκελὶς, *Gr.*] a Garter; hence a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter is called *Eques periscelidis*. L.

PERIS'CII } [*Periscii*, L. Περίσκιοι of
PERIS'CIANS } περὶ, about, and σκιὰ, a Shadow, *Gr.*] People whose Shadows go round them in a Day, and such are the Inhabitants of the frigid Zone.

PERISCY'PHISM [among *Surgeons*] is a Section or laying open the Fore-part of the Head or the Skull.

To PERISH [*perir*, F. of *perire*, L.] to go to Ruin or Decay; to be cast away; to be ruined; to die.

PER'ISHABLE [*perissable*, F.] apt to perish, or come to Ruin.

PER'ISHABLENESS, Capableness, or Liableness to perish.

PERISSOL'OGY [*perissologia*, L. of περισσολογία, of περισσὸς, abounding, and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse stuffed with unnecessary and superfluous Words.

PERISTAL'TICK [περισταλτικὸς, *Gr.*] as,

PERISTALTICK *Motion of the Guts* [in *Anatomy*] is a sort of Worm-like crawling or quibbling Motion of them, which is made by Contraction of the spiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are pressed downward, and voided.

PERISTAPHILI'NUS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Uvula*, which draws it forwards. *L.*

PERISTAPHILINUS *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Uvula*, which draws it backwards.

PERISTRO'MATA [of περίστρωμα, *Gr.*] the Coats which cover the Bowels.

PERISTY'LE [*peristylium*, L. of περιστύλιον, *Gr.*] a Place encompassed with Pillars standing round about on the Inside. *Archit.*

PERISYS'TOLE [of περὶ, and συστολὴ, *Gr.*] the Time of Rest between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart; or a Pause or Intermission between the *Systole* and *Diastole*.

PERITO'NEUM [*peritoine*, F. of περιτόναιον, *Gr.*] a Membrane which covers the whole *Abdomen* on the Inside, and the Entrails on the Out. *Anat.*

PERITRO'CHIUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel placed upon an *Axis*, round which is wound a Rope, in order to raise a Weight.

PERIT'TOMA [περίττωμα, Gr.] an Excrement in the Body after the Digestion; also the Reliques of a Disease. *L.*

PERJURA'TION, a being forsworn.

PER'JURY [*parjure*, F. *perjurium*, L.] forswearing; taking a false Oath.

To PER'JURE [*parjurer*, F. *perjurare*, L.] to forſwear.

PER'IWIG [*peruque*, F.] a Cap of Human Hair worn by Men.

PERIWINK'LE [probably of περιοχὴ, Gr. a Circuit] a Shell-Fiſh with a wreathed Shell, called a Shell Snail.

PERI'ZOMA [περίζωμα, Gr.] a Sort of Girdle for People who are burſten.

To PERK *up* [*q. d.* to *perch up*] to lift up the Head, or appear lively.

PER'KIN [q. d. *Peterkin*, i. e. little *Peter*] a proper Name of Men.

PERLIBRA'TION, an exact Weighing. *L.*

PERLIGA'TION, a very hard Binding. *L.*

PER'MAGAL, an Equal. *Chau.*

PER'MANENT [*permanens*, L.] durable, continuing, laſting. *F.*

PERMANSI'ON, a conſtant Abiding or Continuing. *L.*

To PER'MEATE [*permeatum*, L.] to penetrate into, or through the Pores of any Body.

PERMEA'TION [in *Philoſophy*] a piercing into, and paſſing through. *L.*

PER *Minima* [*Phyſical Term*] ſignifies the perfect Mixture of the ſmalleſt Particles of ſeveral Bodies or Ingredients. *L.*

PERMIS'CIBLE [*permiſcibilis*, L.] which may be mingled.

PERMIS'SIBLE [*permiſſibilis*, L.] which may be permitted.

PERMIS'TION, } a thorough Mingling
PERMIX'TION. } together.

To PERMIT [*permettre*, F. of *permittere*, L.] to allow, to give Leave, or ſuffer.

A PERMIT, a Note given by the Officers of the Exciſe for conveying Spirits, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, from one Place to another.

PERMUTA'TION, exchanging. F. of *L.*

PERMUTATION [in *Mathematicks*] is the ſame with Alteration, and alternate Propoſition.

PERMUTATIONE *Archidiaconatus, & Eccleſiæ eidem annexæ cum Eccleſia & Præbenda*; a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to the Benefice upon Exchange made with another.

To PERMU'TE [*permuter*, F. of *permutare*, L.] to exchange.

PER *my & per tout* [*Law Phraſe*] a Joint Tenant is ſaid to be ſeized of the Land he holds jointly *per my & per tout*, i. e. to be poſſeſſed of every Parcel, and of the Whole. *F.*

PERN'ANCY, taking or receiving Tithes in *Pernancy* is taking ſuch as are or may be paid in Kind.

PERNI'CIOUS [*pernicieux*, F. *perniciosus*, L. of *per* and *neco*] deſtructive, miſchievous or very hurtful.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, Hurtfulneſs, Deſtructiveneſs.

PERNIC'ITY [*pernicitas*, L.] extraordinary Swiftneſs of Motion.

PER'NIO, a Kibe or Chilblain. *L.*

PERNOCTA'TION, a ſtaying out all Night. *L.*

PER'NOUR *of Profits* [*Law Term*] a Receiver of Profits.

PERO'NA [*Anat.*] the Shin bone. *L.*

PERONÆ'US *primus* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ſeated on the *Perona*.

PERONÆUS *ſecundus*, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ariſing from the Middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula*; and under the Belly of the *Peronæus Primus*; and is ſet into the upper or outward Part of the *Os Metatarſi* of the little Toe.

PERORA'TION, the Cloſe of an Oration or Speech. *L.*

To PERPEND' [*perpendre*, F.] to ponder thoroughly in the Mind; to examine, or try exactly.

PERPEND'ER } [among *Builders*] a
PERPEND *Stone* } Stone fitted to the Thickneſs of a Wall, ſo as to ſhew its ſmoothed Ends on both Sides.

PERPENDIC'ULAR [in *Geometry*] is when a right Line hangs by, or a Plain ſtands ſo upon another, as to lean no more one way than it does another.

PERPENDICULAR *to a Parabola*, [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other right Line touches it.

To *let fall a* PERPENDICULAR [in *Conick Sections*] is to draw Line perpendicular upon another, from a given Point placed above it.

A PERPENDICULAR [*perpendiculum*, L.] a Level or Plumb Line.

PERPENDIC'ULUM *Chronometrum*, the ſame as *Pendulum*.

PERPENSA'TION, a due examining of Matters. *L.*

PERPES'SION, an undergoing. *L.*

To PER'PETRATE [*perpeter*, F. *perpetratum*, L of *per* and *patro*] to effect, perform, go through with; to commit a Crime.

PERPETRA'TION, a Commiſſion of a Crime. *L.*

PERPET'UAL [*perpetuel*, F. of *perpetualis*, L.] continual, uninterrupted, never-ceaſing, everlaſting, endleſs.

PERPETUAL *Glandules*, [in *Anatomy*] are thoſe which are natural, and diſtinguiſhed from the adventitious ones.

PERPETUAL *Pills* [among *Phyſicians*] Regulus of Antimony made into Pills, which being ſwallowed and voided fifty Times, will purge every Time.

PERPETUAL'ITY, Perpetuity. *Chau.*

To PERPET'UATE [*perpetuer*, F. *perpetuatum*, L. of *per*, i. e. *ſine intermiſſione*,

stone, and *peto*] to make perpetual, to cause a thing to abide or last for ever.

PERPETUA'TION, a perpetuating. *L.*

PERPETU'ITY [*perpetuité*, F. *perpetuitas*, L.] Continuance without Interruption, Everlastingness, Endlessness.

PERPETUITY [in *Law*] is where an Estate is so settled in Tail, that it cannot be made void.

To PERPLEX' [*perplexare*, L.] to entangle or confound, to dispute or trouble.

PERPLEX'ABLE [*perplexabilis*, L.] doubtful, ambiguous.

PERPLEX'ED [*perplexé*, F. of *perplexus*, L.] confounded, troubled; also difficult, hard to be understood.

PERPLEX'EDNESS, the being perplexed, Doubtfulness.

PERPLEX'ITY [*perplexité*, F. of *perplexitas*, L.] Doubtfulness, Irresolution, Trouble, Anguish of Mind.

PERPOTA'TION, a thorough Drunkenness. *L.*

PER *quæ Servitia*, a Writ judicial, issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lieth for the Cognisee of a Manor, to compel the Tenant of the Land to an Acknowledgement to him as Lord. *L.*

PER'QUISITES [*perquisita*, L. of *per* and *quæsitus*, of *quæro*] all Manner of Profits arising from an Office or Place besides the Revenue or Salary.

PERQUISITES [in *Law*] any thing that a Man gets by Industry, or purchases with his Money.

PERQUISITES [of *Court*] those Profits that come to a Lord of a Manor, by virtue of his Court Baron, over and above the yearly Revenues of his Land, as Fines of Copyholds, Hariots, Waifs, Strays, *&c.*

PERQUISI'TION, diligent Search. *L.*

PERREWRIGHT, embroidered with precious Stones. *O.*

PER'REY, precious Stones. *Chau.*

PERRIERS, a Sort of great Guns to shoot Stones.

PER'RUKE. See *Periwig*.

PER'RY [*poire*, F. of *pyrum*, L.] Wine or Drink made of Pears.

PERSAUNT [*persans*, F.] piercing. *O.*

PERSCRUTINA'TION, a searching thoroughly, or all over. *F.*

PER *se*, by himself or itself. *L.*

PER *se* [among *Chymists*] when the thing is distilled without the usual Addition of other things with it, it is said to be distilled *per se*.

PER *se* [in *Logick*] a thing is said to be so considered, when it is taken in the Abstract.

PERSE [*q. d.* the Colour the *Persians* delight in] Sky Colour. *Chau.*

To PER'SECUTE [*persecuter*, F. *persequutum*, L. of *per* and *sequor*] to oppress, vex, or trouble.

PERSECU'TION, any unjust or violent Suit or Oppression. *F.* of *L.*

PER'SECUTOR, an Oppressor. *L.*

PERSEITÉ, perceived. *Spen.*

PERSENT, piercing. *Spen.*

PERSEVE'RANCE [*perseverantia*, L.] Constancy, Firmness, Resolution to abide in any Way of Living, or in any Opinion.

PERSEVE'RANT [*perseverans*, L.] persevering, constant, stedfast.

To PERSEVE'RE [*persevérer*, F. *perseverare*, L. of *per* and *severus*, *i. e.* constant] to continue or be stedfast in a Thing.

PER'SEUS, a Constellation in the Northen Hemisphere.

PER'SIANS, the Inhabitants or Natives of *Persia*.

PER'SIAN *Wheel*, an Engine contrived for the overflowing of Land, which lies on the Borders or Banks of Rivers.

PER'SICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] is when the Pillars which support the Entablature, are made in the Shape of Men and Women.

To PERSIST' [*persister*, F. of *persistere*, L.] to abide, hold on, and continue in an Opinion, or any Action.

PERSIS'TANCE, Persisting, Continuance.

PER'SON [*personne*, F. of *persona*, L.] a Term individually applied to every Man or Woman; also the outward Form and Shape of the Body.

PER'SONABLE, having a good Presence, Mein, or Air; comely.

PERSONABLE [in *Law*] enabled to maintain a Plea in Court.

PER'SONAGE [*personage*, F.] the same with Person, but especially an honourable Person.

PER'SONAL [*personnel*, F. of *personalis*, L.] belonging to a Person.

PERSONAL [in *Law*] any moveable Thing belonging to a Man, as Goods and Chattles, *&c.*

PERSONAL *Tithes*, are such as are paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person.

PERSONAL *Verb* [in *Grammar*] a Verb conjugated with all the three Persons, and in both Numbers.

PERSONAL *Estate*, any corporeal and moveable Thing belonging to any Man, being alive or dead.

PERSONALITY, } the Property of be-
PERSONAL'TY, } ing a distinct Person.

PERSONALITY [in *Law*] an Action is said to be in Personality, when it is brought against the right Person.

To PER'SONATE, to act the Part of another Person.

PER'SONATE [*personatus*, L.] a sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

PERSONA'TI [among *Botanists*] are such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

PERSONER, a Parson. *Chau.*

PER'SONS [among *Divines*] Subsistences, as the *three Persons* in the blessed Trinity.

PERSONS [in *Grammar*] are three in Number, either Singular or Plural.

PERSONS *ne Prebendaries ne seront charges au quinziemes*, &c. a Writ which lies for Prebendaries, *&c.* distrained by the Sheriffs for the 15th Part of their Goods, or to be contributary to Taxes.

PERSPEC'TIVE [*ars perspectiva*, L.] is an Art which gives Rules for the representing of Objects on a Plain Superficies, after the same Manner as they would appear to our Sight, if seen through that Plane, which is supposed as transparent as Glass. *F.*

PERSPECTIVE *Aerial*, is a proportional lessening the Tints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

PERSPECTIVE *Lineal*, is the Diminution of those Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which are Representations of other Lines very remote.

PERSPECTIVE *Military*, is when the Eye is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Table or Plane.

PERSPECTIVE *Practical*, is the Method of delineating that which is apparent to our Eyes, or that which our Understanding conceives in the Forms that we see Objects.

PERSPECTIVE *Speculative*, is the Knowledge of the Reasons of different Appearances of certain Objects, according to the several Positions of the Eye that beholds them.

PERSPICA'CIOUS [*perspicax*, L. of *per* and *specio*] quick-sighted, quick-witted.

PERSPICA'CITY [*perspicacité*, F. of *perspicacitas*, L.] Quickness of Sight or Apprehension.

PERSPI'CIENCE [*perspicientia*, L.] perfect Knowledge.

PERSPICU'ITY [*perspicuitas*, L.] Clearness or Plainness in Writing or Speaking.

PERSPIC'UOUS [*perspicuus*, L.] that is so clear and transparent, as the Light may be seen plainly through it; also easy to be apprehended, plain.

PERSPIC'UOUSNESS, Clearness, Evidentness.

PERSPIRA'TION, a breathing or steaming through.

PERSPIRA'TION, [among *Physicians*] a breathing or sweating out of Humours thro' the Pores of the Body.

To PERSPI'RE [*perspirare*, L.] to sweat or steam thro' the Pores.

To PERSTRIN'GE [*perstringere*, L.] to touch lightly, or to glance upon a thing in Discourse.

To PERSUA'DE } [*persuader*, F. of
To PERSWA'DE } *persuadere*, L.] to advise, or put one upon.

PERSUA'SION, persuading; also Advice, Opinion, Belief. *F.* of *L.*

PERSUA'SIVE, apt to persuade. *F.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS, Aptness to persuade.

PERSUA'SORY [*persuasorius*, L.] apt to persuade. *F.* of *L.*

PERSULTA'TION [in *Surgery*] a bursting of Blood through the Vessels.

PERT [*appert*, F. lively, sharp, of *ad* and *peritus*, L. *pert*, *C. Br.* neat] brisk, lively, pragmatical.

To PERTAIN' [*pertinere*, L.] to belong to, or concern.

PERTEREBRATION, a boring through with an Auger. *L.*

PERTERREFAC'TION, a great Fright, a great Affrighting. *L.*

PERTICA'TA *Terræ* [*Old Law*] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

PERTINA'CIOUS [*pertinax*, L.] obstinate, stubborn, wilful.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, stiffly, obstinately.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, Stiffness, Obstinateness.

PERTINAC'ITY } [*pertinacitas*, L.] }
PER'TINACY } [*pertinacia*, L.] }
Obstinacy, Stubbornness.

PER'TINENCE, Fitness, or Suitableness.

PERTINENS [*Old Law*] a Kinsman, or Kinswoman.

PER'TINENT [*pertinens*, L.] fit, pat, suitable to the Purpose.

PER'TINENTNESS, Suitableness, Fitness.

PERTIN'GENCY [in *Philosophy*] a reaching to.

PERTIN'GENT [*pertingens*, L.] reaching to, touching.

PERT'NESS, Briskness. See *Pert.*

PERTRAN'SIENT [*pertransiens*, L.] passing or striking through, as a Colour dies through a precious Stone.

PERTUI'SAN. See *Partisan.* F.

To PERTURB' [*perturbare*, L.] to disquiet or disturb.

PERTURBA'TION, Disquiet, Disorder, Trouble of Mind. *F.* of *L.*

PERTURBA'TOR [*perterbateur*, F.] a Disturber. *L.*

PERTU'SE [*pertusus*, L.] beaten to Pieces, bored through, having Holes.

PERU',

PERU', a Province in *America*.

To PERVA'DE [*pervadere*, L.] to go over or through.

PERVER'SE [*perversus*, L.] forward, crofs-grained. *F.*

PERVE'RSELY, ftubbornly, crofsly.

PERVER'SION, a feducing, corrupting, overthrowing; a turning to a wrong Senfe.

PERVE'RSITY } [*perverfite*, F. of
PERVE'RSENESS } *perverfitas*, L.] Frowardnefs, Crofinefs, Ill-nature, Malice.

To PERVE'RT [*pervetir*, F. of *pervertere*, L.] to turn upfide down, to debauch, to feduce.

PERVESTIGA'TION, a diligent Search or Enquiry.

PERVICA'CIOUS [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, headftrong, ftubborn.

PERVICA'CITY } [*pervicacitas*, L.]
PERVICA'CY } [*pervicacia*, L.] Stubbornnefs, Wilfulnefs, Stiff-neckednefs.

PERVIGILA'TION, a careful Watching.

PE'RVIOUS [*pervius*, L. of *per* and *via*] paffable, eafy to be paffed through.

PE'RVIOUSNESS, the being paffable.

PERU'SAL [of *per*, L. and *ufer*, F.] a perufing or reading over.

To PERUSE [of *per*, L. and *ufer*, F.] to look or read over.

PERU'VIAN *Bark*, a Drug commonly called *Jefuits Powder*, brought from *Peru* in *America*.

PES *Monetæ* [*Old Records*] fignifies a true and reafonable Adjuftment of the real Value of all current Coin. *L.*

PE'SA [*Old Law*] a Wey, or certain Weight of Cheefe, Wool, *&c.*

PES'AGE [*Old Records*] a Cuftom or Duty paid for the weighing of Wares.

PE'SEN, Pitch. *Chau.*

PE'SIL, a Shank of a Sheep, *&c.*

PES'SARY [*peffaire*, F.] any oblong Medicine to be thruft into the Neck of the Womb.

PESSO'NA, Maft of a Foreft, or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Maft. *O. L.*

PEST [Peft, *Teut. pefte*, F. of *peftis*, L.] a Plague or Peftilence; alfo Bane, Ruin; alfo Perplexity.

PEST-*Houfe* [Peft-Haus, *Teut.*] an Hofpital for thofe who are fick of the Plague.

To PESTER [of *empefter*, F.] to plague, annoy, embarrafs, or trouble.

PES'TERABLE *Wares*, cumberfome Goods that take up much Room in a Ship.

PESTIF'EROUS [*peftifere*, F. of *peftifer*, L.] bringing the Plague or Peftilence, deftructive, deadly.

PES'TILENCE [Peftilentz, *Teut. peftilentia*, L.] the Plague, a Difeafe arifing from an Infection in the Air, attended with Boils, Blotches, *&c.* *F.*

PESTILENCE-*Wort* [Peftilentz-Wurtz, *Teut.*] an Herb.

PES'TILENT [*peftilens*, L.] plaguy, deftructive, dangerous, mifchievous.

PESTILEN'TIAL [Peftilentialifch, *Teut. peftilentiel*, F.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.

PESTILENTIAL *Fevers* [among *Phyficians*] are fuch which do not only afflict the Patient with a vehement Heat, but alfo with a malignant and venomous Quality.

PES'TLE [*piftillum*, L.] an Inftrument to pound with in a Mortar.

PET [prob. of *petto*, Ital. *pectus*, L. the Breaft or Stomach] Diftafte or Difpleafure.

A PET, a Cade-lamb. *N. C.*

To *take* PET } [*q. d.* to ftomach] to
To *be in a* PET } be offended, to fnuff at, to be angry,

PE'TALA [among *Botanifts*] thofe fine coloured Leaves which compofe the Flowers of all Plants.

PETALO'DES [of πεταλώδες, Gr.] Urine which feems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.

PETARD' [of *Pet*, a Fart, *F. q. d.* a farting Engine, *petardo*, Ital. petard, *Teut.*] an hollow Engine made of Metal, in Form of an high crown'd Hat, charged with fine Powder, and fixed to a thick Plank, called the *Madrier*, in order to break down Gates, Port-Cullices, *&c.*

PETARDEE'R [*petardier*, F.] one who manages or applies a Petard.

PETE'CHIÆ, Spots in the Skin like Fleabites, which come out in fome Fevers.

PETE'CHIAL *Fever*, fpotted Fever.

PE'TEOUS, piteous. *Chau.*

PE'TER [Πετρος, of πέτρα, a Rock, *Gr.*] one of the twelve Apoftles.

PE'TERBOROUGH [fo called from an Abbey and Church erected there by *Penda* and *Walpher*, Kings of the *Mercii*, in Honour of St. *Peter*] a Bifhop's See in *Northamptonfhire*, 62 Miles from *London*.

PETER-*Men*, thofe who formerly ufed unlawful Engines and Arts in catching Fifh in the River *Thames*.

PETER-*Pence*, a Tribute of a Penny paid by every Houfe, given to the Pope by *Ina* King of the *Weft Saxons*, *A. C.* 720.

PETER's *Poft*, a famous Quarry in *Yorkfhire*, whofe Stones built the Minfter of St. *Peter* in the City of *York*.

St. PETER's-*Wort*, an Herb. *Afcyron.* L.

PE'TIGO, a running Scab.

PE'TIT, petty, fmall. *F.*

PETIT *Cape*, a Writ where an Action real is brought, and the Tenant appeareth, and afterwards maketh an Efcape.

PETIT *Serjeantry*, a Tenure holden of the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow, or other Service, at the Will of the firft Feoffer.

PETIT *Treafon* [in *Law*] is when a

Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

PETITIO *Induciarum* [in *Civil Law*] the same as Imparlance in Common Law. *L.*

PETITIO *Principii* [in *Logick*] begging the Question, is a precarious supposing a thing to be true, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove. *L.*

PETI'TION, a Request or Supplication by an Inferior to a Superior. *F.* of *L.*

To PETI'TION [*petitum*, L.] to present or put up a Petition.

PETI'TIONER [*petitor*, L.] he or she who puts up a Petition.

PET'ITORY [*petitorius*, L.] belonging to a Petition or Demand.

PE'TITS *Cheux* [in *Cookery*] a sort of Paste for garnishing. *F.*

PETRA *Lanæ*, a Stone of Wool. *L.*

A PETREL, a Breast Plate.

PETRES'CENT, growing into a Stone, becoming Stone. *L.*

PETRIFICA'TION, a changing any Body into a stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before. *F.* of *L.*

To PE'TRIFY [*petrifier*, F. *petrificare*, L.] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

PETROBRU'SCIANS, Followers of *Peter Bruys*, a Priest, who departed from the Church of *Rome*, *A. C.* 1126. They were against infants Baptism, rebaptized such as had been baptized in Infancy, and are charged with sundry Errors by the *Romish* Writers.

PETRO'LEUM, Rock Oil, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock.

PETRONEL, a sort of Harquebuss, or Hand Gun.

PETRO'SUM *Os* [among *Anat*] the inner Process of the Bones of the Temples, so called from its Hardness, Cragginess, *&c.*

PET'TICOAT [of *petit cotte*, F.] a Garment worn by Women, reaching from the Waist down to the Feet.

PETTIFOG'GER [either of *petit*, F. and pogepe, *Sax.* a Wooer, or borghen, *Du.* to accommodate] an ignorant or troublesome Lawyer or Attorney.

PETTIFOG'GING [of *petit*, F. and pog, of Ꝑepeꝛin, *Sax.* or borgh, of borghen, *Du.* or fuge, a Conjunction or Mixture, of fugen, *Teut.* to join or intermingle] the Practice of a Pettifogger.

PET'TISH, apt to take Pet, or be angry, froward, peevish.

PET'TISHNESS, Peevishness, Stomachfulness.

PET'TITOE [*Minshew* derives it from *la petite oye*, F. why not of *petit*, F. and *Toes*? q. d. little Toes,] Pigs Feet, Liver, *&c.*

PETTLE, pettish. *N. C.*

PETTO [*petto*, Ital. the Breast] as *to keep a thing in Petto*, is to keep it in one's Breast.

PETTY [*petit*, F.] little, small, inconsiderable.

PETTY-*Bag*, a certain Office in *Chancery*.

Clerks of the PETTY-*Bag*, three Officers who record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, Comptrollers, *&c.* each Record being put into a little Bag.

PETTY *Larceny*, small Theft, when the Thing stolen does not exceed the Value of 12*d.*

PETTY-*Pattees* [among *Confectioners*] a sort of small Pies made of March Pane, and filled with Sweet-meats.

PETTY-*Singlers* [among *Falconers*] the Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY *Tally* [*Sea Term*] a competent Allowance of Victuals, according to the Number of the Ship's Company.

PET'ULANCY [*petulance*, F. *petulantia*, L.] Saucineſs, Malapertness, Wantonness.

PET'ULANT [*petulans*, L. of *peto*] saucy, wanton, malapert. *F.*

PET'ULANTLY, wantonly, malapertly.

PET'ULANTNESS, Wantonness, Malapertness.

PE'TUS, } Peat, a sort of Earth dug up
PEAT, } in small Pieces for Fuel. *O. L.*

PE'VETS, the Ends of the Spindle in any Wheel of a Watch or Clock.

A PEW [pupe, *Belg.*] a partitioned Seat in a Church.

PEW'ET, a Bird, a Puet.

PEW'TER [peauter, *Belg.*] a white mixed Metal, well known.

PEW'TERER, a Maker of, or Dealer in Pewter.

PEYNIS, Pains. *Chau.*

PHACO'DES [φακώδης, Gr.] so *Hippocrates* calls hypochondriacal Persons, whose Complexions are of a Lentil Colour.

PHACOIDES [φακοειδὴς, Gr.] any thing in the Shape of a Lentil, and by some *Oculists* is applied to the Chrystalline Humour of the Eye.

PHACOPTIS'SANA [φακοπτισσάνη, Gr.] a Decoction or Liquor of Lentils.

PHÆNOM'ENA [φαινόμενα, Gr. of φαίνω, to appear] Appearances of Meteors or any other Signs, in the Air or Heavens. *L.*

PHÆNOM'ENON [among *Philosophers*] any Appearance, Effect or Operation of a natural Body, which offers itself to the Consideration and Solution of a natural Philosopher.

PHAGE'DÆNA [φαγέδαινα, Gr.] an exulcerated Cancer, or insatiable Appetite.

PHAGE'DÆNICKS, Medicines which eat down the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers, *&c.*

PHA-

PHAGE'DÆNICK-*Water* [among *Chymists*] a Mixture of sublimate, corrosive, and Lime Water.

PHAKE, a Fane, Vane, or Weather-cock. *Chau.*

PHALA'CROSIS [φαλάκρωσις, Gr.] the falling off of the Hair.

PHALAN'GOSIS [φαλάγγωσις, Gr.] three Rows of Hairs, or when the Hair grows inwards, and is troublesome to the Eyes.

PHA'LANX [φάλαγξ, Gr.] a military Body of 8000 Footmen, set in such Array, that they might encounter their Enemies, Foot to Foot, Man to Man, and Shield to Shield. *L.*

PHA'LANX [among *Anatomists*] the small Bones of the Fingers.

PHALE'CIAN [so called of *Phalecus*] Verses of eleven Syllabies.

PHANAT'ICAL, of or belonging to a Fanatick.

PHANAT'ICK [*phanatique*, F. *Phanaticus*, L. of φαίνω, to appear, *Gr.*] one that pretends to Revelations and new Lights, one that hath vain Visions and Apparitions; now a Dissenter from the established Church is by some so called.

PHAN'TASM [*phantasma*, L. of φάντασμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision, Night Ghosts, an idle Conceit.

PHANTASMATOG'RAPHY [of φάντασμα, an Appearance or Phantom, and γραφὴ, Gr. a Description] a Treatise or Discourse of celestial Appearances, as the Rainbow, *&c.*

PHANTAST'ICAL [*fantastique*, F. *phantasticus*, L. of φανταστικὸς, Gr.] full of Fancies or Whims.

PHANTASTICAL *Colours*, such as are produced by a triangular Glass, Prism, *&c.* or such as appear in the Rainbow.

PHANTAST'ICALLY, whimsically.

PHANTASTICALNESS, Whimsicalness.

PHANTAS'TRY, a being phantastical, or whimsical.

PHAN'TASY [*fantaisie*, F. *phantasia*, L. of φανταστία, Gr.] an inward Sense, or Imagination, whereby Things are represented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

PHANTASY, a Disease in Cats.

PHAN'TOM [*fantôme*, F.] an Apparition or Ghost.

PHARAO'H [פרעה. *H. i. e.* a making bare] a Title anciently belonging to the Kings of *Egypt.*

PHARE [*pharus*, L. φάρος, Gr.] Watch-Tower, a Light House to guide Ships into a Haven.

PHARISA'ICAL [*pharisaique*, F.] belonging to the *Pharisees*; also hypocritical.

PHARISA'ICALNESS, the acting hypocritically.

PHARISA'ISM, the Profession or Opinions of the *Pharisees*; also Hypocrisy.

PHAR'ISEES [*Pharisiens*, F. *Pharisæi*, L. φαρισαῖοι, Gr. of פרים, *H. i. e.* separated] a Sect of the *Jews* who applied themselves to the Study of the Law, in an especial Manner, pretending to more Holiness than others.

PHARMACEU'TICE [φαρμακευτικὴ, Gr.] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

PHARMACEU'TICK [φαρμακευτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Medicines or Drugs.

PHARMACOCHY'MIA [of φάρμακον, a Medicine, and χέω, to prepare, *Gr.*] that Part of Chymistry which treats of the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOL'OGY [of φάρμακον, and λέγω, to say, *Gr.*] a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA [*pharmacopée*, F. φαρμακοποιὸς, Gr.] a Dispensary, or Collection of Medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IUS [of φάρμακον, a Medicine, and ποιέω, to make, *Gr.*] a Medicine Maker, an Apothecary.

PHARMACOPO'LIST [*pharmacopole*, F. *pharmacopola*, L. of φαρμακοπώλης, of φάρμακον, and πωλέω, to sell, *Gr.*] a Seller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

PHAR'MACUM [φάρμακον, Gr.] any Sort of Medicine against a Disease.

PHAR'MACY [*pharmasie*, F. *pharmacia*, L. of φαρμακία, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches the Choice and Preparation of Medicines, the Apothecaries Art.

PHAR'SANG [*parasanga*, L.] a *Persian* Measure of thirty, forty, or sixty Furlongs.

PHARYNGÆ'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Pharynx*, dilating it in Deglutition.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the *Pharynx*, or the Bone *Hyoides*.

PHARYNGOT'OMY [of φάρυγξ and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] the same as *Laryngotomy*.

PHARYNX [φάρυγξ, Gr.] the upper Part of the *Oesophagus*, consisting of three Pair of Muscles.

PHA'SES [of φάσις, Gr.] Appearances, or the Manner in which Things shew themselves to us.

PHASES [among *Astronomers*] are the several Appearances, or Positions in which some of the Planets shew themselves to us, *viz.* horned, halved, gibbous, and with a full Light.

PHAS'MA [φάσμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision or Sight. *L.*

PHEA-

PHEA'SANT [*phasianus*, L. of φασιανὸς, Gr.] a Sort of Bird well known to Sportſmen.

PHEER, a Companion. *O.*

PHE'ON [in *Heraldry*] is the barbed Head of a Dart or Arrow.

PHI'AL [*phiole*, F. *phiala*, L. φιάλη, Gr.] a little Glaſs Bottle, corruptly called a *Vial*.

PHILADEL'PHIANS [of *philadelphia*, L. of φιλαδελφία, of φίλος, a Lover, and ἀδελφὸς, a Brother, *Gr. i. e.* brotherly Love] a Sect called the Family of Love.

PHILADEL'PHUS [φιλάδελφος, Gr.] one that loves his Brethren.

PHILAG'ATHUS [φιλάγαθος, of φίλος, and ἄγαθος, good, *Gr.*] a Lover of Goodneſs.

PHILAN'THROPOS, [φιλάνθρωπος, Gr.] a Lover of Men; kind, courteous. *L.*

PHILAN'THROPY [*philanthropia*, L. of φιλανθρωπία, of φίλος, and ἄνθρωπος, a Man, *Gr.*] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courteſy.

PHILAR'GYRY [*philargyrus*, L. of φιλάργυρος, of φίλος, and ἄργυρος, Silver, *Gr.*] a Lover of Money, covetous.

PHILAU'TY [*philautie*, F. *philautia*, L of φιλαυτία, of φιλος, and αὐτὸς, himſelf, *Gr.*] Self-Love.

PHILELEU'THEROS [φιλελεύθερος, of φίλος, and ἐλευθερία, Liberty, *Gr.*] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILE'MON [of φίλημα, Gr. a Kiſs] a proper Name of Men.

PHILE'TUS [φίλητος, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

PHILIA'TROS [φιλίατρος, of φίλος, and ἰατρὸς, a Phyſician, *Gr.*] a Student in Medicine.

PHIL'IBERT [of pela, *Sax.* much, and beorhtr, *Sax.* bright, *i. e.* very bright] a proper Name of Women.

PHIL'IP [φίλιππος, of φίλος, and ἵππος, a Horſe, *Gr.* a Lover of Horſes] a Name of Men; alſo a Gold Coin worth 3 *s.*

PHILIP'PICKS [*Philippica*, L.] Invectives, ſo called from *Demoſthenes*'s biting Orations againſt *Philip* King of *Macedon*.

PHILOCHYM'IST, a Lover of Chymiſtry.

PHILOHISTOR'ICUS [φιλοιστορικὸς, of φίλος, and ἱστορία, Hiſtory, *Gr.*] a Lover of Hiſtory. *L.*

PHILOL'OGER [*philologus*, L. φιλόλογος, Gr.] a Humaniſt, a Lover of Letters, or Languages.

PHILOLOG'ICAL [*philologicus*, L. of φιλολογικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Philology.

PHILOL'OGY [*philologie*, F. *philologia*, L. of φιλολογία, of φίλος, and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] the Study of Humanity, or Skill in the liberal Arts and Sciences.

PHI'LOMATH [*philomathes*, L. of φιλομαθὸς, *Gr.*] a Lover of Learning, or of the Mathematicks.

PHI'LOMATHY [*philomathia*, L. of φιλομαθία, of φίλος, and μάθησις, Learning, *Gr.*] the Love of Learning.

PHILO'NIUM [of *Philo* its Author] an Anodyne Electuary.

PHILOPSY'CHY [*philopſychia*, L. of φιλοψυχία, of φίλος, and ψυχὴ, Life, *Gr.*] the Love of Life.

PHILOSAR'CHY [*philoſarchia*, L. of φιλοσαρχία, of φίλος, and σάρξ, Gr.] the Love of the Fleſh, Voluptuouſneſs.

PHILOSOPHAS'TER, a Smatterer in Philoſophy.

PHILOS'OPHER [*philoſophe*, F. *philoſophus*, L. of φιλοσοφὸς, Gr.] one ſkilled in the Study of Philoſophy.

PHILOSO'PHICAL [*philoſophique*, F. *philoſophicus*, L. of φιλοσοφικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Philoſophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL *Egg* [among *Chymiſts*] is a thin Glaſs Veſſel in the Form of an Egg, uſed in long Digeſtions.

To PHILOS'OPHIZE [*philoſophiſer*, F. *philoſophari*, L. of φιλοσοφέω, Gr.] to play the Philoſopher, to diſpute or argue like a Philoſopher.

PHILOS'OPHY [*philoſophie*, F. *philoſophia*, L. of φιλοσοφία, of φίλος, and σοφία, Wiſdom, *Gr.*] the Knowledge of Things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reaſon and Experience.

PHILOSTOR'GY [*philoſtorgia*, L. of φιλοστοργία, of φίλος, and στοργὴ, natural Affection, *Gr.*] natural Affection, the Love of Parents towards Children.

PHILOTECH'NUS [φιλότεχνος, Gr.] a Lover and Encourager of Arts.

PHILOT'IMY [*philotimia*, L. of φιλοτιμία, of φίλος, and τιμὴ, Honour, *Gr.*] Love of Honour.

PHILOX'ENY [*philoxenia*, L. of φιλοξενία, of φίλος, and ξενία, Hoſpitality, *Gr.*] Hoſpitality, Kindneſs to Strangers.

PHIL'TER } [φίλτρον, Gr.] a Me-
PHIL'TRUM } dicine or Charm to procure Love, a Love Potion or Powder, *L.*

PHIL'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hollow dividing the upper Lip.

PHI'MOSIS [among *Surgeons*] a Preſſure cauſed by a Kind of hard Fleſh in the Fundament; alſo when the *Glans* of the Yard is bound ſo ſtraitly by the *Præputium*, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHIN'EAS

PHIN'EAS [פנחס, *H. i. e.* bold Countenance] the Son of *Eleazer*, the Priest.

To PHLEBOT'OMISE [*phlebotomiser*, F. of φλεβοτομεῖν, Gr.] to let Blood, to breathe, or open a Vein.

PHLEBOT'OMIST [*phlebotomus*, L. of φλεβότομος, Gr.] a Blood-letter, a Surgeon.

PHLEBOT'OMUM [φλεβότομον, Gr.] a Fleam, or Lance to let Blood with. L.

PHLEBOT'OMY [*phlebotomie*, F. of *phlebotomia*, L. of φλεβοτομία, of φλεβὰς, the Veins, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] opening a Vein with a Lancet, to discharge some of the Blood.

PHLEGM [*phlegme*, F. *phlegma*, L. of φλέγμα, of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] one of the Humours of the Body.

PHLEGM [among *Chymists*] Water, one of the five chymical Principles; also a watersh distilled Liquor, opposite to a spirituous Liquor.

PHLEGM [among *Physicians*] a slimy Excrement of the Blood, often caused by too much nitrous Air; also an Inflammation.

PHLEGM *of Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] the Moisture which is drawn off when calcin'd Vitriol is distilled, in order to procure its Spirit and Oil.

PHLEG'MAGOGUES [of φλέγμα, and ἀγωγὸς, Gr. a Leader] Medicines to draw away, or purge Phlegm.

PHLEG'MATICK [*phlegmaticus*, L. of φλεγματικὸς, Gr.] full of, or troubled with Phlegm.

PHLEG'MONE [*phlegmone*, L. of φλεγμονὴ, of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] a hot Tumour proceeding from an over Affluxion of the Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redness, Beating, and Pain. *F.*

PHLEGMONO'DES, the same as *Phlegmon*.

PHLE'GOSIS [φλέγωσις, Gr.] an Inflammation. *L.*

PHLE'ME [among *Farriers*] an Instrument used in the letting of Blood.

PHLYCTÆ'NA [φλύκταινα, Gr.] a Swelling which arises with Blisters called Wildfire; a Pimple, a Pock, with the Matter in it; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye.

PHOE'BUS [φοῖβος, Gr.] the Sun.

PHOENIG'MUS [φοινιγμὸς, Gr.] a Medicine which causes the Body to break out into red Wheals and Pimples.

PHOE'NIX [*phenix*, F. φοῖνιξ, Gr.] a Bird in *Arabia*, about the Bigness of an Eagle, which is reported to live 600 Years; and that there is but one of them in the World at a Time; and that she, having lived that Time builds her a Nest of combustible Species, which being set on Fire by the Sun, she fans herself with her Wings and burns herself in it; and that a Worm rises out of her Ashes, which comes to be a new *Phœnix*.

PHOE'NIX *Insurance Office*, an Office in *London* for insuring Houses from Accidents by Fire, so called from its having a *Phœnix* for its Emblem or Device.

PHOS'PHORUS [φωσφόρος, of φῶς, Light, and φορὲς, bringing, *Gr.*] the Morning Star, or *Venus*.

PHOS'PHORUS [among *Chymists*] a Preparation which is kept in Water, and being taken out and exposed to the Air, shines in the Dark, and actually takes Fire of itself.

PHOTIN'IANS, Christian Hereticks, so called from *Photinus*, Bishop of *Sirmisch*, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Cerenthus*, and *Ebion*, and added that *Jesus Christ* was not only mere Man, but began to be the Christ, when the Holy Ghost descended upon him in *Jordan*.

PHRASE [*phrasis*, L. of φράσις, Gr.] Expression, or Manner of Speech.

To PHRASE *it*, to express a Thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASE'LESS *Hand*, a Hand whose Beauty no Phrase can express. *Shakesp.*

PHRASEOL'OGY [*phraseologia*, L. of φράσις, a Phrase, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a Collection of Phrases, and elegant Expressions, in any Language.

PHRE'NES [φρενὲς, Gr.] the Membranes about the Heart; also the *Diaphragm*, and *Midriff*.

PHRENET'ICK [*phreneticus*, L. of φρενητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with the Phrenzy.

PHRENET'ICK *Nerves* [among *Anat.*] those which belong to the *Midriff*.

PHRENET'ICK *Vessels*, the Veins and Arteries, which pass through the *Diaphragm*, *Mediastinum*, and *Pericardium*.

PHREN'ZY [*phrenesie*, F. *phrenesis*, L. of μρενῖτις, Gr.] a Dotage with a continued Fever, often accompanied with Madness and Anger, proceeding from too great Heat of the animal Spirits.

PHRI'CE, Horror, Dread, Trembling. *O.*

PHRICO'DES, a terrible Fever, wherein Men are troubled with dreadful Imaginations.

PHRO'CIAN, a Star of the second Magnitude in the Constellation *Canis Minor*.

PHRYGIAN *Mood*, a warlike Kind of Musick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. also a sprightly Measure in Dancing.

PHTHAR'TICKS [φθάρτικα, Gr.] corrupting Medicines.

PHTHIRI'ASIS,

PHTHIRI'ASIS [φθειρίασις, Gr.] the lousy Disease; also a scaly Scab on the Eye-Brow.

PHTHIS'ICAL [*phthisique*. F. *phthisicus*, L. of φθισικὸς, Gr.] troubled with the Phthisick.

PHTHIS'ICK [*phthisie*, F. *phthisis*, L. of φθίσις, of φθεω, to corrupt, *Gr.*] a Consumption of the whole Body arising from an Exulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a slow continued Fever, ill-smelling Breath, and a Cough.

PHTHO'RA [φθορὰ, Gr.] Corruption, Destruction.

PHY'GETHLON [φύγεθλον, Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules.

PHYLAC'TERIES [*phylacteres*, F. *phylacteria*, L. φυλακτήρια, Gr. q. d. *Things to be especially observed*] Scrolls of Parchment in which the Ten Commandments, or other Passages of Scripture, were written, worn by the *Pharisees* on their Foreheads, Arms, and Hem of their Garments; also Amulets, or Charms, to be worn externally for the Cure of Diseases; also Preservation against Poison or Witchcraft.

PHYLLIRE'A, a Plant, an Evergreen.

PHYL'LIS [φύλλον, Gr. a Leaf] a proper Name of Women.

PHY'MA [φύμα, Gr.] a Swelling, especially in the Glandules.

PHYMATO'DES, a Swelling like the former.

PHYSI'CAL [*physique*, F. *physicus*, L. of φυσικὸς, Gr.] Natural, belonging to Natural Philosophy, or the Art of Physick.

PHYSI'CIAN [*physicien*, F.] a Doctor, or Professor of Physick.

PHYS'ICK [*physique*, F. *Ars physica*, L. of φυσικὴ, of φύσις, Nature, *Gr.*] is in general the Science of all material Beings, or whatsoever concerns the System of this visible World; though in a more limited and improper Sense, it is applied to the Science of Medicine, the Art of curing Diseases, or Medicines prepared for that Purpose.

PHYS'ICKS [*physique*, F. *physica*, L. of φυσικὴ, Gr.] Natural Philosophy, or the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies, and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations.

PHYSIOG'NOMER } *Physiognomiste*,
PHYSIOG'NOMIST } F. *physiognomus*, L. of φυσιογνωμὸς, Gr.] one skilled in *Physiognomy*.

PHYSIOGNOM'ICKS [*physiognomica*, L.] such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a sick Person, so as to make some Judgment of his Distemper.

PHYSIOG'NOMY [*physiognomie*, F. *physiognomia*, L. of φυσιογνωμία, of φύσις, Nature, and γνῶμη, Opinion, *Gr.*] the Art which teaches to guess the Names, Conditions, or Fortunes of Persons, by a View of their Faces, Body, &c.

PHYSIOL'OGER [*physiologus*, L. of φυσιόλογος, of φύσις, and λόγος, a Discourse, *Gr.*] one who is versed in Physiology.

PHYSIOL'OGY [*physiologia*, L. of φυσιολογία, *Gr.*] Physicks, or Natural Philosophy, is the Science of Natural Bodies, of their various Affections, Motions and Operations.

PHYSIOL'OGY [among *Physicians*] is that Part of Physick which treats of the Constitution and Structure of a human Body, and its several Parts.

PHYSOCE'LE [φυσοκηλὴ, Gr.] a windy Rupture.

PHYTIV'OROUS [of φυτὴ, a Plant, and *vorax*, devouring] that eats or devours Plants.

PHYTOL'OGY [φυτολογία, of φυτὴ, a Plant, and λέγω, to describe, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of Plants.

PHYZ [φύσις, Gr.] the Countenance.

PIA'CHE [*piazza*, Ital. a Place or Square] covered arched Walks, such as in *Covent-Garden*, or about the *Royal Exchange*.

PIAC'ULAR [*piacularis*, L.] serving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

PIA *Mater* [among *Anatomists*] the innermost Skin which incloses the Brain.

PIANIS'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme soft or low. *Ital.* See *Echo*.

PIANNET, the lesser Wood-Pecker, a Bird.

PIA'NO [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft or low. *Ital.*

PIAS'TER, an *Italian* Coin, in Value about a Crown *English*.

PIAZ'ZA, a broad open Place, as a Market-Place, &c. also corruptly the Walls about it set with Pillars. *Ital.*

PI'CA [among *Printers*] a Letter of which there are three Sorts, *Small*, *Great*, and *Double*.

PICA [among *Physicians*] a vitiated Appetite, wherein Persons crave Things unfit for Food, as Women with Child, or in a *Chlorosis*. The same as *Malacia*.

PI'CARD, a sort of Boat of about fifteen Ton, used on the River *Severn*. *O. L.*

PICA'RIUM, a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles. *O. L.*

PICHE'RIA, a Pitcher, a Pot. *O. L.*

To PICK [picken, *L. S.* and *Teut. becquer*, Fr.] to gather up, as Birds do Seeds, &c. to gather by little and little, to cull or chuse out.

A PICK [pic, *Sax.*] a Tool used by Carvers, &c.

A PICK

A PICK [among *Printers*] a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters.

PICK'ADIL, a Segment.

PICKADIL'LY, a great Street near St. *James*'s built by one *Higgins*, a Taylor, and so called, because he got his Estate by making of stiff Collars, in the Fashion of a Band, then called *Pickadilles*, formerly much in Fashion.

PICK'AGE [*Law Term*] Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to set up Booths, Stands, or Stalls.

PICKAROO'N, a Sort of Pirate Ship.

PICK-*Axe* [*q. d.* a Picking Axe] an Instrument for digging.

PICK-*Purse*, a kind of Herb.

To PICKEER' } [*picorare*, Ital. *pi-*
To PICKEROON } *corer*, F. or of *Picaro*, Span. a Rogue, Thief] to go a plundering or robbing; also to skirmish, as Light-Horse-men do before the main Battle begins.

PICKE'REL, a young Pike Fish.

PICK'ET [*piquet*, F.] is a Stake sharp at one End, and pointed with Iron, to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it; also a Game at Cards.

To stand upon the PICKET [*Military Term*] is when a Horseman is sentenced for some Offence, to stand on the Point of a Stake with one Foot, having the contrary Hand tied up as high as it can reach.

PICKETS, Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse in a Camp, to tie their Horses to; and before the Foot, to rest their Arms about them in a Ring.

PICK'LE } [*picola*, Ital.] a small Par-
PIGH'TEL } cel of Land inclosed with a
PING'LE } Hedge.

PICK'LE [pekel, *L. S.*] several Sorts of Brine, made of Vinegar, Salt, Spices, *&c.*

To PICKLE [pekelen, *L. S.*] to season, to preserve in Pickles.

PICKLES, Fruits of Plants, *&c.* pickled for Sauces.

To PICQUE [in *Musick Books*] is to separate or divide each Note from one another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

PICTS *Wall*, a famous Wall anciently built by the *Romans* (first begun by the Emperor *Adrian*, and afterwards continued by *Severus*) on the Northern Bounds of *England*, to prevent the Incursions of the *Picts* and *Scots*.

PIC'TURE [*pictura*, L.] the Image or Representation of a Person or Thing made in Painting or Graving.

To PID'DLE, to eat here and there a Bit; also to stand trifling.

PIE [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of Blegan, *Sax.* to build, *q. d.* a Building made with Paste; why not rather of *Paté*, Fr. bearing the same Signification?] a Dish of Meat or Fruit baked in Paste.

PIE [*pie*, F. *pica*, L.] a Magpye, a Bird.

PIE [among *Printers*] Letters of several Sorts confusedly mixed together.

A PIECE [*piece*, F.] Part, Portion, Slice; also a Pound Sterling, or 20 Shillings.

PIECE *of Eight*, a *Spanish* Coin; that of *Seville* and *Mexico* worth about 4*s.* 6*d.* 1 *ob. English*; that of *Peru*, 4*s.* 3*d.* 1 *ob.*

PIECES [*Military Term*] Field Pieces placed in the Front of an Army, *&c.* Cannon or great Guns used in Sieges, called Battering Pieces.

PIED [of *pié*, F.] spotted or speckled.

PIEDOU'CHE [in *Architecture*] is a little square Base smooth'd and wrought with Mouldings, serving to support a Bust, or Statue drawn half Way, or any small Figure in Relievo. *F.*

PIED-DROIT [in *Architecture*] a square Pillar partly set within a Wall; also Part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window. *F.*

PIE'NO [in *Musick Books*] signifies full; and is frequently used instead of the Words *Tuti*, *Grande*, or *Grosse*, as *Pieno Choro*, a full Chorus. *Ital.*

To PIEP [*pipere*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

PIE *Powder Court* [*pies poudreux*, Fr. *q. d.* Dusty-foot Court] a Court held in Fairs (particularly at *Bartholomew* Fair in *West-Smithfield*, *London*,) to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and to redress Disorders committed in them.

To PIERCE [*percer*, F. *perciare*, Ital.] to bore through, to broach a Vessel.

PIER'CED [in *Heraldry*] is when an Ordinary has a Hole in it, so that the Field appears through.

PIES'TRUM [πιεστρον, Gr.] an Instrument to beat in pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing the Child out of the Womb.

PIETAN'TIA, a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals distributed to the Members of a College, upon some great Festival. *O. L.*

PIETANTIA'RIUS, the Pittancer, an Officer in Collegiate Churches, who gave out the several Pittances or Shares.

PIE'TY [*pieté*, F. of *pietas*, L.] Godliness, Devotion, natural Affection, Love to one's Country or Parents.

PIFFA'RO, an Instrument somewhat like an Hautboy. *Ital.*

PIFFE'RO, a small Flute or Flageolet. *It.*

To PIF'FLE, to filch. *N. C.*

A PIG [Zigge. *Belg.*] a young Swine.

PIG *of the Sounder*, a young wild Boar of the first Year.

PI'GEON [*Pigeon*, F. *pigeone*, Ital.] a Fowl.

PI'GEONS-*Foot*, an Herb.

PI'GER *Henricus* [*Slothful Henry*] a very slow distilling chymical Vessel. *L.*

PIG'GIN, a wooden Vessel with a Handle for holding Liquids.

PIG'GOT [Dr. *Tho. H.* supposes it to be derived of *Bigot*, F.] a Sirname.

PIGHT, propped, settled, cast. *Spen.*

PIG'MENT [*pigmentum*, L.] a Paint wherewith Women colour their Faces.

PIGS'NEY [of pige, *Sax.* and *Dan.* a little Maid, and Øye] a fondling Title given to a young Maid.

PIGNORA'TION, a pawning. *L.*

PI'GRITUDE [*Pigritudo*, L.] Slothfulness, Lazinesse.

PIKE [*Pique*, F. *Picca*, Ital.] a long Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, armed at the End with a little Spear; also a River Fish.

PILAS'TER [*Pilastre*, F. *Pilastro*, Ital.] a kind of square Pillar made to jut out of a Wall.

PILCH [pylche, *Sax.* of Pelts, *Teut.* a Furred Gown, or a Lining of Fur] a Piece of Flannel to be wrapt about a young Child, also a Covering for a Saddle; also a Fur-Gown. *Chau.*

PIL'CHARD [of Pilce, *Sax.* a hairy Garment, and Aert, *Belg.* Nature] a Sea-fish, somewhat like a Herring, but lesser.

PIL'CROW, a Paragraph. *O.*

PIL *Garlick*, one whose Hair is fallen off by a Disease; also a Person slighted, and had in little or no Esteem.

PILE [Pil, *Belg. pile*, F.] a Heap of Wood, or other Things, laid one above another.

PILE [among *Architects*] a Mass or Stack of Buildings.

PILE [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary consisting of a two fold Line, in or after the Manner of a Wedge.

PILES [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Fundament, the *Hæmorrhoides*.

PILES [among *Architects*] great Stakes ramm'd into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon in marshy Grounds.

PILE-*Wort*, an Herb, *Chelidonia minor*. L.

PILET'TUS, a blunt or blunted Arrow that had a Pile or Button fixed near the Point to keep it from going too far into the Mark. *O. L.*

To PIL'FER [*pilare*, L. or of Pelf, Wealth] to steal Things of small Value.

PIL'GRIM [Pelgrim, *Belg.* Pilgram, *Teut. pelegrin*, F. *pelerino*, Ital. of *peregrino*, L.] one who travels through foreign Countries to visit holy Places, to pay his Devotions to the Relicts of dead Saints, *&c.*

PIL'GRIMAGE [*Pelerinage*, F. *Peregrinatio*, L.] a Journey for that Purpose.

PILL [Pil. *Belg.* Pille, *Teut. Pilule*, F. of *Pilula* L.] a solid Medicine made up of several Ingredients like a little Ball.

PILL [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Pelf.*

To PILL [*piller*, F. of *pilare*, L.] to rob or plunder, to use Extortion, to fleece one.

PILLA *Terræ*, a small Piece of Ground. L.

To PIL'LAGE, to plunder, rifle, rob.

PIL'LAGE [*Pileggio*, Ital.] Plundering, Rifling, Robbery. *F.*

PILLAGE [among *Architects*] is a square Pillar that usually stands behind a Column, to bear up Arches; it has a Base and Capital as a Pillar has.

PIL'LAR [*Pilier*, F. *Piliere*, Ital.] a sort of irregular Column, one of the principal Things in which the Beauty of a Building consists.

PIL'LED, that has the Wool shorn off, as a *Pilled Ewe*.

PIL'LION [Pelluwe, *Belg. Pulvinus*, L.] a kind of soft Saddle for Women to ride on.

PIL'LORY [*Pilori*, F. Pilorijn, *Belg.*] a wooden Frame or Engine, on which Cheats and other Offenders stand, to be Examples of publick Shame.

PIL'LOURS, Robbers or Plunderers, *O.* Also furred Robes. *Chau.*

PIL'LOW [Pile, *Sax.* Pelluwe, *Belg. Pulvinus*, L.] a sort of a Cushion to lay one's Head on.

PIL'LOW [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that the Bolt-sprit-mast bears or rests upon, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull aloft, close by the Stern.

PILOS'ITY [*Pilositas*, L.] Hairiness, Roughness.

PILOT [*Pilote*, F. *Pilota*, Ital. *Piloto*, Span. Pilaat, *Belg.*] is one employed to conduct Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands, *&c.* also the Steersman, who stands at the Helm, and manages the Rudder.

The PIL'OT *Bird*, a Bird about the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, that gives Notice to Ships that sail that Way.

PI'LOTAGE, the Duty or Money paid to a Pilot for steering a Ship.

PIMP [of *Pinge*, F. of *Pirgo*, Ital. of *Penis*, L. a Man's Yard] a Procurer of, or Attendant upon Whores, *&c.*

To PIMP, to play the Pimp.

PIM'PERNEL, an Herb, *Anagallismus*, L.

PIM'PLE [*Pompette*, F. Prompt. *C. Br.* or rather *Papilla*, L.] a little Wheal.

PIMPON'PET, a kind of antick Dance, when three Persons hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.

PIN [*Espingle*, F. of *Spina*, L. a Thorn] a small Brass Utensil for fastening on Clothes in dressing; also a Necessary for various other Uses.

To PIN [of pinban, *Sax.* to include] to shut in, also to fasten on, *&c.*

PIN *and Web*, an horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Cataract.

PIN *Wheel* [of a *Clock*] the same with the Striking-Wheel.

PINAUNT', a Starveling, one that pines away for Hunger. *Chau.*

PIN'CERS [*Pincettes*, F.] an Iron Instrument for various Uses.

To PINCH [*pincer*, F.] to nip hard with the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; also to reduce to Extremity; to afflict.

To PIN'CHIN [*pincer*, F.] to jeer or banter. *Chau.*

PINDAR'ICK, a sort of Poetry in Imitation of *Pindar*, whose Strains were lofty, and almost inimitable.

PINDE [of *Paine*, F. Pain] pained. *Chau.*

PINE, a Pit. *O.*

PINE [*Pin*, F. *Pinus*, L.] a Pine-Tree.

To PINE [probably of pinian, *Sax.* to punish, or pienen, *Belg.* sich peinigen, to torment one's self, *Teut.*] to torment, to languish, to consume and waste away with Grief.

It's PINE *to tell* [of pinian, *Sax.*] *i. e.* it's difficult to tell. *N. C.*

PIN'FOLD [of pynban, *Sax.* to shut up, and Fold] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

PINGUED'INOUS [of *Pinguedo*, L.] fat, gross, unwieldy.

PINGUE'DO [among *Anatomists*] the Part of Animals lying next under the Skin.

PIN'GUITY [of *pinguis*, L.] Fatness.

PININ [pinigen, *L. S.*] to put to Pain. *Chau.*

PIN'ION [*Pignon*, O. F. of *Pinna*, L.] the Wing of a Fowl; also the Nut or lesser Wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION *of Report*, is that Pinion of a Watch which is equally fixed on the Arbor of the great Wheel.

To PINION *one*, to bind his Hands or Arms fast.

PINK [of *Pince*, O. F.] a Flower.

PINK [*Pinque*, F.] a sort of little sailing Ship.

PINK, a sort of red Colour.

To PINK [of pinckhoogen, *Belg.* Wincken, *Teut.*] to wink with the Eye, *&c.* also to cut Silk or Cloth with Variety of Figures in round Holes or Eyes.

PINNA *auris* [in *Anatomy*] the upper and broader Part of the Ear. *L.*

PINÆ *nasi* [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose.

PIN'NACE [*Pinasse*, F.] a small Vessel with a square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts; which is used as a Scout for Intelligence, for landing Forces, and the like.

PIN'NACLE [*Pinacle*, F. *Pinnacolo*, Ital. of *Pinna*, L.] the Battlement, or highest Top of a great Building or Spire; *figuratively*, Eminence or Height.

Ad PINNAS *bibere* [*i. e.* to drink to the Pin] an old *Danish* Custom of drinking, which was having a Pin fixed on the Side of a wooden Cup, to drink exactly to the Pin, or forfeit something. Hence the Saying, *He is in a merry Pin.*

PINNA'TA *Folia* [among *Botanists*] are such Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged or indented, and which have their Parts resembling Feathers. *L.*

PIN'NE [in *Falconry*] a Disease in the Foot of a Hawk.

A PIN *Puniebly Fellow*, a covetous Miser that pins up his Pannicrs or Baskets. *N. C.*

PIN'SON, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

PINT [pynt, *Sax.*] an *English* Measure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

PIN'TEL } [of Pint, *Du.* and *Teut.*]
PIN'TLE } a Man's Yard.

PIN'TLE [among *Gunners*] an Iron Pin, which keeps the Cannon from recoiling.

PINTLES [in a *Ship*] the Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern Post.

PINTLES, the Sight of an *Astrolabe*, a Mathematical Instrument.

PINTLEDY *Pantledy* [of *panteler*, F. to pant] as, *My Heart went pintledy pantledy*, *i. e.* beat for Fear. *Linc.*

PIONEE'R [*Pionier*, F.] a Labourer taken up for the Service of an Army, to level Ways, cast up Trenches, and undermine Forts.

PIO'NINGS, Works of Pioneers. *Spen.*

PI'ONY } [*Paonia*, L. of παιωνία, Gr.]
PE'ONY } a Plant which bears a very fair red Flower.

PIP [Pippe, *Belg.* and *L. S. Pepie*, F. Pips, *Teut.* *Pipa*, Ital. of *Pituita*, L.] a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

PIPE [Pipe, *Sax.* Pipe, *Belg.* *L. S. Pipeau*, F. Pfeiffer, *Teut.* *Fifaro*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; also a Reed, a Device to take Tobacco in; also a Conduit or Channel.

A PIPE [*Pipa*, Ital.] a Measure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a Roll, otherwise called the *Great Roll.*

Clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who charges down in a great Roll, made up like a Pipe, all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.

PIPE-*Office*, a Court in the Treasury, where the Clerk of the Pipe sits as President.

PIPE-*Tree*, a Tree bearing two Sorts of Flowers, the White and the Blue.

PI'PER [Pipere, *Sax.* *Fifre*, F. Pfeiffer, *Teut.*] a Player on a Pipe.

PI'PERINE [of *Piper*, L.] Things partaking of the chief Qualities of Pepper, whether Simples or Compounds.

PIPEREDGE-*Tree*, the Barberry Bush. *Berberisdumetorum*. L.

PIP'PIN, an excellent Apple, of which there are various Sorts.

PI'QUET [of *piquant*, F.] sharp, biting, nipping.

PIQUE [*picca*, Ital.] Peek, Distaste, Spleen, Grudge. *F.*

PI'QUET, } a certain Game at Cards.
PI'CKET, } *F.*

PI'RACY [*piraterie*, F. *piratica*, L. of πειρατεία, Gr.] the Trade and Practice of a Pirate.

PI'RATE [*pirata*, L. of πειρατὴς, Gr.] one who lives by Pillage, and robbing on the Sea. *F.*

To PIRATE [*pirater*, F.] to rob on the Sea.

PIRAT'ICAL [*piraticus*, L. πειρατικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Pirate.

To PIER, to peer about. *Chau.*

PIS'CANY, a Privilege of Fishing.

PIS'CARY [*piscaria*, L.] a Fish-Market, or Place for keeping of Fish.

PISCARY [in *Law*] a Liberty of Fishing.

PIS'CES [among *Astronomers*] one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*, so called from its supposed Likeness to two Fishes. *L.*

PISCIVOROUS [*piscivorus*, L.] that devours or feeds upon Fishes.

PIS'CULENT [*pisculentus*, L.] full of Fishes.

PIS'MIRE [probably of Pupde, *Du.* a Heap, and Myre, *Du.* Myre, *Dan.* an Ant, because it throws up Heaps of Earth] an Ant, a very small Creature.

To PISS [*pisser*, F. pisser, *Dan.*] to evacuate Urine.

PISS [Piss, *Dan. pissat*, F.] Urine.

PISSASPHAL'TUS, the famous *Bitumen Judaicum*.

PISTA'CHO [*pistache*, F. *pistacia*, L.] a Pistache Nut, a small Nut growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*, of a spicy Smell. *Spenc.*

PISTIL'LUM [in *Botany*] a Part of some Plants, which in Shape resembles a Pestle.

PIS'TOL [*pistolet*, F. *pistola*, Ital.] a small Sort of Fire-Arms.

PIS'TOLE, a *French* or *Spanish* Piece of Gold, worth 17 s.

PIT [Pit, *Sax.* Put, *Belg. puis*, F. of *puteus*, L] a Hole in the Ground, a Well.

PIT-*Fall*, a sort of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

To PITCH [*picare*, L. *paisser*, F.] to do over with Pitch and Tar.

PITCH [Pic, *Sax. pix*, L. *poix*, F. Pick, *Dan.*] an oily bituminous Substance, well known, drawn chiefly from Pine and Fir Trees.

To PITCH [*figere*, L.] to fix, as to pitch a Tent or Camp; also prove.

A PITCH, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.

A PITCH, a Stature or Height.

To PITCH [probably of *peser*, F. to weigh, or πελνέω, Gr. to fall] to light upon; also to set a Burthen upon.

To PITCH [*Sea Term*] when a Ship sails with her Head too much into the Sea, or bears against it so much as to endanger her Tap-masts, Mariners say, *She will pitch her Mast by the Board.*

PITCH [in *Architecture*] the Angle which a Gable-End, and consequently the whole Roof of a Building is set to.

PITCH'ER [*pitcher*, *pichier*, O. F. *pichel*, Span. *pitaro*, Ital.] an Earthern Vessel, with a Handle, for containing of Liquors.

Little Pitchers have great Ears.

This Proverb is a good Caution to *Parents* and others, not to use too much *Freedom* in Discourse before *Children:* For that their Sense of Hearing is not only so quick or quicker than that of *old People*, but also because *they have long Tongues as well as wide Ears*, and their *Innocence* often divulges what their *Elders* would have kept secret; therefore, *Maxima debetur puero reverentia*, says *Juvenal*; and *Ce qui l'enfant oit au Foyer est bien tost cogneu jusque au Monstier*, say the *French*; and תינוק מגלה מסתדין בחקלא דאיתו ביתא, אגרין לא say the *Hebrews*.

PITCHING *Pence*, a Duty for setting down every Sack of Corn or Merchandizes in a Fair or Market.

PITCH'FORD [of *pitch* and *ford*, from a Spring rising in a private House there, upon which Pitch continually floateth] in *Shropshire*.

PITCH *fork* [pigfork, *C. Br.*] an Instrument used by Husbandmen.

PIT'EOUS [*piteux*, F.] sad, grievous, pitiful, woeful, wretched.

PITH [Pit or Pitte, *Belg.*] the inward Part or Marrow of a Tree, *&c.*

PI'THY, full of Pith or Marrow; substantial, full of good Matter.

PIT'IABLE [*Pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.

PIT'IFUL, inclined to Pity, compassionate, tender-hearted; also that deserves to be pitied, woeful; also sorry, wretched.

PIT'ILESS, not to be moved to Pity, merciless.

PITTA'CIUM [πιττάκιον, Gr.] a little Cloth spread with Salve, to be laid on a Part affected.

PIT'TANCE

PIT'TANCE [*Pitance*, F.] a ſmall Portion; an Allowance to Monks, *&c.* for a Meal.

PITU'ITE [*pituita*, L.] Phlegm, Snivel, Snot; it is a moiſt, viſcid, and glutinous Part of the Blood, which is ſeparated by the largeſt Glands, where the Contorſions of the Arteries are greateſt, and give the greateſt Retardation to the Velocity of the Blood, as in the Glands about the Mouth and Head. *F.*

PITU'ITOUS [*pituiteux*, F. *pituitoſus*, L.] full of Phlegm.

PI'TY [*pitié*, F. *pieta*, Ital. *pietas*, L.] Compaſſion, Concern of Mind.

PIU [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a little more, and increaſes the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joined with; as,

PIU *Allegro*, *i. e.* Play a little more gay and briſk, than *Allegro* by itſelf requires. *Ital.*

PIU *Piano* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies ſoft and ſlow. *Ital.*

PIU *Preſto*, *i. e.* Play quicker than *Preſto* itſelf requires. *Ital.*

PI'VA, a Hautboy. *Ital.*

PIV'OT, a Piece of Iron like a Top, ſet into the Sole or Ring at the bottom of a Gaſe ſo as to bear it up, and give it Motion. *F.*

PIZ'ZLE [of Peſel, *L. S.* a Nerve, or of Piſs, *q. d. Piſle*, or of Peitſche, *Teut.* a Scourge, becauſe Bulls Pizzles were uſed for that End] the griſly Part of the *Penis* of Man or Beaſt.

Cloven PIZZLE, a Diſeaſe in Sheep.

PLACABIL'ITY [*placabilitas*, L.] Eaſineſs of being pacified or appeaſed.

PLA'CABLE [*placabilis*, L.] eaſy to be pacified or appeaſed.

PLACA'ERT } [Plackeart, *Belg.*] a
PLACART' } Proclamation or Ordinance by the States of *Holland.*

PLA'CARD, a Bill or Paper poſted up; a Proclamation, a Libel. *F.*

PLACARD [in *Law*] is a particular Licence, by which a Man is allowed to ſhoot with a Gun, or uſe Games, *&c.*

PLACE [Platz, *Teut. Piazza*, Ital. or *platea*, L. of πλάτεια, Gr. broad, *ſc.* ὁδὸς, Gr. Way] Space or Room, in which a Perſon or Thing is; alſo Office or Employment.

PLACE [among *Philoſophers*] is either Abſolute or Relative.

Abſolute PLACE [*of a Body*] is that Part of Abſolute Space which every natural Body takes up.

Relative PLACE, is the apparent or ſenſible Poſition of any Body, according to the Determination of our Senſes, with reſpect to other contiguous or adjoining Bodies.

Geometrick PLACE, is a certain Extent wherein each Point may indifferently ſerve for the Solution of an *Indeterminate Problem*, when it is to be reſolved Geometrically.

PLACE *Plane* [in *Geometry*] is when the Point reſolving the Problem, is the Periphery in a Circle.

PLACE *Simple* [in *Geometry*] is when the Point which reſolves any Problem is in a right Line.

PLACE *Solid* [in *Geometry*] is when the Point that reſolves the Problem is in one of the *Conick Sections.*

PLACE *Surſolid* [in *Geometry*] is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve in a higher Gender than the *Conick Sections.*

PLACE *of the Sun or Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Sign and Degree of the *Zodiack*, in which the Planet is.

PLACE *apparent to a Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a Point in the ſtarry Heaven, which is found by a right Line paſſing from the Spectator's Eye, terminated at the other End among the fixed Stars.

PLACE *of Units* [in *Arithmetick*] is a Number which conſiſts of two, three, four, five, or more Places; that which is outermoſt towards the right Hand, is called the Place of Units.

PLACE [in *Fortification*] is generally taken for the Fortreſs or ſtrong Hold.

Regular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whoſe Angles and Sides are every where equal.

Irregular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whoſe Angles and Sides are unequal.

PLACE *of arms* [in *Fortification*] a ſtrong City or Town pitched upon for the chief Magazine of an Army.

PLACE *of Arms* [*of a Camp*] a ſpacious Piece of Ground at the Head of a Camp to draw out the Army in order of Battle.

PLACE *of Arms* [in a *Garriſon*] is a large open Spot of Ground in the Middle of the City, for the Garriſon to rendezvous in upon any ſudden Alarm, or other Occaſion.

PLACE *of Arms of a Troop* } [in a *Camp*]
PLACE *of Arms of a Company* } is that Spot of Ground on which the Troop or Company draws up.

PLACE *of Arms particular* [in *Garriſon*] is a Place near every Baſtion, where the Soldiers, ſent from the grand Place to the Quarters aſſigned them, relieve thoſe that are either upon the Guard or in Fight.

PLACE *of Arms without*, is a Place allowed to the *Covert Way*, for the planting of Cannon, to oblige thoſe who advance in their Approaches to retire.

To

To PLACE [*placer*, F.] to order, to dispose, to put, lay, or set.

PLACEN'TA *Uterina* [among *Anatomists*] a Part which serves to convey Nourishment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth.

PLACID [*placidus*, L.] gentle, mild, patient, quiet.

PLACID'ITY [*placiditas*, L.] Quietness, Peaceableness.

PLA'CITA, Pleas, or Pleadings. *L.*

PLACITA'RE, to plead Causes. *L.*

PLACITA'TOR, a Pleader. *L.*

PLA'CITUM [in *Law*] a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance, or Decree.

PLACK'ET, the open Part of a Woman's Petticoat.

PLAD, a Mantle worn by the *Highlanders* in *Scotland*; also a Sort of Stuff so called.

PLADAR'OSIS [of πλαδάρωσις, Gr.] a little soft Swelling, which grows under the Eye-lids.

PLAGIA'RIAN [*plagiarius*, L.] [belonging to a Plagiary.

PLA'GIARISM, the Practice of a Plagiary.

PLA'GIARY [*plagiaire*, F. of *plagiarius*, L.] one who steals other People's Works, and puts them out under his own Name; a Book-Thief; also one who steals other Men's Children or Servants to sell them into a foreign Country; a Kidnapper.

PLAGUE [Plaghe, *Belg.* Plage, *Teut.* Torment, Affliction, of *plaga*, L. πληγὴ, Gr. a Blow] a Disease commonly mortal; also Punishment, Judgment; Scourge.

To PLAGUE [Plaghen, *Belg.* Plagen, *Teut.*] to vex, to teize, to torment.

PLAI'CY [of *placendo*, L. from pleasing, *q. d.* a pleasant Place, as *Placentia* in *Italy*] a Place in *Essex*.

PLAI'DEURS [in *Law*] certain Lawyers, who being a Sort of Attorneys, used to plead on Behalf of their Clients.

PLAIN [*planus*, L.] even, smooth; not having any Ornament; clear, manifest; also sincere, downright. *F.*

A PLAIN [*plane*, F.] a flat Country; a plain Field.

A PLAIN, a Draught. See *Plan*.

PLAIN *Chart* [among *Navigators*] a Plain, or Chart, having the Degrees of Longitude thereon made of equal Length with those of Latitude.

PLAIN *Coat of Arms* [in *Heraldry*] such as have no Rebatements.

PLAIN *Sailing*, the Method of Sailing by a Plain Chart.

PLAIN *Scale* [among *Navigators*] a thin Ruler, on which a Line of Chords, Sines, and Tangents, is marked out for various Mathematical Uses.

PLAIN *Table*, an Instrument used in surveying Land.

To PLAIN, to complain. *Spen.* To explain. *Chau.*

PLAINT [*plainte*, F. *planctus*, L.] Complaint, Lamentation.

PLAINT [in *Law*] is the exhibiting in Writing any Action Personal or Real.

PLAINTIFF [*plaintif*, F.] one at whose Suit a Plaint is made, a Complainant.

A PLAIS'TER [Plaester, *Belg.* Pflaster, *Teut.* *Emplastre*, F. *Emplastrum*, L. of ἔμπλαστρον, Gr.] a Medicine spread on Leather or Linnen, to be laid on a Sore, or pained Place, *&c.*

To PLAIT [*plier*, F. to entangle or Pleigen, *Belg.* *plicare*, L. of πλέκειν Gr. to twist or fold] to lay in Plaits or Folds.

PLAN [of *planum*, L.] a Draught, Model, or Ground-plot, a Design or Project of any Place or Work.

PLA'NARY [*planarius*, L.] belonging to a Plane; plain, even.

PLANCE'RE [among *Architects*] the under Part of the Roof of the *Corona* or *Drip*.

PLANCH'ER, a Plank or Board. *F.*

PLAN'CHIA, a Plank of Wood. *O. L.*

PLANCH'ING, the laying the Floors of a Building. *F.*

PLANE [*plana*, Ital.] a Joiner's Tool to smooth Boards with.

PLANE [in *Geometry*] is a plain Surface, all the Parts of which lie even between its Extremities, or bounding Lines.

To PLANE [*planer*, F. *planare*, L.] to make smooth with a Joiner's Plane.

To PLANE [among *Fowlers*] to fly, or hover at a Bird, without moving its Wing.

PLANE *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] is that which arises from the multiplying two Numbers one into another.

Horizontal PLANE [in *Perspective*] is such a one as lies parallel to the Horizon, and which passes through the Eye, or has the Eye supposed to be placed in it.

PLANE *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is such a one as cannot be solved geometrically but by the Intersection of a Right Line and a Circle, or of the Circumference of two Circles.

PLANE } [in *Fortification*] is a Representation of a Work in its
PLAN } Height and Breadth.

PLANE *of a Dial*, is the Surface upon which any Dial is supposed to be drawn.

PLANE *of Gravitation* } [in any *heavy Body*]
PLANE *of Gravity* } is a Plane supposed to pass through the Center of Gravity of it.

Geometrical

Geometrical PLANE [in *Perspective*] is a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon, placed lower than the Eye.

PLANE *of the Horopter* [in *Opticks*] is that which passes through the *Horopter*, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two *optick Axes*.

PLANE *of Reflection* [in *Catoptricks*] is that which passes through the Point of Reflection.

PLANE *of Refraction* [in *Catoptricks*] is a Surface drawn through the incident and refracted Ray.

Vertical PLANE [in *Opticks* and *Perspective*] is a plain Surface which passeth along the principal Ray, and consequently through the Eye, and perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane.

PLANE-*Tree* [*plane*, F. *platanus*, L.] a tall Sort of Tree.

PLAN'ET [*planette*, F. *Planeta*, L. πλανέτης, Gr.] an erratick, or wandering Star, of which there are six primary ones, as *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*; and ten secondary ones, the Moon, the four Satellites of *Jupiter*, and the five of *Saturn*.

PLAN'ETARY [*planetaire*, F. *planetarius*, L. πλανητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Planets.

PLANET-*struck*, blasted, stunned, or amazed.

PLANIFO'LIUS Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as are made up of plain Leaves, set together round the Center in circular Rows.

PLANIL'OQUY [*planiloquium*, L.] a speaking plainly.

PLANIM'ETRY [*planimetrie*, F. *planometria*, of *planum*, L. and μετρέω, Gr.] the Art of measuring all Sorts of plain Surfaces.

To PLAN'ISH, to make plain, as Silversmiths and Pewterers do.

PLAN'ISPHERE [*planisphærium*, L.] the Sphere or Globe described or projected upon a plain Surface. *F.*

PLAN'ITY [*planitas*, L.] Plainness, Clearness.

A PLANK [planke, *Belg.* and *L. S. planche*, F.] a Piece of Timber sawed for Carpenters or Joiners Work.

PLANK *upon Plank* [*Sea Term*] is when other Planks are laid upon a Ship's Sides after she is built.

PLANT [*planta*, L.] an Herb, a young Tree to set. *F.*

To PLANT [*planter*, F. *plantare*, L. planken, *Teut.*] to set Trees or Herbs; also to people a Country.

Imperfect PLANTS [among *Botanists*] are such as either really want both Flower and Seed, or else seem to do so.

PLANTA'GENET [of *plante*, F. and *genet*, *i. e.* Green Broom, a Plant or Stalk of the Plant called Green Broom] a Sirname of *Jeffery* Count of *Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry* II. who wore a Stalk of Broom in his Hat; which is said to have taken its Rise on Account of one of those Dukes, who, to expiate the Death of his Brother, whom he (to obtain the Kingdom to himself) had put to Death, took a Journey into the Holy Land, and every Night during his Journey, scourged himself with a Rod of Broom for Penance.

PLAN'TAIN [*plantago*, L.] an Herb.

PLAN'TAR [*plantaris*, L.] belonging to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTAR *Muscle* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which covers all the Sole of the Foot, whose Office it is to extend it backward.

PLANTA'TION [*plantage*, F.] a Colony or Settlement of People in a foreign Country. *L.*

PLAN'TER [*planteur*, F. *plantator*, L.] one that plants or sets.

PLANTI'GEROUS [*plantiger*, L.] bearing Plants.

PLAN'TA *Seminalis* [among *Botanists*] the little Herb which lies in Miniature in every Seed. *L.*

PLASH [plasch, *Belg.*] a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle.

To PLASH [plaschen, *Belg.*] to dash with Water.

To PLASH [among *Gardeners*] to bend or spread the Boughs of Trees.

PLAS'M [*plasma*, L. of πλάσμα, Gr.] a Mould for the casting of Metals, *&c.*

To PLAS'TER [*plâter*, F.] to parget or daub Walls, Cielings, *&c.* with Plaster.

PLAS'TER [*plâter*, F.] Parget or Mortar for plastering.

PLAS'TERER [*plâtrier*, F.] a Pargetter.

PLAS'TICE [πλαστικὴ, Gr.] the Art of making Figures in Clay or Earth.

PLAS'TICK [*plasticus*, L. πλαστικὸς, Gr.] skilful in making Statues of Earth.

PLAS'TICK *Virtue* [among *Philosophers*] that Faculty which can form or fashion any Thing; a Term invented to express the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTOG'RAPHY [*plastographia*, L. of πλαστογραφία, Gr.] a counterfeiting or false Writing.

PLAT-*Band* [in *Architecture*] a square Moulding set at the End of an Architrave of the *Dorick* Order.

PLATE [plete, *Belg. platte*, F. flat] a flat Piece of Metal; a Dish to eat on, all Vessels made of Silver or Gold are so called.

PLATE, a Sea Vessel or Hoy. *O. L.*

PLATES [in *Heraldry*] are the Figures of Balls when they are Argent, *i. e.* of a white Colour.

To PLATE, to cover over with a thin Plate of Gold or Silver; also to reduce any Metal into Plates, or thin Pieces.

PLAT'EN } [among *Printers*] the Plate
PLATI'NE } of a Printing Press.

PLAT'FORM [*plateforme*, F.] a Model or Pattern of a Thing.

PLAT'FORM [in *Architecture*] a Row of Beams which support the Timber-Work of any Roof, and lie on the Top of a Wall where the Entablature ought to be raised.

PLATFORM [in *Fortification*] is a rising of Earth, made level on the Rampart on which Cannon is planted; also a sort of Bastion made on a re-entering Angle, when its two Faces make a right Line.

PLATFORM, a kind of Terras-Walk on the Top of a Building.

PLATFORM [in a *Man of War*] is a Place on the lower Deck, between the Main-Mast and the Cock-Pit, called also the *Orlope*, where Provision is made to take Care of wounded Men.

PLA'TICK *Aspect* [among *Astrologers*] is a Ray cast from one Planet to another, not exactly, but within the Orb of its own Light.

PLA'TO, a famous Philosopher, chief of the Academicks.

PLATON'ICK, belonging to *Plato*, or his Tenets.

PLATONICK *Bodies* [in *Geometry*] are the five regular Bodies, *viz. Tetrahedron*, the *Cube*, the *Octahedron*, the *Dodecahedron*, and the *Icbosahedron*.

PLATONICK *Love*, is a Love abstracted from all corporeal gross Impressions, and sensual Appetites, and consists not in any carnal Fruition but in Contemplation and Ideas of Mind, so called from *Plato*, that Divine Philosopher.

PLATONICK *Year*, is every 36,000th Year, at what Time some Philosophers imagined that all Persons and Things should return to the same State as they now are.

PLATOO'N [*Peloton*, F. *Military Term*] a small square Body of Musquetteers, such as is drawn out of a Body of Foot, to strengthen the Angles, when they form the hollow Space.

PLAT'TER [of platte, *Teut. Plat*, F. of πλατύς, Gr. broad, or *patina*, L.] a broad Dish.

PLATTS [in a *Ship*] flat Ropes made of Rope Yarn to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATTS [among *Navigators*] Brass Compasses made use of in Maps or Charts.

PLATYCERO'TES [πλατυκερώτης, Gr.] broad-horned Beasts.

PLAT-*Vein* [of a *Horse*] a Vein on the Inside of each Thigh.

PLATYCORIA [πλατυκορία, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, that it cannot shut.

A PLAU'DITE [*i. e.* clap your Hands] a clapping of Hands in Token of Approbation of any Action, *&c. L.*

PLAU'SIBLE [*plausibilis*, L.] that seems to deserve Applause; seemingly fair and honest.

PLAUSIBIL'ITY [*plausibilité*, F.] Plausibleness.

PLAU'SIVE, applauding of, or pertaining to Applause. *Shakesp.*

To PLAY [plæʒan, *Sax.*] to divert by Play.

PLAY [plæʒan, *Sax.*] Divertisement.

PLAY-*House* [plæʒan-hur, *Sax.*] a Theatre.

Better play at small Game, than stand out.

The Meaning of this Proverb is, that Persons should not indolently sit down in *Indifference*, leave off all *honest Endeavours*, and not do any thing *at all*, because they can't presently attain to *what* they *wou'd*: *Qui non potest quod vult, velle oportet quod potest*, say the *Latins*; and בשוקא דשקיל אורא בשוקא נבילתא say the *Hebrews*.

PLAYING-*Hot*, boiling hot. *S. C.*

PLEA [pleoh, *Sax. plaidoy*, F.] an Excuse. *L.*

PLEA [in *Law*] is that which either Party alledgeth for himself in Court. *L.*

Common PLEAS are such as are held between common Persons.

PLEAS *of the Crown*, all such Suits in the King's Name as are against his Crown and Dignity.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby Matter is produced in any Court which may be tried in another.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer in whose Office the Officers of that Court ought to sue or be sued upon any Action.

To PLEAD [*plaider*, F.] to put in a Plea at law; to alledge, to pretend.

PLEAD'ER [*plaidant*, F.] a Counsellor at Law; a Barrister.

PLEADINGS [in *Law*] all the Sayings of the Parties after the Court or Declaration.

PLEASA'NCE, Pleasure. *Spen.*

PLEAS'ANT [*plaisant*, F. of *placere*, L.] delightful, agreeable, chearful, merry.

To PLEASE [*plaire*, F. of *placere*, L.] to content or satisfy; to delight, to honour, to be pleased, or willing.

PLEA'SUREABLE, pleasant, agreeable.

PLEASURE [*plaisir*, F.] Content, Delight, Joy; also Will; also good Turn.

To PLEASURE [*donner du plaisir*, F.] to give Content, or do one a Pleasure.

PLEBA-

PLEBANA'LIS *Ecclesiæ*, a Mother-Church which has one or more subordinate Chapels. *O. L.*

PLEBA'NIA [*O. L.* Records] the same as *Plebanalis Ecclesia.*

PLEBE'AN [*plebeius*, L.] one of the Commonalty, a mean Person.

PLE'BITY [*plebitas*, L.] Meanness of Quality.

A PLECE [of Place, *Sax.*] a Place. *N. C.*

PLEDGE [*pleige*, F. *plegeus*, L. *Barb.*] Pawn, Surety, Bail, Proof.

To PLEDGE [*pleiger*, F.] to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

To PLEDGE *one* [in *Drinking*] is to be Surety to one for the rest of the Company, that he shall receive no Harm, while he is drinking, a Custom occasioned by the Practice of the *Danes*, heretofore in this Kingdom, who frequently used to stab, or cut the Throats of the Natives, while they were drinking.

PLEDG'ES [in *Law*] Sureties which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit.

PLEDG'ERY } [*pleigerie*, F. *plegarium*, L.]
PLEG'GERY } Suretiship, an Undertaking, an answering for.

PLEDG'ET } [among *Surgeons*] a flat Tent
PLEG'ET } made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after letting Blood, *&c.*

PLE'GIIS *acquietandis*, a Writ that lies for a Surety, if he pays not the Money at the Day. *L.*

PLEIA'DES [*Pleias*, L. of πλειάδες, *Gr.*] the seven Stars in the Neck of the Bull. *L.*

PLENA'RTY [in *Law*] a Term used when a Benefice is supplied.

PLE'NARY [*pleniere*, F.] full, entire.

PLENILU'NARY [of *plenilunium*, L.] belonging to the Full Moon.

PLENIPO'TENCY [of *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, Power] full Power.

PLENIPOTEN'TIAL [of *plenus*, and *potentialis*, L.] belonging to a Plenipotentiary.

PLENIPOTEN'TIARY [*plenipotentiaire*, F.] an Ambassador or Commissioner, who has full Power and Authority, from his Prince or State, to treat with others about a Peace, or conclude upon all Points contained in his Commission.

PLE'NISTS [of *plenus*, L. full] a Sect of Philosophers, who admit of no *Vacuum.*

PLEN'ITUDE [*plenitudo*, L.] Fulness. *F.*

PLENITUDE [among *Physicians*] the same with *Plethory.*

PLENI'TY [*plenitas*, L.] Fulness.

PLEN'TEOUS } [of *plenitas*, or *plenitudo*,
PLEN'TIFUL } L.] abundant, having sufficient of.

PLEN'TIVOUS, plenteous. *Chau.*

PLEN'TY [*plenté*, *O. F. plenitas*, or *plenitudo*, L.] Abundance, great Store.

PLE'ONASM [*pleonasme*, F. *pleonasmus*, L. of πλεονασμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, where a Letter or Syllable is added, either to the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word.

PLE'ONASM [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby some superfluous Words are added to express the Earnestness of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty in the Matter.

PLERO'PHORY [*pleropboria*, L. of πληροφορία, Gr.] the greatest Height of Faith, applied to one's own Case.

PLEROT'ICKS, [*plerotica*, L. πληρωτικὰ, of πληρόω, to fill up, *Gr.*] Medicines which breed Flesh, and fill up Wounds.

PLES'AUNCE [*plaisance*, F.] Pleasure or Delight. *Chau.*

To PLETE, to implead, sue at Law. *Ch.*

PLE'THORA } [πλεθώρα, Gr.] is when
PLE'THORY } the Vessels are fuller of Humours than is agreeable to a natural State of Health, and arises either from a Diminution of some natural Evacutions, or from Debauch, and feeding higher, or more in Quantity than the ordinary Powers of the *Viscera* can digest or secern.

PLETHO'RICK [*plethoricus*, L.] πληθωρικὸς, Gr.] troubled with a *Plethory.*

PLEV'IN [*pleuvine*, F. *plevina*, L.] a Warrant or Assurance. *L. T.*

PLEU'RA [*pleure*, F. πλευρὰ, Gr.] a double Membrane, which covers all the inward Cavity of the *Thorax.* L.

PLEU'RISY [*pleurisie*, F. *pleuritis*, L. πλευρῖτις, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Membrane *Pleura*, and the Intercostal Muscles, accompanied with a continued Fever, Stitches in the Side, and Difficulty of breathing.

PLEURO-*Pneumony*, a Mixture of a Pleurisy and a *Peripneumony* together.

PLEURORTHOPNÆ'A [of πλευρῖτις, ὀρθὸς, straight, and πνοὴ, Breath, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Side, when the Sick cannot breathe, unless he sit up.

PLEX'US *choroides* [in *Anatomy*] an admirable Contexture of small Arteries in the Brain like a Net. *F.*

PLEXUS *reticularis* [in *Anatomy*] the Netlike Union; it is just over the Pineal Gland. *L.*

PLI'ABLE, flexible, easy to bend. *F.*

PLI'ABLENESS, Easiness to be bent.

PLIANT [of *plier*, F.] easy to be bent or managed.

PLI'CA a Disease among the *Polanders*, which causes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail. *L.*

PLICA *Terræ*, a small Portion or Spot of Ground. *O. L.*

PLI'CATURE [*plicatura*, L.] a Fold or Folding.

PLIGHT [Plicht, *L. S.* and *Teut.* Plight, *Belg.* or rather of *Plicatura*, L.] State and Condition of Body. *Milton.*

PLIGHT [in *Law*] an Estate within the Habit and Quantity of the Land.

PLIGHT [of plucken, *L. S.*] plucked. *O.*

To PLIGHT [plechte, *Belg.* plihtan, *Sax.* Herpflichten, *Teut.*] to engage or promise solemnly.

PLYM'OUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Plim*, or it may be taken of πλημμύρα, Gr. the Tide] a famous Sea-port in *Devonshire*.

PLINTH [*plinthus*, L. πλίνθος, Gr.] the lowermost Part of the Foot of a Pillar, being the Form of a Tile or square Brick. *F.*

PLITE, an antient Measure, such as our Yard or Ell.

PLO'CE [πλοκὴ, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, in which a Word is by Way of Emphasis, so separated, that it expresses not only the Thing signified, but also the Quality of it.

To PLOD [of ploeghe, *Belg.* to plow] to labour earnestly in Business.

PLOD'DING, industrious, diligent in contriving.

PLONK'ETS, a kind of coarse Woollen Cloth. *An.* 1. *R.* III. *c.* 8.

PLO'RABUND [*plorabundus*, L.] making great Lamentation.

PLOT [contracted of *Complot*, F.] a Design or Device; a Conspiracy; also a Spot of Ground; also a Sea-Chart.

To PLOT [*comploter*, F.] to combine or conspire; also to hatch or contrive.

A PLOTTER, Conspirator.

PLOT'TON. See *Platoon*.

PLO'VER [*pluvier*, F.] a Sort of Fowl.

PLOUGH } plog, *Dan.* ploegh, *Belg.*
PLOW } pflug, *Teut.*] a well known Instrument for tilling the Ground.

PLOUGH [among *Navigators*] an Instrument of Box or Pear tree for taking the Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

PLOUGH [among *Book binders*] a Tool to cut the Leaves of Books smooth.

PLOUGH [*Law Term*] a Hide of Land.

PLOUGH-*Land*, a certain Quantity of arable Land, near an Hundred Acres.

PLOUGH *Monday*, the next *Monday* after *Twelfth Day*, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-Money to drink.

To PLUCK [Pluccian, *Sax.* plucken, *L. S.* puncken, *Teut.* plucket, *Dan.*] to pull away by Force, or with a Twitch.

A PLUCK [not unlikely of plucken, *L. S.* because they are plucked from the Inside of these Animals] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

A PLUG [plugghe, *Belg.*] a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern, Cask, Pipe, *&c.*

PLUM [of *Plummet*] as, *to fall down plum*, is to fall down perpendicularly.

PLU'MAGE [of *pluma*, L. a Feather] the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

PLU'MAGE [among *Falconers*] the Feathers under the Wing of a Hawk.

PLUMB [Plum, *Sax.* plume, *Belg.* pflaume, *Teut.* plumme, *Dan.* *prunum*, L.] a Fruit well known.

PLUMB *Line* } [of *plomb*, F. *plumbum*, L.
PLUMB-*Rule* } Lead] a Plummet, used by Carpenters, *&c.* to find whether a Pillar or Wall stand upright.

PLUMBA'GINE [of *Plumbago*, L.] Lead naturally mingled with Silver.

PLUM'BUM *Ustum* [among *Chymists*] a Composition made of two Parts of Lead, and one Part of Sulphur. *L.*

PLUME [*pluma*, L.] a Set of Ostrich Feathers prepared for Ornament, or any Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

PLUME [among *Botanists*] is that Part of the Seed of a Plant, divided at its loose End into several Pieces like a Bunch of Feathers, which in its Growth becomes the Trunk.

PLUME [in *Corn*] is that Part which shoots out towards the smaller End of the Seed, which thence by some is called the *Acrospire*.

PLUME [in *Falconry*] the General Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk.

PLUME *Allum*, a Mineral, a kind of Chalk.

PLUME *Striker*, a Flatterer, a Pickthank.

To PLUME [*plumer*, F.] to pluck the Feathers off. *Falconry.*

To PLUME [*plumare*, L.] to shoot forth Feathers.

PLUMI'GEROUS [*plumiger*, L.] that beareth Feathers.

PLU'MING [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk seizes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers from its Body.

PLUM'MER [*plombier*, F. *plumbarius*, L.] one who deals or works in Lead.

PLUM'MET [*plombeau*, F. *plumbum*, L.] a Plumb-line used by Carpenters, Masons, *&c.* also to sound the Depth of the Sea.

PLUMOS'ITY [*plumositas*, L.] Fulness of Feathers.

PLUMP [*Skinner* derives it of *Pomme*, F. an Apple, *q. d.* as round as an Apple] full and round in Flesh.

PLUMPTUOUS, plenteous. *Chau.*

To PLUN'DER [plonnere, *Belg.* plunnern, *Teut.* plyndrer, *Dan.*] to rob, spoil, or take away by Violence.

To PLUNGE [*plonger*, F.] to dip over Head and Ears.

PLUNGE, Trouble, Incumbrance.

PLUN'GEON, a Driver, a Water Fowl. *F.*

PLUN'GY,

PLUN'GY, Rainy. *Chau.*

PLUN'KET-*Colour*, a Sort of blue Colour.

PLU'RAL [*pluralis*, L.] belonging to many.

PLU'RALIST, a Clergyman who has several Benefices.

PLURAL'ITY [*pluralité*, F. *pluralitas*, L.] greater Part, or greater Number.

PLURALITY *of Benefices*, is when a Person has 2, 3, or more spiritual Livings.

PLU'RIES, is a Writ which goeth out after two former Writs that had no Effect; the first is called *Capias*, the second *Sicut alias*, and the third *Pluries*.

PLURIFA'RIOUS [*plurifarius*, L.] of divers Fashions.

PLUSH [*peluche*, F.] Cloth made either of Silk, as *Velvet*, or of Hair, as *Shag*.

PLUSH [among *Botanists*] the Middle of Roses, Anemonies, *&c.* which some call Thrum, or Thrummy Head.

PLU'VIAL [*pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to the Rain.

PLUVIOUS [*pluvieux*, F. *pluviosus*, L.] that abounds in, or causes Rain.

To PLY [*plier*, F.] to bend or give way; to give one's Mind to; to be intent upon; to attend at a certain Place, in order to get a Fare, as Porters, Coachmen, *&c.*

PLY'ERS a sort of Tongs or Pincers.

PNEUMAT'ICAL } [*pneumaticus*, L.
PNEUMAT'ICK } πνευματικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.

PNEUMAT'ICKS, is that Part of Natural Philosophy which teaches the Properties of the Air.

PNEUMATOCE'LE [πνευματοκήλη, Gr.] a windy Rupture in the Scrotum.

PNEUMATO'DES [πνευμαλωδὴς, Gr.] a fetching the Breath short.

PNEUMATOL'OGY [of πνεῦμα, a Spirit, and λέγω, Gr. to say] an Account of Spirits.

PNEUMATOM'PHALUS [πνευματόμφαλος] a Swelling in the Navel, occasioned by Wind. *L.*

PNEUMATO'SIS [πνευμάτωσις, Gr.] the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the cortical Substance of the Brain.

To POACH [*pocher*, Fr. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to destroy Game by unlawful Means; also to boil Eggs.

PO'CARD, a Water-Fowl.

POCK [Pocca, *Sax.* pockel, *Belg.*] a Scab, or Dent of the Small Pox, *&c.*

POCK'ET [Pochcha, *Sax.* poke, *Belg.* *poche* or *pochette*, F.] a little Bag commonly worn in a Garment.

A POCKET *of Wool*, the Quantity of half a Pack.

POCKET-*Hays* [among *Fowlers*] short Nets for taking of Pheasants alive.

POCK'IFIED } that has got the *Lues Venerea*, or *French* Pox.
POCKY }

POCKS, a Distemper of Sheep.

PO'CO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a *little less*, and is just the contrary to *piu*, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Word joined with it.

POCO ALLEGRO, directs to play not quite so brisk as *Allegro* requires, if it stood alone.

POCO *Piu Allegro*, signifies a little more brisk.

POCO *Meno Allegro*, signifies a little less brisk.

POCO *Largo*, signifies not quite so slow, as the Word *Largo* requires when it stands alone.

POCO *Presto*, signifies not quite so quick as *Presto*, if it stands alone, requires.

POD [probably of Boede, or Boed, *Du.* an Habitation] the Husk of any Pulse.

PODA'GRA [ποδάγρα, of ποῦς, a Foot, and ἄγρα, a Capture, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Feet.

POD'DERS [of *Pod*] poor People employed to gather Peascods.

POD'ESTA } a Magistrate in several
POD'ESTATE } free Cities of *Italy*, Ital.

PO'EM [*poëme*, F. *poema*, L. ποίημα, Gr.] a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse.

PO'ESY } [*poësie*, F. *poesis*, L. ποίησις,
PO'ETRY } Gr.] Poetry, the Art of making Verses.

PO'ET [*poëte*, F. *poeta*, L. ποιητὴς, Gr.] one who writes or makes Verses.

POETAST'ER [*poëtoreau*, F.] a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhymer. *L.*

PO'ETESS [*poëtesse*, F. *poetissa*, L.] a Female Poet.

POET'ICAL } [*poëtique*, F. *poeticus*, L.
POET'ICK } ποιητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Poetry.

POETICAL *Rising and Setting of the Stars*, is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who referred the Rising and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun.

To PO'ETISE [*poëtizer*, F. *poetari*, L. ποιητίζω, Gr.] to make Verses, to play the Poet.

POGE, a Cold in a Horse's Head.

POI'GNANT [*poignan*, F.] sharp, tart, biting, satyrical.

To POINGTEN [*pointer*, Fr.] to prick with a Point.

POINT [*Point*, F. of *punctum*, L.] the sharp End of any Thing; an Head or chief Matter; a Mark of Distinction; also a Sort of Lace.

POINT [in *Geometry*] is the Beginning of Magnitude, and is conceived so small, as to have no Dimensions at all.

POINT [in *Navigation*] one 32d Part of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees 15

Minutes; the utmost End of the Cape or Head Land, running up into the Sea.

POINT *of Concourse* [in *Opticks*] is that Point where the visual Rays inclining towards each other, meet together, and are united in the Middle.

POINT *of Concurrence* [in *Perspective*] is the same as the Principal Point.

POINT *of Incidence* [in *Opticks*] that Point on the Surface of a Glass or other Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

POINT *Sensible* [according to Mr. *Locke*] is the least Particle of Matter or Space that can possibly be discerned.

POINT *Blank* [*Point en blanc*, Fr. in *Gunnery*] is when the Piece being levelled, the Bullet goes directly forward, and not in an oblique Line.

POINT *Blank*, directly, positively, absolutely.

POINT-*Champain* } [in *Heraldry*] an
POINT-*Champion Ten* } Abatement of Honour belonging to one who killed his Prisoner of War, after Quarter demanded.

POINT *Dexter parted Ten* [in *Heraldry*] an Abatement due to a Braggadochio.

POINT *In* [in *Heraldry*] when two Piles are borne in a Coat of Arms, so as to have their Points meet together.

POINT *In Point Sanguine* [in *Heraldry*] is a Mark of Diminution, which belongs to one that is lazy or slothful.

POINT *Plain Sanguine* [in *Heraldry*] is an Abatement belonging to a Lyar.

POINTS [in *Heraldry*] are also several Places in an Escutcheon, which have different Names, according as they are diversely situated, *viz.* the *Honour Point*, the *Dexter*, *Sinister*, or *Chief Point*, &c.

At POINT *Device*, exactly. *O. R.*

To POINT, compleatly, as, *armed to Point*, compleatly armed. *Span.*

To POINT [*poindre*, or *pointer*, F.] to make sharp at the End.

To POINT [*ponter*, F.] to mark with Points or Stops; to shew with the Finger.

To POINT *a Cannon* [*pointer*, F.] to leve it against a Place.

POINT [in *Musick Books*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and direct Manner. *Ita.*

POINT'EL, a Pencil, or Writing Pen. *O.*

POINT'ING *the Cable* [*Sea Term*] is unravelling it at the End, and lessening the Yards, and twisting them again, making all fast with a Piece of Marline, to keep it from ravelling out.

POINTS *of Station* [in *Astronomy*] those Degrees of the Zodiac, by which a Planet seems to stand quite still, and not to move at all.

To POISE [*peser*, F.] to weigh with the Hand, to bring to an equal Balance.

POI'SON [*poison*, F. of *potio*, L.] whatever is able to destroy the orderly Disposition of the Body, or to hinder the natural Course of the Spirits.

To POI'SON [*empoisonner*, F.] to give Poison, to infect.

To POISON *a Piece* [among *Gunners*] is the same as to clog and to nail it.

POI'SONOUS [of *empoisonné*] belonging to, or full of Poison.

POI'TRAL [q. d. *pectorale*, L.] a Breast-plate, or a Horse's Breast Leather. *F.*

POI'TREL, a Tool used by Engravers.

POKE [Pocca, *Sax.*] a Bag.

To POKE [*pocher*, F.] to grabble or feel with the Finger or any Tool.

To buy a Pig in a POKE, a Proverb applied to such Persons as buy a Thing unseen.

POKES, Gowns with long Sleeves.

POLAR [*polaire*, F. *polaris*, L.] belonging to the Poles of the World.

PO'LAR *Circles* [in *Astronomy*] are two lesser Circles of the Sphere parallel to the Equinoctial, one 25 Degrees from the North Pole, and the other 25 Degrees from the South Pole.

POLAR *Dial*, is one whose Plate is parallel to some great Circle that passes through the Poles.

POLAR *Projection*, a Representation of the Globe of Earth, or Heaven, drawn on the Plate of one of the Polar Circles.

POLAR'ITY, the Property of the Load-stone in pointing at the Poles of the World.

POLE [*polus*, L. Pole, *Sax.*] a long Stick; in Measure, a Rod or Perch. *F.*

POLE [in *Mathematicks*] is a Point 90 Degrees distant from the Plane of any Circle, and in the Axis or Line perpendicularly raised in the Center.

POLE *of a Glass* [in *Opticks*] is the thickest Part of a Convex, or the thinnest of a Concave Glass.

POLES *of a Dial*, are the Zenith and Nadir of that Place in which that Dial would be a horizontal one.

POLES *of the Zodiac*, the same.

POLES *of the Equator*, the Poles of the World.

POLES *of the World* [in *Astronomy*] are the two Ends of the imaginary Axis, about which the Sphere of the Universe is conceived to move.

POLEACRE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowl. *F.*

POLE-*Axe* [q. d. *Polonian Axe*, because much used by the *Polanders*, or from *Poll*, the Head, *q. d.* an Axe with a Head] a Sort of Axe.

POLE-

POLE-*Cat* [*q. d. Polonian* Cat, because *Poland* abounds with them] a wild Cat.

POL'DERS, old Trees usually lopp'd.

PO'LECLIPT, clipt in the Head. *Shakespear.*

POLEDA'VIES, a coarse Canvas.

POLEIN', a sharp or picked Top on the Fore-part of the Shoe.

POLE'ME, a sort of Shoe picked and turn'd up at the Toe.

POLEM'ICA } [of πόλεμος, Gr. War]
POLEM'ICK } belonging to Controversy and Dispute.

POLEM'ICKS [τὰ πολεμικὰ, Gr.] Disputations, Treatises or Discourses about controversal Points.

POLE'TA, the Ball of a Dog's Foot. *O. L.*

PO'LICY [*politique*, F. *politia*, L. πολιτεία, πολίτευμα, Gr.] Craft, Subtilty; a prudent managing of Affairs; also the Art of governing a Kingdom or Commonwealth.

POLICY [of *Insurance*] an Instrument or Writing given by Insurers to make good the Thing insured.

To POL'ISH [*polir*, F. *polire*, L.] to smooth; to make clear or bright; to burnish; to civilize; to refine one's Manners.

POL'ISHABLE, that may be polished.

POLI'TE [*politus*, L.] well polished; accurate; neat; genteel; accomplished.

POLIT'ICAL [*politique*, F. *politicus*, L. of πολιτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Politicks, or Policy.

POLITICAL *Arithmetick*, the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Taxes, *&c.* of any Commonwealth.

POLITI'CIAN [*un politique*, F. *politicus* L. of πολιτικὸς, Gr.] a Statesman.

POL'ITICKS [*politica*, L. τὰ πολιτικὰ, Gr.] the Art of Government, or Books which treat upon those Subjects.

POL'ITURE [*Politura*. L.] a polishing or trimming; Politeness, Neatness.

PO'LITY [*Politia*, L. of πολιτεία, Gr.] the Art of Government.

POLL [*poil*, *Du.*] the Head.

POLL [in *Elections*] a setting down the Names of those who have a Right to vote in chusing a publick Magistrate.

To POLL, to shave the Head.

To POLL [at an *Election*] to give in the Names, to set down the Names, and reckon up the Number of the Voters.

POLL-*Tax*, a Tax when every Subject is assessed by the Head or Poll, to pay a certain Sum of Money.

POL'LARD, a Chevin or Chub-Fish.

POLLARD, Bran with some Meal in it.

POLLARD [among *Hunters*] a Stag or Male Deer, which has cast its Head.

POL'LARD } [among *Gardeners*, *&c.*]
POL'LENGER } an old Tree which has been often lopp'd.

POL'LARDS, an ancient spurious Coin in *England.*

To POLLA'VER [perhaps of πολλὰ, Gr. many Things, and *averer*, F. to aver; or of *Palabras*, Words, *Span.* q. d. a Dealer in smooth Words] to play the Sycophant, to flatter or sooth.

POL'LEN, signifies a finer Powder than what is commonly understood by *Farina.*

POLE *Evil*, a Disease in the Nape of the Horse's Neck.

To POLLUTE [*polluer*, F. *polluere*, L.] to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or stain.

POLLU'TION, Uncleanness, Defilement. *F.* of *L.*

POLLUTION *Nocturnal*, an involuntary Voiding the *Semen* in the Night, during Sleep.

POL'LUX [Πολλευδυκης, Gr.] a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini.*

To POLT, to beat back, or thresh. *O.*

POLTRO'N, a Coward, or Henhearted Fellow. *F.*

POLTRON'ERY [*poltronnerie*, F.] Cowardice.

POLYACOUS'TICKS [of πολὺς, many, and ἀκουστικα, Gr.] Instruments contrived to multiply Sounds.

POLYAN'THOS } [of πολὺς, many, and ἄνθος, a Flower] any Plant bearing many Flowers.
POLYAN'THIUM }

POLYCHRES'TON [*polychreste*, F. πολύχρηστον, of πολὺς, and χρηστὸς, profitable, *Gr.*] a sovereign Oil for many Diseases. *L.*

POLYCHRESTON [among *Chymists*] a general Furnace, which may be used in most Operations; a kind of Chymical Salt.

POLYCHRO'NIOS [πολυχρόνιος, of πολὺς, and χρόνος, Time, *Gr.*] a Disease which afflicts the Patient for a long Time.

POLYE'DRON [πολύεδρα, Gr.] a solid Body consisting of many Sides. *Geom.*

POLYDO'RE [*Polydorus*, L. of πολυδώρος, of πολὺς, and δῶρον, a Gift, *Gr. i. e.* magnificent, liberal, well accomplished] a Man's Name.

POLYG'AMIST [*Polygamus*, L. of πολύγαμος, Gr.] one that hath had more Wives or Husbands than one at once.

POLYG'AMISTS, a sort of Christian Hereticks in the 16th Century, Followers of *Bernardine Ochymus*, who held it was lawful for a Man to have as many Wives as he pleased.

POLYG'AMY [*Polygamie*, F. *Polygamia* L. πολυγαμία, of πολὺς, and γάμος, Marriage, *Gr.*] the having more Wives or Husbands than one at the same Time.

POLYGAR'CHY [πολυαρχία, of πολὺς, and ἀρχη, Dominion, *Gr.*] a Government which is in the Hands of many.

PO'LYGLOT [*poliglotte*, F. πολυγλωσσος, of πολὺς, and γλωττα, the Tongue, *Gr.*] that is of many Languages, as the *Polyglot Bible*, &c.

POLYGLOTTA, the *American* Mock-Bird, so called because it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and also surpasses all in the Sweetness of its Voice.

POLYGON [*polygone*, F. *polygonius*, L. πολυγωνιος, of πολὺς, many, and γωνία, a Corner, *Gr.*] having many Corners.

POLYGON [in *Fortification*] a Spot of Ground, having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.

Regular POLYGON [in *Geometry*] is that whose Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular POLYGON [in *Geometry*] is a Polygon whose Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior POLYGON [in *Fortification*] is the Out Lines of all the Works drawn from one outmost Angle to another.

Interior POLYGON [in *Fortification*] is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the Out-Works.

POLYG'ONAL *Numbers* [in an *Arithmetical Progression*] are such as are the Sums of a Rank of Numbers beginning with Unity, and so placed that they represent the Figure of a Polygon.

POL'YGRAM [*polygrammus*, L. πολυγραμμος, of πολὺς, and γραμμὴ, a Line, *Gr.*] a Figure consisting of a great Number of Lines.

POLYM'NIA [Πολύμνεια, of πολὺς, and ὕμνος, a Hymn, *Gr.*] one of the nine Muses, the President of Hymns and Songs play'd on the Lute, &c.

POLY'LOGY [*polylogia*, L. of πολυλογία, of πολὺς, and λογος, a Word, *Gr.*] much talking.

POLY'LOQUENT [*polyloquus*, L.] talkative, full of Talk.

POLYMOR'PHUM *Os* [among *Anatomists*] the fourth Bone of the Foot, so called from the Diversity of its Shape. *L.*

POLYNO'MIAL *polyonymus*, L. of πολυώνυμος, Gr.] having many Names.

POLYNO'MIAL *Roots*, [in *Algebra*] are such as are composed of many Names, Parts, or Members.

POLYPET'ALOUS [of πολὺς, and πέταλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] having many Leaves.

POLYPETALOUS *Flowers* [among *Florists*] are such as consist of more than six distinct Flower Leaves.

POLYPHAR'MACAL [*polypharmacus*, L. of πολυφαρμακος, of πολὺς, and φαρμακον, a Medicine, *Gr.*] abounding with Medicines.

POLY'PHONES [of πολὺς, of φωνη, the Voice] Instruments to multiply Sounds.

POLY'PODA [of *polypodium*, L. πολυποδιον, Gr.] Oak-Fern, an Herb.

POLYPTO'TON [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure in which several Cases of the same Noun, or Tenses of the same Verb, are used in the conjoined Clauses.

POL'YPUS [*polype*, F. πολυπους, of πολὺς, and ποῦς, a Foot, *Gr.*] a Fish, or any Animal that has a great many Feet; a Pourcontrel. *L.*

POLYPUS [among *Surgeons*] a Lump of spungy Flesh arising in the Hollow of the Nostrils.

POLYPYR'ENOUS [of *polyporus*, L. of πολὺς, and πυρηνος of πυρος, Bread-Corn, *Gr.*] that hath Plenty of Grain.

POLYPYRENOUS *Fruits*, [among *Botanists*] such either of Trees or Herbs as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within them.

POL'YPHAGY [of πολὺς, and φαγία, Gr. Eating] great Eating.

POLYSAR'CHY [of πολὺς, and σαρξ, Flesh, *Gr.*] Bigness or Grossness of Body.

PO'LYSCOPES [of πολὺς, and σκοπὴ, a Looking-Glass, *Gr.*] multiplying Glasses, such as represent one Object to the Eyes as many.

PO'LYSPAST [*polyspastum*, L. πολυσπαστον, Gr.] a Windless with many Pullies and Trickles. *Mechanicks.*

POLYSPAST [among *Surgeons*] a Machine for reducing Joints.

POLYSPER'MOUS [of πολὺς, much, and σπερμα, Seed, *Gr.*] having many Seeds.

POLYSPERMOUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] such Plants which have, at least, more than four Seeds in each Flower.

POLYSYLLAB'ICAL [of *polysyllable*, F. *polysyllabus*, L. of πολυσυλλαβὸν, Gr.] belonging to a Polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABICAL *Echoes*, are those Echoes which repeat many Syllables or Words distinctly.

POLYSYL'LABLE [*polysyllabum*, L. πολυσυλλαβος, Gr.] a Word that consists of more than three Syllables. *Gram.*

POLYSYN'DETON [πολυσυνδετον, Gr.] a Figure in Speech, which abounds with Conjunctions copulative.

PO'MACE [*pomaceum*, L.] the Dross of Cyder-Pressings.

POMA'DA, an Exercise of vaulting the wooden Horse, laying only one Hand over the Pommel of the Saddle. *Ital.*

POMA'DO [*pommade*, F. *pomatum*, L.] an Ointment made of Apples.

POMAN'DER [q. d. *Pomme d' Ambre*, F. an Apple of Amber] a little round Ball made of several Perfumes; a Musk Ball.

To

To POME [*pommer*, F.] to grow into a round Head, as a Cabbage, *&c.*

POME *Appeafe*, a fmall Apple of a pleafant Tafte, and grateful Scent, newly propagated.

POME *Citron* [q. d. *Pomum Citreum*, L. i. e. a *Citron-Apple*] Fruit fomewhat like a Lemon, but much larger.

POMEGRAN'ATE [q. d. *Pomum Granatum*, L. or *Granetenfe*, a kernelled Apple, or of *Granado* in *Spain*] a round Fruit full of Grains and Kernels.

POMELEGRYSE, the Dapple-grey Colour. *O.*

POME *Paradife*, the Fruit otherwife called the *John Apple*.

POMEROY', a good tafted Apple of a pulpy Subftance, but not very juicy.

POMEWA'TER, a large Apple full of wet Juice.

POMEY' [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an Apple or Ball, always of a green Colour.

POMIF'EROUS [*pomifer*, L.] bearing Apples.

POMIFEROUS *Plants* [among *Botanifts*] are fuch as bear the largeft Fruits, covered with a thick hard Rind or Bark.

POMIFEROUS *Trees* [among *Botanifts*] are fuch as have their Flower on the Top of their Fruit, and their Fruit fhaped like an Apple.

POM'MEL [*pommella*, F.] a round Ball fet on the Top of a Building.

A POMMEL [*pommeau*, F.] the round Knob of a Saddle-Bow, or Knob on the Hilt of a Sword, *&c.*

To POMMEL, to beat or bang foundly.

POMP [*pompe*, F. *pompa*, L. of πομπη, Gr.] State or Grandeur; Pageantry, fuch as is ufed at common Shews; alfo the Vanity of worldly Things.

POM'PETS, Printers Ink-Balls.

POMPHOLYGO'DES [πομφολυγοδης, Gr.] Urine with many Bubbles.

POMPHO'LYX [πομφολυξ, Gr.] a fmall Spark, which, whilft Brafs is trying, flies upwards, and ftrikes to the Roof and Walls of the Work-Houfe.

POM'PION [*pompon*, F. *pepone*, Ital. of *pepo*, L. of πέπον, Gr.] a Pumpkin, a fort of large Fruit.

POMP'OUS [*pompeaux*, F. *pompofus*, L.] full of Pomp.

POMPOS'ITY [*pompofitas*, L.] Pompoufnefs.

PO'MUM *Adami*, i. e. *Adam's Apple*, fo called from an Opinion, that a Piece of the forbidden Apple ftuck in his Throat, [among *Anatomifts*] a Protuberance on the Fore-fide of the Throat. *L.*

POND [*Minfhew* derives it of *Bond*, becaufe there the Water is bound up. Dr. *T. H.* obferves that it was anciently pronounced *Pand*, q. d. of *Pandere*, L. to open. But *Skinner* derives it from pynban, *Sax.* to fhut in, becaufe the Fifh is there fhut in] a Pool of ftanding Waters.

To PON'DER [*ponderare*, L.] to weigh in the Mind, to confider.

PONDERABLE [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDEROS'ITY } [*ponderofitas*,
PON'DEROUSNES S } L.] Weightinefs, Heavinefs.

PON'DEROUS [*ponderofus*, L.] weighty, fubftantial, maffy.

PONDEROUS [in *Aftrology*] thofe Planets which move flowly, like a Man under a Burden, are faid to be *ponderous*.

PONDUS, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes. *O.*

PONDUS *Regis*, the Standard Weight appointed anciently by our King. *L.*

PONE, a Writ whereby a Caufe is removed from a County or inferior Court into the *Common Pleas*.

PONE *per Vadium*, is a Writ to the Sheriff, to take Surety of one for his Appearance at the Day affigned. *L.*

PONENDIS *in Affifis*, a Writ founded upon the Statutes, which fhew what Perfons Sheriffs ought to impannel upon Affizes and Juries, and what not. *L.*

PONENDUM *in Ballium*, a Writ commanding a Prifoner to be bailed, in Cafes bailable. *L.*

PONENDUM *Sigillum ad exceptionem*, the Writ requiring Juftices to fet their Seals to Exceptions brought by Defendants. *L.*

PON'IARD [*poignard*, F.] a Dagger.

PONS *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] a Heap of innumerable fmall Strings proceeding from the more folid Subftance of the Brain. *L.*

PONS *Varioli* [in *Anatomy*] a Procefs in the Brain, thus called becaufe *Variolus* was the firft who took Notice of it. *L.*

PONTA'GE [*pontagium*, L.] a Contribution for the repairing and re-edifying of Bridges; alfo a Bridge-Toll.

PONTIBUS *reparandis*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongeth. *L.*

PONTIFI'CAL [*pontificalis*, L.] belonging to a High Prieft, Pope, or Prelate, *F.*

A PONTIFICAL, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies. *F.*

PONTIFICA'LIA, Pontifical Ornaments wherein a Bifhop performs Divine Service, which

which when he has on, he is said to be *in Pontificalibus*.

IN PONTIFICALIBUS, a Term applied to any one dress'd in his best Cloathes. *L.*

PONTIF'ICATE [*pontificat*, L. *pontificatus*, L.] the Popedom, or Dominion of the Pope of *Rome*.

PON'TON, a sort of Boat or Lighter to make a Bridge with.

PON'TONS [in *Military Affairs*] a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boards laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for passing an Army over a River.

A POOL [pul, *Sax.* pool, *C. Br. palus*, L. which *Minshew* derives of πηλὸς, Gr. Mud] a Current of Water kept together, and fed by Springs.

POO'LER } an Instrument with which
PO'DER } Tanners stir up the Owser of Bark and Water in the Pits.

POOL's *Hole*, a Place in *Derbyshire*, near to which is a little Brook which contains both hot and cold Water.

POOLEVIS, a Disease in Horses.

POOP [*poupe*, F. of *puppis*, L.] the Stern or uppermost Part of a Ship's Hull.

POOPS, Gulphs in Drinking. *N. C.*

To POOP [peepe, *Belg.*] to break Wind backwards softly.

POOR [*pauvre*, F. of *pauper*, L. παυρὸς, Gr.] needy, indigent, necessitous.

POORMAN's *Sauce*, a Shalot or Eschalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, and Oil.

POPE [*pape*, F. *papa*, Ital. and *L.* παππα, Gr. *i. e.* Father] a Name anciently given to all Bishops; but about the End of the Eleventh Century, *Gregory* VII. ordered the Name of Pope should peculiarly belong to the Bishop of *Rome*.

POPE'DOM, the Office and Dignity, or Jurisdiction of the Pope.

POPELOT, a Puppet and young Wench. *Chau.*

POPERE, a Bodkin. *Chau.*

PO'PERY, the *Popish* Religion.

POPINJAY, [*papejay*, F. *papegayo*, Span. papegoy, *Dan.*] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.

POP'LAR, [*populus*, L.] a Tree that delights to grow in marshy Grounds.

POPLES [among *Anatomists*] the Jointing where the Thigh is joined to the Leg-Bone, called *Tibia*, the Ham.

POPLIT'ICK *Vein*, [in *Anatomy*] a Vein coming of a double crural Branch, which covered with Skin, reaches down the Back of the Leg to the Heel.

POP'PY [Popig, *Sax.*] a Plant of great Efficacy to cause Sleep. *Papaver*, L.

POP'ULACE } the common or meaner
POP'ULACY } Sort of People, the Vulgar. *F.*

POP'ULAR [*populaire*, F. of *popularis*, L.] belonging to, or in Request among the common People.

POPULARIS *Morbus*, the Popular Disease, is the same as Epidemick. *L.*

POPULAR'ITY [*Popularitas*, L.] an endeavouring to please the People, the affecting of popular Applause.

To POPULATE [of *populari*, L.] to unpeople or lay waste a Country; used by some to stock a Country with People.

POPULOS'ITY [*populositas*, L.] Populousness, Fulness of People.

POPULA'TION, an unpeopling, a laying waste; also a Peopling. *L.*

PORAILE, poor, mean People. *Chau.*

POR'CA [in *Old Records*] a Ridge of Land lying between two Furrows.

POCARIA [*Doomsday Book*] a Swinesty.

POR'CELAIN } [*porcelain*, F.] the
POR'CELAN } chalky Earth of which *China* Ware is made; also the Vessels of Ware made of that Earth.

A PORCH [*porche*, F. *porticus*, L.] the Entrance of an House.

PORCU'PINE [*porc-epie*, F. *espinpuerco*, Span.] a Creature about the Bigness of a Rabbet, armed with sharp Darts and Prickles, resembling Writing Pens. *Ital.*

To PORE [not improbably of πῶρος, Gr. blind, or of *appore*, Ital. because poreblind People put Things they look at close to their Eyes] to look close to.

PORE *blind*. See *Purblind*.

PORES [*pori*, L.] Holes in the Skin so small that they cannot be perceived, through which Sweat and Vapours pass insensibly out of the Body.

PORES [with *Philosophers*] small Interstices, or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter that constitute every Body, or between certain Aggregates and Combinations of them.

PO'RIME [among *Geometricians*] a Theorem or Proposition so easy to be demonstrated, that it is almost half evident.

PO'RISMA [πορίσμα, Gr.] a general Theorem of the Mathematicks, found out by means of and drawn from another Theorem already demonstrated; also a general Theorem, discovered by finding out some Geometrical Plane.

PORIS'TICK *Method* [in *Mathematicks*] a Method whereby it is determined when, and what Way, and how many different Ways, a Problem may be solved.

PORK'ET [*porcellus*, L.] a young Hog.

PORCE'LE [πορκήλη, Gr.] a Rupture proceeding from hard Matter.

PORCM'PHALON [of πῶρος, a Stone, and ὄμφαλος, Gr.] a brawny Piece of Flesh or Stone bunching out of the Navel.

POROSIS,

PO'ROSIS [πώρωσις, Gr.] the breeding of callous or hard Matter; alſo a knitting together of broken Bones.

POROS'ITY [*poroſitas*, L.] a being porous, or full of Holes.

POROT'ICKS [of πωρώμα, Gr.] Medicines which convert Part of the Aliment, into callous or hard Matter.

PO'ROUS [*poreux*, F. of *poroſus*, L.] full of Pores.

POR'PHYRY [*Porphyre*, F. *Porphyritis*, L. of πορφυρίτις, Gr.] a kind of fine reddiſh Marble ſpotted with white.

POR'POISE [q. d. *Porcus-Piſcis*, L. Mere-rpin, *Sax.*] a Sea Hog.

PORRA'CEOUS [of *Porrum*, L.] reſembling a Leek, of or belonging to a Leek.

PORREC'TION, a ſtretching out. *L.*

POR'RIDGE [*Poreau*, F. *Porrum*, L. a Leek, an Herb frequently put in Broth] a liquid Food of Herbs, Fleſh, *&c.*

POR'RINGER [of *Porridge*] a ſmall deep Diſh for liquid Things.

PORT [*portus*, L. of *Porta*, a Gate] an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, where a Ship may ride ſecure from Storms. *F.*

PORT [of *portare*, L. to carry] Mein, Behaviour. *F.*

PORT [among *Sailors*] a Larboard or left Side of a Ship.

To heel a PORT [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Ship when ſhe does not ſail upright, but leans to the left Side.

PORT [of *Oporto*, a Haven in *Portugal*] a ſort of Wine.

PORT-*Laſt* [in a *Ship*] the Gun Wale; hence when a Yard lies down on the Deck, they ſay, *The Yard is down a Port-Laſt.*

The PORT, the Court of the Emperor of the *Turks* at *Conſtantinople.*

PORT-*Holes*, [in a *Ship*] ſquare Holes through which the great Guns are thruſt out.

PORT *Men* [in *Ipſwich*] twelve Burgeſſes; the Inhabitants of the Cinque-ports.

PORT-*Ropes* [in a *Ship*] thoſe which ſerve to hale up the Ports of the Ordnance.

PORT *the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] to put the Helm on the left Side of the Ship.

To PORT [*portare*, L.] to carry.

PORT'ABLE [*portabilis*, L.] that may be borne or carried.

PORTABLE *Barometer*, an Inſtrument to make Obſervations on the Weight of the Air. See *Barometer.*

PORT'AGE [*portaggio*, Ital.] Money paid for the Carriage of Goods, *&c.*

PORT'AL [*portail*, F. *portella*, L.] a leſſer Gate, where there are two of a different Bigneſs; alſo a kind of Arch of Joiner's Work before a Door.

PORT'ANCE [of *porter*, F. of *portare*, L.] Behaviour, Carriage. *Shakeſp.*

PORT'ATIVE [*portative*, F.] that may be carried from Place to Place.

PORTAUNCE [of *ſe porter*, F. to behave one's ſelf] Behaviour. *Spen.*

PORT-*Cullice* [of *porte*, a Gate, and *Couliſſe*, F. a Gutter or Groove] a running in Grooves, a falling Gate or Door like a Harrow, hung over the Gates of fortified Places, and let down to keep an Enemy out of a City. Alſo the Name of one of the Purſuivants of Arms.

PORTEGUE', a Gold Coin, val. 3*l.* 10*s.*

To PORTEND' [*portendere*, L.] to forebode, foreſhow, or betoken.

PORTENT'OUS [*portentoſus*, L.] betokening ſome future good or ill Luck.

POR'TER [*portier*, F. *portarius*, L.] a Door keeper.

PORTER [*porteur*, F. *portator*, L.] one who carries Burthens.

PORTER [of the *Door of the Parliament-Houſe*] an Officer who belongs to that high Court, and has many Privileges.

PORTER [in the *Court of Juſtice*] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Juſtices in *Eyre.*

PORTES'S [of *porter*, to carry, *F.*] a Prayer-Book, or Pocket-Book of Devotions. *Spen.*

PORT-FIRE, a Compoſition of Meal-Powder, Sulphur, and Salt-Petre, drove into a Caſe of Paper, to ſerve inſtead of a Match to fire Guns.

PORT'GLAIVE [of *porteur* and *glaive*, F. a Sword] one who carries the Sword before a Prince or Magiſtrate.

PORT'GREVE } [of Porte and Grepa,
PORT'REVE } *Sax.* Grave, *Belg.* Greff, *Teut.*] the Title of the Governor of ſome Sea-port Towns, and anciently of the chief Magiſtrate of *London.*

PORT'HOSE, a Breviary or Maſs-Book. *Chau.*

POR'TICO [in *Architecture*] is a long Place covered over with a vaulted or plain Roof and ſupported with Pillars. *Ital.*

PORTIFO'RUM, the Banner in Cathedrals, anciently carried in the Front of a Proceſſion.

POR'TION, a Lot or Share of any thing; alſo a Woman's Dowry. *F. of L.*

POR'TIONERS [in *Law*] the ſeveral Miniſters who ſerve a Parſonage alternately, or by Turns.

PORT'LAND [of the Port of *Weymouth*, which is over againſt it, or of *Portus*, a noted *Saxon* Pirate] an Iſle in *Dorſetſhire.*

PORT'LAND [poſſibly heretofore remarkable for ſome noted Port of Trade, and *Land*] a Place in *Hampſhire*, anciently called *Portſey*, and *Porchester.*

PORT'LINESS [of *ſe porter*, F.] a being portly, majeſtical, or comely.

PORT'LY [of *se porter*, F.] stately, majestical.

PORTMAN'NIMOTE } [*Old Records*]
PORT'MOTE } the Portmote Court, held in any City or Town.

PORTMAN'TLE [*portmanteau*, F.] a Cloak-bag to carry Necessaries in a Journey.

PORT'MOTE, is a Court kept in Sea-Port Towns.

PORT *Nails* [in a *Ship*] such as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports.

To PORTRAY' [*portraire*, F.] to draw or paint to the Life; to set out in a lively Manner.

PORTOI'SE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said *to ride a Portoise*, when she rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

PORTRAID, pourtrayed. *Chau.*

PORT'SALE, a Sale of Fish presently after she return into a Haven; an Outcry, or publick Sale of any Commodity.

PORT'SLADE [either of Sled, *Sax.* a Valley, *q. d.* a Port or Haven in a Valley or Bottom; or as *Camden* will have it, a Way leading to the Port] a Village in *Sussex.*

PORTS'MOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the Port] a famous Sea-Port and Fortification in *Hampshire.*

PORT'SOKEN, is the Soke or Liberties of any Town or City; the Name of one of the Wards in *London.*

POR'TUS *Biliarius* [in *Anatomy*] a Channel which passes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis.*

POSAUNE [Posaune, *Teut.*] a Sacbut, an Instrument of Musick, made use of as a Base to a Trumpet.

POSE [of Repose, *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head. *C.*

To POSE [probably of *poser*, F.] to puzzle, or put to a Non-plus.

POS'ITED [*positus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

POSI'TION, a putting, placing, *&c. F.* of *L.*

POSITION [*Arith.*] a Rule in which any Supposition or false Number is taken at Pleasure, to work the Question by.

Single POSITION [*Arith.*] as when, by one Position, we have Means to discover the true Resolution of the Question.

Double POSITION [*Arith.*] when two false Positions must be made, in order to solve the propounded Question.

POSITION [in *Astrology*] is the Respect which a Planet has to other Planets, and Parts of the Figure.

POSITION [in *Logick*] is the Groundwork upon which an Argument is raised.

POSITION [in *Philosophy*] the Property of Place, expressing the Manner of any natural Body's being in a particular Place.

POSI'TIONAL, relating to Position.

POSI'TIVE [*positivus*, L.] absolute, peremptory, certain, sure, true. *F.*

POSITIVE *Degree* [in *Grammar*] the first Degree of Comparison, which signifies the Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others.

POSITIVE *Divinity*, is that which is agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

POSITIVE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] such as have a real and affirmative Nature, as having or being supposed to have the affirmative Sign (+) before them.

POS'NET [of *Bassinet*, F.] a Skillet, a Kitchen Vessel.

POS'SE, to be able; also a Possibility; as, a Thing *is said to be in Posse*, when it may possibly be. *L.*

POSSE *Comitatus* [*Power of the County*] the Aid and Assistance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, *&c.* in a County, above the Age of 16 Years. *L.*

POS'SED, tossed, pushed. *O.*

To POSSE'SS [*posseder*, F. *possessum*, L.] to have, enjoy, or be Master of.

POSSES'SION, the Possession or absolute Enjoyment of any Thing. *F.* of *L.*

POSSESSION [in *Law*] is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual Enjoyment of them.

POSSES'SIVE [*Gram.*] belonging to or implying Possession; as Pronouns Possessive.

POSSESSIVES [in *Grammar*] are such Adjectives as signify the Possession of, or Property in some Thing.

POS'SET [probably of *potus*, L.] Milk turned with Ale, *&c.*

POSSIBIL'ITY [*possibilité*, F. of *possibilitas*, L.] a being possible, a Likelihood.

POS'SIBLE [*possibilis*, L.] that may be done, or may happen, likely. *F.*

POST [*poste*, F. *postis*, L.] a Stake drove into the Ground.

POST [*peste*, F. *positio*, L.] an Appointment, Station or Stand, Place, Employment, *&c.*

POST [*Military Affairs*] any Spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers.

Advanced POST [*Military Affairs*] is a Spot of Ground before the other Posts, to secure those behind.

To POST [*poster*, F.] to put in a Post, to place in a Station.

To POST [with *Merchants*] to put an Accompt forward from one Book to another.

A POST [*posta*, L. *bar.*] a Messenger that carries Letters; hence *to ride Post*, is, generally speaking, to ride with a Letter-Carrier.

To POST *it*, to go or ride Post.

POST'AGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters and Packets.

POST-*Office*, an Office for conveying Letters and Packets to several Parts of *England*, or beyond Sea.

POST, a *Latin* Proposition, signifying *after*; and is used in several Compound Words: As,

POST-*Brachialia* [among *Anatomists*] are four small Bones which make up the Palm of the Hand.

POST-*Communion*, the Office said at Church after the Communion.

To POST-*Date a Writing*, to set a new or false Date upon it.

POST-*Diem* [*Law Term*] the Return of a Writ after the Day assigned, or the Fee of 4*d.* for such a Default. *L.*

POST-*Diluvians*, those Generations which succeeded one another since *Noah*'s Flood.

POST *Disseizin*, is a Writ which lieth for him who having recovered Land or Tenements upon Default of Reddition, is again disseised by the former Disseisour.

POST *Fine*, [*Law Term*] is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged.

POST *Term* [in *Law*] the Return of a Writ after the Term; or the Fee of 1*s.* 8 *d.* to the *Custos Brevium*, for filing such a Suit after Term.

POSTE, Power. *O.*

POSTEA [in *Law*] a Certificate of the Proceedings upon a Trial by *Nisi Prius*.

POSTERIOR'ITY [*posteriorité*, F. of *posterior*, L. the latter] a being after or behind.

POSTERIOR'ITY [in *Law*] as a Man holding Lands, *&c.* of two Lords, is said to hold of the Junior or latter by *Posteriority*, and of the Ancienter by *Priority*.

POSTE'RIORS [*posteriora*, L.] the back Parts, the Breech.

POSTE'RIOUR [*posterieur*, F. of *posterior*, L.] that comes after, latter.

POSTER'ITY [*posterité*, F. *Posteritas*, L.] Offspring, Issue, Children, those that shall be born in future Time, or After-Ages.

POS'TERN [*posterne*, F.] a back Door or Postern Gate.

POSTERN [in *Fortification*] a small Door in the Flank of a Bastion, or other Part of the Garrison, to march in or out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Work or make Sallies.

POST'HUMOUS [*posthume*, F. *posthumus*, L.] a Child born after the Death of its Father. Works published after the Author's Decease.

POS'TICK [*postiche*, F. *posticus*, L.] behind, or on the Backside; added or done after.

POS'TIL [*postilla*, L.] a short Note or Explication upon any Text.

POSTIL'LION [*postillion*, F.] a Post's Guide or Fore-runner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses, when there are six.

POSTLIM'INOUS, belonging to.

POSTLIM'INY [of *postliminium*, L.] the Return of one thought to be dead; also restored to his House by a Hole through the Wall, and not by going over the Threshold, that being thought ominous; also a returning from Exile or Captivity.

POSTMERID'IAN [*postmeridianus*, L.] done in the Afternoon.

POST *Nati*, such as were born in *Scotland*, after the Descent of the Crown to K. *James* I. concerning whom it was resolved that such Persons were Aliens in *England*. L.

POSTOME, an Impostume. *O.*

To POST-PONE [*post-poser*, F. of *postponere*, L.] to set behind, to make less account of, to leave or neglect.

POSTRID'UAN, [*postriduanus*, L.] done the next Day after.

POST'SCRIPT [of *post* and *scriptum*, L.] something added after the End of a Letter, or other Writing.

POSTVEN'TIONAL [of *post* and *venire*, L.] coming, or that is come after.

POSTVENTIONAL *Change of the Moon* [among *Astrologers*] is a Change happening after some great Moveable Feast, Planetary Aspect, *&c.*

POS'TULATES [*postulata*, L.] Demands of Requests; fundamental Principles in any Art or Science, which are taken for granted, and being such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them more plain.

POS'TULATES [in *Mathematicks*] are such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them intelligible.

POSTULA'TION, a requiring or demanding. *L.*

POSTULATION [in *Law*] a Demand made on the unanimous voting a Person to an Office or Dignity, of which he is not capable, by the ordinary Canon or Statute.

POS'TURE [*positura*, L.] the Position or Carriage of the Body; the State of Affairs. *F.*

POS'TURE [*positura*, L.] Disposition; as *the Posture of the Soul.*

POS'EY [of *ponendo* for *componendo*, putting together, *Skinner*] a Nosegay, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

POSEY [q. d. *poesis*, i. e. Poetry] the Inscription of a Ring.

POT [*pot*, F. *potto*, Ital. of *potus*, L. Drink, or ποτήριον, Gr.] a Vessel to put Li-

quor, &c. in; also a Sort of Head-Piece.

POT *Ashes*, all Sort of Ashes mingled together for the making of green Glass.

POT *pouzzy* [in *Cookery*] a Hotch-potch. *F.*

PO'TABLE [*potabilus*, L.] drinkable, that may be drank. *F.*

POT'AGE, Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, &c.

POTAN'CE } is that Stud in a Pocket-
POTENCE' } Watch, wherein the lower Pevet of the Verge plays, and one of the Crown-Wheels runs. *F.*

POTA'TION, a Drinking. *L.*

POTA'TOES [*potados*, Span. *potate*, Ital. of *Battata*, American] a Sort of Root first brought from the *West-Indies*.

To POTE [of *poser*, F.] to push or put out. *N.C.*

PO'TENCY [*potence*, F. *potentia*, L.] Power, Might.

PO'TENT [*potens*, L.] powerful, mighty.

POTENT, a Crutch. *Chau.*

POTENT } [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Po-*
POTENCE } *tent*, *i. e.* a Cross, the Ends of which resemble the Top of a Crutch.

PO'TENTATE [*potentat*, F.] a Sovereign Prince, or one that has great Power and Authority.

POTEN'TIAL [*potentiel*, F. *potentialis*, L.] having a Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTENTIAL *Cautery* [among *Surgeons*] is a Caustick made of Lime-stone and other ingredients.

POTENTIAL *Coldness* [among *Physicians*] a relative Quality, signifying that such a Thing is not cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations if taken inwardly, which some Drugs, Simples, or Medicines are supposed to be endued with.

POTENTIAL *Mood* [*Grammar*] a Mood signifying Possibility, denoted by *may*, *can*, &c.

POTENTIAL'ITY } [*à potentialis*, L.]
POTEN'TIALNESS } a Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTES'TATE [*potesta*, Ital. of *potestas*, L.] a chief Magistrate.

POTHEQUARES, Apothecaries.

To make a POTHER [Poteren, *Belg.*] to make a Noise or Bustle.

PO'TION, a physical Mixture to drink. *F.* of *L.*

POT'SHERD [of *Pot* and Sceapd, *Sax.*] a Piece of a broken earthern Vessel.

POT'TAGE [*pottagio*, Ital. of *potando*, drinking, *L.*] Broth of Meat, &c. boiled.

A POT'TER [*potier*, F.] a Maker, or Seller of earthen Vessels.

To POT'TER [Peteren, *Belg.*] to stir or disorder any Thing.

POT'TLE, an *English* Measure, containing two Quarts.

POUCH [Pocca, *Sax.* *Bochette*, F.] a Bag or Purse.

POUCH'ES [among *Mariners*] small Bulk-Heads, or Partitions in a Ship's Hold.

A POUD, a Bile or Ulcer. *S. C.*

POU'DER [*poudre*, F. Pulver, *Teut.*] See *Powder*.

POU'LETS *Mignone* [in *Cookery*] a Dish of roasted Chickens larded and barbed. *F.*

POUL'TERER [*poulalier*, of *poules*, F.] one that sells Poultry.

POUL'TICE } [*Pulte*, F, *Pult*, L.] a Me-
POUL'TIS } dicine made of several Ingredients boiled together, and applied to the Parts affected, to assuage a Swelling, &c.

POUL'TRY [of *poulet*, or *poulardes*, F. or *pulli Gallinacei*, L.] all Sorts of Fowls, especially tame ones. *L.*

POUNCE, a Sort of Powder made of Gum-Sandrac, which rubbed on Paper makes it bear Ink.

POUNCE [in *Falconry*] the Talon or Claw of a Bird of Prey.

Strong POUNC'ED *Eagle*, an Eagle having strong Talons or Claws.

To POUNCY, to cut and jag in and out. *O.*

POUND [Pond, a Punb, *Sax.* Pond, *Belg.* Pfund, *Teut.*] a Weight containing 16 Ounces *Aver-du-pois*, &c. 12 Ounces *Troy*; also a certain Sum used in Accounting, 20 Shillings.

A POUND [of Pynban, *Sax.* to shut in] an Inclosure to keep Beasts; especially a Place where Cattle distrained for Trespass are detained till they are redeemed.

To POUND [Punian, *Sax.*] to beat in a Mortar.

To POUND [of Pynban, *Sax.*] to shut up in a Pound.

POUND'AGE, the Fee paid to the Keeper of a Pound for Cattle.

POUNDAGE, a Duty of 1*s.* for every 20*s.* Value of Merchandise, imported or exported, paid to the King.

POUNDA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the Liberty of pounding Cattle.

POUND'ER, a great Gun.

POU'PETON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo of Bacon, Pigeons, Quails, &c. dressed in a Stewpan. *F.*

POUPETON [in *Cookery*] a Mess made of Slices of Bacon, Veal Stakes, &c. and a good Sauce. *F.*

To POUR [*Minshew* derives it of boren, *Belg.* to lighten a Vessel] to empty out of a Vessel, or cause to run or flow forth.

POURCONTREL. See *Porpoise*.

POUR *Faire proclamer*, &c. a Writ commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c. that none cast Filth into the Ditches or other Places adjoining. *F.*

POURFIL [*Profil*, Fr.] side Face; as *a Face drawn in Pourfil*; *i. e.* side-ways.

POURMENA'DE [*Promenade*, F. to walk

walk out] a Gallery or Place to walk in.

POURPAR'TY [in *Law*] to make *Pourparty*, is to ſever and divide thoſe Lands of Partners, which before Partition they held jointly, and *pro indiviſo*.

POURPRES'TURE [of *pourpris*, F. an Incloſure] is when a Man taketh to himſelf any Thing that he ought not; an Encroachment on the Highway, as Setting out Shop-Windows or Stalls farther than is allowable by Law.

POUR *Seiſir Terres le Femme*, &c. is a Writ whereby the King ſeizeth upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceaſed had for her Dower, *&c. F.*

To POUR'TRAY. Vide *Portray*.

POUSSE, Peas. *Spen.*

To POUT [probably of *Bouter*, F. to thruſt out, *q. d.* to thurſt out the Lips] to look ſurly or gruff.

POW'DER [*poudre*, F. *pulvus*, L.] any Thing that is ground or beat very ſmall.

POWDER *Cheſts* [*Sea Term*] Boards joined in Form of a Triangle, filled with Gun-Powder, Pebble-ſtones, *&c.* ſet on Fire when a Ship is boarded by any Enemy, which ſoon make all clear before them.

POWDER *Room* [in *a Ship*] a Room in the Hold where the Powder is ſtowed.

POW'DERINGS [*Architecture*] Devices uſed for the filling up any void Space in carv'd Work, in Eſcutcheons, Writings, *&c.*

POW'EL [q. d. *ap Howel*, i. e. *Howel*'s Son] a Sirname.

POW'ER [*pouvoir*, F. of *poſſum*, or *poteſtas*, L.] Ability, Authority, Force, natural Faculty; a ſovereign Prince or State.

POWER [in *Algebra*] is the Reſult or Product of a certain Number of Multiplications, where the Multiplier is the ſame Quantity continually.

POWER *of the County* [*Poſſe Comitatus*] the Aid and Attendance of all above the Age of 16 Years (that are capable of bearing Arms) when any Force is uſed in Oppoſition to the Execution of Juſtice.

POWERS [in *Mechanicks*] are any Thing applied to an Engine therewith to move any Weight, and are the ſix Faculties of that Art, *viz. Balance, Lever*, the *Wheel, Wedge, Screw*, and *Pully*.

POWERS [in *Pharmacy*] are the Reſult of a Combination or Union of the eſſential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, wherein, it is ſuppoſed, are contained all its principal Virtues.

POWERS [in *Divinity*] are the ſixth Order of the Hierarchy of Angels.

POWT [Put, *Sax.*] a Sort of Fiſh; a Sea-Lamprey; alſo a Bird; alſo a young Turky, *&c.*

POY [*Appoyo*, Span. *Appuy*, F. of *Appuyer*, F. to ſupport] a Pole uſed by Rope-Dancers to poiſe themſelves with.

POYNING's *Law* [ſo called from Sir *Edward Poyning*, then Lieutenant of *Ireland*] an Act of Parliament made under *Henry* VII. whereby the Laws of *England* became of Force in *Ireland*.

PRAC'TICABLE [*practicable*, F.] that may be practiced or done.

PRAC'TICAL } *pratique*, F. *practicus*,
PRAC'TICK } L. of πρακτικὸς, Gr.] of or belonging to Practice.

PRAC'TICE [*pratique*, F. *practica*, L. of πρακτικὴ, Gr.] actual Exerciſe, eſpecially that of the Profeſſion of a Phyſician, Surgeon, or Lawyer; alſo Cuſtom, Uſage, Device, Intrigue.

PRACTICE [in *Arithmetick*] a Method for the more eaſy and ſpeedy reſolving Queſtions in the Rule of Three.

PRACTICE, [in *Law*] the Way of a Court of Judicature of proceeding in Law-Suits.

PRAC'TICK [*pratique*, F.] the practical Part of any Art or Science.

To PRAC'TISE [*pratiquer*, F.] to put into Practice, to exerciſe a Profeſſion.

To PRAC'TISE *upon*, to endeavour to bring over, win or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

PRACTI'TIONER [*praticien*, F.] one that practices Law, Phyſick, Surgery, *&c.*

PRÆ'CIPE *in Capite*, a Writ iſſuing out from the Court of *Chancery*, for a Tenant who held of the King in Chief, as of his Crown, and not as of any Honour, Caſtle, or Manor. *L.*

PRÆCIPE *quod reddat*, a Writ of great Diverſity, both in its Form and Uſe, extending as well to a Writ of Right, as to others of Poſſeſſion. *L.*

PRÆCIPITA'TION. See *Precipitation*.

PRÆCOG'NITA, Things known before. *L.*

PRÆCON'OMY } [*præconium*, L.] a
PRÆ'CONY } Report, Commendation.

PRÆCOR'DIA, the Parts about the Heart, the Heart-ſtrings; alſo the Bowels contained in the Cheſt. *L.*

PRÆDATI'TIOUS [*prædatitius*, L.] of a preying Nature.

PRÆ'DATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] belonging to Robbing, Pillaging, Plundering.

PRÆ'FINE [*Law Term*] the Fine which is paid upon ſuing out the Writ of Covenant.

PRÆPARAN'TIA [among *Phyſicians*] Medicines which digeſt or ripen.

PRÆPARANTIA *Vaſa* [among *Anatomiſts*] the ſpermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Teſticles, and *Epididymis*. *L.*

PRÆPO-

PRÆPOS'ITUS *Villæ* [*Law Term*] the Constable of a Town; also a Bailiff of a Lord of a Manor.

PRÆPUCE [*præputium*, L.] the Foreskin which covers the Head of a Man's Yard; also the Forepart of the *Cliteris* in Women.

PRÆSE'PIA [*Anatomy*] the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are set. *L.*

PRÆSID'IUM [in *Physick*] a Remedy. *L.*

PRÆSTI'GIÆ, certain magical Inchantments or Tricks, whereby some pretended to drive away Diseases, *&c.*

PRÆTER *Naturam* [among *Physicians*] against Nature. *L.*

PRÆT. NAT. } are sometimes put for
P. NA. } *Preter-natural.*

PRÆTOR, a Magistrate in *Rome*, who took Care of the Administration of Justice, and of the Sacrifices, and presided over Games.

PRÆTO'RES *Ærarii*, the Officers of the *Roman* Treasury or Exchequer. *L.*

PRÆTORES *Cereales*, Prætors in *Rome*, whose Business it was to see that the City was supplied with Corn. *L.*

PRÆTO'RIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Prætor.

PRÆTO'RIANI, the Prætorian Guard, a Body of 10,000 Men, who attended on the Emperor's Person. *L.*

PRÆTO'RIUM, the Judgment-Hall, where the Prætor administred Justice; also the Prætor's Palace; also the Tent or Pavilion of the General of the Army.

PRAGMAT'ICAL } [*pragmatique*, F.
PRAGMAT'ICK } *pragmaticus*, L. of πραγματικὸς, Gr.] over busy in other Mens Affairs, saucy, arrogant.

PRAGMATICAL [among *Philosophers*] practical, mechanical, problematical.

PRAGMATICAL *Sanction*, a Letter written to any publick Body of Men by the Emperor, in Answer to their Request, to enquire or know the Law of them.

To PRAISE [*praiser*, F. preisen, *Teut.* priiser, *Dan. Mer. Cas.* derives it of παραιτεῖν, Gr.] to give Praise to, to commend; also to appraise or value Goods.

PRAISE [prits, preiss, *Teut.*] Commendation, giving Glory to God.

PRANCE, a Horse. *Cant.*

To PRANK *up* [prangen, *Teut.*] to set off, trick or trim.

A PRANK [Pronck, *Belg.* Prunk, *Teut.* & *L. S.* Ostentation; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of πραξις, Gr.] a shrewd or unlucky Trick.

To PRANK *it*, to play merry Pranks. *Shakesp.*

To PRATE [praete, *Belg. Minshew* derives it of φαζω and πράτιειν, Gr.] to talk overmuch, idly, or saucily.

PRAT'IQUE } [among *Merchants*, &c.]
PRAT'ICK } a Licence to traffic or trade, granted to Masters of Ships in the Ports of *Italy*.

PRATING-*Cheat*, a Tongue. *Cant.*

PRAT'TILY, softly. *N. C.*

To PRAT'TLE [of praten, *L. S.* with the frequentative Augment, tle, as in twattle, *&c.*] to talk or chat as Children do.

PRA'VITY [*pravitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Naughtiness.

To PRAUNCE } [*Minshew* derives it of
To PRANCE } brausen, *Teut.* to make a Noise, or blow tumultuously; *Skinner*, of prangen, *Teut.* to shew ostentatiously] to rear upon the hinder Legs, as a Horse, *&c.*

PRAWN, a Sort of small Shell-Fish.

To PRAY [*prier*, F. *pregare*, Ital. *precari*, L.] to intreat or beseech.

A PRAYER [*priere*, F. *precis*, L.] a Request or Desire, especially such as are made to Almighty God.

Common PRAYER, the Publick Divine Service with the Rights and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

To PREACH, [*precher*, F. *prædicare*, L.] to deliver a Sermon or Discourse; to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

PREACH'ER [*precheur*, F. *prædicator*, L.] one who preaches.

PREACH'ING, Crowding. *Spen.*

PREACH'MENT [*preche*, F. *prædicatio*, L.] a Sermon.

Leave off your PREACH'MENTS, *i. e.* forbear talking so much at large.

PRÆ-AD'AMITES, People fancy'd by some to have lived before *Adam*; also such as ate of that Notion.

PREAMB'LE [*preambule*, F. of *præambulo*, L.] the Introduction or Beginning of any Discourse.

PREAM'BULARY [*præambulus*, L.] Fore-running.

PREAM'BULATORY, belonging to a Preamble, Fore-running.

PREASE, Crowd. *Spen.*

PRE'BEND [*prebend*, F. of *præbenda*, L.] originally it was an Endowment in Land, as Pension-Money to a Cathedral or Conventual Church in *præbendum*, that is for the Maintenance of a Secular Priest or Regular Canon, who was a *Prebendary*, as supported by the said Prebend.

Simple PREBENDS, are those which yield no more but the Revenue.

PREBENDS [*with Dignity*] are such as have Jurisdiction joined with them.

A PRE'BEND } [*prebendier*, F. *præ-*
PREBEND'ARY } *bendarius*, L.] a Clerk or Person who enjoys a Prebend.

PRECA'RIÆ, Days Works which the Tenants of some Manors were obliged to do in Harvest-Time for their Lords. *O. L.*

PRECA'RIOUS [*precaire*, F. *precarius*, L.] got by Favour, or held upon Courtesy, at another's Will and Pleasure.

PRECA'RIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted to one upon Entreaty, to use so long as the Party thinks fit.

PRECA'RIUM *Nomen* [*Old Law*] a precarious Title to an Estate. *L.*

PRECAU'TION [*præcautio*, L.] Forewarning, a Caution or Heed given or taken beforehand. *F.*

To PRECAUTION [*precautionner*, F.] to forewarn.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, going before.

To PRECE'DE [*preceder*, F. *præcedere*, L.] to go first or before; to excel or surpass.

PRECE'DENCE, } a taking Place before
PRECE'DENCY, } another.

PRECE'DENT [*præcedens*, L.] foregoing. *F.*

A PRE'CEDENT, an Example. *F.* of *L.*

A PRECEDENT [in *Law*] an original Writing or Deed to draw others by.

A PRECEDENT *Book*, a Book containing Precedents or Draughts of Deeds, Conveyances, *&c.* for Attornies.

PRE'CE *Partium* [in *Law*] is the Continuance of a Suit by the Consent of both Parties. *L.*

PRECEL'LENCY [of *præcellere*, L.] Excellency above another Thing.

PRECEL'LING, Pre-eminence. *Chau.*

PRECEN'TOR [*precenteur*, F. *præcentor*, L.] the Chanter, who begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

PRE'CEPT [*precepte*, F. *præceptum*, L.] a Command, Rule, Instruction, Lesson.

PRE'CEPT [in *Law*] a Command in Writing sent out by a Magistrate for the bringing of a Person or Record before him; also a Provocation whereby one Man invites another to commit a Felony, *&c.*

PRECEP'TAL, of or pertaining to Commands.

PRECEP'TIVE [*præceptivus*, L.] belonging to Precepts.

PRECEP'TORIES [*præceptoria*, L.] Benefices anciently possessed by the more eminent Sort of Templers, whom the chief Masters created.

PRECES'SION [of *præcessio*, L.] an advancing or going before.

PRECES'SION *of the Equinoxes* [*New Astronomy*] is the advancing or going forward of the Equinoctial Points.

PREOH'MENT, a Sermon, *Chau.*

PRECINCT' [of *præcinctus*, L.] a particular Jurisdiction, within which several Parishes are comprehended; in the City of *London*, a Division or Part of a Ward, some being divided into 6, 8, 10, or more Precincts; also a Parcel of Land encompassed with some River, Hedge, *&c.*

PRECINCT *Meeting*, is an annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of a Precinct before St. *Thomas*'s Day, to nominate proper Persons to serve Ward-Offices for the Year ensuing.

PRE'CIOUS [*precieux*, F. *preciosus*, L.] that is of great Price or Value.

PRECIOS'ITY } [*preciositas*, L.] being
PRE'CIOUSNESS } precious.

PRE'CIPE *in Capite*, a Writ which lieth where the Tenant who holdeth of the King in Chief, is put out of his Land. *L.*

PRE'CIPICE [*præcipitium*, L.] a steep Place, dangerous to go upon, a down-right Pitch, or Fall. *F.*

PRECIP'ITANT [*præcipitans*, L.] dangerous, rash, unadvised.

PRECIPI'TATE [*precipité*, F. *præcipitatus*, L.] over hasty.

To PRECIP'ITATE [*precipiter*, F. *præcipitatum*, L.] to throw or cast down headlong, to hurry or over-hasten.

To PRECIPITATE [among *Chymists*] is to separate a Matter which is dissolved, so as to make it settle at the Bottom.

PRECIPITATE [among *Chymists*] any Substance which is got out of the Pores of the *Menstruum* in which it was dissolved, and by some Means is made to fall down to the Bottom of the Vessel.

Green PRECIPITATE [among *Chymists*] is a Mixture of the Dissolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red PRECIPITATE, is Mercury dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then after the Moisture is evaporated, the Fire is increased gradually, till the Matter turns red.

White PRECIPITATE, is Mercury dissolved in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, till it sinks to the Bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPITA'TION [*præcipitatio*, L.] Hurry, too great Haste, Rashness. *F.*

PRECIPITATION [among *Chymists*] the sinking down of the Particles of any metalline or mineral Body, that are kept suspended in that Menstruum which dissolved it, by pouring in of some Alkalizate, *&c.*

PRECIP'ITOUS [*præceps*, L.] over hasty, rash.

PRECI'SE [*precis*, F. *præcisus*, L.] stiff, formal, finical, affected; exact, particular, scrupulous. *F.*

PRECIS'IAN, one who is over-scrupulous in Point of Religion.

PRECOGNI'TION [*præconisation*, F. *præcognitio*, L.] Foreknowledge.

To PRECONCEI'VE [of *pre* and *conceivoir*, F. of *præ* and *concipere*, L.] to take up beforehand.

PRECONCEIV'ED [*præconceptus*, L.] conceived or taken up before; as a preconceived Opinion.

PRECONCEP'TION [of *præ* and *conceptio*, L.] a Prejudice or a Notion taken up beforehand.

To

To PRE'CONISE [*preconiser*, F. *præconizare*, L.] to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, that the Party presented to a Benefice is qualified for the same.

To PRECONSIGN', to make over beforehand.

A PRECON'TRACT [of *præ* and *contractus*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

PRECUR'SOR [*precurseur*, F. *præcursor*, L.] a Forerunner, a Messenger sent before.

PREDA'TION, Plundering. *L.*

PRE'DATORY [*prædatorious*, L.] of or belonging to robbing.

PREDECEAS'ED, deceased or dead before. *Shakesp.*

PREDECES'SOR [*Predecesseur*, F. *Prædecessor*, L.] one who was in Employment before one.

PREDECESSORS [*Prædecessores*, L.] Ancestors or Forefathers.

PREDESTINAR'IAN, one who believes Predestination.

To PREDES'TINATE [*predestiner*, F. *prædestinatum*, L.] to decree or ordain what shall come hereafter.

PREDESTINA'TION [*Prædestinatio*, L.] a fore-ordaining or appointing. *F.*

To PREDETER'MINE] of *pre* and *determiner*, F. or *præ* and *determinare*, L.] to determine beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION, a determining beforehand.

PRE'DIAL *Tithes* [*Law Term*] are those which are paid for Things arising and growing from the Ground only.

PRED'ICABLE [*prædicabilis*, L.] that may be told or spoken of abroad. *F.*

PRED'ICABLE [in *Logick*] is a common Word or Term, which may be attributed to more than one Thing.

PREDICABLES [in *Logick*] are called Universals, and are five, *viz. Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia*, and *Accidens*.

A PRE'DICAMENT [*prædicamentum*, L.] a certain Class, or determinate Series or Order in which simple Terms or Words are ranged. *F.*

PREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*] are in Number 10, *viz. Substance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Action*, *Passion*, the *Situation* of Bodies as to Place, their *Duration* as to Time, and their *Habit* or external Appearance.

To be in the same PREDICAMENT, is to be under the same Circumstances, or in the same Condition.

PREDI'CANT [*prædicans*, L.] preaching *F.*

PREDICANT *Friers*, such as by their Orders are allowed to preach, *Dominicans*.

To PRED'ICATE [*prædicatum*, L.] to publish or affirm any Thing of a Subject.

PREDICATE [*prædicatum*, L.] the latter Part of a Logical Position.

PREDICA'TION [*prædicatio*, L.] a Preaching; also a crying up. *F.*

To PREDICT' [*predire*, F. *prædictum*, L.] to foretel Things to come.

PREDIC'TION [*prædictio*, L.] a foretelling Things to come.

To PREDISPOS'E [of *pre* and *disposer*, F. of *præ* and *dispositum*, L.] to dispose beforehand.

PREDOM'INANCY [of *predominer*, F.] a being predominant.

PREDOM'INANT, bearing chief Sway, or over-ruling. *F.*

To PREDOM'INATE [*predominer*, F.] to over-rule, to bear chief Sway or Rule.

PREDY [*Sea Term*] ready.

PREDY *Ship* [*Sea Term*] a Ship having all her Decks cleared, her Guns, Small-shot, *&c.* well fitted for a Fight.

PRE-ELECTION, a choosing beforehand.

PRE-EM'INENCE } [*præ-eminentia*,
PRE-HEM'INENCE } L.] an advantageous Quality or Degree above anothers.

PRE-EM'INENT, advanced above the rest.

PRE-EMP'TION [of *præ* and *emptio*, L.] a first buying, or buying before others.

To PRE-ENGA'GE [of *pre* and *engager*, F.] to engage beforehand.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT [of *pre* and *engagement*, F.] an Engagement or Promise beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST' [of *pre* and *exister*, F. or *præ* and *existere*, L.] to exist, to have a Being beforehand.

PRE-EXIS'TENCE [of *præ* and *existentia*, L.] the State and Condition of those Souls that pre-exist. *F.*

PRE-EXISTENT [of *præ* and *existens*, L.] existing, or being before. *F.*

PREF'ACE [of *prefatio*, L.] a Speech preparatory to a Discourse or Treatise.

PREF'ATORY [of *prefatio*, L.] that is in the Form or by Way of Preface.

PREFE. Proof. *O.*

PRE'FECT [*præfectus*, L.] a Magistrate among the *Romans*. *F.*

PREFEC'TURE [*præfectura*, L.] the Government or chief Rule of the City or Treasury. F.

To PREFER' [*preferer*, F. of *præferre*, L.] to esteem above, or set more by; to advance or promote; to bring in, speaking of a Bill, Indictment, or Law.

PREF'ERABLE } that is to be prefer'd
PREFER'RABLE } or made Choice of before another. *F.*

PREFERENCE [*præferre*, L.] a Choice made of, or a Value put upon a Person or Thing before another. *F.*

PREFER'MENT [of *preferre*, L. or *preferer*, F.] a being preferred, Promotion, Advancement.

To

To PREFIG'URE [of *pre*, and *figurer*, F. or *præfigurare*, L.] to represent by Figure, or signify before.

PRE'FINE [in *Law*] that Fine which is paid in suing out the *Writ of Covenant*.

To PREFIX' [of *pre* and *fixer*, F. *præfixum*, L.] to put before, to appoint.

PREFUL'GID [*præfulgidus*, L.] very bright.

PREG'NANCY [*prægnatio*, or of *prægnans*, L.] a being pregnant or great with Child; Quickness of Apprehension, Ripeness of Judgment.

PREG'NANT [*prægnans*, L.] being great with Child; or a prompt and ready Wit. *F.*

PREGNANT [*Botany*] full, as a Bud, Seed or Kernel, which is ready to sprout.

PREG'NATORY. See *Protonotary*.

PREGRAVA'TION [*prægravatio* L.] a great grieving or over-burdening.

PREGRES'SION [*prægressio*, L.] a going before.

PREGUSTA'TION [*prægustatio*, L.] a tasting beforehand.

To PREJUD'GE [*prejuger*, F. *prejudicare*, L.] to judge before.

PREJU'DICATE [*præjudicatus*, L.] proceeding from Prejudice.

PREJUDICA'TION [*præjudicatio*, L.] a judging beforehand; a Proceeding at Law. From *Prejudication* comes,

PRE'JUDICE [*præjudicium*, L.] a rash Judgment before the Matter be duly weighed, considered or heard; Prepossession; also Damage, Injury. *F.*

To PRE'JUDICE [*prejudicier*, F. *præjudicare*, L.] to injure or hurt; to bias a Person in his Sentiments of a Person, *&c.*

PREJUDI'CIAL [*prejudiciable*, F.] hurtful, disadvantageous.

PR'EKE, a kind of Fish.

PREL'ACY, PREL'ATURE, PREL'ATESHIP [*prelature*, F. *prælatura*, L.] the State or Dignity of a Prelate.

PREL'ATE [*prelat*, F. *prælatus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, as an *Archbishop* or *Bishop*

PRELAT'ICAL, of a Prelate.

PRELEC'TION [*prælectio*, L.] a Lecture or Lesson, a Reading or Discourse, made in publick upon any Art or Science.

PRELIBA'TION [*prælibatio*, L.] an Antepast or Foretaste.

PRELIM'INARY [*preliminaire*, F. of *præ* and *liminaris*, of *limen*, L. a Threshold] set at the Entrance, that goes before the main Matter.

A PRELIM'INARY [*preliminaire*, F.] the first Step in Negotiation, Treaty, or important Business.

To PRELU'DE [*preluder*, F. of *præludere*, L.] to flourish before, or make a

PRELU'DE [*præludium*, L.] a flourish of Musick before the playing of a Tune, or an Entrance into any Business. *F.*

PRELU'DIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Prelude; the first Part or Beginning of a Piece of Musick, and is much the same as *Overture*. Ital.

PRELU'DICUS [of *præludere*, L.] preparatory.

PREMATU'RE [*præmaturus*, L.] ripe before due Time and Season, untimely, coming too soon. *F.*

PREMATU'RITY [*præmaturitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is premature.

To PREMED'ITATE [*premediter*, F. of *præmeditatum*, L.] to think upon or contrive beforehand.

PREMEDITA'TION [*præmeditatio*, L.] the Art of premeditating. *F.*

To PREM'ISE [*præmissum*, L.] to speak or treat of before, by Way of Preface or Introduction.

PREM'ISES [*premisses*, F.] Things spoken of or rehearsed before.

PREMISES [in *Law*] the Lands, *&c.* before mentioned in an Indenture, Lease, *&c.*

PREMISES [in *Logick*] the two first Propositions in a Syllogism.

PRE'MIUM [*præmium*, L.] a Reward.

PREMIUM [among *Merchants*] the Sum of Money which is given for the insuring of Ships, Goods, Houses, *&c.*

To PREMON'ISH [*præmonere*, L.] to forewarn.

PREMONI'TION [*præmonitio*, L.] a giving Warning or Advice beforehand.

PREMONSTRATEN'SIS [*premontret*, F.] an Order of White Friars observing St. *Augustine*'s Rules.

PREMUNIEN'TES, Writs sent to every Bishop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocese.

PREMUNI'RE [*Law Term*] is the Punishment of the Statute of *Præmunire*, made *Anno* 16 *Richard* II. by which the Usurpations of the Pope, and other Abuses are restrained; the Penalty was Banishment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, Chattels, *&c.* the like Penalty is imposed upon Persons attainted in *Præmunire*, by Statutes lately made.

To incur a PREMUNIRE, *To fall into a* PREMUNIRE, is to involve one's self in Trouble.

PREMUNI'TION [*præmunitio*, L.] a fortifying or fencing beforehand.

PREN'DER, the Power or Right of taking a Thing before it is offered. *F. L. T.*

PRENDER *de Baron* [*Law Term*] is an Exception to disable a Woman from pursuing an Appeal of Murder against the Killer of her former Husband. *F.*

PRENOMINA'TION [*prænominatio*, L.] a nominating or naming before.

PRENO'TION, Foreknowledge. *L.*

PREN'TICE [*apprentis*, of *apprendre*, F. to learn, *apprehendere*, L.] one who is bound to a Master for a certain Term of Years, generally seven, to learn his Trade or Art.

PREN'TISHODE, Apprenticeship. *Ch.*

PRENUNCIA'TION [*prænuncatio*, L.] a telling beforehand.

PREOCCUPA'TION [*præoccupatio*, L.] a possessing or enjoying before; also Prepossession or Prejudice.

To PREOC'CUPY [*preoccuper*, F. *præoccupare*, L.] to possess before another; also to prejudice.

To PREORDAIN' [*præordinare*, L.] to ordain beforehand.

PREOR'DINATE [*præordinatus*, L.] foreordained.

PREPARA'TION, a preparing or making ready beforehand; also Provision made for some Enterprize or Design. *F. of L.*

PREPARATION [among *Physicians*] is the Manner of Compounding and ordering of Medicines.

PREPAR'ATIVE [*preparatif*, F.] that serves to prepare.

PREPAR'ATORY [*preparatoire*, F. of *præparatorius*, L.] that pertains to a Preparation.

TO PREPARE' [*preparer*, F. *præparare*, L.] to get or make ready, to provide, to fit or make up.

PREPEN'SE [of *pre* and *penser*, F. of *præ* and *pensare*, L.] afore-thought, premeditated, as *Malice prepense*.

To PREPON'DERATE [*præponderatum*, L.] to outweigh, to be of greater Importance.

PREPON'DERANCY, an outweighing, a being of greater Importance, a pondering or considering beforehand. *L.*

PREPOSI'TION [*præpositio*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, so named, because set before a Noun, *&c.* *F.*

PREPOSI'TOR [*præpositor*, L.] a Scholar appointed by the Master to oversee the rest.

To PREPOSSES' [of *pre* and *posseder*, F. of *præ* and *possessum*, of *possidere*, L.] to fill one's Mind beforehand with Prejudice, to bias.

PREPOSSES'SION, Prejudice. *F. of L.*

PREPOS'TEROUS [*præposterus*, L.] having the wrong End forward, topsy-turvy, unnatural.

PREROG'ATIVE [*prærogativa*, L.] a peculiar Pre-eminence or Authority above others, or a special Privilege.

The King's PREROG'ATIVES, those Rights of Majesty, which are peculiar to him, and inseparable from his Person.

PREROGATIVE *of Archbishops*, a special Pre-eminence which the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York* have in certain *Cases*, above ordinary Bishops.

PREROG'ATIVE *Court*, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* by his Prerogative, wherein all Wills are proved, and all Administrations taken out.

PRE'SA [in *Musick Books*] a Character in Musick, called a Repeat. *Ital.*

PRE'SAGE [*præsagium*, L.] a Sign or Token shewing what will happen. *F.*

To PRESA'GE [*presager*, F. *præsagire*, L.] to apprehend beforehand, to divine, to foretel or betoken.

PRES'BYTER [πρεσβύτερος, Gr.] an antient and reverend Person, a Priest; also a Lay Elder. *F.*

PRESBY'TERIAL, belonging to a Priest or Elder. *F.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN, *adject.* of

PRESBYTE'RIANS [*presbyteriens*, F. *presbyteri*, L. πρεσβύτεροι, Gr.] a considerable Party of Nonconformists, so called from their admitting of Lay-Elders into their Church-Government.

PRESBYTE'RIUM, the Choir or Chancel of the Church. *O. L.*

PRESBYT'ERY [*presbyterat*, F. *presbyteratus*, or *presbyterium*, L. πρεσβυτέρια, Gr.] Eldership, Priesthood; also a Government of a Church by Elders.

PRESBY'TIA [πρεσβυία, Gr.] Dimness of Sight in Things nigh at Hand, usual with old Men, when the Balls of the Eyes are so flat, that the visual Rays pass the *Retina*, before they are united.

PRE'SCIENCE [*præscientia*, L.] Foreknowledge. *F.*

To PRESCIND' [*præscindere*, L.] to cut before, to divide or break off.

To PRESCRI'BE [*prescrire*, F. *præscribere*, L.] to order or appoint beforehand

To PRESCRIBE *against an Action* [*Law Phrase*] is not to be liable to it for want of being sued within the Time limited by the Law.

PRE'SCRIPT [*prescrit*, F. *præscriptum*, L.] an Ordinance or Order.

PRESCRIP'TION, a prescribing, ordering, a determining, limiting. *F.*

PRESCRIP'TION [in *Law*] a Right or Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRES'ENCE

PRES'ENCE [*præsentia*, L.] a being present; also Mein or Looks. *F.*

PRES'ENT [*præsens*, L.] that is in a certain Place, at Hand, or in Sight, or that is of the Time wherein we live. *F.*

PRESENT *Tense* [*Grammar*] a Tense which speaks of the Time that now is.

A PRESENT, a free Gift. *F.*

To PRESENT' [*presenter*, F. of *præsentare*, L.] to make a Present, to offer or give a Gift.

PRESENT'ARIE, present. *Chau.*

PRESENTA'TION [*præsentatio*, L.] the Act of presenting. *F.*

PRESENTATION [in *Law*] the offering a Clerk to the Bishop by the Patron to be instituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

PRESENTEE' [in *Canon Law*] is the Clerk who is so presented by the Patron.

PRESENT'MENT [*presentement*, F.] a Declaration or Report made by the Jurors or other Officers, of an Offence inquirable in the Court to which it is presented.

PRESERVA'TION [*præservatio*, L.] a preserving or keeping.

A PRESER'VATIVE [*preservatif*, F.] a Remedy made use of to keep off a Disease.

To PRESE'RVE [*preserver*, F. *præservare*, L.] to keep, to defend, to guard.

To PRESI'DE [*presider*, F. of *præsidere*, L.] to have an Authority or Rule over, to have the Protection or Management of Persons or Things; to be the Chief in an Assembly.

PRES'IDENCY [*presidence*, F. *præsidiatus*, L.] the Place or Office of a President.

PRES'IDENT [*præses*, L.] a Governor, Overseer, or chief Manager. *F.*

PRESIDENT [in *Law*] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

The Lord PRESIDENT [*of the King's Council*] an Officer of the Crown, who is to attend the Sovereign, to propose Business at the Council-Table, and to report the several Transactions there managed.

PRESIDENT [*i. e.* Example.] See *Precedent.*

To PRESIN, to press forward. *Chau.*

To PRESS [*presser*, F. Bressen. *Teut.* *pressum*, Sup. L.] to squeeze close together; also to urge.

A PRESS [*presse*, F. *prelum*, L.] a Croud, a Throng; also an Instrument for pressing, *&c.*

PRES'SING *to Death.* See *Pain fort & dure.*

PRES'SURE [*pressure*, F.] an urging Affliction or Misfortune, a pressing Calamity.

PRES'SURE [in *Cartesian Philosophy*] a kind of Motion which is impressed and propagated through a fluid Medium.

PREST [*prêt*, F.] ready. *Chau.*

PREST [of *prest*, F. of *præsto*, L. ready] a Duty in Money, to be paid by the Sheriff, upon his Account in the *Exchequer*, or for Money left in his Hands.

PREST *Money* [of *prest*, F. *præsto*, L ready at Hand] Earnest-Money commonly given to a Soldier, when he is listed, so called, because it binds the Receiver to be ready for Service at all Times appointed.

PRESTA'TION-*Money*, paid annually by the Archdeacons to their Bishops.

PRES'TIGES [*præstigia*, L.] Illusions, Impostures, juggling Tricks.

PRESTIGIA'TION [*prestige*, F.] a Deceiving, a Cozening or Juggling.

PRESTI'GIOUS [*præstigiosus*, L.] deceitful, cozening, juggling.

PRESTIS'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick. *Ital.*

PRES'TO [among *Jugglers*] quickly, speedily. *Span.* or *L.*

PRESTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies fast or quick.

PRESTO-PRESTO, signifies very fast or quick.

Men PRESTO, not too quick. *Ital.*

Non troppo PRESTO, not too quick. *Ital.*

PRES'TON [q. d. *Priest's Town*] a Town in *Lancashire.*

PREST *Sail* [among *Sailors*] a Ship at Sea, is said to carry a Prest-Sail, when she carries all that she can possibly croud.

To PRESU'ME [*presumer*, F. *præsumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose; to take too much upon; to be proud, insolent, bold, or saucy.

PRESUMP'TION [*presumption*, F. *præsumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion, Boldness, Assumingness.

PRESUMPTION [in *Law*] is threefold.

PRESUMPTION *Violent*, is if one being killed in a House, and a Man is seen to come out of it, and no other Person was at that Time in the House. This often serves for full Proof.

PRESUMPTION *Probable*, which is but of small Effect.

PRESUMPTION *Small or Rash*, which is of no Force at all.

PRESUMP'TIVE [*presomptif*, F.] that is presumed or supposed.

PRESUMPTIVE *Heir*, the next Relation or Heir at Law.

PRESUMPTUOS'ITY [*presumptuositas*, L.] Presumptuousness.

PRESUMP'TUOUS [*presumpteux*, F. *præsumptuosus*, L.] proud, haughty, self-conceited.

To PRESUPPOSE' [*presupposer*, F.] to suppose beforehand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSI'TION, a supposing beforehand. *F.*

PRETEN'CE [*prætensura*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Shew or Colour.

To PRETEND' [*pretendre*, F. *præten dere*, L.] to use a Pretence; to make as if; to affirm or maintain.

PRETEN'DED, counterfeited, supposed, reputed.

PRETENDED *Right* [in *Law*] when one is in Possession of Lands or Tenements, and another claims it, and sues for it, the pretended Right and Title is said to be in him that does so claim and sue.

PRETEN'SION, Claim, or laying Claim to. *F.*

PRETERIMPER'FECT *Tense* [in *Grammar*] a Tense which signifies the Time not perfectly past; as *Docebam*, I taught or did teach, or I was teaching, when, *&c.*

PRETERI'TION [*præteritio*, L.] a passing by, an Omission.

PRETERITION [in *Rhetorick*] is when the Orator seems to pass by, or to be unwilling to declare that, which at the same Time he insists upon.

PRETERMIS'SION [*prætermissio*, L.] an omitting; letting a Thing pass; a passing over.

To PRETERMIT' [*prætermittere*, L.] to leave undone, neglect, omit, or pass over.

PRETERNAT'URAL [of *præter* and *naturalis*, L.] beside or out of the Course of Nature, extraordinary.

PRETERPER'FECT *Tense* [in *Grammar*] a Tense which speaks of the Time perfectly past; as *Docui*, I have taught

PRETERPLUPER'FECT *Tense* [in *Grammar*] a Tense which signifies the Time more than perfectly past, with the Sign *had*; as *Docueram*, I had taught.

PRETEXT' [*pretexte*, F. *prætextus*. L.] a colourable Excuse, Pretence, Cloak or Shew.

PRETIOS'ITY [*prætiositas*, L.] Preciousness, a being valuable.

PRE'TOR [*prætor*, L.] the chief Ruler of a Province in the *Roman* Empire.

PRETO'RIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Pretor.

PRET'TY [ᵽnæte, *Sax.* adorned, *pretto*, Ital. *Minshew* derives it of ᵽræhtig. *Teut* praecktigh, *Belg.* proud] handsome, comely.

To PRETYP'IFY, to signify beforehand by Types.

To PREVAIL' [*prevaloir*, F. of *prævalere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better of, to be of greater Force, to carry it against.

PREV'ALENCE } [*prævalentia*, L.] a
PREV'ALENCY } being prevalent.

PREV'ALENT [*prævalens*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

To PREVAR'ICATE [*prevariquer*, F. *prævaricatum*, L.] to shuffle and cut, to play fast and loose, to make a Shew of doing a Thing, and to act quite contrary.

PREVARICA'TION [*prævaricatio*, L.] Deceit, Double-dealing. *F.*

To PREVAR'ICATE [in *Law*] is to work in Collusion in Pleading, to betray a Cause to the Adversary.

PREVARICA'TOR [*prevaricateur*, F. *prævaricator*, L.] one who prevaricates or deals treacherously.

PREVARICA'TOR [in *Cambridge*] a Master of Arts chosen at a *Commencement*, to make an ingenious satyrical Speech, reflecting on the Misdemeanors of the principal Members.

To PREVENT' [*prevenir*, F. *præventum*, Sup. of *prævenire*, L.] to come before, to outstrip, to be beforehand with, to get the Start of, to hinder, to keep off Danger or Mischief, *&c.*

PREVENT'ER *Rope* [in a *Ship*] a small Rope made fast over the Ties to secure the Yards.

PREVEN'TION [*præventio*, L.] a Preventing, a Hindrance. *F.*

PREVEN'TIONAL *Full Moon* [among *Astrologers*] is that Full-Moon which comes before any great moveable Feast, or planetary Aspect.

PREVEN'TIVE [*prevenant*, F. of *prævenire*, L.] that serves to prevent.

PREVID, hardly. *O.*

PRE'VIDENCE [*prævidentia*, L.] a foreseeing.

PRE'VIOUS [*prævius*, L.] leading the Way, or going before.

PREVY, tame. *O.*

PREY [*proye*, F. *præda*, L.] Spoil, Plunder, that which is caught by wild Beasts, or Men, by Violence, Craft, or Injustice.

PRI'APISM [*priapisme*, F. *priapismus*, L. of πριαπισμὸς. Gr.] a continual involuntary Erection of the Yard, without Lust, so called from *Priapus*.

PRI'APUS, an obscene Deity of the Heathens, feigned by the Poets to be the Son of *Venus* and *Bacchus*; to have been born with prodigious large Genitals, and to preside over Vineyards and Gardens.

PRICE [*prix*, F. *pretium*, L.] the Estimate, Value, or Rate of any Thing.

PRICE *Current*, a weekly Account published in *London*, of the current Value of most Commodities.

PRICE [q. d. *ap Rice*, *i. e.* the Son of *Rice*] a *Welsh* Surname.

PRICH, this Drink. *N. C.*

PRICH'ARD [q. d. *ap Richard*, *i. e.* the Son of *Richard*] a *Welsh* Surname.

A PRICK [ᵽnicca, *Sax.* pricke, *Dan.*] a Point; a Wound with a pointed Weapon.

To PRICK [ᵽniccan, *Sax.* which *Minshew* derives of πρίζω, Gr.] to make a Hole with a Point; also to set down a Tune or Song.

To

To PRICK [among *Hunters*] to trace the Step of a Hare.

To PRICK *the Chart* or *Plot* [among *Navigators*] is to make a Point in the Sea-Chart, whereabout the Ship is at present, or is to be at such a Time, in order to a Course to be steered.

PRICK-*Posts* [among *Builders*] are such as are framed into the Breast-Summers, between the principal Posts for strengthening the Carcass of the House.

PRICK-*Wood*, a Sort of Shrub. *Euopymus vulgaris.* L.

To PRICK *up* [of pricken, *Belg.*] to deck or trim up.

PRICK [prick, *Du.*] a Man's Yard.

PRICK'ER [among *Hunters*] a Huntsman on Horseback.

PRICK'ET, a Sort of Basket.

PRICKET [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRICK'ETH [among *Hunters*] when a Hare beats in the plain Highway, or hard Heathway, where the Footing may be perceived, it is said *she pricketh.*

PRICK'ING *on the Plain*, riding on the Plain. *Spen.*

PRICKLE pricccale, *Sax.* prickel, *Belg.*] a sharp-pointed Thing, as a Thorn, *&c.*

PRIDE [prude, *Sax.* prud, *C Br.* Beauty] Haughtiness, Lofiness, Vanity.

To PRIDE *one's self* [prutian, *Sax.*] to take pride in, to be proud of.

PRIDE *Gavel* [in *Rhodely*, in *Gloucestershire*] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor by some Tenants for the Liberty of fishing for Lampreys in the River *Severn.*

PRIEF, Proof. *Spen.*

A PRIEST [*prêtre*, F. preost, *Sax.* prest, *Dan.* priester, *Teut.* of *presbyter*, L.] a Clergyman.

PRIEST'HOOD [preosthade, *Sax.*] the Office or Dignity of a Priest.

To PRIEVE, to prove. *Spen.*

To PRIG [*q. d.* to prog] to steal. *Cant.*

A PRIGGE, a small Pitcher. *C.*

PRIGGING, Riding. *O.*

PRIGS, Thieves. *Cant.*

PRIG *Star*, a Rival of Love. *Cant.*

PRIG-*Napper*, a Horsestealer. *Cant.*

To PRILL, to gore. *O.*

To PRIM, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected Ways.

PRI'MA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the first, or Number one.

PRI'MA [among *Printers*] is the first Word that begins the Sheet.

PRI'MACY [*primatie*, F. *primatus*, L.] the Office or Dignity of a Primate, the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PRIMÆ'VAL [*primævus*, L.] that is of the first or more ancient Time.

PRI'MÆ *Viæ*, first Passages; the Stomach, Intestines, and their Appendices. *L.*

PRI'MAGE, a Duty paid to the Mariners, for loading a Ship, at the Setting forth from any Haven.

PRIMA *Naturalia* [among *Philosophers*] the same as *Atom.*

PRI'MARY [*primarius*, L.] first in Order, principal, chief.

PRIMARY *Planets* [among *Astronomers*] the three upper Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*; but a primary Planet more properly, is one that moves round the Sun as its Center; whereas a secondary Planet moves round some other Planet.

PRI'MATE [*primat*, F. *primas*, L.] the first or chief Archbishop.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] first, chief, singular, excellent.

PRIME *Figure* [in *Geometry*] is that which cannot be divided into any Figure except itself.

PRIME *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are such which have no other common Measure besides Unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.*

PRIME *Verticals* [*Dialling*] direct, erect North or South Dials, whose Planes lie parallel to the prime vertical Circle.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] the Flower or Choice, when a Thing is in its greatest Beauty or Perfection.

PRIME *Numbers* [*Arithmetick*] Numbers made only by Addition of Units, as 3, 5.

PRIME [in the *Roman* Church] one of the seven Canonical Hours.

PRIME [of the *Moon*] is the new Moon at her first appearing from 6 to 9, or about three Days after the Change.

PRIME [of a *Gun*] the Powder which is put in the Pan or Touch-hole.

To PRIME [of *primus*, L. the first, *q. d.* to put in the first Powder] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-hole of a Gun or Piece of Ordnance.

To PRIME [among *Painters*] is to lay on the first Colour.

PRI'MER } [among *Gunners*] is a
PRI'MING *Iron* } pointed Iron, to pierce the Cartridge through the Touch-hole of a great Gun.

PRI'MER } [of *primus*, q. d. *primus*
PRIM'ER } *liber*, L.] a little Book, in which Children are first taught to read; also a sort of Popish Prayer-Book.

PRIMER [among *Printers*] Printing Letter of two sorts, *viz.* Great Primer, a pretty large sized Letter, and Long Primer, a smaller size.

PRIME'RO [*primiero*, Ital.] an ancient Game at Cards.

PRIMER *Seisin* [*Law Term*] a Branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the first *Seisin* or *Possession* of all Lands and Tene-

Tenements throughout the Realm, till the Heir do his Homage, or come to Age. Now disannulled. *F.*

PRIME'VOUS [*primævus*, L.] of the first Age.

PRIMOGE'NIOUS [*primogenius*, L.] first in its Kind, original.

PRI'MING *Horn* [among *Gunners*] a Horn full of Touch-Powder, to prime the Pieces, worn by the Gunner by his Side, when a Ship is in Fight.

PRIMI'TIÆ, the first Fruits of the Year, which are offered to God.

PRIMITIÆ [in *Law*] all the Profits of every Church Living for one Year, after it becomes void, belonging to the King.

PRIM'ITIVE [*primitivus*, L.] of, or belonging to the first Age, ancient. *F.*

PRIM'ITIVE [*Gram.*] an original Word from which others are derived.

PRIM'NESS, Demureness.

PRIMOGEN'ITURE [of *primus* and *genitura*, L.] the first Birth, the Title and Privilege of an elder Brother in Right of his Birth. *F.*

PRIMOR'DIAL [*primordialis*, L.] primitive, original. *F.*

PRIM'ROSE [*prima rosa*, L] an early Spring Flower.

PRI'MUM *Mobile* [*i. e.* the first Mover] according to the *Ptolemaick* Astronomy, is the ninth or highest Sphere to the Heavens, and the farthest from the Center, containing all the other Spheres within it, and giving Motion to them, from whence it has its Name, turning itself, and them, quite round in the Space of 24 Hours.

PRINCE [*princeps*, L.] one who governs a State in Chief, or is descended from such, as is the Prince of *Wales* in *England*. It is used also for a Principal, Chief, or most excellent Person; as *Aristotle the Prince of Philosophers*. F.

PRIN'CES *Feather*, a Flower.

PRIN'CESS [*princesse*, F. *principissa*, L.] a Prince's Lady, Consort, Wife.

PRIN'CIPAL [*principalis*, L.] chief, main. *F.*

PRINCIPAL *Point* [in *Perspective*] the Point where the principal Ray falls on the Table.

PRINCIPAL *Ray* [*Perspect.*] the perpendicular *Ray* which goes from the Beholder's Eye to the verticle Plane or Table.

A PRINCIPAL, the Head of a College in an University; also the chief Person in some of the Inns of *Chancery*.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrowed or lent distinct from the Interest.

PRINCIPAL *Posts* [in *Architecture*] are the Corner Posts, which are tenoned into the Ground Plates below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPAL'ITY [*principauté*, F. *principalitas*, L.] the Dominion or Jurisdiction of a Prince.

PRINCIPAL'ITIES [among *Divines*] one of the Orders of the Angels.

PRINC'IPLE [*principe*, F. *principium*, L.] the first Cause of the Being or Production of any Thing; a Motive or Inducement.

PRINCIPLES [in *Arts* and *Sciences*] the first Grounds and Rules for them, called otherwise *Elements* and *Rudiments*.

Aristotelian PRINCIPLES, } are the four
Peripatetick PRINCIPLES, } Elements, *Water*, *Air*, *Earth*, and *Fire*.

Epicurean PRINCIPLES, are, *Magnitude*, *Figure*, and *Weight*.

PRINCIPLES [in *Mathematicks*] are reckoned of three Sorts, *viz. Definitions*, *Axioms*, and *Postulates*.

PRINCIPLES [among *Moralists*] Maxims or undoubted Truths; good practical Rules of Action; as, a Man who acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is said to *be a Man of Principles*.

PRIN'COCK [q. d. *præcox*, L.] a Youngster too soon ripe-headed.

PRIND'LE [of *prædiolum*, L.] a small Farm, as *Camden* conjectures] a Surname.

To PRINT [*printe*, *Belg.*] to practise the Art of

PRINT'ING, an Art, as some say, first invented by *Laurence Coster* of *Haerlem* in *Holland*; or, as others say, by *John Guttenburg* in *Germany*; and brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, who were sent by King *Henry* VI. to learn it: One of the first Books now extant is *Tully's Offices*, printed *Anno* 1465, and kept in the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*.

PRI'OR, before, in Order or Dignity.

A PRI'OR [*prieur*, F.] the Head of a Priory.

A PRI'ORESS [*prieure*, F.] a Nun next in Dignity to an Abbess.

PRIOR'ITY [of *prior*] a being first in Order, Rank, or Dignity.

PRIORITY [in *Law*] Antiquity of Tenure in Comparison of another not so ancient; thence to *hold by Priority*, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than another.

PRIORS *Aliens*, Priors born in *France*, and Governors of Religious Houses erected for Outlandish Men here in *England*.

PRI'ORSHIP, the Office and Quality of a Prior.

PRI'ORY [*prieure*, F.] a religious Community under the Direction of a Prior or Prioress.

PRI'SAGE, the King's Custom or Share of lawful Prizes, usually one Tenth.

PRI'SAGE [of *Wines*] a Custom for the King to challenge two Tun of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20*s.* *per* Tun out of every Ship loaded with Wine less than 40

Tun: It is now received by the King's chief Butler, and called *Butlerage*.

PRISCIL'LA [of *prisca*, L. ancient] a proper Name for Women.

PRISCIL'LIANISTS, Christian Hereticks, *Anno* 338, Followers of one *Priscillian*, a *Spaniard*, who besides those of the *Gnosticks*, taught several other Errors.

PRISE [*prise*, F.] the Act of taking; also a Prize.

PRI'SER [*Old Statute*] the Things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors; also a Toll or Custom due to the King.

PRI'SER, one that fights Prizes, or wrestles for Prizes, *&c. Shakes.*

PRISM [*prisme*, F. *prisma*, L. of πρίσμα, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure or solid Body, bounded by several Planes whose Bases are Polygons, equal, parallel, and alike situated; also a solid Glass, in Form of a triangular Prism, through which the Sun's Rays being transmitted, are refracted into the vivid Colours of the Rainbow.

Triangular PRISM [in *Geometry*] a kind of Prism, whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMA'TICAL, belonging to Prisms.

PRISMOID' [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure contained under several Planes, whose Bases are right-angled Parallelograms, parallel, and alike situated.

PRI'SON [*prison*, F.] a Place to confine Debtors or Malefactors, a Goal or Jail.

PRIS'ONER [*prisonnier*, F.] a Person imprisoned.

PRI'STINE [*pristinus*, L.] ancient, former, accustomed, wonted.

PRI'VACY [*privauté*, F.] Familiarity, Retirement, Secrecy.

PRIVA'DO, *Span.* a private Friend. *Spenc.*

PRI'VATE [*privatus*, L.] retired, concealed.

To be PRIVATE, to be privy to a Secret.

PRIVATEE'R, a Ship fitted out by one or more private Persons, with a Licence from the Prince or State, to make Prize of an Enemy's Ship and Goods.

PRIVA'TION, a depriving, bereaving, or taking away; Lack, Want, being without. *F.* of *L.*

PRIVATION [in *Law*] is when a Bishop or Parson is, by Death, or any other Act, deprived of his Bishoprick, Church, or Benefice.

PRI'VATIVE [*privativus*, L.] that deprives or takes away. *F.*

PRI'VATIVENESS, the Faculty of depriving or taking away.

PRIV'ET, a Sort of ever-green Shrub. *Ligustrum*, L.

PRIV'ILEGE [*privilegium*, L.] a special Prerogative, Advantage, or Pre-eminence above others.

PRIVILEGE [in *Law*] is a special Grant or Right whereby either a private Person, or particular Corporation, is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law; and this is either real or personal.

PRIVILEGE *Real*, is that which is granted to a Place; as, to the Universities, that none may be called to the Courts at *Westminster*, or held in other Courts on any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts.

PRIVILEGE *Personal*, is that which is allowed to any Person against or beyond the Course of Common Law; as, a Member of Parliament, who may not be arrested, nor any of his Servants, during the Session of Parliament.

PRIV'ILEGED [*privilegié*, F.] who has the Benefit of, or enjoys some Privilege.

PRIV'ITY [*privauté*, F.] private Knowledge; as a Woman is said *to do a Thing without her Husband's Privity.*

PRIVITY [in *Law*] private Familiarity, inward Relation; thus, if there be any Lord or Tenant, and the Tenant hold of the Lord by certain Services, there is a Privity between them in respect of the Tenure.

PRIVI'TIES, the privy or secret Parts of the Body.

PRIV'Y [*le privé*, F.] an House of Office.

A PRIVY [in *Law*] one who is Partaker, or has an Interest in any Action or Thing.

PRIVY-*Seal*, the King's Seal, which is first set to such Grants as pass the Great Seal of *England*.

The Lord PRIVY-*Seal*, a great Officer, who keeps the King's Privy-Seal, and is, by Office, next in Dignity to the Lord President of the Council.

PRIZE [*une prise*, F.] that which is taken, any Kind of Booty; a Benefit-Ticket in a Lottery; a Reward proposed to one that shall do a Thing best; also a Trial of Skill at Sword playing.

To PRIZE [*priser*, F.] to value, rate, or set a Price upon; to esteem or make account of.

PRO, for, to argue *pro* and *con*, or *contra*, for and against a Matter.

PROBABIL'ITY [*probabilité*, F. *probabilitas*, L.] Likelihood, Appearance of Truth; according as Mr. *Locke* has defined it, Probability is the Appearance of Agreement or Disagreement of two Ideas, by the Intervention of Proofs, whose Connection is not constant and immutable, or at least is not perceived to be so, and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary.

PRO'BABLE [*probabilis*, L.] likely, or like to be.

PRO'BACY, Proof by Witnesses. *Claus.*

PRO'BATE [of *Testaments*] proving of Wills

Wills of Persons deceased, in the Spiritual Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor, or to avoid future Debates by Witnesses also.

PROBA'TION, Proof, Trial, or Essay. *F.* of *L.*

PROBATION [in the *University*] the Trial of a Student about to take his Degrees.

PROBA'TIONARY, belonging to Probation.

PROBA'TIONER [in the *University*] a Scholar who undergoes a Probation.

PROBA'TOR [in *Law*] is an Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in the Crime. *L.*

PRO'BATORY [*probatorius*, L.] that proveth or trieth.

PROBA'TUM EST [*i. e.* it is approved] a Term often set at the End of a Demonstration, or Receipt for the Cure of some Disease. *L.*

PROBE [of *probare*, L. to try] a Surgeon's Instrument, to search the Depth, Windings, *&c.* of a Wound.

PROBERT [q. d. *ap Robert*] a *Welsh* Name.

PRO'BITY [*probité*, F. of *probitas*, L.] Uprightness, Honesty, Integrity, Goodness.

PROB'LEM [*problème*, F. *problema*, L. πρόβλημα, Gr.] a Proposition relating to Practice, or which proposes something to be done; as to bisect a Line given, to draw a Circle through any three Points, *&c.*

PROBLEMAT'ICAL [*problematique*, F. *problematicus*, L. προβληματικός, Gr.] belonging to a Problem.

PROBLEMATICAL *Resolution* [in *Algebra*] the Method of solving difficult Questions by certain Rules called Canons.

PROBOS'CIS, an Elephant's Trunk. *L.*

PROBROS'ITY [*probrositas*, L.] Scandal, Infamy, Railing, *&c.*

PRO'BROUS [*probrosus*, L.] full of Dishonesty, infamous, defamatory, reproachful.

PROCA'CITY [*procacitas*, L.] Saucinesss, Malapertness.

PROCATARC'TICK [προκαταρκτικός, Gr.] which foregoeth, or gives Beginning to another, or which is outwardly impulsive to Action.

PROCATARCTICK *Cause* [among *Physicians*] the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others which follow; as excessive Heat in the Air, or a violent Fit of Passion, which may corrupt or breed ill Juices in the Blood, and cause a Fever.

PROCEDEN'DO, a Writ whereby a Cause before called from an inferior Court, to a superior, as the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, *&c.* by Writ of Privilege of *Certiorari*, is released, and sent down again to be tried in the same Court, where the Suit was first begun; it appearing that the Defendant had no Cause of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

To PROCEE'D [*proceder*, F. *procedere*, L.] to come from, or be derived, to spring, or have its Rise from; also to go forward, to act or deal.

PROCEED [with *Merchants*] that which arises from a Thing; as the *Nett Proceed.*

PROCE'DURE, a Course of Pleading, a going on in any Affair. *F.*

PROCELLOS'ITY [*procellositas*, L.] a Tempest, Tempestuousness.

PROCEL'LOUS [*procellosus*, L.] tempestuous, stormy.

PROCELEUSMAT'ICUS [προκελευσματικός, Gr.] a Foot consisting of four Syllables, as, *Honorius*.

PROCER'ITY [*proceritas*, L.] Tallness, Height, Length.

PRO'CERS [among *Glass-Workers*] Irons hooked at the End.

PRO'CESS [*procès*, F. *processus*, L.] a going forward, a continued Series, an Order of Things.

PROCESS [in *Chymistry*] the whole exact Course of an Operation or Experiment.

PROCESS [among *Anatomists*] the Knob or bunching-out Part of a Bone.

PROCESS [in *Law*] is the Manner of proceeding in every Cause, or the Beginning or principal Part of it.

PROCESS, or Harangue, a long Discourse. *Chau.*

PROCES'SION, a solemn March of the Clergy and People of the *Romish* Church, in their Ornaments, Habits, with Musick, *&c.* Also the Visitation of the Bounds of a Parish in *Rogation-Week*, performed by the Minister, Parish-Officers, and the Children. *F.* of *L.*

PROCES'SIONAL, of or pertaining to a Procession.

PROCES'SUM *Continuando*, a Writ for the continuing of a Process, after the Death of the Chief Justice, *&c.*

PROCES'SUS *Ciliaris* [among *Anatomists*] Muscular Filaments in the Eye, whereby the Pupil is dilated and contracted. *L.*

PROCESSUS *Peritonæi* [among *Anatomists*] two Pipes on each Side the *Os Pubis*, reaching to the Skin of the *Scrotum*, through the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles.

PROCESSUS *Styliformis* [among *Anatomists*] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, long and slender, having the Bones called *Hyoides* tied to it. *F.*

PRO-

PROCES'SUS *Zygomaticus* [*Anatomy*] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, running forward, and joining with the Bone of the upper Jaw, by which Juncture, the Bridge called *Zygoma*, reaching from the Eye to the Ear, is formed. *L.*

PROCHEIN *Amy*, *i. e.* a Friend near at hand. *F.*

PROCHEIN *Amy* [in *Law*] he that is next in Kin to a Child in Non-age, and allowed by the Law to manage his Affairs.

PROCHRO'NISM [προχρόνισμος, Gr.] an Error in Chronology; a setting Things down before the real Time they happened.

PRO'CIDENCE [*procidentia*, L.] a falling down of a Thing out of its Place.

PROCIDEN'TIA *Ani* [among *Physicians*] is a falling out of the lower End of the *Rectum Intestinum*. L.

PROCIDEN'TIA *Uteri* [among *Physicians*] is a relaxing of the inner Tunic of the *Vagina* or Womb. *L.*

PROCID'UOUS [*prociduus*, L.] that falls out of its Place.

PROCINCT' [*procinctus*, L.] ready at hand.

To PROCLAIM' [*proclamer*, F. of *proclamare*, L.] to publish with a loud Voice, to declare solemnly.

PROCLAMA'TION, is a Notice publickly given of any Thing, whereof the King thinks to advertise his Subjects.

PROCLAMATION [of a *Fine*] is a Notice given openly and solemnly at all the Assizes in the County, within one Year after the ingrossing it.

PROCLAMATION [of *Rebellion*] a publick Notice given by an Officer, that a Man who does not appear upon an Attachment in *Chancery*, or a *Subpœna*, shall be accounted a Rebel, unless he surrender himself at a Day assigned.

PROCLINA'TÆ, Heretics in the fourth Century, who denied the Incarnation of our Saviour, the Resurrection of the Body, and the general Judgment.

PROCLIV'E [*proclivus*, L.] inclined or hanging downwards; ready, bent to, easy.

PROCLIV'ITY [*proclivitas*, L.] Aptness, Propensity, Inclination to a Thing.

PROCON'DYLI [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Fingers next the Back of the Hand. *L.*

PRO CONFES'SO [*i. e.* as though it had been confessed, *L.*] when after a Bill has been exhibited in *Chancery*, the Defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus* issued out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court has assigned him a Day to answer, which he not doing till the Time is expired, a second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; upon which Day, if the Defendant does not answer the Bill, upon the Plaintiff's Motion, it shall be taken *pro Confesso*, *i. e.* as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

PROCON'SUL, a *Roman* Magistrate, sent to govern a Province with consular Power; which Government was to last but one Year; his Equipage, which consisted of Pavilions, Carriage-Horses, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, *&c.* was provided at the Charge of the Publick.

To PROCRAS'TINATE [*procrastinatum*, L.] to put off from Day to Day, to delay or defer.

PROCRASTINA'TION, a putting off till To-morrow; a delaying, a deferring.

To PRO'CREATE [*procreer*, F. *procreatum*, L.] to beget.

PROCREA'TION, a begetting of Children. *F.* of *L.*

PROC'TOR [*procurator*, L.] an Advocate, one who undertakes to manage a Cause for another in the Ecclesiastical Court, *&c.*

PROC'TOR [in the *West of England*] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

PROCTORS [in the *University*] two Persons chose out of the Students, to see good Orders, and Exercises duly performed there.

PROCTORS [of the *Clergy*] Deputies chose by the Clergy of every Diocese to sit in the Lower House of Convocation; also those who are chosen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

PROCULCA'TION, a trampling under Foot, a spurning.

PROCUM'BENT [*procumbens*, L.] lying along.

PROCUMBENT *Leaves* [among *Botanists*] Leaves of Plants, which lie flat on the Ground.

PRO'CURACY, the Writing or Deed whereby one is made a Procurator.

PROCURA'TION, a Power by which one is entrusted to act for another. *L.*

PROCURATION, a Composition paid by the Parish Priest to an Ecclesiastical Judge, to commute for the Entertainment which was otherwise to have been procured for him at his Visitation.

PROCURA'TOR, a Factor or Solicitor, one who looks after another Man's Affairs; also a Governor of a Country under a Sovereign.

PROCURATOR of St. *Mark* [at *Venice*] a Magistrate who is next in Dignity to the Duke or Doge.

PROCURATOR, one who gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parson. *O. L.*

PROCURATOR *Monasterii*, the Advocate for a Religious House, who was to solicit the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society.

PROCURATO'RES *Ecclesiæ Parochialis*, the Church-Wardens, whose Office is to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

PROCURA'TORY [*procuratorium*, L.] the Instrument whereby any Person constitutes or appoints his Proctor to represent him in any Court or Cause.

To PROCURE' [*procurer*, F. *procurare*, L.] to get for another, to help; also to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

PRO'CYON [amongst *Astronomers*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, going before the Dog-Star; the lesser Dog-Star.

PRO'DES *Hommes* [i. e. *Wise Men*] a Title given to the Barons or other military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council, to give Advice according to the best of their Prudence and Knowledge. *F.*

PROD'IGAL [*prodigue*, F. *prodigalis*, L.] lavish, profuse, wasteful, riotous; also vainglorious, foolish.

To be PROD'IGAL [*prodiguer*, F. from *pro* and *ago*, q. d. *who driveth or consumeth all before him*] to spend lavishly, &c.

PRODIGAL'ITY [*prodigalité*, F. of *prodigalitas*, L.] Profuseness, Lavishness.

PROD'IGENCE [*prodigentia*, L.] Wastefulness, Profuseness, Lavishness.

PRODI'GIOUS [*prodigieux*, F. of *prodigiosus*, L.] preternatural, contrary to the Course of Nature, monstruous, excessive, wonderful, extraordinary.

PROD'IGY [*prodige*, F. *prodigium*, L.] an Effect beyond Nature, a monstruous or preternatural Thing.

PRODI'TION, Treason, Treachery. *L.*

PROD'ITOR, a Traitor. *L.*

PRODITO'RIOUS [*proditorius*, L.] Traitor-like, treacherous.

PRODRIA'RIUS *Canis* [in *Old Records*] a Setting-Dog, a Lurcher.

PRO'DROMUS [πρόδρομος, Gr.] a Forerunner, a Harbinger.

PRODROMUS *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] is a Disease which foreruns a greater; as the Straitness of the Breast is the *Prodromus* of a Consumption. *L.*

To PRODU'CE [*produire*, F. of *producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cause; to expose to View; to shew.

To PRODUCE [*Geometry*] to draw out farther, till it have an appointed Length.

PRO'DUCT [*produit*, F. *productio*, of *productum*, L.] Fruit, Effect; as the *Product* of the Earth, of a Wit, &c.

PRODUCT [in *Arithmetick*] is the Number sought or arising from the Multiplication of several Numbers given; so if 4 be given to be multiplied by 3, or 3 by 4, the Product is 12. It is also termed the *Rectangle* and *Fact*.

PRODUCT [in *Geometry*] is when two Lines multiplied by one another, the Product is always called a Rectangle.

PRODUC'TION, a bringing forth, or lengthening; Product or Fruit.

PRODUC'TIONS [in *Anatomy*] the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

PRODUCTIONS [among *Naturalists*] the Works and Effects of Nature and Art.

PRODUC'TIVE [of *producere*, L.] apt to produce or bring forth.

PROEC'THESIS [προέκθεσις, Gr.] a running out first or before. *L.*

PROECTHESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby the Speaker defends himself, or another Person as unblameable, by an Answer containing a Reason of what he and another has said or done.

PROEGU'MENA [προηγουμένη αἰτία, Gr.] a precedent Cause.

PROEGUMENA [among *Physicians*] an intercedent, internal Cause of a Disease in the Body, occasioned by another Cause.

PRO'EM [*proeme*, F. of *proœmium*, L. of προοίμιον, Gr.] a Preface or an Entrance into a Discourse.

PROEPI'ZEUXIS [προεπίζευξις, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be placed at the End.

PROFANA'TION, an unhallowing or polluting, or turning holy Things to common Use. *F.* of *L.*

To PROFA'NE [*profaner*, F. of *profanare*, L.] to abuse holy Things, to pollute or unhallow.

PROFA'NE [*profane*, F. *profanus*, L. q. d. *quod pro, extra fanum agitur*] unhallowed, unholy, ungodly.

PROFA'NENESS, Impiety, Immorality.

PROFEC'TIONS [among *Astrologers*] equal and regular Progressions of the Sun, and other Significators of the *Zodiac*, according to the Successions of the Signs; allowing to each Profection the whole Circle and one Sign over; as if the Sun in the first Year be in 30 Degrees of *Aries*, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees of *Taurus*.

To PROF'ER [*proferer*, F. *proferre*, L.] to offer to give.

Profer'd Service stinks.

This Proverb indicates the Perversity of such Persons who contemn all Civilities that are offered to them voluntarily, and set a Value upon none but what are obtained with Difficulty: It is also frequently applied in the Way of Trade, where Persons commonly suspect some Defect in profer'd Commodities, and value them at but a very low Rate; and *Merx ultronea putet*, say the *Latins*; and *Merchandise offeré est à demi vendue.* F.

PROFER, an Offer or Tender,

PROF'ER [in *Law*] the Time for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the *Exchequer*, *viz.* twice a Year.

To PROFES'S [*professer*, F. of *pro* and *fateor*, q. d. *to confess openly*] to protest or declare solemnly; to make one's self known to be of such a Religion, Sect, or Party; to exercise publickly a particular Study or Calling.

A PROFES'SED *Monk* or *Nun*, one who having made the Vow, is admitted of a Religious Order.

PROFES'SION, a Condition of Life, Calling, or Trade, a Man is of; also a declaring openly, protesting; acknowledging, owning. *F.* of *L.*

PROFES'SOR [*professeur*, F.] one that professes any Religion or Persuasion. *L.*

PROFESSOR [in an *University*, *&c.*] a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools.

PROFES'SORSHIP [*professorat*, F.] the Office of a Professor.

PROFI'CIENCY [of *proficere*, L.] the State or Quality of a Proficient.

PROFI'CIENT [*proficiens*, L.] one who has made a good Progress in any Art or Science.

PROFI'LE [*profilio*, Ital.] Side-ways.

PROFILE [among *Painters*] a Term signifying a Head or Face set side-ways, which, as on Coins or Medals, is said to be in *Profile*, or Side-View.

PROFILE [in *Architect.*] is a Draught representing the Breadth, Depth, and Height of a Building or Fortification, but not in the Length, which properly belongs to a *Plan* or Ground-Plot; so that it is in a manner the same with the Prospect of a Place or Building viewed side-ways, and expressed according to the Rules of Perspective; improperly the Outlines of any Figure.

To PROF'IT [*profiter*, F.] to make a Progress, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be useful.

To PROF'IT *by*, to make a Benefit of.

PROFIT, Advantage, Gain, Interest. *F.*

PROFIT'ABLE, beneficial, useful, advantageous.

PRO'FITLESS, unprofitable.

PROFITROL'LES [in *Cookery*] small round Leaves, farced and set in the Middle of Pottages. *F.*

PROF'LIGATE [*profligatus*, L. of *pro* and *fligo*, q. d. *one who runs out against every Body*] wicked, lewd, debauched to the highest Degree.

PROF'LUENCE [of *profluentia*, L.] a flowing plentifully, Abundance, Store.

PROF'LUENT [*profluens*, L.] flowing plentifully.

PROFOUND' [*profond*, F. *profundus*, L.] deep; also great and eminent; as, *profound Learning*, *profound Reverence*, &c.

PROFUND'ITY [*profondeur*, F. *profunditas*, L.] Deepness, Depth.

PROFUN'DUS *Musculus* [*Anatomy*] a Muscle which bends the Fingers. *L.*

PROFU'SE [*profusus*, L.] lavish, wasteful, riotous.

PROFU'SION, } a pouring out; La-
PROFUSE'NESS, } vishness, or squandering away Money. *F.* of *L.*

To PROG [of *procurare*, L.] to use all Endeavours to get or gain.

PROGEN'ITORS [*progenitores*, L.] Ancestors, Forefathers.

PRO'GENY [*Progenies*, L.] an Offspring, or Issue.

PROG'NOSIS [πρόγνωσις, Gr.] Foreknowledge, Foreboding. *L.*

PROGNOSIS [among *Physicians*] is the same as prognostick Sign.

To PROGNOS'TICATE [*prognostiquer*, F. *prognosticatum*, L.] to foretel, to conjecture, to guess.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, a foretelling.

PROGNOSTICA'TOR [*prognostiqueur*, L.] one who foretells future Events.

PROGNOS'TICK [*prognostic*, F. *prognosticon*, L. of προγνωστικὸν, Gr.] a boding Sign, or Token of something to come.

PROGNOS'TICKS [among *Physicians*] are the Signs by which they discover what is like to become of a sick Person, in respect to Recovery or Death.

PROG'RAM [*programme*, F. *programma*, L. of πρόγραμμα, Gr.] an Edict or Proclamation set up in a publick Place; also a Bill posted up or delivered by Hand to give Notice of some Speech or Ceremony, of something to be performed in a College or School in a University.

PRO'GRESS [*progrez*, F. *progressus*, L.] a proceeding or going forward in any Undertaking; also a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman.

PROGRES'SION, a going on, an advancing. *F.* of *L.*

PROGRESSION [in *Mathematicks*] a Consequence or Train of Quantities, which follow one another, and keep a certain Reason or Proportion among themselves.

PROGRESSION *Arithmetical*, a Consequence or Train of Numbers or Quantities in continued arithmetical Proportion.

PROGRESSION *Geometrical*, is a like Train of Numbers or Quantities in geometrical Proportion continued.

PROGRES'SIONAL, pertaining to Progression. *F.*

PROGRES'SIVE, which proceeds or goes on. *F.*

To PROHIB'IT [*prohiber*, F. *prohibitum*, L.] to forbid, to bar, to keep from.

PROHIB'ITED *Goods*, such Commodities as are not to be brought or conveyed out of the Nation. See *Contraband*.

PROHIBI'TIO *de vasto directa parti*, a Writ directed to a Tenant, forbidding him to make Waste upon the Land in Controversy during the Suit. *L.*

PROHIBI'TION, a Forbidding, an Hindrance. *F.* of *L.*

PROHIBITION [among *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect, and in the mean Time another Planet interposes either in Aspect or Body.

PROHIBITION, the Name of a Writ lying for one impleaded in the *Court Christian*, for a Cause belonging to the Cognizance of the King's Court.

PROHIB'ITORY [*prohibitorius*, L.] that prohibits, forbids, or hinders.

PRO'JECT [*projet*, F. of *projectus*, L.] Design, Purpose, Contrivance.

PROJECT'ED [*projetté*, F. *projectus*, L.] designed or contrived.

PROJECTED [in a *Mathematical Sense*] drawn upon a Plane.

PROJEC'TILE [of *projectitius*, L.] any Thing thrown or cast off with a Force.

PROJECTILES [among *Philosophers*] are projected Bodies, *i. e.* such as being put into a violent Motion, are cast off from the Place where they received their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a Distance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one's Hand by a Sling, an Arrow from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, *&c.*

PROJEC'TION, a projecting. *F.* of *L.*

PROJECTION [among *Chymists*] is when any Matter to be calcined or fulminated, is put into a Crucible, Spoonful by Spoonful.

PROJECTION *of the Sphere* [in *Astronomy*] is a describing of the Lines and Circles of the Sphere, or so many as are requisite, in *Plano*, or on a flat Surface.

PROJECTION *Gnomick* [in *Astron.*] is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere, or any Parts of them, upon the Plane of some Circles.

PROJECTION *Orthographick* [in *Astronomy*] is a Projection wherein the Eye is supposed to be at an infinite Distance from the Circle of the Projection.

PROJECTION *Stereographick* [in *Astron.*] such as supposes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Plane of Projection, 90 Degrees distant from, and perpendicular to it.

Powder of PROJECTION [among *Alchymists*] a Sort of Matter much boasted of, and said to be the Seed of Gold itself, having the Faculty of multiplying, or increasing Gold.

PROJEC'TOR, one who projects or contrives any Design.

PROJEC'TURE [*projectura*, L.] is the jutting or leaning out of any Part of a Building, the coping of a Wall, *&c.*

PROJEC'TURING *Table* [in *Architecture*] is that which juts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, or any Part, to which it serves as an Ornament.

PROIN [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *Proin*, when she dresses or sets in Order her Wings.

PRO *Indiviso* [*Law Term*] is a Possession of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, of which none knows his respective Portion or Share.

PROLA'BIA [among *Anatomists*] the utmost bunching out Part of the Lips.

PRO'LATE *Spheroid* [*Geometry*] a Solid produced by the Revolution of the Semi-Ellipsis about its longer Diameter.

PROLEGO'MENA [*prolegomenes*, F. προλεγόμενα, Gr.] preparatory Discourses, Prefaces or Preambles, which the Reader ought first to be acquainted with, the better to understand any Book or Science. *L.*

PROLEP'SIS [πρόλεψις, Gr.] a Figure of Construction in *Grammar*, in which the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduced to the same Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree.

PROLEPSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which we prevent what might be objected by the Adversary, by making the Objection ourselves.

PROLEP'TICAL } [*prolepticus*, L.] be-
PROLEP'TICK } longing to the Figure *Prolepsis*.

PROLEPTICK *Disease* [among *Physicians*] a Distemper which always anticipates or seizes the Patient sooner the next Day than it did the Day before.

PROLIF'ICAL } [*prolifique*, F.] fit for
PROLIF'ICK } Generation, apt to breed or bring forth.

PROLIF'ICK *Signs* [among *Astrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

PROLIFICA'TION, a making fruitful.

PROLIX' [*prolixe*, F. of *prolixus*, L.] long, tedious, or large in Speech.

PROLIX'ITY [*prolixité*, F. *prolixitas*, L.] Tediousness, Length of a Discourse.

To PROLLE, to look out, properly in order to pilfer. *Chau.*

PROLOCU'TOR, a Chairman or Speaker of each House of Convocation, or of a Synod. *L.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, the Office of a Prolocutor.

PROL'OGUE [*prologus*, L. of πρόλογος, Gr.] a Preface, properly a Speech before a Stage-Play. *F.*

To PROLONG' [*prolonger*, F. *prolongare*, L.] to lengthen out, to make a Thing last longer.

PROLONGA'TION, a Lengthening out. *F.* of *L.*

PROME-

PROMENA'DE, a Walk in the Fields. *F.*

PRO'MINENCE [*prominentia*, L.] the jutting of a Thing out or over.

PROM'INENT [*prominens*, L.] jutting out or ſtanding forward.

PROMIS'CUOUS [*promiſcuus*, L.] mingled together, confuſed.

To PROM'ISE [*promettre*, F. *promittere*, L.] to make a Promiſe, to engage, or give one's Word.

A PROM'ISE [*promeſſe*, F. *promiſſum*, L.] an Aſſurance, by Word of Mouth, to do any Thing.

PROMISE [in *Law*] is when a Man binds himſelf, by his Word, to perform ſuch an Act as is agreed on and concluded with another, upon a valuable Conſideration.

PROMIS'SORY, of, or concerning a Promiſe; ſo a Promiſſory Note, is a Note promiſing to pay a Sum at an appointed Time.

PROMIS'SORS } [among *Aſtrologers*]
PROMIT'TORS } are certain *Directors*, ſo called, becauſe they promiſe, in the Radix, ſomething to be accompliſhed when the Time of the Direction is fulfilled.

PROM'ONTORY [*promontoire*, F. *promontorium*, L.] a Mountain, Hill, or any high Ground running out a great Way into the Sea.

To PROMO'TE [*promovoir*, F. *promovere*, L.] to advance or prefer, to further or carry on.

PROMO'TER [*promoteur*, F. *promotor*, L.] one who promotes or carries on a Buſineſs.

PROMO'TERS } [in *Law*] Informers, who, for proſecuting ſuch as offend, have Part of the Fines for their Reward; though chiefly belonging to the Spiritual Courts, the *Exchequer*, and *King's Bench*.
PROMOO'TERS }

PROMO'TION, Preferment, Advancement. *F.* of *L.*

PROMPT [*prompt*, F. of *promptus*, L.] ready, quick, nimble. *F.*

PROMPT *Payment*, ready Money.

To PROMPT [q. d. *promptum facere*] to tell or whiſper one; alſo to put one upon.

PROMPTEMENT. *F.* See *Pronto*.

PROMP'TER, at a Play-houſe, one who dictates to the Actors, when they miſtake or forget.

PROMP'TITUDE } [*promptitudo*, L.]
PROMPT'NESS } Readineſs, Quickneſs. *F.*

PROMP'TUARY [*promptuarium*, L.] a Store-houſe, Buttery.

To PROMUL'GATE } [*promulgatum*,
To PROMUL'GE } L.] to publiſh or proclaim.

PROMULGA'TION, a publiſhing, *&c.*

PRONA'OS [πρόναος, Gr.] a Church-Porch, a *Portico* to a Palace. *L.*

PRONATO'RES *Muſculi* [in *Anatomy*] two Muſcles which move the Radius, one whereof is round, the other four-ſquare. *L.*

PRONE [*pronus*, L.] bending forward, or hanging the Face downward; alſo inclined to a Thing.

PRON'ITY } [*pronitas*, F.] Inclina-
PRONE'NESS } tion, Readineſs, Propenſeneſs.

PRONG [*Minſhew* derives it of Prange, *Belg.* to compreſs] a Pitchfork. *C.*

PRONOM'INAL [*pronominalis*, L.] belonging to a Pronoun.

PRO'NOUN [*pronomen*, L. *quod pro nomine ponitur*] a Perſonal Noun, as, *I*, *Thou*, *He*, &c.

To PRONOUN'CE [*prononcer*, F. *pronunciare*, L.] to utter or ſpeak, to paſs one's Judgment.

PRON'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies quick or nimbly, without Loſs of Time. *Ital.*

PRONUNCIA'TION, Utterance of Speech, ſpeaking out, Delivery. *F.* of *L.*

PRONUN'CIABLE [*pronunciabilis*, L.] which may be pronounced.

PROOF [*eprouve*, F. *prouva*, Ital.] a Trial or Eſſay; an Argument or Reaſon to prove a Truth, Teſtimony, Mark.

To PROP [Proppen, *L. S.*] to ſupport or bear up.

A PROP [Proppe, *L. S.*] a Supporter, or Underſet.

To PROP'AGATE [*propagatum*, L. of *pro* and *pango*, q. d. *to fix at a Diſtance*] to cauſe to multiply or increaſe; to ſpread abroad.

PROPAGA'TION, a ſpreading abroad or increaſing; alſo the Generation and Multiplication of Creatures. *F.* of *L.*

PROPA'LED [of *propalare*, L.] publiſhed abroad. *L.*

PRO *Partibus Liberandis*, a Writ for the Partition of Lands between Coheirs.

PROPEL'LED [of *propellere*, L.] driven or thruſt far off or forward.

PROPEMP'TICON [of προπέμπτικον, Gr.] a Farewel, or ſending away.

PROPEN'SE [*propenſus*, L.] prone, inclinable to.

PROPENS'ION } [*propenſitas*, L.] In-
PROPENS'ITY } clination of Mind, Readineſs. Proneneſs. *F.*

PROP'ER [*propre*, F. *proprius*, L.] peculiar, convenient, fitting.

PROPER [*Heral.*] when a Thing is borne in the Colour it grows in, or is made of.

PROPER [q. d. *procer*, of *procerus*, L.] tall in Stature.

PROPERA'TION, a haſtening. *L.*

PROPER *Fraction* [*Arithmetick*] a Fraction more or leſs than Unity, having the *Numerals* leſs than the *Denominator*.

PROPER *Motion* [among *Aſtronomers*] is the Motion of a particular Planet from Weſt to Eaſt.

PRO-

PROPER *Name*, that which is peculiar to certain Persons and Things.

PROPER *Navigation*, is the guiding of a Ship to a proposed Harbour, where the Voyage is performed in the vast Ocean.

PROP'ERNESS [q. d. *Proceritas*, L.] Tallness.

PROP'ERTY [*propriété*, F. of *proprietas*, L.] natural Quality or Virtue; Right or Due which belongs to every Man, rightful Possession of a Thing; also a Stalking-Horse, Tool, or Blind.

PROP'ERTY } [in *Law*] is the high-
PROPRI'ETY } est Right or Title that a Man has, or can have to any Thing, and no ways depending upon another Man's Courtesy; also Quality.

PRO'PHASIS [πρόφασις, Gr.] an Excuse, Pretence, or Colour.

PROPHASIS [among *Physicians*] a Foreknowledge of Diseases.

PRO'PHECY [*prophetie*, F. *prophetia*, L. προφητεία, Gr.] a Prediction or Foretelling.

To PRO'PHESY [*prophetiser*, F. *prophetizare*, L. προφητεύω, Gr.] to foretel Things to come, to expound divine Mysteries.

PRO'PHESIES } [in *Law*] are taken for
PRO'PHECIES } wizzardly fore-telling of Matters to come, in certain hidden and enigmatical Speeches.

PRO'PHET [*prophete*, F. *propheta*, L. Προφήτης, Gr.] one who foretells future Events; a Person inspired by God to reveal his Will, warn of approaching Judgments, *&c.*

PRO'PHETESS [*prophetesse*, F. *prophetissa*, L. of Προφήτις, Gr.] a Woman who prophesies.

PROPHE'TICAL } [*prophetique*, F. *pro-*
PROPHET'ICK } *phetically*, and *propheticus*, L. of προφητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Prophet or Prophecy.

PROPHYLAC'TICE [προφυλακτίκη, Gr.] that Part of Physick which prevents or preserves from Diseases.

To PROPINE [*propinare*, L.] to drink to one. *Chau.*

PROPIN'QUITY [*propinquitas*, L.] Nearness, Nighness.

PROPIT'IABLE [*propitiabilis*, L.] that may be atoned, pacified, or appeased.

PROPITIA'TION [q. d. *propitium facere*] an Atonement. *F.* of *L.*

PROPI'TIATORY [*propitiatoire*, F. of *propitiatorius*, L.] that serves, or is of Force to propitiate or atone.

The PROPITIATORY [of *propitiatorium*, L.] the Mercy-Seat; a Table or Cover lined on both Sides with Gold Plates, set over the Ark of the Covenant among the *Jews*.

PROPI'TIOUS [*propice*, F. *propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful.

PRO'PLASM [*proplasma*, L. of πρόπλασμα, Gr.] a Mould in which any Metal or soft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is cast.

PROPLAS'TICE [προπλαστικὴ, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for casting. *L.*

PRO'POMA [πρόπομα, of προπίνω, Gr.] a first Draught taken before Meat, or a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar; a Whet.

PROPOREI'TAS [*Law Term*] the Declaration, Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

PROPOR'TION, Agreement, Agreeableness, Answerableness. *F.* of *L.*

PROPORTION [in *Architecture*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has separately to the whole Building.

PROPORTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the Similitude or Likeness of *Ratio's*, when several Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with respect to their Greatness or Smallness.

PROPORTION [in *Quality*] is either the Relation or Respect that the Reasons (*Ratio's*) of Numbers have one to another, or else that which their Differences have one to another.

PROPORTION *Arithmetical*, is when several Numbers differ according to an equal Difference, as 3, 7, 9, 13, the Excess being 4.

PROPORTION *Geometrical*, is a Similitude of Geometrical *Ratio's*; thus these four Numbers, 2, 4, 8, 16, are in Geometrical Proportion, the Ratio of 2 to 4, being the same with that of 8 to 16.

To PROPORTION [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable, to commensurate.

PROPORTION *Harmonick* [*Geometry*] that wherein the first Term is to be the last in a *Geometrical Ratio*, equal to that of the Difference of the two first, to the Difference of the two last, dividing, *&c.* by the Means of Compasses and Scaling Rules.

PROPOR'TIONABLE [*proportionne*, F.] agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPORTIONAL *Scales*, are the artificial Logarithms placed on Lines for the Ease of multiplying.

PROPORTIONAL [*proportionnel*, F.] of like Proportion.

PROPORTIONAL'ITY, a Likeness of Proportion.

PROPOR'TIONALS [in the *Mathematicks*] Numbers or Qualities which are in Mathematical Proportion.

To PROPOR'TIONATE [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable or commensurate.

PRO-

PROPO'SAL [*propos*, F.] Propofition or Offer.

To PROPO'SE [*propofer*, F. q. d. *ponere pro oculis aliorum*] to fpeak, to offer, to declare, to move or make a Motion.

PROPOSI'TION, a Thing propofed to be proved, made out, or demonftrated; any Thing predicated of any Subject. *F.* of *L.*

PROPO'TISMA [προπότισμα, Gr.] the taking of a Dofe of Phyfick. *L.*

To PROPOUND' [*proponere*, L.] to propofe or fet on Foot fome Difcourfe, or fome Queftion or Doubt to be refolved.

A PROPOUND'ER, one who propounds Matters.

PROPOUNDERS [in *Law*] are Monopolizers or Ingroffers of Commodities.

PRO-PRE'FECT, an Officer under the Prefect, a Deputy-Prefect.

PRO-PRETOR, a Deputy-Pretor.

PROPRI'ETARY } [*proprietaire*, F. *pro-*
PROPRI'ETOR } *prietarius*, L.] an Owner, one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETA'TE *probanda*, a Writ for him who will prove a Property before the Sheriff. *L.*

PROPRI'ETY [*proprieté*, F. *proprietas*, L.] proper Senfe.

PROPRIETY [of *Speech*] is the Properties, the peculiar Phrafes or Expreffions in a Language.

PROP'TOSIS [πρόπτωσις, Gr.] the falling down of fome Part of the Body. *L.*

PROPY'LEUM [προπύλαιον, Gr.] the Porch of a Temple or great Hall. *L.*

PROPUL'SION, a beating off. *L.*

PROROGA'TION, a deferring or putting off, efpecially of a Seffion of Parliament, to a certain Time appointed by the King; in which Cafe all Bills paffed in either or both Houfes, that have not had the Royal Affent, muft begin afrefh at the next Meeting, but not fo in an Adjournment.

To PRORO'GUE [*proroger*, F. of *pro* and *rogo*, q. d. *to demand a longer Time*, L.] to put off till another Time, alfo to prolong.

PROSA'ICK [*profaique*, F. *profaicus*, L.] being in or belonging to Profe.

To PROSCRI'BE [*profcrire*, F. *profcribere*, L.] to outlaw; to banifh; to fequefter and feize one's Eftate; to poft up in Writing, and publifh any Thing to be fold.

PROSCRIP'TION, a Banifhment, Outlawry; a Confifcation of Goods, and fetting them to open Sale. *F.* of *L.*

PROSE [*profa*, L. *quod profa via progreditur*] the plain and ufual Way of Expreffion, oppofed to Verfe; a Part of the Popifh Mafs in *Latin* Verfe. *F.* of *L.*

To PROS'ECUTE [*pourfuivre*, F. of *profequutum*, L.] to purfue, carry on, or go on with, to fue one at Law.

PROSECU'TION [*pourfuite*, F. *profecutio*, L.] a Following, Purfuit, Continuance.

PROS'ECUTOR, one who follows a Caufe, or fues in another's Name. *L.*

PROS'ELYTE [*profelytus*, L. of προσήλυτος, Gr. *one come over*] a Stranger converted to any Religion.

To PROSELYTE, to bring a Perfon over to one's Perfuafion.

PROSO'DIA [*profodia*, L. προσωδία, Gr.] that Part of *Grammar* which teaches to accent right, or rightly to diftinguifh Syllables either long or fhort.

PROSO'DIAN, one fkilled in Profodia.

PROSONOMASI'A [προσονομασία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when Allufion is made to the Likenefs of a Sound in feveral Names or Words. *L.*

PROSOPOPE'IA [*profopopée*, F. προσωποποιία, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker addreffes himfelf to Things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them fpeak, as if they had rational Souls. *L.*

PROS'PECT [*profpectus*, L.] a View or Sight afar off; an Aim or Defign.

PROSPEC'TIVE *Glafs*, a Glafs fet in a Frame, to view Things at a great Diftance.

To PROS'PER [*profperer*, F. of *profperare*, L.] to make profperous, to give Succefs, to fucceed, or be fucceefful.

PROSPER'ITY [*profperité*, F. of *profperitas*, L.] Flourifhingnefs in the World, Succefs, Happinefs.

PROS'PEROUS [*profpere*, F. *profperus*, L.] favourable, thriving, fortunate, lucky.

PROSPHERO'MENA [προσφερόμενα, Gr.] Meats or Medicines taken inwardly. *P. T.*

PROS'PHYSIS [πρόσφυσις, Gr.] a Coalition or growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSTA'TÆ [among *Anatomifts*] are two conglomerate Glands fituated at the Neck of the Bladder.

PROSTERNA'TION, an overthrowing, a beating or bearing down. *L.*

PROS'TETHIS [πρόσθεσις, Gr.] the Forefide of the Breaft; alfo a fleffy Part in the Hollow of the Hands and Feet. *L.*

PROS'TETHIS [among *Surgeons*] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fiftulous Ulcers are filled up with Flefh.

PROSTHAPHÆ'RESIS [in *Aftronomy*] is the Difference between the true and mean Motion of the Planets; alfo the Angles made by the Lines of the Planets mean Motion.

PROS'THESIS [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when a Letter or Syllable is added to the Beginning of a Word, as *tetuli* for *tuli*.

To PROS'TITUTE [*profiitutes*, F. *profiitutum*, L. q. d. *pro omnibus ftatuere*] to expofe or fet open to every one that comes; to yield

yield up one's Honour or Body to Luſt, ſenſual Pleaſure, or mercenary Intereſt.

A PROS'TITUTE [*une proſtituée*, F. *proſtituta*, L.] a common Whore.

PROSTITU'TION, the Act of proſtituting. *F.* of *L.*

PROSTOMI'A [προςομία, Gr.] the red tinctured Part of the Lips.

PROS'TRATE [*proſterné*, F. *proſtratus*, L. q. d. *porro ſtratus*] laid flat along.

To PROS'TRATE [*proſterner*, F. *proſtratum*, L.] to throw one's ſelf down, or caſt down on the Ground.

PROSTRA'TION [*proſternement*, F.] a laying flat along, a falling at one's Feet. *L.*

PRO'STYLE [*proſtylus*, L. πρόςυλος, Gr.] a Building that has only Pillars in the Front.

PRO'TASIS [πρότασις, Gr.] a Maxim or Propoſition; the firſt Part of a Stage-Play which explains the Argument of the Piece.

PROTAT'ICK [*protaticus*, L. προλαλικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Protaſis.

To PROTEC'T [*proteger*, F. *protectum*, L. q. d. *porro tegere*] to defend, maintain, countenance.

PROTEC'TION, Defence, Shelter. *F.* of *L.*

PROTECTION [in *Law*] that Safety and Benefit that every Subject has by the Law. *F.* of *L.*

PROTEC'TOR [*protecteur*, F.] a Defender, one who undertakes to defend the Afflicted and Miſerable. *L.*

PROTEC'TOR [of a *Kingdom*] one made Choice of to govern it, during the Minority of a Prince.

PROTEC'TORATE, Protectorſhip; the Office, Juriſdiction, or Dignity of a Protector.

PROTEC'TRESS [*protectrice*, F.] a Defendreſs. *L.*

To PROTEND' [*protendere*, L. q. d. *porro tendere*] to ſtretch out at Length.

PROTER'VE [*protervus*, L.] froward.

PROTER'VITY [*protervitas*, L.] Frowardneſs, Waywardneſs, Peeviſhneſs.

To PRO'TEST [*proteſter*, F. *proteſtare*, L. q. d. *ſe pro teſte præbere*] to make a Proteſt, ſolemn Promiſe or Declaration.

To PROTEST [in *Law*] is to affirm openly, that one does not at all, or at moſt but conditionally yield himſelf to any Act, or to the Proceedings of a Judge, *&c.*

A PROTEST', a Declaration againſt a Perſon charged with the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for refuſing to pay it.

PRO'TESTANCY, } the Religion or
PRO'TESTANTISM, } Principles and Doctrine of Proteſtants.

PROT'ESTANTS [*Proteſtantes*, L.] a Name given to the firſt Reformers in *Germany*, on Account of the publick Proteſtation they made at *Spires* in *Germany*, An. Chr. 1528, to appeal from the Decrees of the Emperor *Charles* V. to a General Council.

PROTESTA'TION, a free and open Declaration of one's Mind; a proteſting againſt, a ſolemn Vow or Aſſurance. *F.* of *L.*

PRO'TEUS [Πρωτεύς, Gr.] a Sea Deity, who, as the Poets feign, could change himſelf into what Shape he pleaſed; from whence crafty and deceitful Perſons, who can comply with all Humours and Diſpoſitions, are called *Proteus*'s. *L.*

PROTHY'RIS [πρόθυρὶς, Gr.] a Coin or Corner of a Wall, a Crow-Beam or overthwart Rafter.

PROTHON'OTARY } [*protonotaire*, F.
PROTON'OTARY } *protonotarius*, L.] a chief Scribe or Secretary; a chief Clerk of the *King's Bench* and *Common-Pleas*; in the laſt there are three, who enter and enrol all Declarations, Pleadings, Recognizances, *&c.* in that Court, and make out all Judicial Writs; in the *King's-Bench* there is one who records all Civil Actions, *&c.*

PRO'THYRUM [πρόθυρον, Gr.] a Porch at the outward Door of a Houſe; a Portal.

PRO'TOCOL [*protocole*, F. *protocollum*, L. πρωτοκόλλον, Gr.] the firſt Draught of a Deed, Contract, or Inſtrument.

PROTO-*Foreſter* [*proto-foreſtarius*, L.] he whom our Kings uſe to make chief of *Windſor* Foreſt, to hear all Cauſes of Death or Maim, or of Slaughter of the King's Deer in the Foreſt.

PROTOL'OGY [*protologia*, L. of πρωτολογία, of πρῶτος, the Firſt, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Preface.

PROTOMAR'TYR [πρωτομάρτυς, of πρῶτος, and μάρτυς, a Martyr, *Gr.*] the firſt Witneſs or Martyr who ſuffered Death in Teſtimony of the Truth, as *Abel* in the *Old Teſtament*, and St. *Stephen* in the *New*.

PROTOPA'THY [*protopathia*, L. of πρωτοπαθεία, of πρῶτος, and πάθος, Affection, *Gr.*] a primary or original Diſeaſe.

PRO'TOPLAST [*protoplaſtus*, L. of πρωτόπλαςος, of πρῶτος, and πλάσσω, to form, *Gr. i. e.* firſt formed] a Title given to *Adam* our Fore father; alſo the firſt Former of all Things.

PRO'TOTYPE [*prototypon*, L. of πρωτότυπον, of πρῶτος, and τύπος, a Type, *Gr.*] an original Type, the firſt Pattern or Model of a Thing. *F.*

PROTOTY'PON [in *Grammar*] a primitive or original Word.

To PROTRACT' [*protractum*, L. q. d. *porro trahere*] to delay or prolong the Time, to

to draw out in Length; also to lay down the Draught of a Map, &c.

PROTRAC'TOR, an Instrument used by Surgeons to draw out any foreign or disagreeable Bodies from a Wound or Ulcer, in the Manner as the *Forceps* is used.

PROTRACT'ING [among *Surveyors*] laying down the Dimensions of a Place by Help of a Protractor.

PROTRAC'TION, a putting off, a deferring or delaying. *L.*

PROTRACT'ING-*Pin* [among *Mathematicians*] an Instrument to prick off Degrees and Minutes from the Protractors.

PROTRAC'TIVE, of a protracting Quality, apt or proper for drawing out into a Length.

PROTRAC'TOR, an Instrument to lay down Angles of any assigned Quantity or Degrees; or to find the Quantity or Degrees any Angle contains. *L.*

PROTREP'TICON [προτρεπτικόν, Gr.] an Exhortation.

To PROTRUD'E [*protrudere*, L. q. *porro trudere*] to thrust or push forward.

PROTU'BERANCE [of *protuberare*, L.] a rising or swelling out; also the Process or Knob of a Bone.

PROTU'BERANT [*protuberans*, L.] bunching or standing out.

PROUD [ꝑꝓuꝺ, *Sax.*] puffed up with Pride.

To be PROUD [ꝑꝓuꝺian, *Sax.*] to be elated or puffed up in Mind.

PROVED'ITOR [*proveditour*, F. *proveditore*, Ital.] a Provider, a great military Officer in *Italy*, an Overseer joined to the General of the Army.

PROV'ENDER [Provand, *Belg.* and *L. S. provende*, F. *provendus*, L.] Food for Cattle.

To be PROVENDER *pricked*, to be pampered, or saucy by too high Feeding.

PROV'ER [in *Law*] or Approver, a Person who having confessed himself guilty of Felony, accuses another of the same Crime.

PROV'ERB [*proverbe*, F. of *proverbium*, L.] a common or old pithy Saying.

PROVER'BIAL [*proverbialis*, L.] belonging to a Proverb. *F.*

To PROVI'DE [*pourvoir*, F. *providere*, L.] to furnish with, take Care of, prepare.

PROV'IDENCE [*providentia*, L.] Foresight, Forecast, Wariness; more especially the Foresight or supreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings. *F.*

PROV'IDENT [*providens*, L.] having good Forecast, wary, saving, thrifty.

PROVIDEN'TIA [in *Old Records*] Provision of Meat and Drink. *L.*

PROVIDEN'TIAL, belonging to Divine Providence.

PRO'VINCE [*provincia*, L.] a considerable Part of a Country or Kingdom; also the Extent of the Jurisdiction of an Archbishop; also Office or Business. *F.*

PROVINCE *Rose* [either of *Provence* in *France*, or, as *Skinner* says, of *provin*, F. the Layer of the Vine] a kind of Rose, a Flower.

The United PROVINCES [of the *Netherlands*] the Northern Provinces of the Low Countries, which made a firm and perpetual Alliance at *Utrecht*, *A. C.* 1579.

PROVIN'CIAL [*provincialis*, L.] belonging to a Province. *F.*

A PROVIN'CIAL [*provincialis*, L.] a chief Governor of all the Religious Houses of the same Order in a Province. *F.*

A PROVINCIAL *Synod*, an Assembly of the Clergy of a particular Province.

To PROVI'NE [*provigner*, F.] to lay a Vine Stock or Branch in the Ground to take Root.

PROVIS'ION, any Thing got or procured which is necessary for the Subsistence of Life; a providing or taking Care of. *F.* of *L.*

PROVISION [in *Canon Law*] the Pope's providing a Spiritual Living for a Bishop, before the Death of an Incumbent.

PROVISION [in *Traffick*] the Wages due to a Factor.

PROVIS'IONAL [*provisional*, F.] done by, or belonging to a Proviso.

PROVI'SO, a Clause, Caveat, or Condition, made in any Deed or Writing, without the Performance of which the Deed becomes void. *Ital.*

PROVI'SO [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said *to Moor a Proviso*, when she has one Anchor out, and a Hawser ashore, being moored with her Head to the Shore with two Cables.

PROVI'SOR [in a *College*] a Title of Dignity, a Patron or chief Governor.

PROVISOR *Monasterii*, the Steward or Treasurer of a Religious House. *O. L.*

PROVISOR [*proviseur*, F.] he who sueth to the See of *Rome* for a Provision; the Patron or chief Governor in some Colleges.

PROVISORS, Acts made in the Parliament at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1258, to restrain the exorbitant Use of arbitrary Power.

PROVOCA'TION, an urging, incensing, exciting, or stirring up. *F.* of *L.*

PROVO'CATIVE, apt to provoke, or stir up.

A PROVOCATIVE, a Medicine which strengthens Nature in order to *Venery*.

PROVO'CATORY [*provocatorius*, L.] of or belonging to Provocation.

To PROVO'KE [*provoquer*, F. *provocare*, L.] to anger, incense, move, or stir up.

To PROVOKE [among *Physicians*] to dispose or cause.

PROV'OST [Þꝓꝓꝛꝛ, *Sax.* Probst, *Teut.* Prost, *Dan.* *prevost*, or *prevot*, F.

provosto, Ital. all of *præpositus*, L.] a President of a College, a Chief Magistrate of a City.

PROVOST [in *France*] a Magistrate whose Office is to take Cognizance of Enemies, and such as commit Outrages, as Robbers, *&c.*

PROVOST *Marshal* [at *Land*] an Officer whose Business is to seize, and secure Deserters, and other Criminals; as also to set Rates on Provisions in the Army.

PROVOST *Marshal* [at *Sea*] an Officer of the Royal Navy, who has the Charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea.

PROVOST *of Merchants* [at *Paris*] the chief Magistrate of the City.

PROVOST [*of the Mint*] an Officer appointed to approve all the Moneyers, and to oversee them.

PROVOS'TAL [*prevotable*, F.] belonging to a Provost.

PROVOST'SHIP } the Office or Dignity
PROVOS'TRY } of a Provost.

PROW [*preue*, F. *proda*, Ital. *prora*, L.] the Forepart of a Ship, *i. e.* that Part of the Forecastle that is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof.

PROW, Humour. *O.* Valiant. *Spenc.*

PROWESS [*prouesse*, F.] Valour, a valiant or mighty Act.

PROW'EST, most valiant. *Spen.*

To PROWL [probably of *proyeler*, F. dim, of *proier*, to prey] to go about filching or pilfering; also to gape after Gain.

To PROX'IMATE [*proximatum*, L.] to approach or draw near to.

PROXIM'ITY [*proximité*, F. of *proximitas*, L.] Nearness, Neighbourhood, Kindred, Alliance.

PROX'Y [*procuratio*, L. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of πρόξενος, Gr.] a Deputy, one who does the Part of another, or acts for him in his Absence.

PROXY [among *Civilians*] the Commission of a Proctor from his Client to manage a Cause in his Behalf.

PROYND, pruned. *Spen.*

A PRUDE, a precise Woman. *F.*

PRU'DENCE [*Prudence*, F. of *prudentia*, L.] Wisdom in managing Affairs.

PRU'DENT [*prudens*, L.] discreet, wisely managing.

PRUDEN'TIAL, wise, discreet.

PRU'DERY [*pruderie*, F.] an affected or conceited Womanish Reserve, a Shyness.

PRUNE [*prunum*, L.] a Plum, a dried Plum.

To PRUNE [in *Gardening*] to trim Trees by cutting off the superfluous Twigs and Branches.

To PRUNE [in *Falconry*] as, the Hawk prunes, *i. e.* picks herself.

PRUNEL [*prunella*, L.] an Herb.

PRUNEL'LO [of *Brignoles*, the Name of a Place whence they are brought] a sort of Plums; also a sort of Silk.

PRUNIF'EROUS *Trees* [among *Botanists*] such whose Fruit has a Stone in the Middle, and is soft on the Outside.

PRU'NING *Chizzle*, an Instrument for pruning Trees,

PRU'RIENT [*pruriens*, L.] itching, or having an itching Desire.

PRURI'GINOUS [*pruriginosus*, L.] full of the Itch, itchy.

PRURI'TIES [*pruris*, F. of *pruritus*, L.] the Itch, a Disease, any Drineſs or Roughness of the Skin, caused by sharp Humours, which stagnate in, and corrode the Miliary Glands, *L.*

PRUTAN'NICK *Tables*, Astronomical Tables for finding the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, framed by *Erasmus Rheinoldus*, and dedicated to *Albert*, Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, and Duke of *Prussia*.

To PRY [*preuver*, F. to make a Trial of] to search, inquire, or dive into.

PRY'AN *Tin*, is a sort of Tin found mixed with a gravelly Earth, sometimes white, but usually red.

PSALM [*pseaume*, F. *psalmus*, L. ψαλμός, Gr.] a Hymn upon a sacred Subject.

PSAL'MIST [*psalmiste*, F. *psalmistes*, L. ψάλτης, Gr.] one who makes or sings Psalms.

PSALM'ODY [*psalmodie*, F. *psalmodia*, L. ψαλμῳδία, of ψαλμός, and ᾠδή, a Song, *Gr.*] a singing of Psalms; a singing and playing together on a musical Instrument.

PSALMO'GRAPHER [*psalmographus*, L. ψαλμογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Psalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY [*psalmographia*, L. ψαλμογραφία, of ψαλμός, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] a writing of Psalms.

PSAL'TER [*pseautier*, F. *psalterium*, L. of ψαλτήριον, Gr.] a Book of Psalms, a Collection of *David*'s Psalms.

PSAL'TERY [*pseautier*, F. *psalterium*, L. of ψαλτήριον, Gr.] a kind of musical Instrument.

PSAMMIS'MUS [ψαμμισμός, Gr.] a Bath of dry and warm Sand, to dry the Feet of dropsical Persons.

PSAMMO'DEA [of ψαμμώδης, Gr.] sandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

PSAM'MOS [ψάμμος, Gr.] Sand or Gravel, that which breeds in Mens Bodies.

PSEUDA'NGELIST [*pseudangelus*, L. ψευδάγγελος, of ψεῦδος, and ἄγγελος, Angel, *Gr.*] a false Messenger.

PSEUDAPOS'TLE [*pseudapostulus*, L. ψευδαπόστολος, of ψεῦδος, and ἀπόστολος, Apostle, *Gr.*] a false Apostle.

PSEUDISOD'OMON [of ψεῦδος, falsly, ἴσος, equal, and δομή, a Building, *Gr.*] a kind of Building, whose Walls are made of Stone of an unequal Thickness.

PSEUDO-

PSEUDO-ADEL'PHUS [of ψεῦδος, false, and ἀδελφὸς, a Brother, *Gr.*] a false Brother. *L.*

PSEUDODIP'TERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple which is surrounded but with one Row of Pillars, at the Distance of two Rows, *&c.*

PSEUDOG'RAPHY [*Pseudographia*, L. of ψευδογραφία, of ψεῦδος, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] false Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

PSEUDOL'OGY [*pseudologia*, L. of ψευδολογία, of ψεῦδος, and λογία, Discourse, *Gr.*] a false speaking, or lying.

PSEUDO-MAR'TYR [ψευδομάρτυρ, Gr. of ψεῦδος, and μάρτυρ, a Martyr] a counterfeit Martyr, a false Witness.

PSEUDO-MEDICUS, one who pretends to be a Physician, a Quack.

PSEUDOM'ENOS [ψευδόμενος, Gr.] a sophistical Argument, a Fallacy in Reasoning.

PSEUDON'YMOUS [*pseudonymus*, L. of ψευδώνυμος, of ψεῦδος, and ὄνομα, a Name, *Gr.*] that has a counterfeit Name.

PSEUDOPERIP'TERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple where the Side Pillars were set in the Wall in the Inside, so as to inclose the Space usually allowed for the *Porticoes* of the *Peripteron*. Gr.

PSEUDO PHILOS'OPHER [*pseudophilosophus*, L. of ψευδοφιλόσοφος, of ψεῦδος, and φιλόσοφος, a Philosopher, *Gr.*] a false or counterfeit Philosopher.

PSEUDO PHILOS'OPHY [*pseudophilosophia*, L. of ψευδοφιλοσοφία, Gr.] false or counterfeit Philosophy.

PSEUDO-POR'TICUS, a false Porch. *Gr.* and *L.*

PSEUDO-PROPHET [*pseudopropheta*, L. of ψεῦδοπροφήτης, of ψεῦδος, and προφήτης, a Prophet, *Gr.*] a false Prophet.

PSEUDO STELLA [among *Astronomers*] any Comet or *Phænomenon* newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star. *Gr.* and *L.*

PSEUDOTHY'RUM [ψευδόθυρον, of ψεῦδος, and θυρον, a Door, *Gr.*] a Postern-Gate. *L.*

PSO'AS *Magnus* [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Loins which proceeds from all the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Loins, and their transverse Processes, within the lower Belly, inserted into the lower Part of the Trochanter of the Thigh-bone. *L.*

PSOAS *Parvus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh inserted into that Part of the Share-bone, which is joined to the *Os Ilium*.

PSO'RA [ψώρα, Gr.] Scabbiness, Manginess.

PSORI'ASIS [ψωρίασις, Gr.] a dry itching Scab, accompanied often with an Exulceration.

PSO'RICKS [*psorica*, L. ψωρικά, Gr.] Medicines good against Scabbiness.

PSOROPTHAL'MY [*psoroptbalmia*, L. ψωροφθαλμια, of ψώρα, a Scab, and ὀφθαλμὸς, a Disease in the Eye, *Gr.*] a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes, with Itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA [of ψυχὴ, the Soul, and ἀγωγὸς, a Leader, *Gr.*] Medicines which suddenly raise the Spirits in Faintings.

PSYCHOL'OGY [ψυχολογία, of ψυχη, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] an Account or Treatise of the Soul or Mind.

PSYCHOM'ACHY [*psychomachia*, L. ψυχομαχία, of ψυχὴ, and μαχὴ, a Combat, *Gr.*] a Combat between the Soul and Body.

PSYCHROLUSI'A [ψυχρολύσια, of ψυχρὸς, Cold, and λύσις, Solution, *Gr.*] Cold Baths.

PSYCHROPH'OBY [ψυχροφοβία, of ψυχρὸς, and φοβὴ, Fear, *Gr.*] a Fear or Aversion to cold Things.

PSYDRA'CIUM [ψυδρακιον, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; also little Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, by Reason of the Winter's Cold.

PTAR'MICKS [of πταρμικα, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sneezing.

PTERNA [πτέρνα, Gr.] the second Bone of the Foot.

PTE'RON [πτέρον, Gr.] the Wing of a Bird.

PTE'RON [in *Architecture*] the Wing or Isle of a Building.

PTERYGIUM [πτερυγίον, Gr.] a little Wing.

PTERYGIUM [among *Anatomists*] the Wing or round Rising of the Nose, or Eye, the Process of the *Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone.

PTERYGO'DES [πτερυγώδες, Gr.] the Wing-like Processes of the *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOI'DEUS *Externus* } [in *Anatomy*] two
PTERYGOI'DEUS *Internus* } Processes, arising from the *Processus Pterygoides* of the same *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOPLA'TIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Gargarcon*, arising from the Process of the *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOPHARYNGE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle taking its Rise from the *Pterygoidal Processes* of the *Sphenoides*, and the Ends of the *Os Hyoides*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLI'NUS *Externus*, [of πτέρον, a Wing, and σταφυλὴ, Gr. the *Uvula*] in *Anatomy*, a Muscle which moves the Piece of Flesh in the Mouth, called the *Uvula*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLI'NUS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle having its Inſertion in the Forepart of the *Uvula*.

PTI'SAN [*ptiſana*, L. of πτισάνη, Gr.] a kind of cooling Phyſick Drink.

PTOLEMA'ICK *Syſtem* [of the *Heavens*] was that Syſtem which was invented by *Ptolemy*.

PTO'LEMY [of πτόλεμος, Gr.] War.

PTYELIS'MUS [πτυελισμὸς, Gr.] a too great Spitting.

PTY'LOSIS, a Diſeaſe when the Brims of the Eye-lids are grown thick, and the Hairs of the Eye brows fall off.

PTIS'MAGOGUE [from πτύω, to ſpit, and ἄγω, to lead, *Gr.*] that which diſcharges the Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a Salivation, or not.

PUB'BLE, fat, full, uſually ſpoken of Corn, &c. *N. C.*

PU'BERTY [*puberté*, F. of *pubertas*, L.] the Age of 14 Years in Men, and 12 in Women.

PUB'LICAN [*publicain*, F. *publicanus*, L.] a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues; alſo a Keeper of a publick Houſe, a Victualler, an Alehouſe-keeper.

PUBLICA'TION, a making publick, a giving publick Notice of a Thing. *F. of L.*

PUB'LICK [*public*, F. *publicus*, L.] common, belonging to the People, manifeſt, known to any body.

The PUBLICK [*le public*, F.] the Generality of the People.

PUBLI'CITY [*publicité*, F. *publicitas*, L.] Publickneſs.

To PUB'LISH [*publier*, F. *publicare*, L.] to make publick, to ſpread abroad.

A PUBLISHER [*publieur*, F.] one who makes publick; who publiſhes new Books.

PU'CELAGE, a Maidenhead; Virginity. *F.*

PU'CELL, a Virgin or Maid. *Chau.* F.

PUCHIA, a Pouch or Purſe. *O L.*

PUCK-FIST, } a kind of Muſhroom full
PUFF BALL, } of Duſt. *C. Crepitus Lupi.* L.

To PUCK'ER [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of πυκάζω or πυκνόω, Gr. to thicken] to ſhrink up, to lie uneven, as Clothes are apt to do.

PUCKER, a Neſt of Caterpillars, or ſuch like Vermin. *C.*

A PUD'DER [of Potteren, *Belg.* to make a Noiſe] Noiſe, Buſtle.

PUD'DING [*boudin*, F. of *botulus*, L. of *boyaux*, F. *budella*, Ital. Inteſtines] a ſort of Food well known, chiefly in *England*, as Hog's-Puddings, &c.

PUDDING *of the Anchor* [*Sea Term*] the binding Ropes about the Anchor-Rings.

PUDDINGS [in a *Ship*] Ropes nailed on the Arms of the Main and Fore-Yard near the Ends, to ſave the Rabbits from galling.

PUDDING-*Graſs*, Penny-royal. *Pulegium.* L.

PUD'DOCK, a ſmall Incloſure.

PUDEN'DA, the Privy-Parts; alſo an Artery of the *Penis*. L.

PU'DIBUND [*pudibundus*, L.] baſhful, ſhame-faced.

PUDI'CA *Planta* [among *Botaniſts*] the ſenſitive Plant. *L.*

PUDI'CITY [*pudicité*, F. of *pudicitas*, L.] Chaſtity, Modeſty.

PU'DICOUS [*pudique*, F. of *pudicus*, L.] chaſte, modeſt.

PU'ERILE [*puerile*, F. of *puerilis*, L.] belonging to a Child, childiſh.

PUERIL'ITY [*puerilité*, F. of *puerilitas*, L.] Boyiſhneſs, Childiſhneſs.

PUER'ITY [*pueritas*, L.] Childhood, Infancy.

PUER'PEROUS [*puerpera*, L.] that beareth Children.

PUET, a kind of Bird.

To PUFF [of Poffer, *Dan.*] to blow or pant by Reaſon of Shortneſs of Breath.

A PUFF [of Poff, *Belg.* the Swelling of the Cheeks] a Blaſt or Breath of Wind; alſo an Utenſil for powdering the Hair.

A PUFF [in a *Gaming Houſe*] one who is hired to play to decoy others.

A PUF'FING [*puffino*, Ital.] a ſort of Coot or Sea-Gull, a Bird.

PUG, a Nickname for a Monkey or Dog.

PUG'GERED, as the red puggered Attire of a Turkey, *i. e.* the Wattles.

PUG'GY [of Piga, *Sax.* Pige, *Dan.* a little Maid] a ſoothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour; as, *My little Puggy*.

PUGH [q. d. *ap Hugh*, i. e. the Son of *Hugh*] a *Welſh* Surname.

PU'GIL [in *Medicine*] a ſmall Handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two Fingers and a Thumb. *L.*

PUGNA'CITY [*pugnacitas*, L.] Eagerneſs to fight.

PUISNE, puny, a Law Term for younger; as, a *puiſne Counſellor*. F.

PUIS'SANCE, Power, Force, Might. *F.*

PUIS'SANT, powerful, mighty. *F.*

PUKE, a ſort of Colour.

A PUKE, a Vomit.

To PUKE [Fuyche, *Belg.* to thruſt forth] to be ready to vomit or ſpue.

PUL'CHRITUDE [*pulchritudo*, L.] Fairneſs, Beauty.

PULICOS'ITY [*pulicoſitas*, L.] abundance of, or full of Fleas.

PU'LICOUS [*pulicoſus*, L.] full of, or abounding with Fleas.

PU'LING [*piailler*, F. to ſing ſmall] ſickly, peaking, crazy.

A PULK, a Hole of ſtanding Water. *N. C.*

To

To PULL [pullian, *Sax.* Pulle, *Belg.* Pillet, *Dan.*] to pluck, draw, hale, *&c.*

PULLA, a Pool, or Lake of ſtanding Water. *O. L.*

PULAILE [*Poulaille*, F.] Poultry. *Chau.*

PULLA'TION, hatching Chickens. *L.*

PUL'LEN [*poulain*, O. F.] Poultry.

PUL'LET [*poulet*, F.] a young Hen.

PUL'LET [in a *Ship*] a cloſe Room in the Hold.

PUL'LEY [*pulie*, F. of Pull, *Eng.*] one of the Mechanick Powers; a Wheel, which by Means of a Rope running in its Channel, heaves up great Weights.

PULLEY *Piece*, an Armour for the Knees; alſo that Part of the Boot which covers the Knee.

To PUL'LULATE [*pulluler*, F. *pullulatum*, L.] to ſpring or come up young, to bud forth.

PULMONA'RIA *Arteria* [in *Anatomy*] a Veſſel in the Breaſt, which conveys the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart to the Lungs. *L.*

PULMONARIA *Arteria Venoſa* [*Anatomy*] a Veſſel that having received the Blood out of the Pulmonary Artery, diſcharges itſelf into the Left Ventricle of the Heart.

PULMONA'RIUS, one who is diſeaſed in the Lungs. *L.*

PUL'MONARY [*pulmonarius*, L.] belonging to the Lungs.

PULMON'ICK [*un pulmonique*, F.] a conſumptive Perſon.

PULP [*Pulpa*, L.] that Part of Fruit which is good to eat.

PULP [in *Pharmacy*] the ſoft Part of Fruit, Roots, *&c.* which is extracted by ſoaking or boiling.

PUL'PIT [*pulpitum*, L.] anciently that higher Part of a Stage, on which the Muſicians were; a Deſk to preach or make an Oration in.

PULPOS'ITY [*pulpoſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Pulp, Subſtance, *&c.*

PUL'POUS [*pulpoſus*, L.] full of Subſtance, fleſhy, nouriſhing, rich.

PULSA'TION, a knocking or ſtriking, the beating of the Pulſe. *F.* of *L.*

PULSE [*puls*, L.] all Sorts of Grain contained in Hoods, Huſks, or Shells.

PULSE [*pulſus*, L.] a beating or knocking againſt.

PULSE [among *Phyſicians*] the beating of the Arteries.

PULSE [among *Naturaliſts*] is the Stroke with which any Medium is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, *&c.*

PUL'SION [*pulſus*, L.] the driving or forcing any Thing forward.

PULVERIZA'TION [*pulverizatio*, L.] a reducing to Powder.

To PUL'VERIZE [*pulveriſer*, F. *pulverizatus*, L.] to reduce any Body to Powder.

PULVER'ULENT [*pulverulentus*, L.] full of Duſt or Powder, duſty.

PULVIS *Fulminans* [among *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition, which being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire will go off with a Noiſe like that of a Muſket.

PULVINA'TA [in *Architecture*] a Freeze which ſwells out like a Pillow. *L.*

PU'MICATED [*pumicatus*, L.] made ſmooth-like, or with a Pumice-Stone.

PUMICE-*Stone* [*Pumex*, L.] a ſpungy crumbling Stone, uſeful in engraving, poliſhing, *&c.*

PUMP [pompe, *Belg.* pumpe, *Dan.* and *L. S.*] an Engine for drawing Water.

To PUMP [pompe, *Belg.*] to draw Water, *&c.* to ſift a Perſon by a ſly Enquiry.

The PUMP *Sucks* [*Sea Term*] is when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Wind and Froth.

PUMP-*Brake* [in a *Ship*] the Pump-Handle.

PUMP-*Can*, a Veſſel to pour Water into a Pump to fetch it and make it work.

PUMP *Dale* } [in a *Ship*] the Trough in
PUMP *Vale* } which the Water that is pumped out runs, and ſo out at the Scupper-Holes.

PUMPS, a ſort of Shoes with turned Soles.

To PUN [punian, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; alſo to quibble or play with Words.

To PUNCH [*poinçonner*, F.] to bore with a Punch; to thruſt one with the Fiſt, Elbow, *&c.*

A PUNCH [*poinçon*, F.] a Tool to make Holes with, *&c.*

PUNCH, a Compoſition made of Brandy, Lemons, Water, Sugar, *&c.* for common Drinking.

PUNCH } a ſhort and thick
PUNCHINEL'LO } Fellow; a Stage-Puppet.

PUNCH'INS [in *Architecture*] are ſhort Pieces of Timber, placed to ſupport ſome conſiderable Weight.

PUNCH'ION [*Poinçon*, F.] a Veſſel of Wine containing 84 Gallons.

PUNCHION [*Poinçon*, F.] a Chiſzle.

PUNC'TATED *Hyperbola* [in *Mathematicks*] is an Hyperbola, whoſe Oval Conjugate is infinitely ſmall, that is, a Point.

PUNCTIL'IO [*Punctillo*, Span. *Pointille*, F. *Punctulum*, L.] a little Point or Trifle.

PUNCTIL'IOUS, very nice and exact, ſtanding upon Punctilio's.

PUNC'TUAL [*ponctuel*, F.] that does a Thing, as it were, to a Point given.

PUNCTUAL'ITY [*ponctualité*, F.] Exactneſs.

PUNCTUA'TION [*ponctuation*, F.] the Method

Method of Pointing and making Stops in Writing.

PUNC'TUM *Lachrymale* [among *Anatomists*] a Hole in the Nose by which the Matter of Tears passes to the Nostrils. *L.*

PUNCTUM *Saliens*, a little Speck or Cloud which appears in a Brood-Egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatched. *L.*

PUNCTUM *Lineans* [in *Mathematicks*] is that Point of the generating Circle, which, in the Formation of either simple Cycloids or Epicicloids, produces any Part of a Cycloidal Line. *L.*

PUNC'TURE [*Punctura*, L.] a Prick or Pricking, any Wound made by a pointed Instrument.

PUNCTURE [among *Surgeons*] a Fracture of the Skull Bone by a Pricking Instrument.

PUND'BRETCH [pund bnech, *Sax.*] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

PUN'DLE, an ill-shaped, and ill-dressed Creature; as. *she is a very Pundle.*

PUNFAL'DA, a Pound, a Pinfold. *O. L.*

PUN'GENCY [of *pungens*, L.] a Pricking or Sharpness.

PUN'GENT [of *pungens*, L.] pricking, sharp.

PUN'GER [*pagurus*, L.] a Sea-Crab-Fish.

PUNICE, to punish. *Chau.*

PU'NICK [*Punicus*, of *Pœni*, the *Carthaginians*, who were accounted a perfidious People] as, a *Punick* Faith, Falshood, Treachery, Perjury.

To PUNISH [*punir*, F. of *punire*, L.] to inflict bodily Pain upon one who has committed an Offence; to correct, to chastise.

PUN'ISHABLE [*punissable*, F.] fit to be punished.

PUN'ISHMENT [*Punition*, F. *Punitio*, L.] Correction, Chastisement.

PU'NITIVE, relating to, or of the Nature of Punishment.

PU'NITORY *Interest* [in *Civil Law*] is such Interest of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Trust.

PUNK [*Skinner* derives it of Punz, *Sax.* a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old shrivelled Whore, like a Piece of shrivelled Leather] an ugly ill-favoured Strumpet.

PUN'TER, a Term at the Game of Basset.

PUNTO, a Point. *Ital.*

PU'NY [*puisne*, F.] little, peaking, weakly; also younger; as, a *Puny Judge.*

PU'PIL [*Pupille*, F. *Pupilla*, L.] a Fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University.

PUP'PIS *Vena* [among *Anatomists*] a Vein which spreads itself about the hinder Part of the Hand.

PUP'PY [of puppe, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *poupée*, F. of *puppus*, L. a little Infant or Baby] a Whelp of a Bitch, *&c.* also an unexperienced raw Fellow.

PU'RA *Eleemosyna* [*i. e.* pure Alms] a Tenure or holding of Lands in *Scotland*, peculiar to Churchmen. *L.*

PUR'BLIND [*q. d.* pore-blind,] short-sighted.

To PUR'CHASE [*pourchasser*, F.] to obtain or get by buying, *&c.*

To PURCHASE [in *Law*] is to get Lands with Money, *&c.* or by any other Agreement.

To PURCHASE [among *Sailors*] is to draw; as they say, *the Capstan purchases apace*, *i. e.* draws in the Cable a-pace.

PURCHASE, Bargain, Boot.

PURE [*purus*, L.] simple, uncompounded; chaste, clean, neat; mere, downright.

PURE *Hyperbola* [in *Mathematicks*] is one without an Oval, Node, Spike, or conjugate Point.

PUR'FILE [*pourfilée*, F.] a sort of Trimming for Womens Gowns; also an Ornament about the Edges of Musical Instruments, such as Viols, Violins, *&c.*

PUR'FLED [of *pourfiler*, F.] flourished with a Needle. *Spen.*

PUR'FLEW [in *Heraldry*] a Term made use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Purflew Verry*, meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is *Verry*.

PURGAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] purging Medicines. *L.*

PURGA'TION, a Scouring or Cleansing. *F.* of *L.*

PURGA'TION [among *Physicians*] a purging by Stool.

PURGATION [in *Law*] is the clearing one's self of a Crime.

PURGATION [*Canonical*] is when the Party suspected makes Oath in the Spiritual Court that he is clear of the Crime laid to his Charge, and brings Neighbours to swear upon their Consciences, that he swears truly.

PURGATION *Vulgar*, was either by Combat, or Trial, by Fire or Water.

PUR'GATIVE, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge. *F.*

A PURGATIVE [*purgatif*, F.] a purging Medicine.

PUR'GATORY [*purgatoire*, F. *purgatorium*, L.] an imaginary Place of Purgation for the Souls of the Faithful, according to the *Roman* Catholick Creed, where they

they are to be purified by Fire before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliss.

PUR'GATORY [*purgatorius*, L.] of a purging Quality.

To PURGE [*purger*, F. of *purgare*, L.] to cleanse the Body from ill Humours; also to clear one's self of a Crime.

A PURGE, a cleansing Medicine.

PURIFICA'TION, the Act of purifying and cleansing, *F.* of *L.*

PURIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the cleansing of a Metal, *&c.* from the Mixture of other Metals.

PURIFICATION [of the *Virgin Mary*] a Festival called *Candlemas-Day*.

A PURIFICA'TORY [*purificatoire*, F. of *purificatorium*, L.] a Linen Cloth, with which a *Romish* Priest wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Absolution.

To PURIFY [*purifier*, F. *purificare*, L.] to make pure or clean.

To PURIFY [in *Alchymy*] is to separate Gold and Silver from other Metals that are mixed with them.

PU'RIM [פורים, *H. i. e.* Lots] a Feast among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in Memory of their Deliverance from *Haman*'s Conspiracy.

PURIST [*Puriste*, F.] one who affects to speak or write neatly and properly.

PU'RITANS [*Puritanes*, F. of *purus*, L.] a Nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of *England*.

PURITANI'CAL, of, or concerning the *Puritans*.

PU'RITY } [*pureté*, F. *puritas*, L.]
PURE'NESS } being pure, unmixed or dear; Honesty, Innocence, Uprightness.

PURL [Contract of *purfle* or *pourfile*, F.] a kind of Edging for Bone-Lace.

PURL, Ale or Beer in which Wormwood is infused.

To PURL [*proliquare*, L.] to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does.

To PURLOIN' [*purloigner*, F.] to pilfer, to filch.

PURLEU' } [*pour lieu*, F.] all that
PURLIEU } Space near any Forest, which being anciently Forest, is afterwards separated from the same by Preambulation.

PURLIEU *Man*, who has Land within the Purlieu, and 40 *s.* a Year Freehold.

PUR'LINS [in *Architecture*] Pieces of Timber which lie across the Rafters on the Inside to keep them from sinking in the Middle of their Length.

PUR'PARS [*Old Law*] is that Share of an Estate, which being held in common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to either of them.

PUR'PLE [*pourpre*, F. *purpura*, L. πορφύρα, Gr.] a purple Colour; also the Dignity of an Archbishop, Bishop, *&c.* or of a great Magistrate.

PUR'PLE } [in *Heraldry*] a Colour con-
PURPURE } sisting of much Red and a little Black.

PURPLE *Fever*, a Fever with an inflamed Skin, particularly in the Face.

PUR'PORT [q. d. *quod scriptum proportat*, L.] Meaning; the Tenor or Substance of a Writing.

PUR'POSE [*propos*, F. of *propositum*, L.] Design, Resolution; also Subject, Matter of Discourse.

To PUR'POSE [*proposer*, F. *propositum*, Sup. of *proponere*, L.] to design, to intend, to resolve.

PURPRESTURE. See *Pourpre*.

PURPRI'SUM [*Old Law*] a Close or Inclosure; the whole Compass of a Manor.

PURR, a Bird; also small Cyder, or Drink.

To PURR, to make a Noise like a Cat.

PUR'REL [*Old Law*] a List ordered to be made at the End of *Kersey* Cloths.

PUR'ROCK, a small Inclosure or Close of Land. *O.*

PURSE [*bourse*, F. *boursa*, Ital. ꝑurꝯ, *C. B.* of βύρσα, Gr. a Hyde] a little Bag to put Money in; also a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Signior.

PURSE *Net* [among *Hunters*] a Sort of Net to take Hares and Rabbits.

PUR'SER [in a *King's Ship*] is an Officer who has the Charge of the Victuals, and is to see that they be good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a List of the Ship's Company, and sets down exactly the Day of each Man's Admittance into Pay.

PUR'SEVANT } [*poursuivant*, F.] a
PUR'SUIVANT } Messenger attending upon the King in the Army; also at the Council Table, in the *Exchequer*, and elsewhere, to be sent upon any Message.

PURSEVANTS *at Arms*, the Marshals who attend the Heralds, and usually succeed them when they die, or are preferred.

PUR'SINESS } [in *Horses*] a Dis-
PUR'SIVENESS } ease, a Shortness of Breath.

PURSLAIN' [*porticulata*, L.] an Herb for Sallad.

PURSU'ANCE, what follows, Consequence, a Pursuing.

PURSU'ANT [*poursuivant*, F.] following, according, or agreeable to.

To PURSUE' [*poursuivre*, F. *persequi*; L.] to follow or run after, to go on with, to carry on.

PURSUIT' [*poursuite*, F.] running after, Diligence or Trouble to get any Thing.

PUR'SY [*poussif*, F.] oversat, short, or broken-winded.

PUR'TE-

PUR'TENANCE, what belongs to a Thing.

PURVEY'ABLE, careful, provident. *Chau.*

To PURVEY' [*purvoyer*, F.] to provide.

PURVEY'ANCE, providing of Corn, Fewel, Victuals, *&c.* for the King's House.

PURVEY'OR [*pourvoyeur*, F.] an Officer to whom is committed the Purveyance.

PURVIEW' [*pourveuque*, F. *Law Term*] the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with, *Be it enacted.*

PU'RULENT [*purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt Matter, mattery. *F.*

PUS, Corruption, or thick Matter, which issues out of a Wound or Sore. *F.* of. *L.*

To PUSH [*pousser*, F.] to thrust or shove.

A PUSH [of φύσα, of φυσάω, Gr. to inflate.] See *Pustule.*

PUSH'ERS, Canary Birds that are new flown, and cannot feed themselves.

PUSILLANIMI'TY [*pousillanimité*, F. of *pusillanimitas*, *L.*] Faint-heartedness, Want of Courage, or Generosity.

PUSILLAN'IMOUS [*pousillanime*, F. *pusillanimus*, L.] faint-hearted, cowardly.

A PUSLE [*poeiese*, *Du.*] a dirty Wench.

PUS'MA [in *Rhetorick*] an earnest Question.

PUSS, a Name given to a Cat.

PUS'TULE [*pustula*, L.] a Push, Blister, or little Wheal on the Skin. *F.*

PUS'TULOUS [*pustulosus*, *L.*] full of Wheals or Blisters.

To PUT [*Minsheu* derives it of *poser*, F. *Skinner* of *bouser*, F.] to lay, place, dispose, *&c.*

To PUT *upon*, to impose upon.

PU'TAGE [*Law Term*] Whoredom. *Putanisme. F.*

PU'TAIGNE [*Putain*, F.] a Whore. *Chau.*

PU'TANISME [*putanisme*, F.] a Whore's Trade or Way of Life.

PU'TATIVE [*putativus*, L.] reputed, supposed, commonly taken for, in Opposition to, evident, or unquestionable. *F.*

PUTIDI'TY [*putiditas*, L.] Stinkingness.

PUT'LOCK, } a short Piece of Timber to
PUT'LOG, } be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.

PUT'NEY [of Put, *Belg.* a Well, and Ea, *Sax.* Water] a Town in *Surry*, on the Bank of the River *Thames.*

To PUT *over* [among *Falconers*] a Term used of a Hawk, when she removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly into her Neck.

PU'TOURS, Whoremongers. *Chau.*

PUTRE, Whoredom. *Chau.*

PUTREFACIEN'TIA [*Physick*] such Things as cause the Flesh to putrify. *L.*

PUTREFAC'TION [among *Chymists*] is the dissolving of a concrete or a solid Body with a moist Heat.

PUTREFAC'TIVES, the same as *Putrefacientia*; which see.

PUTRES'CENCE [of *putrescere*, L.] Rottenness, Corruption.

PU'TRID [*putride*, F. *putridus*, L.] corrupt, rotten.

PUTRID *Fever*, is that kind of Fever, where the Humours or Part of them, have so little circulatory Motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and putrify.

To PU'TRIFY *putrifier*, F. *putrere*, L.] to corrupt or rot, to grow rotten.

A PUT'TOCK *Candle*, the least in the Pound, put in to make Weight. *N. C.*

PUTTOCK, a long-winged Kite.

PUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] small Shrouds which go from the Main, Fore, and Mizzen Masts to the Round Top of those Masts, for the Men to get into the Tops or Caps of those Masts.

PUT'TY, Powder of calcin'd Tin; also a Composition used by Painters to fill up Holes in Wood, and by Glaziers to fasten Glass in Windows.

PUTU'RA [*Old Law*] a Custom of taking Man's, Horse's, and Dog's Meat of the Tenants *gratis*, within the Bounds of a Forest, claimed by the Keepers of Forests.

A PUZZLE, a dirty Slut. See *Puste.*

To PUZ'ZLE [*q. d.* to posse or to posit] to confound, to put to a *Non-plus.*

PYCNO'STYLUS [πυκνόστυλος, Gr.] a Building, the Pillars whereof stand so very close, that their Distance from one another is only a Diameter and half of the Column. *L.*

PYCNOT'ICKS [*pycnotica*, L. πυκνοτικὸς, Gr.] Medicines which are of a thickening Quality.

PYE [*pye*, F. *pica*, L.] a Magpye, a Bird; also a Dish of baked Fruit, Meat, *&c.*

PYE'BALD, of two Colours.

PYE'LOS [πυέλος, Gr.] a Cavity in the Brain, through which the Phlegm passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

PYG'ME [πυγμὴ, Gr.] the Length from the Elbow to the End of the Hand, when the Fist is closed.

PYG'MIES, very small People.

PYLO'RUS [πυλωρὸς, Gr.] a Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. *L.*

PY'LORUS [in *Anatomy*] the lower Orifice of the Ventricle, which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Inteſtines.

PYNA'NDE [of peinigen, *Teut.* to cauſe Pain, to torture] painful.

PY'RAMID [*pyramide*, F. *pyramis*, L. πυραμίς, Gr.] an Obeliſk, *&c.*

PYRAMID [among *Geometricians*] is a ſolid Figure, whoſe Sides are bound by plain Triangles, and ending in a Point at the *Vertex*, the Baſe whereof may be a Triangle, a Square, *&c.*

Optick PYRAMID [in *Opticks*] the Figure which the Rays drawn out in Length from any Object, through any tranſparent *Medium* (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

PYRAMIDS [of *Egypt*] vaſt Piles of Building, which were raiſed up Spire-wiſe, and ſerved as Monuments for the Kings of that Country; anciently accounted one of the ſeven Wonders of the World.

PYRAM'IDAL } [*pyramidalis*, L.] be-
PYRAMID'ICAL } longing to, or in the Form of a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LES *Muſculi* [among *Anatomiſts*] Muſcles of the Noſtrils and the *Abdomen*, which take their Names from their Figure, reſembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LIA [in *Anatomy*] the Pyramidal Veſſels, certain Veſſels which prepare the Semen.

PYRAM'IDALIS *Succenturiatus Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muſcles of the lower Belly, lying on the *Rectum*. L.

PYRAMIDOG'RAPHY [of πυραμὶς, a Pyramid, and γραφὴ, Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of Pyramids.

PYREOI'DES [πυρηοειδὴς, Gr.] a Proceſs of the ſecond Vertebra of the Back.

PYRET'ICKS [of πυρετὸς, Gr. a Fever] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETOL'OGY [πυρετολογία, of πυρετὸς, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe, Deſcription or Treatiſe of Fevers.

PYRIFOR'MIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo called from its reſembling a Pear.

PYRI'TES [πυρίτης, Gr.] the Fireſtone.

PYROB'OLI [πυρόβολοι, of πῦρ, Fire, and βόλος, a Caſt, of βάλλω, Gr.] certain Fireworks uſed by the Ancients. *L.*

PYROE'NUS [of πῦρ, Fire, and οἶνος, Wine, *Gr.*] rectified Spirit of Wine.

PY'ROMANCY [*pyromantia*, L. of πυρομαντεία, of πῦρ, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a Soothſaying by Fire.

PY'ROTECHNY [*pyrotechnie*, F. of πῦρ, Fire, and τέχνη, Art, *Gr.*] the Art of making Fire-works; alſo the Art of Chymiſtry, which makes uſe of Fire as the chief Inſtrument in its Operations.

PYROTECH'NICK, of *Pyrotechny*.

PYROT'ICKS [*pyretica*, L. of πυρετικὰ, Gr.] Cauſticks, Medicines, which applied to the Body, grow violent hot, and cauſe Redneſs, Bliſters, Ripeneſs, *&c.*

PYRRICHI'US [πυῤῥίχιος, Gr.] a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of two ſhort Syllables.

PYR'RHONISM, the Doctrine of *Pyrrho* the *Greek* Philoſopher, the firſt Founder of the Sect of the *Scepticks*, who taught that there was no Certainty of any Thing.

PYRY [of *pyrus*, L.] a Pear-tree. *Chau.*

PYTHAG'ORAS [of πυνθάνομαι, to enquire, and ἀγορὰ, a Sermon] a famous and learned Philoſopher at *Samos*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 3360, about the Time that *Nebuchadnezzar* beſieged the Temple of *Jeruſalem*; he, for Modeſty Sake, called himſelf, φίλος σοφίας, a Lover of Wiſdom, whereas the learned Men before him were called σοφοὶ, *i. e.* Wiſe Men. He travelled for Knowledge as far as *Egypt* and *Babylon*, and at laſt ſet up in *Italy*. He held the Tranſmigration of Souls, and forbad the eating of Fleſh.

PYTHAGORE'AN, } belonging to *Py-*
PYTHAGOR'ICAL, } *thagoras* the Philoſopher, or referring to the Tranſmigration of the Soul from one Body to another.

PYTHAGORE'AN *Syſtem* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the ſame as the *Copernican*.

PYTHAGOR'ICK *Tetractys*, was a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

PY'THON [πυθὼν, Gr.] a familiar or prophetſying Spirit; and one poſſeſſed with it. *F.* of *L.*

PY'THONESS [*pythoniſſe*, F. of *pythoniſſa*, L. πυθόνισσα, Gr.] a Woman ſo poſſeſſed, a Prophetess, a Sorceresſ.

PYUL'CUS [πυόλκος, Gr.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument, wherewith corrupt Matter is evacuated.

PYX [*pyxis*, L. of πυξὶς, Gr.] a Veſſel in which the Hoſt is kept in Popiſh Countries.

PYX'IS [among *Anatomiſts*] the hollow Part of the Hip-bone.

PYXIS *Nautica*, the Mariner's Compaſs. *L.*

Q.

Q. Is often an Abbreviation of Queſtion; alſo of *Quaſi*, L. as if, though.

Q. D. is an Abbreviation of *quaſi dictum*. L. as if it were ſaid.

Q. E. D. [among *Mathematicians*] ſtands for *Quod erat demonſtrandum*, L. *i. e.* which was to be demonſtrated.

Q. PL. [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſtands for *Quantum placet*, L. *i. e.* as much as you pleaſe.

Q. S. [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſtands for *Quantum ſufficit, i. e.* as much as will do, or a ſufficient Quantity.

QUAB [quab. *Belg.* Quappe, *Teut.*] a Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Water-Weaſel.

QUACK } [Quackſalber,
QUACK'SALVER } *Teut.*] a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Phyſick.

To QUACK [quacken, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe like a Duck.

QUACK'ING *Cheat*, a Duck. *Cant.*

QUACKING *of Titles* [among *Bookſellers*] the putting new and different Titles to Books that have not had a good Sale, and publiſhing them for new.

QUADRAGA'TA *Terræ*, a Team of Land, or as much as may be tilled by four Horſes.

QUADRAGES'IMA, the fortieth. *L.*

QUADRAGESIMA *Sunday* [q. d. forty Days from *Eaſter*] the firſt *Sunday* before *Lent*.

QUADRAGES'IMAL [*quadrageſſimalis*, L.] belonging to *Lent*. F.

QUADRAGES'IMALS, *Mid-Lent* Contributions, Offerings made by the People to their Mother-Church on *Mid-Lent Sunday*.

QUADRAN'GLE [*quadrangulus*, L.] a Figure in Geometry having four Angles, and as many Sides. *F.*

QUADRAN'GULAR [*quadrangulaire*, F. of *quadrangularis*, L.] belonging to, or in the Form of a Quadrangle

QUA'DRANT [*quadrans*, L.] a fourth Part.

QUADRANT [in *Mathematicks*] is an Arch containing the fourth Part of a Circle, or 90 Degrees.

QUADRANT [among *Mathematicians*] is an Inſtrument of great Uſe in practical Geometry, Navigation, *&c.*

QUADRANT [among *Gunners*] is an Inſtrument for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

QUADRANT *of Altitude* [of an *Artificial Globe*] a thin Braſs Plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

QUADRAN'TAL [*quadrantalis*, L.] belonging to a Quadrant.

QUADRAN'TAL, a Figure which is every Way ſquare like a Dye.

QUADRANTAL *Triangle* [*Geometry*] a ſpherical Triangle, having a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one right Angle.

QUADRANTA'TA *Terræ*, the fourth Part of an Acre of Land. *O. L.*

QUA'DRATE [*quadratus*, L.] four ſquare.

To QUADRATE [*cadrer*, F. *quadratum*, L.] to agree with or anſwer.

To QUADRATE *a Piece* [among *Gunners*] is to ſee that it was duly placed, or well poſed upon the Carriage.

QUADRATE *Line of Shadows* [on a *Quadrant*] is a Line of natural Tangents placed on the Limb of it, for the more ready meaſuring of Heights.

QUADRATES [among *Printers*] are certain Pieces of Metal, to fill up the void Spaces at the End of ſhort Lines.

QUADRAT'ICK, four-ſquare.

QUADRATICK *Equations* [in *Algebra*] ſquare Equations, or ſuch wherein the higheſt Power of the unknown Quantity is a Square.

QUADRA'TRIX, a Square, or ſquared Figure.

QUA'DRATURE [*quadratura*, L.] a Square, or the ſquaring of any Thing.

QUA'DRATURE *of the Circle* [among *Mathematicians*] is the finding of ſome other right-lined Figure equal to the Area of a Circle, or a right Line equal to its Circumference.

QUADRATURE *of a Figure* [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding of a Square equal to the Area of it.

QUADRATURE *of the Parabola*, the ſame as *Parabolick Space*; which ſee.

QUADRATURES *of the Moon* [in *Aſtronomy*] are the Medial Points of her Orbit, lying between the Points of Conjunction and Oppoſition.

QUADRATUS *Femoris* [among *Anatomiſts*] is a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo called from its ſquare Figure. *L.*

QUADRATUS *Genæ* [among *Anatomiſts*] is a large ſquare Muſcle ſpread over the whole lower Region of the Face. *L.*

QUADRATUS *Lumborum* [among *Anatomiſts*] is a ſhort thick Muſcle, ſituate in the Region of the Loins.

QUADREN'NIAL [*quadrennis*, L.] belonging to the Space of four Years.

QUADRIGA'TA *Terræ*. See *Quadragata Terræ*.

QUADRIGEM'INI [in *Anatomy*] four ſmall Muſcles which turn the Thigh to the Outſide.

QUADRILAT'ERAL [*quadrilaterus*, L.] having four Sides.

QUADRILATERAL *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are Figures whoſe Sides are four right Lines, making as many Angles.

QUA'DRIN, a Mite. a ſmall Piece of Money in Value about a Farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL *Root* [among *Algebraiſts*] is a Root which conſiſts of four Names or Parts.

QUADRIPAR'TITE [*quadripartitus*, L.] divided into four Parts.

QUA-

QUADRIPARTITION [in *Mathematicks*] a dividing by four, or taking the fourth Part of any Number or Quantity. *L.*

QUA'DRIREME [*quadriremis*, L.] a Galley or Vessel with four Oars on a Side.

QUADRISYL'LABLE [*quadrisyllabum*, L.] a Word consisting of four Syllables.

QUADRIV'IAL [*quadrivialis*, L.] consisting of four Ways or Turnings.

QUA'DRUPEDE [*quadrupede*, F. of *quadrupedes*, L.] a four-footed Beast.

QUADRU'PEDAL [*quadrupedus*, L.] having four Feet.

QUADRU'PEDAL } *Signs* [in *Astronomy*]
QUADRUPE'DIAN } Signs which represent the Figure of four-footed Beasts.

QUA'DRUPLE [*quadruplex*, L.] four Times as much, four-fold.

QUADRUP'LICATE, a Thing folded, or repeated four Times. *F.*

QUADRUPLICA'TION, a doubling of a Thing four Times. *L.*

QUÆ'PLEURA, a Writ which lies where an Inquisition has been made by the Escheator of such Lands and Tenements as a Man dies seized of, when all that was in his Possession, was thought not to be found by the Office.

QUÆRE } [of *quærere*, L. to seek] a
QUÆRY } Doubt.

QUÆ'STY, an Indulgence or Remission of Penance, which was exposed to Sale by the Popes. *O. L.*

QUÆ'STUS [in *Law*] Land gained by Labour and Industry, which does not descend by Hereditary Right.

To QUAFF [of Cap, *Sax.* nimble, *q. d.* to drink briskly] to drink large Draughts, to tipple.

QUAG'MIRE [*Minshew* derives it of *Quatio*, to shake, *q. d.* quaking Mire] a marshy or boggy Place.

QUAID, subdued. *Spen.*

QUAIL [*quaglia*, Ital.] a Bird.

To QUAIL [*coagulare*, L.] to curdle as Milk.

To QUAIL [quele, *Belg.* Sich quahlen] to languish. *Spen.*

QUAINT [*Coint*, F.] neat, fine, accomplished; also odd, strange.

QUAINT GIRES, strange Fits. *O.*

To QUAKE [Cpacian, *Sax.*] to tremble, to shake or shiver.

QUA'KERISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quakers.

QUA'KERS, a modern Sect, who took their Name first from their strange Gestures and quaking Fits.

QUALE JUS, a Writ Judicial, which lieth where a religious Person has Judgment to recover Lands, *&c.* to enquire when the Party hath any Right to recover such Lands, *&c.* L.

QUALIFICA'TION, a particular Faculty or Endowment. *F. of L.*

To QUA'LIFY [*qualifier*, F.] to give one a Qualification, to make him fit; also to temper, appease, or pacify.

QUA'LITY [*qualité*, F. of *qualitas*, L.] Condition, Nature, Inclination, Habit; also Title of Honour, noble Birth.

QUALITY [among *Philosophers*] any Property or Affection of a Being whereby it affects our Senses so and so, and acquires such a Denomination.

The *Four first* QUA'LITIES } [among
Tactile QUALITIES } *Naturalists*]
are Heat, Cold, Moisture, and Dryness.

The *Four Second* QUALITIES [among *Chymists*] are Volatility, Fixity, Corrosiveness, and Corruptibility.

Occult QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] the Ancients did so term those Qualities, of which no rational Solution or Account could be given in their Method, or according to their Principles.

Sensible QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] are such as are the more immediate Objects of our Senses.

QUALM [Cpelame, Death, of Cullean, *Sax.* to kill; *Mer. Cas.* derives it of κύημα, Gr. Conception] a fainting Fit; also a Scruple of Conscience.

QUALM'ISH, troubled with or subject to Qualms.

QUAM *diu se bene gesserit* [*i. e.* as long as he shall behave himself well] a Clause frequently used in Letters Patent for the Grant of Offices, particularly in those of the Judges.

QUANDA'RY [*Qu'en diray je*, F. *i. e.* what shall I say?] a Study or Doubt what to do, Suspence of Mind.

QUANTI'TY [*quantité*, F. of *quantitas*, L.] any Thing that is susceptible, or more or less of Number or Measure, as Bigness, Extent, Number.

QUANTITY [among *Grammarians*] is the Measure of Syllables, as to their being pronounced long or short.

QUANTITY [among *Logicians*] one of the Universals, Predicaments, *&c.*

QUANTITY [among *Mathematicians*] is whatsoever is capable of being estimated, numbered or measured.

Moral QUANTITY, is that which depends upon the Manners of Men, and the free Determinations of their Wills, as the Prices and Value of Things, *&c.*

Natural QUANTITY, what Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extensions, and in the Powers and Forces of natural Bodies, as Gravity, Motion, Light, *&c.*

Rational QUANTITY is that arising from the Operations of the Understanding, only,

only, ſuch as the Largeneſs or Narrowneſs of the Mind's Capacity.

QUANTITY *Diſcrete*, is that whereof the Parts are not united together by a common *Vinculum* or Band, as Number.

QUANTITY *Continued*, is that whereof the Parts are knit together within ſome common Term or Terms, as *Magnitude*.

QUANTITY *Permanent*, is Extenſion in Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs.

QUANTITY *Succeſſive*, is that which is applied to Time and Motion.

QUANTITY *Tranſcendental*, the Continuation of any Being, Exiſtence, Time, *&c.*

The QUANTITY *of Matter* [in any *mixed Body*] is the Meaſure which ariſes from the joint Conſideration of its Magnitude and Denſity.

The QUANTITY *of Motion* [in any *Body*] is the Meaſure which ariſes from the joint Conſideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Velocity of the Motion of that Body.

QUANTITIES *Compound* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are joined together by the Signs + and —, and are expreſſed either by more Letters than one, or elſe by the ſame Letters unequally repeated, thus $a + b - c$ and $bd - b$ are compound Quantities.

QUANTITIES *Simple* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as have but one Sign, whether Poſitive or Negative.

QUANTUM *meruit* [*i. e.* as much as he deſerved] an Action on the Caſe grounded on a Promiſe of paying a Man ſo much as he ſhould deſerve.

To QUAPPE, to quake, to ſhake, to pant, to tremble.

QUAR'ANTAINE [*i. e.* Forty] a denying Entrance into a healthful Place for forty Days, to thoſe Perſons that are ſuppoſed to come from any infected Place. *F.*

QUARANTAINE [in *Law*] the Benefit which the Law of *England* allows to the Widow of a landed Man deceaſed, of continuing forty Days after his Deceaſe, in his capital Meſſuage or chief Manſion-houſe.

QUARANTAIN [among *Eccleſiaſticks*] the Seaſon of *Lent*, which is the forty Days preceding *Eaſter*.

QUA'RE *jecit infra Terminum*, a Writ for a Leſſee caſt out of his Farm before his Term is expired. *L.*

QUARE *impedit*, a Writ for one diſturbed in the Right of his purchaſed Advowſon, againſt him who diſturbs him. *L.*

QUARE *incumbravit*, a Writ againſt a Biſhop's conferring a Benefice within ſix Months after a Vacancy, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Preſentation.

QUARE *intruſit Matrimonio non ſatisfacto*, a Writ which lies againſt a Tenant, who after a convenable Marriage offered to him by his Lord, marrieth another, and entereth his Land, without Agreement made with his Lord and Guardian. *L.*

QUARE *non admiſit*, a Writ which lies againſt a Biſhop who refuſes to admit his Clerk, who has recovered in a Plea of Advowſon. *L.*

QUARE *obſtruxit*, a Writ lying againſt him who fences up his Ground, ſo that they who have a Right cannot paſs. *L.*

QUARE *non permittit*, is a Writ which lieth for one who hath a Right for a Turn to preſent againſt the Proprietary. *L.*

QUARELIS [*Carreaux*, F. *Quadrils*, O. F. *Quadrilli*, Ital.] ſhort, thick, ſquare Darts, ſhot out of Croſs-Bows. *Chau.*

QUARENTE'NA, a Furlong, a Quantity of Land containing forty Perches. *O. R.*

QUARENTENA *habenda*, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quarantain.

QUARE'RIA, a Quarry of Stone.

QUAR'REL [*querelle*, F.] Strife, Wrangle, Diſpute.

QUAR'REL *of Glaſs* [*quarreau*, F.] a Pane, or ſquare Piece.

QUAR'REL [in *Law*] an Action real or perſonal.

To QUAR'REL [*quereller*, F.] to fall out, to diſpute, to find Fault with.

QUAR'RELOUS, quarrelſome, full of Complaint. *Shakeſp.*

QUAR'RELSOME [*querrelleux*, F.] apt to quarrel.

QUAR'RINGTON [*Devonſhire*] a very fine early Sort of Apple.

QUAR'RY [*Carriere*, or *Quarriere*, F.] a Place where Stones are digged out.

QUARRY [among *Falconers*] any Fowl flown at and killed.

QUARRY [*Hunt.*] a Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game.

To QUARRY [*Hunting Term*] to feed upon the Quarry.

QUART [q. d. *quarta pars*, L. the fourth Part] an *Engliſh* Meaſure, the fourth Part of a Gallon. *F.*

QUART [at the Game called *Picquet*] a Sequence of four Cards. *F.*

QUART'A } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies
QUART'E } Four, or the Fourth in Number. *F. of Ital.*

QUARTA'GOTTA, a ſmall Baſſoon. *Ital.*

QUARTAN *Ague* [*quartana*, L.] an Ague whoſe Fit returns every fourth Day.

QUARTA'TION [among *Refiners*] a Way of purifying Gold, by melting three Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then caſting the Mixture into *Aquafortis*, which diſſolves the Silver, and leaves the Gold in a black Powder at the Bottom.

QUAR-

QUARTELOI'S, Surtouts or upper Garments, with Coats of Arms quartered on them; the Habit worn anciently by *English* Knights in warlike Expeditions.

QUAR'TER [*quartier*, F. *quarta pars*, L.] the fourth Part of any Thing.

QUAR'TER *of a Hundred* [in Weight, *Avoirdupois*] is 28 Pounds.

QUARTER [in *Measure*] is eight Bushels, or the fourth Part of a Chaldron.

QUARTER [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber four square, and four Inches thick.

QUAR'TER [in *Heraldry*] is a Partition made of just the fourth Part of a Field, made by two right Lines, *He bears Argent a Quarter Gules.*

QUARTER [*quartier*, F.] is the sparing of the Lives, and giving good Treatment to a conquered Enemy.

QUARTER [of a *Ship*] is that Part of the Ship's Hull which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Transum.

FLAT QUARTER, } a Ship is said to
BROAD QUARTER, } have a *Flat* or *Broad Quarter*, when the Tuck or Trussing of it lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER [at a *Siege*] is an Encampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Passages near the Place besieged, to prevent Relief or Convoys.

To QUARTER [*quartier*, F. of *quarta pars*, L. a fourth Part] to break or cut into Quarters or four Parts.

To QUARTER *Soldiers*, to provide Lodgings for them.

QUARTER *Bullet*, a Bullet quartered into four or eight Parts.

QUARTER *Days*, the Days which begin the four Quarters of the Year, *viz.* the 25th of *March*, called the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; the 24th of *June*, Midsummer-day, or the Feast of St. *John Baptist*; the 29th of *September*, *Michaelmas*-Day, or the Feast of St. *Michael* the Archangel; the 25th of *December*, *Christmas*-Day, or the Nativity of *Christ*.

QUARTER-*Deck* [of a *Ship*] that aloft the Steerage, reaching to the Round-house.

QUAR'TERIDGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUAR'TERING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind nor before a Wind, but, as it were, betwixt both; the Seamen say, *the Ship goes Quartering*; also when a Ship sails with a Quartering-Wind.

QUARTERING [in *Gunnery*] is when a Piece of Ordnance may be so traversed as to shoot on the same Line at the same Point of the Compass, as the Ship's Quarter bears.

QUAR'TER-*Master* [at *Land*] one whose Office is to see out for good Quarters for the whole Army, or any Part thereof.

QUARTER-*Master-General*, one who provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER-*Master* [*of a Regiment of Foot*] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER-*Master* [*of a Troop of Horse*] one who provides Quarters for his Troop, every Troop having one.

QUARTER-*Master* [at *Sea*] an Officer whose Business it is to rummage, stow, and trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in his Delivery of Victuals to the Cook, pumping, and drawing out Beer, *&c.* and to mind the Ship's Loading; these are more or fewer, according to the Ship's Burden.

QUARTER *pierced* [in *Heraldry*] is a Term used, when there is a Hole or square Figure made in the Middle of a Cross.

QUARTER-*Round* [in *Architecture*] a Member or Ornament in Cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* Order.

QUARTER-*Sessions*, a Court held quarterly by the Justices of the Peace for every County, to determine civil and criminal Causes.

QUARTER-*Staff*, a long Staff used by Foresters, Park-keepers, *&c.*

QUARTER-*Wind* [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main-Mast Shrouds, even with the Quarter.

QUAR'TERAGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUAR'TERLY [in *Heraldry*] the dividing a Shield into four equal Parts.

QUAR'TERN, a Measure, the fourth Part of a Pint.

QUAR'TERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodged.

Winter-QUARTERS, the Place where Troops are lodged during the Winter; the Space of Time between two Campaigns; as, *The Winter-Quarters will be but very short.*

QUARTERS [*of Refreshment*] a Place or Places where Troops that have been harrassed are put in to recover Strength and Health, during some Time of the Campaign.

QUARTERS [in a *Clock*] are little Bells which sound the Quarters of an Hour.

QUAR'TILE *Aspect* [among *Astrologers*] is an Aspect of the Planets when they are 90 Degrees, or three Signs distant from each other, and is thus marked □.

QUAR'TO, a Book whereof four Leaves make a Sheet.

QUARTODECIMA'NI, Christians in the second Century, who maintained that *Easter* ought always to be kept upon the 14th of the Moon the first Month, in Conformity to the Custom of the *Jews*.

QUART'ZUM, a Metallick Stone.

To QUASH [quasse, *Belg.* quetschen, to squeeze, crush, *Teut. casser*, F. *quassare*, L.] to overthrow, to make void, to spoil or bring to nothing, to spoil, or defeat.

QUASI *Modo Sunday* [of *Quasi modo geniti, &c.* being the first Words of the *Latin* Hymn sung at the Mass on that Day] *Low-Sunday*, or the next after *Easter*.

To QUAS'SATE [*quassatum*, L.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSA'TION, a shaking or brandishing. *L.*

QUA'TER *Cousins* [*quatre Cousins*, F. *i. e.* fourth Cousins] the last Degree of Kindred; whence when Persons are at Variance, it is said, they are not *Quater* or *Cater Cousins*.

QUATER'NARY [*quaternaire*, F. *quaternarius*, L.] belonging to a Quaternion.

QUATER'NIO, } a Book or Volume in
QUATER'NUS, } Quarto. *O. L.*

QUATER'NION, the Number Four, as Quaternion or File of four Soldiers. *L.*

QUATRAIN', a Staff of four Verses. *F.*

QUA'TUOR, Four, *L.* [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for four Voices. *Ital.*

QUA'VER, a Measure of Time in Musick, being half a Crotchet; also a Shake or Trill in Singing.

To QUA'VER [of *quatere*, L. to shake] to run a Division with the Voice.

QUAVI'VER [of *Aqua Viva*, L. *i. e.* living or running Water] a Sort of Fish delighting in Water of a strong Stream, a Sea Dragon.

QUAY [Kay, *Belg. L. S.* and *Teut.*] a broad Space of Ground upon the Shore of a River or Harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUEACH, a Place full of Shrubs and Brambles, a thick bushy Plot of Ground, full of Shrubs and Brambles.

QUEAN [of Cpen, *Sax.* quinde, *Dan.* a Woman, *q. d.* a common Woman, or quene, *Belg.* a prating Woman, or Cpene, *Sax.* a barren Cow, because Harlots are for the most Part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.

QUEA'SY, sickish at Stomach, apt to vomit.

QUEED, the Devil. *O.*

To QUEEM } [Cpemen, *Sax.* sich bequemen, to be obsequious
To QUEME } to another, *Teut.*] to please. *Spen.*

QUEEN [of Cpena, *Sax.* a Wife, or Königin, *Teut.*] the Wife or Consort of a King, or a Sovereign Princess that holds the Crown by Right of Blood; also a Term at Cards or Chess-Play.

QUEEN-*Dowager*, the Widow of a King who lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN's *College*, a College in *Oxford*, so called from Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward* III. founded by *Robert de Eglesfield*, her Chaplain, *A. D.* 1340.

QUEEN *Gold*, a Royal Revenue belonging to every Queen in *England*, during her Marriage to the King, arising from Fines, Offerings, Grants, Pardons, *&c.*

QUEEN's *Swan-Herd*, a Keeper of the Royal Swans.

To QUEEN IT, to take upon a Person's self the State, Majesty, and Dignity of a Queen. *Shakesp.*

QUEER, odd, fantastical, sorry. *Cant.*

QUEST [of *questus*, L. a Complaint] a Ring-Dove.

QUE *Estate* [in *Law*] is a Plea whereby a Man intitling another to Land, *&c.* saith, that the same Estate he had, he had it from him.

QUE *est mesme*, a Term of Law in any Action of Trespass, *&c.* signifying a direct Justification of the very Act complained of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong. *F.*

QUEINT, quenched, also strange. *O.*

QUEINTISES, Devices, Oddnesses. *O.*

To QUELL [Cpellan, *Sax.* to kill, quälen, *Teut.* to afflict] to restrain or keep under, to conquer, to subdue, *Spen.* To destroy, to kill. *Chau.*

QUEM *Reditum reddat*, a Writ to cause a Tenant to attorn. *L.*

To QUENCH [of Cpencan, *Sax.*] to put out or extinguish.

QUENE [*Heraldry*] the Tail of a Beast.

QUEN'TIN, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

QUERELA *coram rege & concilio*, a Writ calling one to justify a Complaint made before the King and Council. *L.*

QUERELA *Frescæ Forciæ*, a Writ of fresh Force.

QUER'ELOUS [*quærulus*, L.] full of Complaints. *Chau.*

QUE'RENT [*quærens*, L.] an Enquirer, one who comes to consult an Astrologer.

QUERIMO'NIOUS [of *querimoniosus*, L.] complaining, making moan.

QUE'RIST [of *querere*, L.] an Enquirer.

QUERIS'TA, a Querister, a Boy who sings in the Choir of a Church. *O. L.*

QUERK } a Cavil, Shift, a Fetch.
QUIRK }

QUERN [Cponn, *Sax.* Hand-quern, *Dan.*] a Hand-Mill.

QUERN, a Churn. *Shakesp.*

QUERPO. See *Cuerpo*.

QUER'RIES [of *Ecuries*, F. Stables] the Grooms of the King's Stables.

QUER'ROUR, one that works in a Quarry. *Chau.*

A Gentleman of the QUERRY [*Ecuyer*, F.] a Gentleman whose Office is to hold the King's Stirrup, when he mounts on Horseback.

QUER'ULOUS [*querulus*, L.] apt to complain, mournful, doleful.

To QUE'RY [*querere*, L.] to put a Question.

To QUESE [of *quæsitus*, L.] to search after. *Milton.*

QUE'-

QUE'SITED [among *Aſtrologers*] the Thing or Perſon enquired after. *L.*

QUEST [*of an Oven*] the Side of it. *N. C.*

QUEST, Exploit. *Spen.*

To QUEST [of *queſter*, F. *quæſitum*, L. to ſeek] to go in Queſt of, or ſeek out, as Hunting Dogs do; to vent or wind, as a Spaniel does.

QUES'TA [*Old Law*] an Inqueſt or Enquiry made upon the Oath of a Jury.

QUEST-*Men*, Perſons choſen yearly in every Ward, to enquire into Abuſes and Miſdemeanours, eſpecially ſuch as relate to Weights and Meaſures.

QUE'STED *Pies*, *&c.* Pies cruſhed by each other. *N. C.*

QUES'TION [*quæſtio*, L.] a Demand to which the Anſwer is required, a Doubt. *F.*

To QUESTION [*queſtionner*, F. of *queſtionari*, L.] to aſk Queſtions, to call in Queſtion, to doubt.

QUES'TIONABLE, that may be called in Queſtion, to doubt.

QUES'TIONIST [at *Cambridge*] one who is a Candidate for his Bachelor of Arts Degree.

QUES'TOR [*quæſtor*, L.] a publick Treaſurer, the Chamberlain of a City.

QUES'TUS [in *Law*] Land which does not deſcend by Hereditary Right, but is acquired by our own Labour and Induſtry.

QUESTUS *eſt nobis*, a Writ againſt him to whom the Thing was alienated that cauſeth the Nuſance.

To QUETCH, to budge or ſtir, to cry.

To QUETH, to bequeath. *Chau.*

QUE'UE *de Hironde* [in *Fortification*] a Kind of Outwork called a Swallow-tail. *F.*

QUIA *Improvida*, a *Superſedeas* granted for a Clerk of the *Chancery*, ſued againſt the Privilege of that Court. *L.*

To QUIB'BLE, to pun, or play with Words, to equivocate; to move as the Guts do.

A QUIBBLE, an Equivocation.

To QUICK, to ſtir. *Spen.*

QUICK [ꝑpick, *Sax.* quick, *Belg.*] agile, nimble, briſk.

To QUICKEN [Cpiccan, *Sax.* quicken, *Du.*] to make or become alive, as a Child in the Womb; alſo to haſten.

QUICK-*Beam*, a Kind of wild Aſh.

QUICK-*Sands*, the Sands which ſhake and tremble, and often ſwallow up what is paſſing over them.

QUICK-*Scab*, a Diſtemper in Horſes.

QUICK-*Silver* [Quecksilber, *Teut.*] a Mineral.

QUID'DANY } [of *Cydonium*, or *Cydo-*
QUID'DENY } *niatum*, L. Quitte, a Quince. *Teut.*] a Conſerve of Quinces.

QUID'DITY [of *quid*, L. what] the Eſſence or Being of a Thing; alſo a quick or ſubtle Queſtion.

QUID *juris clamat*, is a Writ for the granting of a Reverſion, when the particular Tenant will not attorn. *L.*

QUID *pro quo* [in *Law*] the reciprocal Performance of both Parties to a Contract.

QUID *pro quo* [among *Phyſicians*] is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is ſubſtituted for another. *L.*

QUIDE or *Cud*, the inner Part of the Throat in Beaſts.

QUIES'CENCY, a State of Reſt.

QUIE'SCENT [*quieſcens*, L.] at reſt.

QUI'ET [*quies*, L.] that is at reſt, peaceable; alſo Reſt or Peace.

QUIETA'RE [*Old Records*] to quit or diſcharge. *L.*

QUIE'TE *Clamare* [in *Law*] to quit Claim, to renounce all Pretenſions of Right.

QUIE'TISM, the Doctrine and Opinion of the *Quietiſts*.

QUI'ETISTS, a Sect of religious Perſons among the *Roman Catholicks*, who hold that Religion conſiſts in the Reſt and internal Recollection of the Mind.

QUIE'TUS *eſt* [*i. e.* he is acquitted] a Term uſed by the Auditors of the *Exchequer*, in Acquittances to Accompts, *&c.*

A QUILL [*Minſhew* derives it of Kiehl, *Teut.* of *Caulis*, L.] a Stalk, a Feather, *&c.* pulled from the Wing of a Fowl.

A QUILT [*Coiſtre*, of *Couette*, F.] a Covering for a Bed.

QUINA'RIUS, the Number 5. *L.*

QUIN'BOROUGH [*i. e.* the *Queen's Borough*] a Caſtle in *Kent*, built by *Edw.* III. in Honour of his Wife *Philippa*.

QUINCE [*malum cotoneum*, L.] a Sort of Apple with a downy or cottony Coat, of a ſharp acrimonious Taſte.

QUIN'CUNX, five Ounces or Inches. *L.*

QUINCUNX [in *Aſtrology*] an Aſpect when Planets are diſtant five Signs.

QUINDE'CAGON [of *quindecim*, L. and δεκάγωνον, Gr.] a plain geometrical Figure with fifteen Sides and Angles.

QUINIBLE, a Treble. *Chau.*

QUINQUAGES'IMA *Sunday* [ſo called from its being about the fiftieth Day before *Eaſter*] *Shrove-Sunday*.

QUINQUE, *Five* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Muſick compoſed for five Voices. *Ital.*

QUINQUE-ANGLED *Figure* [of *quinque* and *angulus*, L.] a geometrical Figure having five Angles.

QUINQUEN'NIAL [*quinquennalis*, L.] belonging to the Space of five Years.

QUIN'QUINA, a Drug called the Jeſuits Bark. *F.*

QUIN'SEY [*ſquinance*, F. of κυναγχὴ, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Throat.

QUINT, a Sequence of five Cards of the ſame

same Colour at the Game called *Picquet*, F.

QUINT *Exact*, the last Call of a Defendant, sued to an Outlawry. *O. L.*

QUIN'TA, } signifies five, or fifth.
QUIN'TO, } *Ital.*

QUIN'TAIN, a Sport yet in Use at Marriages in *Shropshire*, and elsewhere, in which they run a Tilt on Horseback with Poles, against a thick Post fixed in the Ground; and he who breaks most Poles has the Prize, formerly a Peacock, now a Garland.

QUIN'TAL [q. d. *Centale*, of *Centum*, L. 100] an Hundred Pounds Weight.

QUINTES'SENCE [of *quinta essentia*, *i. e.* the fifth Essence] the purest Substance drawn out of any natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients, separated from all Feces or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force or Virtue of any Thing.

QUINTESSEN'TIAL, of *Quintessence*.

QUINTI'LE [in *Astrology*] the Position of two Planets distant from one another, a fifth Part of a Circle, or 54 Degrees. *L.*

QUINTIL'LIANS [so called of *Quintilla*, whom they followed as a Prophetess] Christian Hereticks, Followers of *Montanus*, among whom Women were Priests and Bishops, and the Eucharist Bread and Cheese.

A QUIN'TINE, a Measure. *Shakesp.*

QUINTU'PLE [*quintuplus*, L.] five-fold, or five Times as much as another.

QUIN'ZAIN, a Stave of 15 Verses. *F.*

A QUIP, a Gibe, Jeer or Flout.

QUIRE [*Choeur*, F. *Chorus*, L. of Χόρος, Gr.] that Part of a Church where Divine Service is performed.

To QUIRE IT, to sing in Concert as the Choir does. *Shakesp.*

QUIRE *of Paper* [*Cayer*, F.] 24 or 25 Sheets.

QUIR'ISTER [*Chorista*, L.] one who sings in the Choir of a Cathedral, *&c.*

A QUIRK, a Shift or Cavil.

QUIR'RY. See *Querry*.

QUISH'IN } [Kussen, *Teut.*] a Cushion.
QUIS'SEN } *Chau. O.*

QUIS'TREL, a proud, twatling Gossip.

QUIS'TRON [probably of *questionarius*, *Lat. barb.*] one that goes about begging Alms, under Pretence of preaching and selling Indulgences. *Chau.*

QUIT [*quitte*, F.] left or forsaken.

To QUIT [*quitter*, F.] to leave or part with, leave off, or give over.

QUITCH-*Grass*, an Herb.

QUIT-*Claim* [in *Law*] is the releasing a Man from any Action one hath or might have against him.

QUIT-*Rent* [in *Law*] a small Rent of Acknowledgment, payable by the Tenants of most Manors.

QUITED, requited. *Spen.*

QUITE [of *quitte*, F. of *quietus*, L.] wholly, thoroughly, altogether.

QUITTASOLE, an Umbrello. *Spen.*

QUIT'TER, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

QUITTER-*Bone* [with *Farriers*] a hard round Swelling on the Cronet, between a Horse's Heel, and the Quarter.

QUIV'ER [Cocep, *Sax.*] a Case for Arrows.

To QUIVER, to shiver or shake.

QUO *Jure*, *i. e.* by what Right he challenges common Pasture. *L.*

QUO *Minus*, a Writ which lies for one who has a Grant for *House-boot* and *Hay-boot*, in another Man's Wood. *L.*

QUO *Warranto*, a Writ against him who usurps a Franchise of the King's, or him who intrudeth himself as Heir into Land. *L.*

QUOD *Clerici Beneficiati*, &c. a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the *Chancery* from Contribution towards the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament. *L.*

QUOD *Clerici non eligantur in Officio Balivi*, a Writ that lies for the Clergyman who is about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, or such like Officer. *L.*

QUOD *ei deforciat*, a Writ that lies for a Tenant against him who entered and took away the Land recovered. *L.*

QUOD *permittat*, a Writ for his Heir that is disseized of his Common of Pasture against the Heir of the Disseizor.

QUOD *Persona nec Prebendarii*, a Writ which lies for Spiritual Persons, distrained in their Spiritual Possessions for a Payment of a Tax called the 25th, with the rest of the Parish.

QUOD'LIBET [*i. e.* what you please, or every Thing] a Quirk or Quibble. *L.*

QUOD'LIBETS } [in the
QUOD'LIBETICAL *Questions* } *Schools* at an University] Questions ingeniously disputed *pro* and *con*.

QUODLIBETA'RIANS, such as follow their own Fancies.

QUOIL, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

QUOIL } [of Koiler, *Teut.* a Collar] the
COIL } Ring of a Cable, *&c.* when the Turns are laid upon another.

To QUOIL [*Sea Term*] to lay the Turns of a Rope round after such a Manner.

QUOIN } [of *Coin*, F. *Cuneus*, L.] a
COIN } Wedge fastened on the Deck close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them up firm to the Ship's Sides.

QUOINS [in *Printing*] small Wedges of Wood, used in locking up Forms.

QUOINS [*Architect.*] Stones and Bricks placed in the Corners of a Building.

Cantick QUOINS, short, three-edged Quoins, to put between Casks.

QUOIT

QUOIT [Coite, *Belg.*] a round Iron to play with.

QUOOK, did quake. *Spen.*

QUO'RUM [*i. e.* of which] a *Justice of the Quorum*, so called, as being particularly named in the Commission to be one before whom all the Matters of Importance must be transacted.

QUO'TA [*Cotité*, Fr.] a Share or Contribution.

QUOTA'TION [*Citatio*, L.] a quoting or citing.

To QUOTE [*coter*, F. *citare*, L.] to cite, allege, or bring in an Author or Passage.

QUOTH [of Cpeðan, *Sax.* to say] saith.

QUOTID'IAN [*quotidien*, F. *quotidianus*, L.] that happens every Day, daily.

QUO'TIENT [*quotiens*, L.] a Number that shows *Quoties*, or how many Times the Divisor is contained in the Dividend. *F.*

QUOTED, cloyed glutted. *C.*

QUYKE, a quick or living Feast. *O.*

R A

R, In a Physician's Bill stands for *Recipe*, L. Take.

R. frequently stands for *Rex*, a King.

To RA'BATE [*rabatre*, F.] a Hawk is said to *rabate*, when by the Motion of the Hand, she leaves pursuing her Prey, or Quarry, and recovers the Fist.

RAB'BET [Robbe, *Belg. Minshew* derives it of רבה *H.* to multiply, but *Skinner* of *Rapidus*, L. because of their Agility and Swiftness] a Coney.

To RAB'BET [among *Carpenters*, &c.] is to channel Boards.

RAB'BETING [with *Shipwrights*] the letting in the Planks into the Keel.

RAB'BI } [רבי *H. i. e.* Master, or
RAB'BIN } רבן] a Doctor or Teacher of the *Jewish* Law.

RABBIN'ICAL, of the Rabbies.

RAB'BINISTS [*Rabbiniste*, F.] one who follows or is skilled in the Doctrines or Opinions of the Rabbins.

RAB'BLE [of Rabble, *Belg.* to prate, or *Rabula*, L. a Brawler, or Ραβδος, Gr. a Tumult] the Dregs of the People.

RAB'DOMANCY [Ραβδομαντεια, Gr.] Divination by Rods or Staves.

RA'BIATE [*rabiosus*, L.] enraged, mad. *Chau.*

RA'BID [*rabiosus*, L.] mad, furious, enraged.

RAB'INET, a small Piece of Ordnance, between a Falconet and a Base.

RABIOS'ITY [*rabiositas*, Ital.] Madness, Furiousness, Outrageousness.

RA'BIOUS [*rabiosus*, L.] mad, outrageous, ravenous.

RACCOURCI' [in *Heraldry*] shortened; not touching the Sides of the Escutcheon.

RACE [*Race*, F. *razza*, Ital. *radix*, L.] Lineage, Family, Stock; the Root, as of Ginger. *F.*

RACE, the Course or Running of Persons on Foot or on Horseback, striving who shall go to the Goal before the other.

RACE, Rennet. *N. C.*

RACEMA'TION, a gathering of Grapes. *L.*

RACEMIF'EROUS [*Racemifer*, L.] Cluster-bearing.

RA'CHA [רקא *H.*] shallow, empty.

RA'CHEL [רחל *H. i. e.* a Sheep] one of *Jacob*'s Wives.

RA'CHET [*Law Term*] a Fine paid for the Redemption of a Thief. *F.*

RA'CINE, a Root. *F. Chau.*

RACK *of Mutton*, [Ꝑracca, *Sax.*] a Neck or Scrag of Mutton.

RACK [Racke, *Belg.* or of recken, to stretch, *Teut.* because that Engine stretches every Limb of the Body, so as to put it out of Joint] a torturing Engine so as to a force a Confession from an Offender.

RACK [in *Horsemanship*] a Pace in which a Horse neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACK, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder for Cattle; or to put Bottles in.

To RACK [Racke, *Belg.*] to torture Offenders upon the Rack.

To RACK *Wines* [of ꝑreccan, *Sax.* to cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

RACK-*Vintage*, the second Voyage made into *France* for racked Wines.

RACK'ET [*raquette*, F. *racbetta* Ital.] an Instrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis Play; also a Stir, a Hurly-burly, Noise or Disturbance.

RACCOO'N, a Creature in *New England*, like a Badger, with a Tail like a Fox.

RACY [spoken of Wine] a Wine that still retains its rich Flavour; the Word is used in Distinction to what is called a *dry* Wine.

RAD, did read.

RADEVORE, Tapestry. *Chau.*

RADIÆUS *Externus* and *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] are two Muscles of the Wrist, one of which serves to bend it, and the other to stretch it out.

RA'DAL *Curves* [in *Geometry*] Curves of the Spiral Kind, whose Ordinates all terminate in the Center of the including Circle, and appear like so many Semidiameters.

RA'DIANCE } [of *radiance*, F.] Bright-
RA'DIANCY } ness.

RA'DIANT [*radieux*, F. *radians*, L.] casting forth Rays, bright, shining, sparkling.

RA'DIATE *Flowers* [among *Botanists*] such whose Flower-Leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

RADIATING *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point from which the Rays of Light issue, or are darted out.

RADIA'TION, a darting or casting forth Rays or Beams of Light.

RAD'ICAL [*radicalis*, L.] belonging to the Root, inbred. *F.*

RADICAL *Moisture* [among *Physicians*] the fundamental Juice of the Body, said to nourish and preserve the natural Heat, as Oil does the Lamp.

RADICAL *Question* [among *Astrologers*] is a Question proposed when the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the Hour, are of one Nature and Tripilcity.

RADICAL *Sign* [in *Algebra*] the Sign of the Root of any Number or Quantity, as (√) is the Mark which expresses the Root, *&c.*

RADICAL'ITY, a being radical, or a Quality which has a Relation to a Root.

To RAD'ICATE [*radicatum*, L.] to take Root.

RAD'ICATED [*radicatus*, L.] rooted, or that has taken Root.

RA'DICLE, (*Radicula*) [among *Botanists*] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which upon its Vegetation becomes its Root.

RAD'ISH [ræbiſ, *Sax. radis*, F. *raphanus*, L. Ῥαδίξ, Gr.] a Root well known.

RA'DIUS [among *Anatomists*] is the upper and lesser Bone of the Arm; also the greater Bone of the Leg.

RADIUS [among *Astrologers*] is the Configuration or Aspect of two Stars.

RADIUS [in *Geometry*] is a right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to its Circumference.

RADIUS [in *Opticks*] a strait Line full of Light, or an Inlightning made by a right Line.

RAD'NIGHTS, were certain Servitors, who held their Lands by serving their Lord on Horseback.

RADIX [*Anatomy*] the Sole of the Foot.

RADIX [in *Astrology*] the Groundwork, from whence is inferred the Reason of computing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, relating to such a Person or Thing.

RADIX [among *Grammarians*] a primitive or original Word.

RAD'LINGS, Windings of a Wall. *N. C.*

RA'ERS [*of a Cart*] the Rails on the Top of it.

To RAF'FLE [*raffler*, F.] to play with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair, or Pair-Royal, wins.

RAF'FLENET, a sort of Fishing.

RAFT, a Float-boat of Timber.

RAFT, bereft, deprived. *Spen.*

RAF'TER [ræcteꝛ, *Sax.*] a Piece of Timber for Building. *Du.*

RAF'TICK *Quoins*, Stones and Bricks, which stick without the Brick-work (their Edges being scraped off) in the Corner of any Building.

RAFUL *Knaves*, Rabble, *O.*

RAG [ꝓracode, *Sax.* Torn, Rhwgg, *C. Br. Junius* derives it of Ῥηγμα, or Ῥηγη, or Ῥάκος, Gr.] a Tatter, an old Piece of Cloth.

RAG [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

RAG-*Bolts* [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each Side.

RAGE [*rage*, F. *rabbia*, Ital. of *rabies*, L.] Fury, Madness.

To RAGE, to play the Rogue. *Chau.*

RAGERIE, Roguery, wanton Tricks. *Chau.*

RAGGAMUF'FIN, a sorry, rascally, or ragged Fellow.

RAG'GED [ꝓracode, *Sax.*] torn, beset with Rags, jagged or notched.

A RAG'GED *Hawk* [among *Falconers*] is a Hawk tha has its Feathers broken.

RAGGOU'LED or *couped*, a Term applied to a Branch that is sawed from the Tree, or to a Stock, so separated from the Root.

RAGGU'LED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are agged or notched after an irregular manner.

RAG'MAN, a Statute appointed by King *Edward* III. for hearing and determining all Complaints done five Years before.

RAGOO' [*ragoût*, F.] a high seasoned Dish of Meat.

RAGOUNCES, a Sort of precious Stones. *Chau.*

RAG-WORT, an Herb. *Jacobæa.* L.

RAIDE, Dress. *Shakesp.*

RAILS [perhaps of Riegeln, *Teut.* to bolt] a wooden Fence to inclose a Place.

To RAIL, to run along. *Spen.*

To RAIL [*railler*, F. to deride, to prate, Ragler, *Dan.* to cackle] to scold, to use harsh opprobrious Words.

RAIL [ræꝛl, *Sax.*] a Garment; as a Night-rail.

RAIL, a certain Bird so called.

RAIL'ERY, } Scolding or opprobrious
RAIL'ING, } Language.

RAI'MENT [q. d. *Arrayment*, of *arrayer*, F. which *Minshew* derives of Ἄρειν, Gr.] to fit, or Rage, *Teut.* Order] Attire, Garments.

To RAIN [ꝓenian, *Sax.* Regnen, *Teut.* Regner, *Dan.*] to fall down in Drops.

RAIN [ꝓen, *Sax.* Regen, *Teut.* Regn, *Dan.*] a Vapour exhaled by the Sun, which falls upon the Earth.

A RAIN-

A RAIN-*Bow* [ꝼenboꝼa, *Sax.* Regenbogen, *Teut.*] a Meteor of divers Colours.

RAIN *Deer*, [ꝼnanaꝼ, *Sax*, *rangier*, F. Rauchier, *Teut.*] a Sort of Stag, which the *Laplanders* and other Northern People, make use of in travelling.

To RAIN [*regner*, F.] to reign. *Spen.*

RAIN'Y [ꝼenig, *Sax.* regnig, *Teut.*] moist with, or apt to rain.

RAIP, a Rod to measure Ground.

To RAISE [of Aꝼꝼan, *Sax.* Risen, *Belg.* Reiser, *Dan.*] to lift, or lift up; to levy or gather, to prefer or advance.

To RAISE *a Siege* [*Military Term*] to quit, give over, or leave it off.

RAIS'ED *in Flesh* [among *Falconers*] is when the Hawk prospers or grows fat.

RAI'SIN, a dried Grape. *F.*

RAIS'ING [in *Horsemanship*] is one of the three Actions of a Horse's Legs, the other two are the Stay and the Tread.

RAI'STY or RESTY, a Term used of a Horse when he will stand still, and will not go backwards or forwards.

To RAIT, to put into Water, to season, as Timber, Flax, *&c.* *N. C.*

RAKE [ꝼace, *Sax.* Raecke, *Belg.* Rechen, *Teut.*] a Tool in Husbandry.

A RAKE ['Ρακα, Gr. רקא *H.*] a profligate Man.

RAKE-SHAME, or RAKE-HELL, a base rascally Fellow.

To RAKE [Raeckele, *Belg.* Rechen, *Teut.* *Racler*, F.] to gather with a Rake.

The RAKE [*of a Ship*] so much of her Hull as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

The RAKE [*of the Rudder*] the hindermost Part of it.

RAKEE' [*Falconry*] a Term used of a Hawk that flies out too far from the Fowl.

RAKESTALE [Rechenstiel, *Teut.*] a Handle of a Rake. *O.*

RA'KER, one who cleanses the Streets.

RA'KING *a Horse*, drawing his Ordure with the Hand out of his Fundament.

RAKING *Table* [among *Architects*] a Member hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

RAKLY, rash, hasty. *Chou.*

RAL'LERY [*raillerie*, F.] a close or secret Jibe, pleasant, drolling, or playing upon another in Discourse.

To RAL'LY [*rallier*, F.] to play and droll upon, to banter, or jest.

To RAL'LY [*rallier*, F.] to gather together dispersed Troops.

RALPH [of ꝼaꝺ, Counsel, and ulph, *Sax* Help, *Rodolphus*, L.] a Name of Men.

RAM [ꝼam, *Sax.* Ram, *L. S* and *Belg.* Rammer, *Teut.*] a Male Sheep; also a Warlike Engine made use of anciently to batter Walls, *&c.*

To RAM [perhaps of ꝼemman, *Sax.* to trouble, or Rammeln, *Teut.* to make a Noise in moving] to beat or drive in.

RAM'S *Head*, an Iron Lever, to heave up great Stones with.

RAM'S *Head* [in a *Ship*] is a great Block or Pully into which the Ropes called Halliards are put.

RAM'ADAM, the *Mahometan* Lent.

RAM'AGE [of *ramus*, a Branch] Boughs or Branches of Trees.

RAM'AGE, the Chirping, Singing, or Warbling of small Birds. *F. Chou.*

A RAM'AGE *Hawk*, one that is wild and coy, as having been long among the Boughs preying for itself.

RAMAGE [*Falconry*] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the Ayrie, being so called in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *August*.

To RAM'BLE [q. d. *re ambulare*, L.] to go up and down, to go astray.

RAMBOO'ZE } a Drink chiefly drank
RAMBUZE } at *Cambridge*, made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, and Sugar, and Rose-water.

To RAME, to reach. *N. C.*

RAM'EKIN [*ramequin*, F.] toasted Bread and Cheese, a *Welsh* Rabbet.

RA'MENT [*ramenta*, L.] Scrapings.

RA'MEQUINS [in *Cookery*] small Slices of Bread covered with a Farce of Cheese, *&c.* baked in a Pie-pan.

RAMIFICA'TION, a Collection of small Branches issuing out of large ones. *L.*

RAMIL'IA, the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down. *O. L.*

RAM'ISH, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

RA'MIST, a Follower of *Peter Ramus*, a noted Writer.

RA'MMER, an Instrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; also a Rammer of a Gun.

RAMMOLADE [in *Cookery*] Sauce made of Parsly, Anchovies, Capers, Chibbols, Pepper, Salt, *&c.*

RAMO'SE } [*ramosus*, L.] full of Boughs
RAMOUS } or Branches.

RAMOS'ITY [*ramositas*, L.] Fulness of Boughs.

To RAMP, to rove, frisk, or jump about.

To RAMP, to paw like a mad Horse. *Spen.*

RAM'PANT, ramping, wanton.

RAMPANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Beast of Prey is reared on his hinder Legs, in a fighting Posture.

RAM'PERT } [*rampart*, F.] is a great
RAM'PIER } mossy Bank of Earth, raised about the Body of a Place.

RAM'PICK, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top through Age. *C.*

RAMP'IONS, a Root proper for Sallads, *Rapunculus esculentus*, L.

RAM'SEY [of Ea, *Sax.* Water, or an Isle, and Ram, *q. d.* Ram's Isle] in *Huntingdonshire*.

RAM'SONS, the Herb *Buckrams*, *Allium ursinum*, L.

RA'MUS [among *Anatomists*] any Branch of the greater Vessels.

RAMUS *Anterior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein, which passes under the Muscles of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, L.

RAMUS *Posterior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow. *L.*

RAN'CID [*Rancidus*, L.] mouldy, musty.

RANCID'ITY [*Rancidita*s L.] Mouldiness, Mustiness.

RAN'COUR [*Rancune*, F. of *Rancor*, L.] a concealed or secret Grudge, Spite, Spleen; an inveterate Hatred which a Man keeps in his Breast till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

RAND [Rand, *Teut.* a Margin] the Edge of the upper Leather, a Seam of a Shoe.

A RAND [*of Beef*] a long fleshy Piece cut from between the Flank and Buttock.

RAN'DAL [*Camden* takes it to be a Corruption of Randulph, and drives it of Rein, *Teut.* pure, and ulph, *Sax.* help] a proper Name.

RAN'DOM [*Randum*, *O. F.* uncertainly, *Randello*, Ital. undadvisedly] without Aim, rashly, inconsiderately.

RANDOM [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is rais'd above the horizontal Line, and is not designed to shoot directly forward.

RAN-FORCE-*Ring* [of a *Gun*] that which is next before the Touch-Hole.

To RANGE [*Ranger*, L.] to dispose, or place in its Rank or Order; to rove or stray about; also to sift through a Sieve.

RANGE [*range*, F.] a Row or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach.

RANGE [in *Gunnery*] is the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of a Piece.

RANGER [*of a Forest*] an Officer, whose Business is to walk daily through the Forest or Park, and to present all Trespasses done in his Bailiwick at the next Forest-Court.

RAN'GES [in a *Ship*] two particular Pieces of Timber.

RANGLEE'R, a Kind of Stag, so called by Reason of his lofty Horns resembling the Branches of Trees.

RAN'GLE [among *Falconers*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

RANI'NÆ *Venæ* [in *Anatomy*] the Frog-Veins, certain Veins which appear under the Tongue. *L.*

RANK [of Ranken, the Shoots of a Vine, *&c. Teut. Rancidus*, L.] stinking, noisome, smelling strong.

RANK [ranc, *Sax.*] that shoots forth too many Branches or Leaves, over fruitful.

RANK, full; as a *River Rank*, *i. e.* full. *Shakesp.*

RANK *as a Rock* [*Old Phrase*] hoarse as a Rock.

A RANK [*Milit. Discip.*] the strait Line which the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make as they stand Side by Side.

To RAN'KLE [*Rancere*, L.] to grow rank, to fester.

To RAN'SACK [q. d. *Reinsaccare*, of *Re* Neg. *in* and *saccus*, L. to rob, *i. e.* Sacks] to plunder or rifle.

RAN'SOM [*Rançon*, F.] Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War, or for the Pardoning some notorious Offender.

To RANSOM [*Rançonner*, F.] to pay a Ransom for, to redeem.

To RANT [Randic, *Belg.*] to rage, rave, or swagger.

A RANT, an extravagant Flight in Expression, Poetry, *&c.*

RAN'TERS, a Sect called the Family of Love.

RANU'LA [in *Anatomy*] a Swelling under the Tongue. *L.*

RANULA'RES [among *Anatomists*] the Branches of the outward Jugular Veins which run to the Tongue. *L.*

RANUN'CULUS, a Flower called a Crowfoot. *L.*

To RAP [Hreppan, *Sax.* Ῥαπίζω, Gr.] to strike.

To RAP *out Oaths*, to swear very much and passionately.

RAPA'CIOUS [*Rapace*, F. *Rapax*, L.] ravenous, greedy.

RAPA'CITY } [*Rapacité*, F. *Rapacitas*, L.]
RAPA'CIOUSNESS } Ravenousness, Extortion, Greediness.

RAPE [*Rapa*, L.] a wild Radish; also the Stalk of Grapes dried.

RAPE [*Rape*, F. of *Rapere*, L.] the Act of Violence committed on the Body of a Woman; also the carrying away a young Virgin with Intent to ravish her.

RAPE-*Wine*, a sort of small Wine, made of *Rape*, or the Pulp of expressed Grapes.

RAPES [in *Sussex*] certain Divisions of the County, much the same as an Hundred.

RAPE [*of the Forest*] a Trespass done in it.

RAPHA'EL [רפאל, *Heb. i. e.*] the Healing of God] the Name of an Angel.

RAP'ID [*Rapide*, F. *Rapidus*, L.] swift, quick, that has a boisterous or violent Motion.

RAPID'ITY } [*Rapidité*, F. *Rapiditas*, L.]
RAP'IDNESS } Quickness, Swiftness.

RA'PIER [*Rapiere*, F.] a long Sword, made only for thrusting.

RAPILY, quickly, hastily. *Chau.*

RA'PINE [*Rapina*, L.] Robbery, Pillage, or taking a Thing by open Force. *F.*

RAPPAREE'S, certain *Irish* Robbers.

RAP-

RAP'SODY [*Rapsodie*, F. *Rapsodia*, L.] of ῥαψῳδία, Gr.] a Connection together, or Repetition of a vast Number of Heroick Verses; but more commonly a tedious and impertinent spinning out a Discourse, to no Purpose or Benefit to the Reader.

RAPT [*Raptus*, L.] ravished, transported.

RAP'TOR, a Seizer or Taker-away by Force. *L.*

RAPTOR [*Law Term*] a Ravisher of Women.

RAP'TU *Hæredis*, a Writ for the taking away an Heir holding in Soccage.

RAP'TURE [*Raptura*, L.] an Extasy or Transport of Mind.

Poetical RAP'TURE, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

RAP'TURED, transported, ravished.

RARE [*Rarus*, L.] that happens but seldom, uncommon, excellent, singular, scarce, hard to be got. *F.*

RARE [*Physical Sense*] thin, rawish.

RARE [in *Philosophy*] thin, not compact.

RARE *Bodies* [in *Philosophy*] such whose Parts are not so closely connected together, but take up more Room in Proportion to their Matter than other Bodies do.

RAREFACIEN'TIA [in *Physick*] rarefying Medicines, such as by dispersing the Humours, enlarge the Pores of the Body. *L.*

RAREFAC'TION, a separating the Parts of a Body, and making them take up more Room than they did before. *F.* of *L.*

RAREFAC'TIVE, that rarefies.

RARE *Lines*. See *Rattlings*.

RAREFI'ABLE, capable of being rarefied.

To RAR'EFY [*Rarefier*, F. *Rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

RA'RITY [*Rarité*, F. of *Raritas*, L.] a rare Thing, Curiosity; also a Rareness, Uncommonness, Scarcity.

RA'RITY [among *Philosophers*] Thinness, opposed to Density or Thickness.

RA'SANT *Line of Defence* [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Point in the Curtain, raising the Face of the Bastion, and therefore shews how much of the Curtain will clear and scour the Defence.

RAS'BERRY. See *Raspberry*.

RAS'CAL [*Racaille*, F. of Ραχία, Gr. according to *Casaubon*] a Rogue, a Villain, a paltry Fellow.

RAS'CAL *Deer* [of ræscal, *Sax*] a lean Deer.

RASCAL'ITY [probably of *Racaille*, F. Riff Raff] the base Rabble, Scum or Dregs of the People.

To RAISE [*Raser*, F.] See *Race*.

RASH [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of Ῥάγδαιος, Gr. impetuous; but *Cambden* of θαρσὺς, Gr. bold] over hasty, unthinking, or precipitate.

A RASH, red Spots upon the Skin, which come out after a Surfeit.

RASH'NESS, Hastiness, Precipitateness.

RA'SION, a scraping, a shaving. *L.*

RA'SIS, a kind of hard Pitch.

RASKEL, Trash, Trumpery. *C.*

RA'SOR [*Rasoir*, F. *Rasum*, L. to shave] an Instrument to shave with.

RASP [*Raspa*, Ital. *Raspe*, F.] a Sort of File.

To RASP [raspen, *Teut.* *Raspare*, Ital. *Rasper*, F.] to file, to pare into Shavings.

RASP'ATORY, an Instrument to chip Bread with, also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and scaly Bones.

RASP'BERRY, a Fruit of an agreeable Taste, and fine Flavour, rough on the Outside like a Rasp.

RA'SURE [*Rasura*, L.] a shaving or scraping, a Dash through Writings.

A RAT [*Rat*, F. *Ratta*, Span. ratze, *Teut.* ratte, *L. S.* rotte, *Dan.*] an amphibious kind of Animal, infesting Houses, Ships, *&c.*

RATAFI'A, a delicious Liquor made of Apricots, Cherries, *&c.* with their Kernels, bruised and infused in Brandy.

RAT'ALLY, according to a certain Rate, by equal Proportions.

RATAN', a Sort of *Indian* Cane.

RATCH [in *Clock Work*] a Sort of Wheel which serves to lift up the *Detents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

RAT'CH'ETS [in a *Watch*] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up.

RATE [of *Rata*, *sc. Portione*, L. of Lepade, *Sax.* Condition] Price, Value, Proportion, Tax, Rank.

To RATE, to set a Price or Value upon, to tax or assess.

To RATE [of *Iratus*, L. angry, or ræde, *Sax*, fierce, or rateleu, *L. S.*] to reprove or chide.

RATE *Tithe*, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle when kept in a Parish for less than a Year.

RATEE'N [*Ratine*, F.] a Sort of Stuff.

RATH [ræd, *Sax*] early, ripe. *Spenc.*

RATHE to choose, *Spenc.* Also soon, early. *Chau.*

RATHER [ræðor, *Sax.*] to be more willing.

RATIFICA'TION, a ratifying or confirming. *F.* of *L.*

RATIFICATION [in *Law*] the establishing a Clerk in a Prebend.

To RAT'IFY [*Ratifier*, F. *Ratificare*, L.] to confirm or establish, especially by a publick Act.

RA'TIO, Reason, Consideration, Regard. *L.*

RATIO [with *Mathematicians*] the Rate or Proportion which several Quantities or Numbers have to one another.

RA'TIO [in *Arithmetick*] is the mutual Habitude

Habitude or Relation of two Quantities of the ſame Kind to one another.

RATIO'CINABLE [*Ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the Uſe of, or done with Reaſon.

To RATIO'CINATE [*ratiocner*, F. *ratiocinari*, L.] to reaſon.

RATIOCINA'TION, a rational debating, arguing, diſputing; a reaſoning; the Art of exerciſing the Faculty of Reaſoning. *F.* of *L.*

RATIO'CINATIVE [*ratiocinativus*, L.] belonging to Ratiocination.

RA'TION, a Share or Proportion of Meat, Drink, or Forage given to Seamen, or Soldiers, to ſubſiſt themſelves and their Horſes for one Day. *F.*

RATIONAB'ILI *Parte Bonorum*, a Writ for a Widow claiming her Thirds. *L.*

RATIONABIL'IBUS *Diviſis*, a Writ for the ſettling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordſhips or Manors. *L.*

RATIONABIL'ITY [*Rationabilitas*, L.] Reaſonableneſs.

RA'TIONAL [*Rationel*, F. *Rationalis*, L.] endued with Reaſon, reaſonable.

RA'TIONAL *Quantities* [in *Mathematicks*] are thoſe between which there is any expreſſible Reaſon or Proportion.

RA'TIONAL *Way of erecting a Figure* [in *Aſtrology*] a particular Method of diſtributing the Space of the 12 Houſes.

RATIONA'LE, a rational Account. *L.*

RATIONA'LITY [of *rationalis*, L.] Reaſonableneſs, the Property of being a reaſonable Creature.

RATIO'NIS *Os* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Bone of the Forehead. *L.*

RAT-LINES [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Lines which make the Ladder Steps to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.

RAT'S *Tail*, a venomous Diſeaſe in Horſes.

A RAT'TLE [ratel, *Belg.*] a Child's Toy.

A RAT'TLE, a ſilly, talkative Perſon.

To RAT'TLE [þneotan, *Saxa* ratele, *Belg.*] to make a Noiſe.

To RAT'TLE [Ruttelen, *Teut.* to ſhake] to ſcold at.

To RATTLE *in the Sheath* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] is when he makes a Noiſe in the ſkinny Part of the Yard.

To RATTLE [of a *Goat*] to make a Noiſe through the Deſire of Copulation.

RATTLE *Snake*, a large Snake in *Virginia*, having a Rattle in his Tail.

RATTLER, a Coach. *Cant.*

RATTLING-*Cove*, a Coachman. *Cant.*

RAT'TLING *Mumpers*, Beggars at Coaches. *Cant.*

RATTLINGS. See *Rat-lines.*

RATTO'ON, a *Weſt India* Fox.

To RAV'AGE [*Ravager*, F.] to ranſack, to lay waſte.

RAV'AGE, Waſte, Spoil, Havock, *F.*

RAU'CITY [*Raucité*, F. *Raucitas*, L.] Hoarſeneſs.

To RAVE [*Raver*, F. reben, *Du.* of *rabies*, L.] to be light-headed, to talk idly, to doat.

To RAVEL [rabelen, *Du.*] to ſnarl up, as hard twiſted Thread.

To RAVEL *out*, to run into Threads, as ſlight Cloth not cloſely woven, does.

RAVEL *Bread*, a middle Sort of Bread. *Kent.*

RAV'ELINS [in *Fortification*] are Works raiſed on the Counterſcarp, before the Curtain of a Place, and ſerve to cover the Gates of the Town and the Bridges; they conſiſt of two Faces, forming a ſaliant Angle, and are defended by the Faces of the neighbouring Baſtions.

RA'VEN [rabe, *Du.* rove, *Teut.* raffn, *Dan.* þæpen, *Sax.* of þæpian, to ſnatch, from its Rapacity] a Bird well known.

RAV'ENING, Rapine, a greedy eating.

RAVENISH, black as a Raven. *Chau.*

RAV'ENOUS [of þepen, *Sax.* of *Rapina*, L. of *Raviſſant*, F. of *Raveneux*, F. violent] greedy, gluttonous.

RAVESHING, rapid. *Chau.*

RAUGHT, reached. *Chau.*

To RAV'IN [of þepian, *Sax.*] to ſnatch, to devour, or eat greedily.

RAV'ING, raging, delirious.

RA'VISABLE, ravenous. *Chau.*

To RAV'ISH [*Ravir*, F. of *Rapere*, L.] to take or ſnatch away; commit a Rape upon a Woman; alſo to pleaſe exceedingly, to charm.

RAV'ISHMENT [*Raviſſement*, F.] the Raviſhing of a Woman; alſo a Rapture or Tranſport of Joy.

RAVISHMENT *de Garde*, a Writ for him who took from the Guardian the Body of his Ward. *F.*

RAV'ISSANT [in *Heraldry*] the Poſture of a Beaſt of Prey ſpringing forward to catch the Thing deſired.

To RAUK, to ſnatch. *N. C.*

RAUNSOUNDE, put to Ranſom. *Chau.*

RAW [þneap, *Sax.* rauw, *Belg.* roh, *Teut.*] ſpoken of Meat uncooked; of a Sore, having the Skin flayed or rubbed off.

RAW'LINGS [of *Raoul*, F. *Radolph*, by adding the Patronymick TerminationIngs, q. d. *Ralph*'s Son] a Surname.

To RAY. See *To Ree.*

RAY [*Raie*, F. *Raia*, L.] the Fiſh Thornback.

RAY [*Raye*, *Rayon*, F. *Radius*, L.] a Beam of the Sun, or any Star.

RAY [in *Opticks*] is a Line ſuppoſed to paſs through the Eye towards the Object, or from the Object towards the Eye, and is termed a viſual Ray.

Common RAY [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of Concourſe of the

the two Optical *Axes*, through the Middle of the Right Line, which passes by the Center of the Eye.

RAY *Principal* [in *Perspective*] is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAY [of *Reflexion*] is the Right Line whereby Reflexion is made.

RAY [of *Refraction*] is the Right Line where the Ray of Incidence changes in Rectitude, or is broken in traversing the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY *of Incidence* [in *Catopricks*] is a Right Line that falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking-Glass, *&c.*

RAY *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that passes in a right Line, from a certain Point of the visible Object in one *Medium*, until it meets with a second *Medium*.

RAY-*Cloth*, Cloth that never was coloured nor dyed.

RAY, Array. *Spen.*

RAY-*Grass*, a Sort of Grass, good to improve cold clayey Ground.

RAY'MUND [of ræin, pure, and mund, a Mouth, *Teut. i. e.* one who abstains from wanton Discourses] a Sirname or Christian Name.

RAYONNANT [in *Heraldry*] darting forth Rays,

RAYS or *Beams of the Sun*, or *Rays of Light* [among *Philosophers*] are either according to the *Atomical Hypothesis*, those very minute Particles or Corpuscles of Matter which continually issuing out of the Sun, do thrust one on another all round in physically short Lines; or else as the *Cartesians* assert, they are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous Æther and Air, and so are propagated every Way in strait Lines thro' the Pores of the Medium.

RAYS *Convergent* [in *Opticks*] are those which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

RAYS *Divergent* [in *Opticks*] those which going from a Point of the visible Object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed far from the Object.

RAYS *Parallel* [in *Opticks*] those that keep an equal Distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Object.

To RAZE [*razer*, F.] to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

RAZORS [among *Hunters*] the Tushes or Teeth of a Boar.

RAZOUR. See *Razor*.

To REACH [ræcan, *Sax.* reichen, *L. S.* reichen, *Teut.*] to be extended; to take or *lay hold of*, to bring; also to strain, to vomit.

REACH, the Distance as far as a Line can be extended, a Bow, Gun, *&c.* can carry, or a Man can come at. Hence,

REACH [in a *figurative Sense*] Capacity, Power.

REACH [*Sea Term*] the Distance between any two Points of Land that lie in a right Line one from the other.

REAC'TION [among *Philosophers*] as *the Reaction* or *reciprocal Motion* of one Part of Matter against another.

To READ [ræban, *Sax.*] to read a Book.

To READ [Aræbian, *Sax.* raeden, *Belg.* rathen, *Teut.*] to guess, to divine or foretel.

READ } [ræd, *Sax.* Rath, *Teut.*] Coun-
REDE } sel or Advice. *O.* A Proverb, Doctrine, or Prophecy. *Spen.*

To RE-ADJOURN' [*re-adjourner*, F.] to adjourn again.

READMI'SSION [of *re* and *admissio*, L.] the Act of re-admitting.

To RE-ADMIT' [of *re* and *admittere*, L.] to admit or receive again.

READING [*Camden* derives it from reoin, *C. Br.* Fern, which groweth thereabouts in great Abundance; but *Leland* from the meeting together of other Waters with the River *Rhea*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

REA'DY [Gearwa, and ræd, *Sax.* rhwyd, *C. Br.*] prepared; also prompt or inclined to.

To make READY [Gearæbian, *Sax.* bereeden, *L. S.* bereyten, *Teut.*] to prepare.

REAF'AN [so called from a Raven embroider'd upon it by King *Ladbroke*'s Daughter] the Banner or Flag of the *Danes*.

RE'AFORESTED [*Law Term*] made Forest again.

REAKS [of *rex*, L. a King, or rice, *Sax.* Dominion] as, *to play Reaks*, *i. e.* to domineer or hector; to shew mad Pranks.

REAL [*realis*, L.] that is indeed true.

REAL'GAL, red Arsenic.

REAL'ITY [*realité*, F. *realitas*, L.] real Existence; the Truth of the Matter.

REAL'TY } [in *Law*] is opposed to Per-
REAL'TY } sonality.

To RE'ALIZE, to cause a being real, to admit as a Reality.

REALM' [*royaume*, F. *reme*, Ital. of *regnum*, L.] a Kingdom.

REAM [rieim, *Belg. rame*, F.] a Quantity of 20 Quires of Paper.

To REAN'IMATE [of *re* and *animatum*, L.] to revive, to put into Heart again.

To REAP [rippan, *Sax.*] to cut down Corn.

A REAPER [ripere, *Sax.*] one who cuts down Corn.

REAR [*Arriere*, F.] the hindermost Part of an Army.

REAR [Dræne, *Sax.*] thin, rawish, as Eggs, *&c.* boiled rear.

REAR-*Admiral*, the Admiral of the third Squadron of a Royal Fleet.

REAR-*Guard*, the last of three Lines of an Army drawn up in the Battalia.

REAR *Half Files* [*Military Term*] the three hindermost Ranks when a Battalion is drawn up six deep.

REAR *Rank* [*Military Term*] the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To REAR [Aræran, *Sax.*] to raise or set up an end; also to train or bring up a Child.

To REAR *a Boar* [*Hunting Term*] is to dislodge him.

To REAR *an End* [in *Horsemanship*] is when a Horse rises so high before, as to endanger him coming over upon his Rider.

To RE-ASCEND [of *re* and *ascendere*, L.] to ascend or get up again.

REA'SON [*raison*, F. *ratio* L.] thinking; the Faculty of the Soul whereby we judge of Things; the Exercise of that Faculty; Argument, Proof, Cause, Matter.

REA'SON [in *Arithmetick*] the Reason or Rate, betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Proportion, especially the Quotient of the Antecedent, divided by the Consequent.

REA'SON [in *Geometry*] is the mutual Habit or Comparison of two Magnitudes of the same Kind one to the other, in respect to their Quantity.

REA'SON [among *Logicians*] an Argument either necessary or probable; or a proper Answer to the Question, Why is it so?

To REA'SON *raisonner*, F. *ratiocinari*, L.] to discourse upon or about a Thing, to dispute, to argue.

REA'SONABLE [*raisonnable*, F. *a rationabilis*, L.] agreeable to the Rules of Reason; just, right, conscionable.

REA'SONABLE *Aid* [*Law Term*] a Duty claimed by the Lord of the Fee of his Tenants, to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

REA'SONING, arguing or debating upon.

To RE-ASSE'MBLE [*reassembler*, F. to summon again; to meet together again.

To RE-A'SSIGN [*reassigner*, F. to assign again.

A RE-ASSIGNA'TION, a new Assignment. *F.*

To RE ASSU'ME [of *re* and *assumer*, L.] to retake or take upon one's self again.

A RE-ASSUMP'TION, a taking again, a re-assuming.

REATHEN, soon. *O.*

RE-ATTACH'MENT [*Law Term*] a second Attachment of one formerly attached, and dismissed the Court without Day.

To RE-BAPTI'ZE [of *re* and *baptizare*, L.] to baptize again.

RE-BAPTI'ZERS, a Sect in the third Century, who re-baptized all Hereticks, contrary to the Custom of the Church.

To REBA'TE [*rabbatré*, F.] to channel, to chamfer; to blunt, to check.

To REBATE [in *Traffick*] to discount in receiving Money, as much as the Interest comes to, for the Time 'tis paid before it becomes due.

To REBA'TE [in *Heraldry*] is to set a Mark of Dishonour on an Escutcheon.

REBA'TE } [*rabat*, F.] the Act
REBA'TEMENT } of rebating, a Discount upon the Payment of ready Money.

REBA'TEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms.

REBA'TO, a Head-dress.

REBEC'CAH [רבקה, *H.* Fat and Full] the Wife of *Isaac*.

REBEC'K [*rebec*, F.] a musical Instrument, having three Strings.

REBECK, an old Trot. *Chau.*

REB'EL, [*rebelle*, F. *rebellis*, L.] one who openly rebels against the Prince or State.

REBEL [in a *Law Sense*] one who wilfully breaks the Law, or a Villain who disobeys his Lord.

REBEL' [*rebeller*, F. *rebellare*, L.] to rise up in Arms, to revolt against one's Sovereign.

REBEL'LION [q. d. *bellum refacere*, L.] rising, or taking up Arms against the supreme Power. *L.*

REBEL'LIOUS [*rebelle*, F. *rebellis*, L.] apt to rebel, disobedient.

REBEL'LIOUS *Assembly* [in *Law*] a gathering of twelve or more Persons, intending to change any Laws, Statutes, *&c.* destroy Enclosures, break down Banks, *&c.*

REBEL'LUM [*Old Law*] a Rejoinder, Replication to an Answer in a Court of Equity.

REBESK. See *Arabesque.*

REBINARE *Terram*, to give a second stirring or ploughing to Land that lies fallow. *O. L.*

REBISO'LA [with *Chymists*] a Medicine for the Jaundice, made of Urine.

REBOA'TION, an echoing or resounding. *Shakesp.* L.

To REBOUND' [*rebondir*, F.] to leap back, to bounce up again as a Ball does.

REBUFF' [*rebuff*, Ital. *rebuffade*, F.] a notable Repulse or Opposition, a rough Denial, a disdainful or snappish Answer.

To REBUILD, to build up again.

To REBU'KE [*reboucher*, F. to stop the Mouth] to reprove or check.

RE'BUS [*rebus*, L. to Things] a Device or Symbol represented in a Picture, with a Motto alluding to one's Name.

RE'BUSSES [in *Heraldry*] such Coats as bear a Resemblance to the Sirname of the Person, as three Castles for *Castleton*, &c.

To REBUT' [*rebondir*, F.] to rebound, recoil, repel. *Spen.*

REBUT'TER [*Law Term*] is when the Donee repelleth the Heir, by virtue of a Warrant made by the Donor. *F.*

To RECAL'CITRATE [*recalcitratum*, L.] to kick backwards, or to kick back with the Heel. *L.*

To RECA'LL [of *Re* and *halle*, *Belg.*] to call back, or call Home.

To RECANT' [*Recantare*, L.] to recal what one has said or written before.

RECANTA'TION, a revoking, or unsaying. *L.*

To RECAPA'CITATE [of *Re* and *Capacitas*, L.] to put one again into a Capacity of doing any Thing.

To RECAPIT'ULATE [*Recapituler*, F. *Recapitulatum*, L.] to rehearse briefly, or sum up the Heads of a former Discourse.

RECAPITULA'TION, a recapitulating.

RECAP'TION [*Law*] a second Distress of one formerly distrained for the same Cause; a Writ lying for the Party thus distrained, in order to his obtaining a Remedy.

To RECE'DE [*recedere*, L.] to go back or retire, to depart from.

RECEIPT' [*Recette*, F. *Receptum*, *Receptio*, L.] the Act of receiving; an Acquittance for Money received; a Medicine prescribed for the Cure of Diseases.

RECEI'VABLE [*recevable*, F. *receptabilis*, L.] that they may be received.

To RECEIV'E [*recevoir*, F. *recipere*, L.] to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hand; also to entertain or harbour; to admit or allow of; to embrace or follow; also to bear or suffer.

RECEIV'ER [*Receveur*, F.] a Person who receives; also the Name of a chymical Vessel.

RECEIVER [*of the Fines*] an Officer who receives the Money of all such who compound with the King.

RECEIVER *General* [of the Duchy of *Lancaster*] an Officer who gathers in all Fines, Forfeitures, Assessments, *&c.* within that Duchy.

The Receiver is as bad as the Thief.

Tho' this Maxim seems more censorious than the Law, which inflicts only Transportation on the Receiver, and Death on the Felon; yet it is true in Fact, because such Persons are, in their Principles, as dishonest, tho' they have not Courage to venture their Necks in the Employment; according to the *Greek*, Ἀμφότεροι κλῶπες καὶ ὁ δεξάμενος καὶ ὁ κλέψας.

RE'CENT [*recens*, L.] new, fresh, lately done or happened. *F.*

RECEP'TABLE [*receptabilis*, L.] that may be received.

RECEP'TACLE [*Receptaculum*, L.] a Place to receive or keep Things in, a Warehouse or Store-house; also a Nest, or lurking Hole.

RECEPTA'CULUM *Chyli* [among *Anatomists*] a Cavity into which all the Lacteal Veins empty themselves.

RECEPTA'RII *Medici*, those who set up for Physicians upon the Stock only of many Receipts, without being able to reason on their Properties or Efficacies.

RECEP'TION [in *Astrology*] an accidental Dignity happening in two Planets when they are received into each other's Houses.

RECEPTI'TIOUS [*receptitius*, L.] received or kept to one's Use from another.

RECEP'TIVE, apt or fit to receive.

RECEPTIV'ITY, a being receptive.

RECES'S } [*Recessus*, L.] retreating
RECES'SION } or withdrawing; a Place of Retreat or Retirement.

RECES'SION *of the Equinoxes* [*New Astronomy*] is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds.

RECEVOIR'S, large Basons, Cisterns or Receptacles for Water.

To RECHA'SE [*rechasser*, F.] to drive back to the Place where the Game was first started or roused.

To RECHANGE' [in *Commerce*] a second Payment of the Price of Exchange.

RECHAR'GE, a second Charge.

To RECHE [of reccan, *Sax.*] to care for, to value, or regard. *Chau.*

RECHEAT' [among *Hunters*] a Lesson which Huntsmen wind with the Horn, to call the Hounds back from a false Scent.

RECH'LESS [recelay, *Sax.*] careless, negligent, improvident.

RECIDIVA'TION, a relapsing or falling sick again.

RECIDI'VOUS [*recidivus*, L.] falling back.

RECIDIVUS *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] a Relapse, or falling back into the same Distemper in which one was before. *L.*

RE'CIPE [*i. e.* Take] a Physician's Bill, ordering what Medicines and their Quantities the Apothecaries should make up for the Patient.

RECIP'IENT [*recipiens*, L.] a Receiver, a Vessel made fast or luted to the Beak of an Alembick, Retort, *&c.* to receive the Matter which is raised or forced over the Helm by the Fire. *F.*

RECIP'ROCAL [*reciproque*, F. of *reciprocus*, L.] mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both Sides.

RECIPROCAL [in *Logick*] is [illegible] of Terms which may have the same Sign [illegible] and may be turn'd either W[illegible]

RECIPROCAL F[illegible] such as have the A[illegible] of the *Ratio* in both [illegible]

RECIPROCA[illegible] *tick*] is when, [illegible]

T[illegible]

is lesser than the second, by so much as the third is greater than the first.

RECIP'ROCATE [*reciproquer*, F. *reciprocatum*, L.] to requite, to be even with.

RECIPROCA'TION, an Interchanging, or returning like for like. *F.* of *L.*

RECIPROCICOR'NOUS [*reciprocicornis*, L.] that hath Horns turned backward and forward again, as Rams have.

RECIS'ION, a cutting or paring off; a disannulling and making void. *F.* of *L.*

A RECI'TAL } [*Recit*, F. *Recitatio*,
A RECITA'TION } L.] the Act of Reciting or making a Report; a Rehearsal; a saying without Book.

RECITA'TIVE [*Recitatif*, F.] belonging to Recitation.

RECITATIVE *Musick*, a Sort of Singing that comes near to plain Pronunciation, after the Manner that Dramatick Poems are rehearsed on the Stage.

RECI'TATIF } [in *Musick Books*] sig-
RECITATI'VO } nifies the Adagio in grave Parts, in Cantatas, Motets, and Operas; a particular Way or Manner of singing, which those grave Parts require. *Ital.*

RECITATIVE *Style*, a Way of Writing fitted for that Purpose.

To RECI'TE [*reciter*, F. of *recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearse.

RECITo, is an Abbreviation of Recitativo, which see.

To RECK, to reckon. *Spen.* To care. O.

RECK, Care. *O.*

REC'ANS, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. *N. C.*

RECKETH, valueth, thinketh, reflecteth. *Shakesp.*

To RECK'ON [ræcan, *Sax.* reckene, *Eng.* rechnen, *Teut.*] to cast up, or count; to esteem, to believe, or think.

He that reckons without his Host, must reckon again.

This, tho' a Tippling Proverb, has a farther Meaning than Persons making their own Reckoning at a Tavern or Alehouse, and is usually applied to such Persons, who are apt to be partial in their own Favour, flattering themselves with the Advantages they fancy to be on their Side in any Affair, and making no Allowance for the Disadvantages that will or may attend them; so, *Chi fa conto senza l' Hoste conta due volte*, say the *Italians*; and, *Qui compte sans son Hôte il lui convient compter deux foix*, say the *French*.

Reckon not your Chickens before they are hatched.

This Proverb took its Rise from the *Vanity* of *anticipating* our *Enjoyments* before we come at them; we are always *brooding* in our *Desire*, and hatching in our *Minds* what we would have to *come to pass*, before Things are *ripe* for it; and this *Hastiness*, oftentimes makes us overshoot our *Reason*, and forfeit our *Prudence*, in reckoning that our own, that is not so much as in *Being*. But this Proverb dehorts us from speaking confidently of our having, or as good as having *Things* in our *Power* or *Possession*, which are far off still, only in *Expectancy*, and depend wholly upon *Providence*; and not as the *Latins* say, *Ante victoriam canere triumphum*: And the *Greeks*, Πρὸ τῆ φαχῆς αὐξαιν τοῦ λεπαδα.

A RECKONING [rekeninge, *Belg.* rechnung, *Teut.*] an Account.

RECKONING [in *Navigation*] the Estimate of the Quantity of a Ship's Way betwixt Place and Place.

To RECLAIM' [*reclamare*, Ital. of *re* and *clamare*, L.] to demand back, to reduce to Amendment of Life, to recall, or turn back from evil Courses, to take up, to leave off Vices.

To RECLAIM [*Falconry*] as, to *reclaim a Hawk*, is to tame or make it gentle.

To RECLAIM; a Partridge is said to *reclaim*, when she calls back her young ones.

RECLAI'MING, demanding back again; recalling from bad Courses.

RECLAMA'TION, a crying out against. *Lat.*

RECLINA'TION *of a Plane* [in *Dialling*] is the Quantity of Degrees which any Plane lies or falls backwards from the vertical or upright Plane. *F.* of *L.*

RECLI'NING *Plane* [in *Dialling*] a Plane which leans from you when you stand before it.

RECLI'NED [*reclinatus*, L.] lying upon the Back.

To RECLINE' [*reclinare*, L.] to lean backwards.

A RECLU'SE [*reclus*, F. *reclusus*, L.] shut up; also a Monk or Nun that is shut up, and may not stir out of the Religious House.

RECº, is an Abbreviation of *Recitativo*, which see.

To RECO'GITATE [*recogitatum*, L.] to consider or think upon over again.

RECOG'NISANCE } [*Reconnoissance*, F.
RECOGNIZANCE } *Recognitio*, L.] a Bond or Obligation, acknowledged in some Court of Record, or before some Judge.

RECOGNIZANCE *of Assize* [*Law Term*] the Verdict of Twelve Men impannelled upon a Jury, when a Man is attainted of Disseisin with Robbery.

To RECOG'NIZE [*reconnoitre*, F. *recognoscere*, L.] to take Knowledge of, to acknowledge.

RECOGNIZEE' [in *Law*] the Person to whom one is bound in a Recognizance.

RECOGNISOR' [in *Law*] one who enters into such a Bond or Obligation.

RECOGNI'TION, Acknowledgment, Examination, Review. *L.*

RECOG-

RECOGNITIO'NE *per Vim & Duritiem facta*, a Writ to send for a Record touching a Recognizance, which the Recognizor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardship and Force.

RECOGNITIONEM *Adnullando, &c.* a Writ for disannulling forged Recognizance.

RECOG'NITORS [in *Law*] a Jury impannelled upon an Assize.

To RECOIL' [*reculer*, F.] to fly or draw back as a Gun does.

A RECOIL [*Recul*, F.] the Motion or Run which a Cannon takes backward when fired.

To RECOIN', to coin over again.

To RECOLLEC'T [*se recolliger*, F. *recolligere*, L.] to reflect in one's Mind, to call a Thing to Mind.

RECOLLEC'TION, a searching after, a calling or bringing to Mind those *Ideas* of which the Mind had formerly thought.

RE'COLLECTS [*Recollets*, F.] a Branch of the *Franciscan* Friars.

To RECOM'FORT, to comfort again. *Chau.*

To RECOMMEN'CE [*recommencer*, F. to commence or begin again, or anew.

A RECOMMENCE'MENT, a beginning a Thing anew.

To RECOMMEND' [*recommander*, F. *recommendare*, L.] to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care.

RECOMMEND'ABLE [*recommendable*, F.] that deserves to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDA'TION, a commending or setting forth any Person to another. *F.*

RECOMMEN'DATORY, which serves to recommend.

RE'COMPENCE, Requital, Reward, Amends, a Gift or Advantage arising to one upon Account of some Service done, or good Action performed.

To RECOMPENCE [*recompenser*, F. *recompensare*, L.] to requite, to make Amends.

RECONCILE'ABLE [*reconciliable*, F.] that may be reconciled.

To RECONCI'LE [*reconcilier*, F. *reconciliare*, L.] to make those Friends again who were at Variance; to make to agree what seems contrary.

RECONCILE'MENT } a making those
RECONCILIA'TION } Friends which were at Variance. *F.* of *L.*

RECONCIL'IATORY, belonging to Reconciliation.

RECOND'ITE [*reconditus*, L.] secret, hidden.

RECON'DITORY [*Reconditorium*, L.] a Store-house.

To RECONDUCT' [*Reconduire*, F.] to conduct or lead back again.

To RECONNOI'TRE, to examine in order to make a Report.

RECONVEN'TION [*Civil Law*] a contrary Action brought by the Defendant.

To RECORD' [*recorder*, F. *recordare*, L.] to register or enrol.

To RECORD [among *Fowlers*] to begin to sing, to tune Notes as a Bird does.

RECORD [*Recordum*, L.] Testimony, Evidence, Witness; a publick Act enroll'd; or an authentick and uncontroulable written Testimony, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preserved in Courts of Record.

RECOR'DA, Records containing the Judgments in Pleadings and Suits tried before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. *L.*

RECORDA'RE *facias*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove a Cause from an inferior Court to the *King's-Bench*, or *Common-Pleas*. *L.*

RECORDA'TION, a remembring.

RECOR'DER, a judicious Person, for the most part, well skilled in the Law, whom the Mayor, or any Magistrate of any City or Town Corporate having a Court of Record, associates to himself, for his better Direction in the Execution of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

RECOR'DO & *processu mittendo*, a Writ to call a Record, and the whole Process, out of an inferior Court, into the *King's-Bench*-Court.

To RECOV'ER [*recouvrir*, F. *recuperare*, L.] to get again, to restore to Health, to be on the mending Hand.

RECOV'ERABLE [*recouvrable*, F.] that may be recovered.

RECOV'ERY [*Recouvrement*, F. *Recuperatio*, L.] a regaining or getting again, *&c.* Remedy, Help.

RECOVERY [in *Law*] is an obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law.

True RECOVERY [in *Law*] is an actual or real Recovery of any Thing, or the Value of it by Judgment.

Feigned RECOVERY } is a certain Form,
Common RECOVERY } or Course in Law, for the better assuring one's Title to Lands or Tenements.

To RECOUNT' [*raconter*, F. *raccontare*, Ital.] to relate.

To RECOUP' [*recouper*, F.] to cut again, to reply quickly and sharply, to defalk or discount.

A RECOUPE' [in *Law*] is a quick and sharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOUR'D, Recovery. *Spen.*

RECOUR'SE [*Recours*, F. of *Recursus*, L. a running back] Application, Refuge, Addre's; also Passage, Return.

REC'REANT [*Recridente*, Ital. *q. d. Recedens*, L.] a faint-hearted or cowardly Fellow; out of Hope, untruly. *Spen.*

RE'CREANTISE, Cowardice. *O.*

To RE'CREATE [*recreer*, F. *recreatum*, L.] to refresh, to divert, or delight.

RECREA'TION [*q. d.* a creating anew] a pleasing Divertisement after Labour; Refreshment, Pastime. *F.* of *L.*

RECREA'TIVE, which serves to recreate, diverting, pleasant. *F.*

RE'CREAUNCE, Falshood, Treason. *Ch.*

RE'CREAUNT, one who betrays his Trust; cowardly; an Infidel.

RECREDEN'TIALS [of *re* and *credentia*, L.] an Answer to the credential Letter of an Ambassador.

RE'CREMENT [*recrementum*, L.] any superfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.

RE'CREMENT [with *Chymists*] a Term used when any Liquor is distilled over again several Times.

RECREMENTI'TIOUS [*recrementitius*, L.] dreggy, coarse.

RE'CREMENTS [in *Physick*] such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the Lympha, the Gall, *&c.*

To RECRIM'INATE [*recriminer*, F. *recriminatum*, L.] to return an Accusation, or Reproach; to charge one's Accuser, or lay the Fault that he is accused of to him that accused him.

RECRIMINA'TION, an Accusation in which the Party accused charges the Accuser with the same Fault, or some other. *F.* of *L.*

RECRUDES'CENCE [of *recrudescere*, L.] a growing fresh, raw, or sore again.

RECRUDESCENCE [with *Physicians*] is when a Disease being about to end, begins to grow worse again.

To RECRUIT' [*recruter*, F.] to supply or fill up, to reinforce.

RECRUIT' [*recru*, F.] new or fresh Supply.

RECRUITS [*Military Term*] are new Men raised to strengthen the Forces on Foot.

RECTA *Directrix* [in *Conick Sections*] a Line made by the mutual Intersection of the vertical Plane with that of the Base, *L.*

RECTAN'GLE [of *rectus* and *angulus*, L.] a right or straight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicularly upon another. *F.*

RECTAN'GLE [in *Geometry*] besides the preceding, is a Parallelogram, the Angles whereof are right.

RECTAN'GLE [in *Arithmetick*] is the Product that arises from the Multiplication of two Lines one by another.

RECTAN'GLED *Triangle*, is a Triangle that has one right Angle.

RECTAN'GULAR [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be rectangular when one or more of the Angles are equal.

RECTA *Prisca Regis*, a Right the King claimed, of two out of every Ship laden with Wines, one Butt before the Mast, and another behind it. *L.*

RECTA'TION, a Claim of Right, or any Appeal to the Law for the Recovery of such a claimed Right.

RECTIFI'ABLE, that may be put right, or reduced to his proper State.

RECTIFICA'TION, a rectifying or making right. *F.* of *L.*

RECTIFICA'TION [with *Chymists*] is the distilling a Spirit over again, in order to make it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICATION *of Curves* [in *Mathematicks*] is the assigning or finding a straight Line equal to the curved one.

REC'TIFIER, a Person who rectifies.

REC'TIFIER [with *Navigators*] an Instrument to find the Variation of the Compass, and to rectify the Ship's Course.

REC'TIFY [*rectifier*, F. *rectificare*, L.] to set to rights again, to correct or mend.

REC'TIFY [with *Chymists*] is to distil any Spirit over again in order to make it more pure.

To RECTIFY *a Globe*, is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe to the Brass Meridian.

To RECTIFY *a Nativity* [among *Astrologers*] is to bring the estimated Time of a Person's Birth to the real and true one.

RECTILIN'EAL *Angle* } [*rectiligne*, F.
RECTILIN'EAR *Angle* } *rectilineus*, L.] an Angle consisting of right Lines.

RECTI *Minores* [in *Anatomy*] are two small Muscles of the Head, let into the Middle of the *Os Occipitis.* L.

REC'TITUDE [*rectitudo*, L.] Rightness, Uprightness. *L.*

RECTITU'DINES [in *Law*] Rights or legal Dues belonging to God or Man. *L.*

REC'TITY [*rectitas*, L.] Rightness, Evenness.

RECTO, a Writ of Right, trying both for Possession and Property, and if the Cause be lost, there is no Remedy.

RECTO *de Advocatione Ecclesiæ*, a Writ for him that claims the Advowson to himself and his Heirs in Fee. *L.*

RECTO *de Dote*, a Writ whereby a Woman demands her whole Dowry.

RECTO *de Dote unde nihil habet*, a Writ whereby a Woman having a Dowry assured, she demands her Thirds. *L.*

RECTO *de custodia terræ & hæredis*, a Writ for the Guardian in Soccage, or appointed by the Ancestor's Will, against a Stranger that enters upon the Land, and takes the Body of the Heir. *L.*

RECTO *de rationabili parte*, a Writ for a Copartner to recover his Share.

RECTO *quando dominus remisit*, is when the Lord in whose Seignory the Land lies remits the Cause to the King's Court.

RECTO

RECTO *sur disclaimer*, a Writ which lies where a Lord avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaims to hold of him.

REC'TOR [*recteur*, F.] a Governor or Ruler; also the Parson of a Parish Church, the Principal of a College, *&c.* *L.*

RECTO'RIAL, belonging to a Rector or Rectory.

REC'TORY [*rectorat*, F. *rectoria*, L.] a Parish Church, Parsonage, or spiritual Living, with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, *&c.*

REC'TUM, a Trial, in common Course of Law. *O. L.*

REC'TUM *Intestinum* [among *Anatomists*] the straight Gut. *L.*

RECTUS *in Curia* [*i. e.* right in Court] signifies one who stands at the Bar, and no Man objects any Thing against him; also one that has reversed an Outlawry. *L.*

RECTUS *Femoris* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, inserted in the upper Part of the Bone called *Tibia*. *L.*

RECTUS *Internus Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head inserted into the fore *Appendix* of the *Os Occipitis*. *L.*

RECTUS *Internus Minor* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle in the Head inserted into the *Os Occipitis*, under the former. *L.*

RECTUS *Latoralis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head implanted in the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Processus Mammillaris*, and *Styloides*.

RECTUS *Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head inserted in the hinder Part of the *Os Occipitis*. *L.*

RECTUS *Musculus* [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly.

RECTUS *Palpebræ Superioris*, a Muscle that lifts up the upper Eye-lid.

To RECULE [*reculer*, F.] to recoil. *Span.*

RECUL'VER [Reculf, *Sax.*] a Place in *Kent*.

RECUM'BENCY [of *recumbere*, L.] a relying or depending upon.

RECUM'BENT [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying Posture.

RECU'PERABLE [*recuperabilis*, L.] recoverable. *Chauc.*

RECUPERA'TION, a recovering. *L.*

RECU'PERATORY [*Recuperatorius*, L.] belonging to Recovery.

To RECUR' [*recourir*, F. *recurrere*, L.] to give back or return.

To RECU'RE [*recurare*, L.] to recover, to repair. *Spen.*

RECUR'RENT [*recurrens*, L.] running back.

RECUR'RENT *Nerves* [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the *Par vagum*, first ascending and afterwards descending, and imparted to the *Larynx*.

RECUR'SION, a running back. *L.*

RECURVA'TION, a bending backwards. *L.*

RECUR'VITY [*recurvitas*, L.] a bending backwards.

RECU'SABLE [*recusabilis*, L.] refusable, or that may be refused.

RECU'SANCY [of *recusare*, L. to refuse] Non-Conformity to the Established Church.

RECU'SANTS [*recusantes*, L.] *Roman* Catholicks who refuse to submit to the Discipline of the Church of *England*.

RECUS'SABLE [*recussabilis*, L.] that may be beaten back.

RECUS'SION [*recussus*, L.] a shaking again, or beating back.

RED [ꝛeð, *Sax.* rood, *L. S.* Roth, *Teut.* rod, *Dan.* rhudd, *C. Br.* *rouge*, F.] a lively Colour representing the Quality of Fire.

REDDOUR, Violence. *Chauc.*

RED *Gum*, a Distemper to which new-born Children are subject.

RED *Shank* [ꝛeð Scanca, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED *Shanks*, the Herb Arsesmart. *N. S.*

RED *Start* [ꝛeð Steꝛt, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED *Streak* [ꝛeðꝛtꝛice, *Sax.*] an Apple.

RED *Water* [in a *Horse*] that which issues from a Wound or Sore.

REDAC'TED [*redactus*, L.] forced back.

REDAN' } [in *Fortification*] an in-
REDENT' } dented Work made in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw, with saliant and re-entering Angles. *F.*

RED'BRIDGE [ꝛeeð ꝛoꝛð, *Sax.* i. e. Bridge of Reeds] in *Hampshire*.

REDARGU'TION, a disproving or confuting. *L.*

REDDEN'DUM [to be yielded or paid] a Law Word used for the Clause in a Lease *&c.* whereby the Rent is reserved to the Lessor.

REDDITA'RIUM, a Roll or Rental in which the Rents and Services of a Manor are set down. *O. L.*

REDDITA'RIUS, a Renter, or Tenant. *O. L.*

REDDI'TION, a giving again, or restoring; the Surrender of a Place.

REDDITION [in *Law*] a judicial Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in Question belongs to the Demandant.

RED'DITIVE [*redditivus*, L.] belonging to Reddition; the Answer to the Question.

REDE [ꝛeðe, *Sax.*] Advice, Counsel, Help.

REDELESS, helpless. *O.*

To REDEEM' [*redimere*, q. d. *re-emere*, L.] to buy off, purchase again, recover.

REDEEM'ABLE, that may be redeemed.

REDEEM'ABLES, Things sold with a Reserve of the Equity of Redemption.

REDEEM'ER [*redempteur*, F. *redemptor*, L.] a Ransomer, a Saviour.

To RE-DELIV'ER [of *re* and *deliverer*, F.] to deliver, or give up again.

To

To RE-DEMAND' [*redemander*, F.] to ask, to require again.

REDEMP'TION, a ransoming or delivering. *F.* of *L.*

REDEMP'TIONAL [*redemptionalis*, L.] of or belonging to redeeming.

To REDENI'GRATE, to cover again with Black.

REDHIBI'TION [*Civil Law*] an Action to make void the Sale of certain Goods, and to oblige the Seller to take them back again.

REDICU'LUS, a certain imaginary Deity, worshipped by the *Romans* for frighting *Hannibal* from *Rome*.

To REDIN'TEGRATE [of *redintegratum*, L.] to restore or make new, or begin afresh.

REDIN'TEGRATED [*redintegratus*, L.] begun afresh, or renewed.

REDINTEGRA'TION, a making whole again, a renewing.

REDINTEGRATION [with *Chymists*] a restoring any mixed Body, whose Form is destroyed, to its former Nature and Constitution.

REDISSEI'SIN, a second Disseisin.

REDIT'TA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat. *Ital.*

REDIT'UARIES, a Branch of the *Franciscan* Friars.

RED'OLENCE, a sweet Smell.

RE'DOLENT [*redolens*, L.] yielding a sweet Smell or Scent.

REDONA'TION, a restoring or giving back that which was given away. *L.*

To REDOU'BLE [*redoubler*, F. of *reduplicare*, L.] to double again, to increase, to grow violent.

REDOUBT'ABLE, feared, honoured, reverenced. *Chauc. Fr.*

REDOUBT'ED [*redoubté*, F.] dreadful, much feared.

REDOUBTS' [in *Fortification*] small Forts of a square Figure, which have no Defence but in the Front.

To REDOUN'D [*redonder*, F. *redundare*, L.] to bound over and above, to turn to.

REDOUR, turning or doubling. *O.*

To REDRES'S [*redresser*, F.] to set to rights again, to reform.

REDRES'S [of *redresser*, F.] Amends.

To REDRESS *a Stag* [among *Hunters*] is to put him off his Changes.

REDUB'BERS [*Law Term*] are such as buy stolen Cloth, knowing it to be stolen, and turn it into some other Form or Colour, that it may not be known.

To REDU'CE [*reduire*, F. *reducere*, L.] to bring back, restore, subdue, or bring under Subjection, to bring or turn into.

REDU'CIBEE [*reductible*, F.] that may be reduced.

REDUC'ING *Scale*, a Mathematical Instrument to reduce any Map or Draught.

REDUCT' [among *Chymists*] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are reduced again to their *Regulus*, or pure Substance.

A REDUCT [*reduit*, F.] an advantageous Piece of Ground, entrenched and separated from the rest of the Camp by a Foss, for an Army to retire to in Case of a Surprize. *Military Term.*

REDUC'TION, a reducing or bringing back. *F.* of *L.*

REDUCTION [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing of Money, Weights, Measures, *&c.* into their least or greatest Parts.

REDUCTION *Ascending* [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing a lower Denomination into a higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds; and the like in Weights, *&c.*

REDUCTION *Descending* [in *Arithmetick*] is reducing a higher Denomination into a lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, *&c.* and the like of Weights, *&c.*

REDUCTION of *Equations* [in *Algebra*] is the reducing them into a proper Order or Disposition for an Equation.

REDUCTION [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination and the Eccentrical Longitude.

REDUC'TIVE, that serves to reduce. *F.*

REDUN'DANCY [*redondance*, F. *redundantia*, L.] an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding; Superfluity.

REDUNDANT [*redundant*, F. *redundans*, L.] overflowing, abounding, exceeding, superfluous.

REDUNDANT *Nouns* [in *Grammar*] are those that have a Number or particular Case more than usual.

REDU'PLICATED [*reduplicatus*, L.] doubled again.

REDUPLICA'TION, a redoubling. *L.*

REDUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein a Verse ends with the same Word that the following begins.

REDUPLICA'TIVE, that redoubleth, or may be redoubled often.

REDUPLICATIVE *Propositions* [in *Logick*] those in which the Subject is repeated.

REDE, a *Portuguese* Coin, 100 of which are equal to Six-pence *English*.

To REE } to agitate Corn in a Sieve, so
To RAY } that the chaffy or lighter Parts may gather to one Place. *C.*

REE, as, *All is on a Ree* [of ῥέω, Gr. to flow] all is on the River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*

REED [Ꝑreod, *Sax.* Rohr. *Teut.*] a Plant growing in fenny or watry Places; Straw bound up for thatching.

REED, a *Jewish* Measure of three Yards three Inches.

To

To RE ED'IFY [*reedifier*, F. of *re* and *ædificare*, L.] to rebuild or build up again.

REEF [*Sea Term*] a particular Way of rolling or tucking up a Sail.

REEFED *Top-Maſt* [*Sea Term*] is when the lower Part of the Top-Maſt being crooked and cut off, the Remainder is ſet up in the Step again.

REEK [ꝑneac, *Sax.*] a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, *&c.*

REEK [ꝑec, *Sax.* rauch, *Teut.*] a Steam or Vapour.

To REEK [ꝑecan, *Sax.* rauchen, *Teut.*] to caſt a Steam or Smoak.

To REEK, or wear away, as, *His Sickneſs reeks him, i. e.* waſtes or wears him away.

REEK-*Stavel*, a Frame of Wood ſet on Stones upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn, *&c.* is raiſed. *C.*

REEKS, reckons. *Spen.*

To RE-ENTER [*rentrer*, F. of *re* and *intrare*, L.] to enter upon, to take Poſſeſſion of again.

To RE-ESTABLISH [of *re* and *etablir*, of *ſtabilire*, L.] to eſtabliſh or ſettle again.

To REEL [rolſe, *Belg.*] to ſtagger.

A REEL [ꝑoel, *Sax.*] a Device to ſkain Yarn, *&c.* *O.*

To REEM [of ꝑremam, *Sax.*] to cry, lament, or bewail. *Lancaſh.*

REEVE [of Ꝑeꝑeꝑa, *Sax.*] the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Manor.

To REEVE [probably of ꝑeapian, *Sax.* raffen, *Teut.* to ſnatch] a Term uſed by Sailors, for to put in or pull through.

REEVES [of ꝑeꝑa or Ꝑeꝑeꝑa, *Sax.* a Tax-gatherer] a Surname.

RE-EXAMINA'TION, a ſecond Examination.

To RE-EXAMI'NE [of *re* and *examiner*, F. or *examinare*, L.] to examine again or a-new.

RE-EXTENT' [*Law Term*] a ſecond Extent on Lands and Tenements.

REFEC'TION, a Refreſhment, a Repaſt, or Meal. *F.* of *L.*

REFEC'TIVES [*Reficientia*, L.] Medicines which refreſh and renew Strength.

REFEC'TORY } [*refectoire*, F. *refectorium*, L.] a Dining-
REFEC'TUARY } Room; a Room in a Monaſtery, where the Friars or Nuns eat together.

To REFEL' [*refellere*, L.] to diſprove by Argument, to confute.

To REFER' [*referer*, F. *referre*, L.] to ſend back, to direct to a Paſſage in a Book; to leave to one's Judgment or Determination.

REFEREE', an Arbitrator, to whom a Law Buſineſs, or any Matter in Difference is referred.

REF'ERENCE [of *referer*, F. or *referre*, L.] a Mark in a Book directing the Reader to the Margin, or ſome other Place; alſo a giving up a Matter to be determined by Arbitrators.

REFEREN'DARY [*Referendaire*, F. *referendarius*, L.] an Officer in the Court of *Chancery*; the Maſter of Requeſts.

REFER'ABLE, that may be referred to.

To REFIG'URE, to recollect. *Chau.*

To REFINE' [*raffiner*, F. *raffinare*, Ital.] to make finer, to purge and purify.

To REFINE *upon*, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks upon.

REFINE'MENT, a purifying again, or being purified.

REFI'NING, the Art of ſeparating other Bodies from Gold and Silver.

To REFIT' *a Ship* [*reficere*, L.] to fit it out again; to make it fit for further Service.

To REFLEC'T [*réflechir*, F. *reflectere*, L.] to beat or ſend back Light or Heat.

To REFLECT *upon a Perſon*, to ſpeak ill of, to cenſure, to reproach.

To REFLECT *upon a Thing*, to think ſeriouſly on it.

REFLEC'TION } a beating or returning
REFLEX'ION } back; alſo Meditation, Conſideration; alſo Reproach, Cenſure. *F.* of *L.*

REFLECTION [in *Catoptricks*] is when a Ray of Light falling on a hard or poliſhed Body is turned back in the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence.

REFLECTION [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is the Regreſs or Return that happens to a moving Body, upon its meeting another Body which it cannot penetrate.

REFLECTION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations and the Manner of them.

Ray of REFLECTION } is that by which
REFLEC'T *Ray* } the Reflection is made upon the Surface of the reflecting Body.

REFLECTION [*of the Moon*] is her third Inequality of the Motion.

REFLEC'TIVE *Dials* } are ſuch as are
REFLEX'IVE *Dials* } made by a little Piece of a Locking-Glaſs Plate, ſo placed as to reflect the Rays of the Sun on the Top of the Cieling, *&c.* where the Dial is drawn.

REFLECTIBIL'ITY, an Aptneſs or Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEX'IVE, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or return back.

REFLEXIV'ITY, a being reflective, the Quality of that which reflects.

REFLORES'CENCE [*refloreſcens*, L.] a beginning to flouriſh or bloſſom again.

To REFLOW' [*reflux*, F. *refluere*, L.] to flow back.

RE'FLU-

REFLUENT [*refluens*, L.] flowing back.

RE'FLUX [*refluxus*, L.] a flowing back, the Ebbing of the Sea or Tide.

To REFOCILLATE [of *refocillatum*, L.] to refresh or cherish.

REFOCILLA'TION, a refreshing, *&c.*

To REFOR'M [*reformer*, F. *reformare*, L.] to put into the old, or into a better Form; to mend; also to take up or amend from ill Courses.

To REFORM [in *Military Affairs*] is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the Whole, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest.

To REFORM [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said so to do, when she prunes or picks her Feathers.

REFORM' [*reforme*, F.] reforming, Reformation; a disbanding some Part of an Army.

REFORMA'DO, an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in whole or half Pay; a Volunteer in a Man of War. *Span.*

REFORMA'TION, the Act of Reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors or Abuses. F. of *L.*

REFOR'MED [*Les Reformes*] the Protestants of the Reformed Religion.

REFOR'MER [*reformateur*, F. *reformator*, L.] a Person who reforms.

REFORM'ISTS, Monks whose Discipline or Rules have been reformed.

To REFRACT' [of *refragari*, or *refractum*, L] to break back again, to resist.

RE'FRACTARY } [*refractaire*, F. *re-*
RE'FRRCTORY } *fractarius*, L.] obstinate, unruly, headstrong.

REFRACT'ED [*refractus*, L.] broken back again, as a *refracted* Beam or Ray of Light.

REFRACTED *Angle* [in *Opticks*] the Angle which is contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

REFRACTED *Dial*, such as shews the true Hour only by the Means of some refracting transparent Fluid.

REFRACTION *Astronomical*, the Refraction produced by the Atmosphere, whereby the Star appears more elevated above the Horizon than really it is. *F.* of *L.*

REFRACTION [in *Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light, from that right Line in which its Motions would have continued, were it not for the Resistance made by the Thickness of the Medium through which it passes.

REFRACTION [in a *Philosophical Sense*] Incurvation or Change of Determination in the Body moved, which happens to it just when it enters; or, in some Cases, rather before it enters a different Medium.

REFRACTION *Horizontal*, is that which makes the Sun and Moon appear just on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are yet somewhat below it.

REFRACTION *from the Perpendicular* [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thicker Medium into a thinner, as from Glass into Air, in breaking departs farther from the Perpendicular.

REFRACTION *to the Perpendicular* [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thinner or more diaphanous Medium, upon a thicker or less transparent one, in breaking comes nearer the Perpendicular.

REFRAC'TIVE, of or belonging to Refraction.

REFRAGABIL'ITY [*refragabilitas*, L.] Refractorineſs, Stubbornness.

REFRAGABLE [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be withstood or opposed.

To REFRAIN' [*refrener*, F. *reffranare*, Ital. of *re* and *frænare*, L.] to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's self from.

REFRANGIBIL'ITY [of *re* and *frangibilitas*, L.] the Quality of what is refrangible.

REFRAN'GIBLE [of *re* and *frangibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

REFREIN, to refrain. *Chau.*

REFRENA'TION [with *Astrologers*] is when a Planet, applying to another by Conjunction of Aspect, before it draws near, becomes retrograde. *L.*

To REFRIEVE, to refrain for Fear. *O.*

To REFRESH' [*refraichir*, F. *refrescare*, Ital. *refrigerare*, L.] to recruit one's self, to renew or revive.

REFRESH'MENT [*Refraichissement*, F.] that which serves to refresh.

REFRET' [*refrein*, F.] the Burden of a Ballad or Song.

REFRETE, full fraught. *O.*

To REFRIDEN, to cool. *O.*

To REFRI'GERATE [*refrigeratum*, L.] to refresh, to cool.

REFRIGERA'TION, a cooling, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

A REFRI'GERATIVE, a cooling Medicine. *F.*

REFRI'GERATORY [*refrigeratorius*, L.] cooling.

A REFRIGERATORY [*Refrigeratorium*, L.] that Part of an Alembick which is placed about the Head of a Still, and is filled with Water to cool it.

A REFRI'NED *Hawk* [with *Falconers*] one who sneezes, and casts Water through her Nostrils.

REFT [beraubt, *Teut.*] bereft, deprived. *Spen.*

RE'FUGE

RE'FUGE [*Refugium*, L.] a Place of Safety to fly to.

REFUGEE' [*Refugié*, F.] a *French* Proteſtant, fled for Refuge from the Perſecution in *France*.

REFUL'GENCY [*refulgentia*, L.] Brightneſs, Splendor.

REFUL'GENT [*refulgens*, L.] ſhining, glittering, bright.

REFUL'LUS *Aquæ* [*Old Law*] High Water, the Return of a Stream, when it is ſtopped for the Uſe of a Mill.

To REFUND' [*refonder*, F. *refundere*, L.] to pay or give back Money that has been paid wrongfully; alſo to pay back the Coſts and Charges of a Law-Suit.

REFU'SAL [*refus*, F.] a Refuſing, a Denial.

To REFU'SE [*refuſer*, F. *recuſare*, L.] to deny the granting of a Suit, or the doing of any Thing.

REF'USE [*Refus*, F.] the Droſs of Metal Ore, or any other Thing that comes away in the trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worſt of any Thing, after the beſt has been taken out.

REFUTAN'TIA, an Acquittance, or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claim. *O. L.*

REFUTA'TIO *Feudæ*, the Loſs of a Feudal Tenure by forfeiting. *C. L.*

REFUTA'TION, a diſproving by Arguments, what has been alledged by another. *F.* of *L.*

To REFU'TE [*refuter*, F. *refutare*, L.] to diſprove, or convince by Reaſon.

To REGAIN' [*regagner*, F.] to gain a ſecond Time, to get again.

RE'GAL [*regalis*, L.] royal, belonging to the King or Queen.

REGAL of *France*, a coſtly Ring offered by a King of *France*, to St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, worn afterwards by King *Henry* the VIIIth.

REGAL *Fiſhes*, ſuch Fiſhes as by the King's Prerogative belong to him, as Whales, Sturgeons, *&c.*

To REGA'LE [*regaler*, F.] to treat, feaſt, or entertain royally.

A REGA'LE } [*Regal*, F.] a noble En-
A REGA'LIO } tertainment or Treat.

REGALE [among *Chymiſts*] a kind of Cement with which Gold is purified.

REGALE *Epiſcoporum*, the Temporal and Legal Privileges of Biſhops. *O. L.*

REGA'LIA, the Rights of a King or Queen; the Enſigns of the Royal Dignity.

REGAL'ITY [*Regalitas*, L.] Royalneſs, Grandeur.

To REGARD' [*regarder*, F.] to look upon with Concern, or Heed, to have Reſpect to.

REGARD', Conſideration, Reſpect, Account. *C.*

REGARD [*of a Foreſt*] the overſeeing and viewing of it; alſo the Compaſs of it.

REGAR'DANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion, or ſuch kind of Beaſt of Prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGARD'ED, reſpected.

REGARD'ER [*of a Foreſt*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to take the Regard of it, and overlook all the other Officers.

RE'GEL, a Star in *Orion*'s Foot.

RE'GENCY [*Regence*, F.] the Government or Governors of a Kingdom, during the Minority or Abſence of a Prince, by one or more of the Subjects.

To REGEN'ERATE [*regenerer*, F. *regeneratum*, L.] to beget again, to cauſe to be born again.

REGENERATE [*regeneratus*, L.] born a ſecond Time, new born.

REGENERA'TION [with *Divines*] a new and ſpiritual Birth. *F.* of *L.*

RE'GENT [*Regens*, L.] ruling or governing.

A RE'GENT [*un Regent*, F.] one who governs the Kingdom during the Minority of a Sovereign Prince, or under one who is incapable of reigning.

To REGER'MINATE [*regerminatum*, L.] to ſpring or bud out again.

RE'GIBLE [*regibilis*, L.] eaſy to be ruled, governable.

RE'GICIDE [of *Rex* and *Cædo*, L.] a King-Killer, a Murderer of Kings. *L.*

REGIF'ICAL [*regificus*, L.] royal, ſtately, populous, magnificent.

RE'GIMEN } [*Regimen*, L. *Regime*, F.]
RE'GIMENT } Government, Rule.

REGIMEN [with *Grammarians*] the Caſes of a Noun governed by a Verb, or Participle.

REGIMEN [with *Phyſicians*] is the Method to be obſerved by a Patient, with reſpect to his Diet, *&c.*

RE'GIMENT [*Military Term*] a Body or ſeveral Companies of Foot Soldiers, or Troops of Horſe commanded by a Colonel.

REGIO *Aſſenſu*, a Writ whereby the King or Queen gives royal Aſſent to the Election of a Biſhop.

RE'GION [*Regio*, L.] a Country, Coaſt, or Quarter. *F.*

REGION [with *Geographers*] a large Extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the ſame Nation.

REGION *Elementary*, a Sphere bounded by the Orb of the Moon, comprehending the Atmoſphere of the Earth.

REGION *Etherial* } [in *Coſmography*] is
REGION *Celeſtial* } that vaſt Extent of the Univerſe, that contains the Heavens with all their Hoſt.

REGION *Planetary* [with *Aſtrologers*] that Part of the Heavens where the neighbouring Planets move.

REGIONS [in *Astronomy*] are certain particular Divisions of the Air.

Uoper REGION *of the Air* [with *Astronomers*] is that Part of it which is above the Tops of the highest Mountains.

The *Middle* REGION *of the Air*, is that which reaches from the Tops of the highest Mountains, down to the lower Region of the Air.

Lowest REGION *of the Air*, that Part of it which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun Beams.

Lowest REGION [among *Anatomists*] the lowest Part of the Abdomen, which is distinguished into three Regions, the Lower, Middle, and Upper.

RE'GISTER [*Registre*, F. *Registrum*, L.] q. d. *iterum gestum*] a Memorial or Book of publick Records.

A REGISTER [*Registarius*, L.] an Officer who keeps Registers.

REGISTER *of a Parish Church*, a Book wherein Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials are register'd.

REGISTER [among *Chymists*] a Contrivance in Furnaces to make the Heat immediately more intense or remiss, by letting more or less Air come to the Vessel.

To make REGISTER [among *Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

To REGISTER, to record or enter into a Register.

RE'GISTRY [*Registrum*, L.] the Office where Records are kept; also the Books and Rolls there kept, especially those wherein the Proceedings of the *Chancery*, or any Spiritual Court are recorded.

RE'GIUS *Professor* [*i. e.* the King's Professor] a Title of every Reader of the five Lectures in the University, so called from King *Henry* VIII. who founded them. *L.*

REGIUS *Morbus*, the King's Evil. *L.*

REG'NANT [*regnans*, L.] principal, chief, governing.

REG'NARDISM, the Subtilty of *Reynard*, or a Fox, Craftiness.

REGNATIFE, fit for reigning. *Chau.*

REG'NI, an ancient People of *Britain*, who formerly had the Shires *Surrey* and *Sussex*, and Part of *Hampshire* in Possession.

REGOLA [in *Musick Books*] a Rule or Canon. *Ital.*

To REGORG'E [*regorger*, F.] to bring or cast up, to vomit.

REGRA'TE, Regret, Sorrow; also Esteem. *O.*

REGRA'TER } [*Regratier*, F.] a Huck-
REGRA'TOR } ster, or one who trimmeth up old Wares for Sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and sells any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof.

To REGRA'TE [*regrater*, F.] to drive a Huckster's Trade.

REGRATE'RIA, a selling by Retail.

RE'GRESS [*regres*, F. *regressus*, L.] returning or coming back.

To REGRET' [*regretter*, F.] to lament or grieve for.

REGRET' [*regretto*, Ital. of *re* Neg. and *gratum*, L.] Grief, Sorrow, Reluctancy, Unwillingness to do a Thing. *F.*

REGUERDONED, rewarded. *Chau.*

REG'ULA [in *Old Records*] the Book of Rules or Orders of a Monastery.

REG'ULAR [*regulier*, F. of *regularis*, L.] according to Rule, orderly.

REGULAR *Body* [in *Mathematicks*] is a Solid, the Surface whereof is composed of equal and similar Figures.

REGULAR *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another.

REGULAR'ITY [*regularité*, F. Agreeableness to Rules, Exactness, strict Order.

REG'ULARS, such as live under some Rule of Obedience, and lead a Monastick Life, *&c.* regular Clergy.

To REG'ULATE [*reguler*, F. *regulatum*, L.] to set in order; to govern, direct, or guide; to frame or square; to determine or decide.

REGULA'TION [*reglement*, F.] the Act of regulating. *L.*

REGULA'TOR, one who regulates or directs. *L.*

REGULATOR [among *Watchmakers*] a small Spring belonging to the Balance of Pocket Watches.

RE'GULUS } [among *Chymists*] is the
REG'ULE } purest Part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Feces or Dregs are taken away.

To REGUR'GITATE [of *re* and *gurgitatum*, L.] to swallow again.

REHABILITA'TION [in the *Canon Law*] is a re-enabling or restoring to a former Ability.

REHEAR'SAL, Relation, Report; also private practising, as the Rehearsal of a Play, *&c.*

To REHEARSE' [of *re* and *hear*] to relate or tell.

To REHEARSE, to practise in private, in order to publick Performance.

REHOBO'AM [רחבעם *H.* i. e. the Breach of the People] King *Solomon*'s Son.

To REJECT' [*rejecter*, F. *rejectum*, L.] to cast off, to slight or despise.

REJECT'ABLE, that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS [*rejectaneus*, L.] cast away, unprofitable, nothing set by.

REJEC'TION, a rejecting or casting off. *L.*

REIGHT [gezeichet, *Teut.*] reached. *O.*

To REIGN [*regner*, F. *regnare*, L.] to rule

rule as a King or Sovereign; to be in vogue.

REIGNOUS, ruinous. *O.*

REITA, rolleth. *Chau.*

To REIMBARK' [*Reimbarquer*, F.] to take Shipping.

REIMBARKA'TION [*Reimbarquement*, F.] a going on Ship-board again.

To REIMBUR'SE [*Reimburser*, F.] to pay back again, to re-pay.

REIMBUR'SEMENT, a paying back. *F.*

REIMPRES'SION, a second Impression or Edition of a Book.

REIN, Government. *O.*

REI'NARD [*Reinard*, F.] a Fox.

REINARD [rein, *Teut.* uncorrupt, and aerd, *Du.* Nature, honestly-minded] a proper Name.

REI'NARD } [of rein and eht, *Teut.*
REYNARD } Honour, *q. d.* one whose good Name in unstained] a Sirname.

To REINFEC'T [of *re* and *infectum*, L.] to infect or corrupt again.

RE-INFEC'TA, the Business not being done without Success. *L.*

To REINFOR'CE [*renforcer*, F.] to add new Force or Strength, to recruit.

REINFOR'CED *Ring* [*of a Cannon*] is that which is next after the Trunnions, betwixt them and the Vent.

REINFORCE'MENT [*Renforcement*, F.] Recruit, Supply.

To REINGRA'TIATE *one's self with one*, is to get into his Favour again.

REINS [*Reins*, F. of *Renes*, L.] the Kidneys; certain Bowels, whose Office is to strain the Urine, and cause it to run through the Vessels called *Ureters*, into the Bladder.

REINS [proably of *Regere*, L. to rule] the Leather Thongs of a Bridle, or two long Slips of Leather, one to each Side of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider or Driver holds in his Hand to keep a Horse in Subjection.

To RE-INSTA'TE [of *re*, *in*, and *statuo*, L.] to restore to the former State and Condition.

To REIN'TEGRATE [*Reintegrer*, F.] to restore one to his own.

To REJOI'CE [*Rejouir*, F.] to fill with Joy, to delight, to be merry or glad.

To REJOIN' [*Rejoindre*, F.] to join again, to get together again, to reply.

REJOINDER [in *Law*] is an Answer or Exception to a Replication, a second Answer. *F.*

To REJUM'BLE, as, *it rejumbles in my Stomach*, *i. e.* it rises or works in my Stomach. *N. C.*

REIT, Sedge, or Sea-Weed. *O.*

To REIT'ERATE [*reiterer*, F. of *reiteratum*, L.] to do the same thing over again.

To REKE [recan, *Sax.*] to care for. *O.*

REKELAGIS, Rakings, Revellings. *C.*

REKILNESS, Rashness. *O.*

REJUVENES'CENCY [of *Rejuvenescere*, L.] to grow young again.

To RELAP'SE [of *Relapsum*, L.] to fall sick again, to commit the same Fault.

A RELAP'SE [of *re* and *lapsus*, L.] a falling or sliding back, most commonly into a Disease or Sickness. *F.*

To RELA'TE [*Relatare*, Ital. of *Relatum*, L.] to tell or give an Account of; to belong to, to be agreeable or answerable.

To RELATE, to bring back again. *Sp.*

RELA'TERS, they who stand at Advantage with Darts to kill Deer. *O.*

RELA'TION, Rehearsal of some Adventure, Battle, Siege, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

RELATION [in *Logick*] one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Substance.

RELATION, Respect, Regard.

RELATION *Inharmonical* [in *Musical Compositions*] is a harsh Reflection, or Flat against Sharp in a cross Form, *viz.* when some harsh and displeasing Discord is produced in comparing the present Note with that of another Part.

RELA'TIONS, Kindred, Kinsmen, or Kinswomen.

RELA'TIST, a Reporter.

REL'ATIVE [*relativus*, L.] having Relation or Nearness to some other Things.

RELATIVE *Gravity*, the same with *Specifick Gravity*; which see.

RELATIVE *Propositions* [among *Logicians*] are those which include some Relation and Comparison.

RELATIVE *Terms* [in *Logick*] when there is a Sort of Opposition, yet such as that the one cannot be without the other.

A RELATIVE [with *Grammarians*] is a Word which in Concord answers to some Word foregoing, called the Antecedent.

To RELAX' [*relaxare*, L.] to loosen or slacken; to yield or give way.

RELAXAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] loosening Medicines. *L.*

RELAXATION, loosening, slackening; a Respite or Breathing-Time. *F.* of *L.*

RELAXATION [*Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the Parts or Vessels of the Body.

RELAXATION [in *Law*] a Release or Discharge; an Abatement or releasing Canonical Punishments.

RELAY' [of *Rallier*, F.] a Place where the Dogs are placed in Readiness to be cast off, when the Game comes that Way; or the setting of fresh Dogs upon a wild Beast.

RELAY' [*Relais*, F.] fresh Hounds or Horses; also the Stage or Place where they are kept.

To RELEASE' [*Relacher*, or *Relaisser*, F. *Rilosciare*, Ital. *Relaxare*, L.] to set at Liberty, to let go free from.

A RELEASE' [*Relaxatio*, L.] a Discharge, a setting at Liberty, a general Acquittance.

A RELEASE [in *Law*] a Deed by which Actions, Estates, Rights, *&c.* are extinguished, transferred or abridged.

A RELEASE'MENT [*Relachement*, or *Relaissement*, F.] a releasing or discharging.

To REL'EGATE [*Relegner*, F. *Relegare*, L.] to banish for a Time only.

RELEGA'TION, such a Banishment. *L.*

To RELENT' [*Ralentir*, F. *Rallentare*, Ital.] to wax soft, to grow pitiful and compassionate; to sweat or give like Marble; to abate, as the Extremity of Heat and Cold.

RELEVA'TION [*Relevement*, F.] a raising or lifting up again. *L.*

RELEV'ISH [in *Law*] is to admit one to Mainprise upon Surety.

REL'ICKS } [*Reliques*, F, *Reliquiæ*, L.]
RELIQUES } Remains of the Bodies or Cloaths of Saints, preserved by *Roman* Catholicks with great Veneration.

A REL'ICT [*Relicte*, F.] a Widow.

RELIC'TA *Verificatione* [*Law Phrase*] as when a Defendant relinquisheth his Plea or Proof, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff.

RELIEF' [*Relevation*, of *relevo*, Ital.] charitable Assistance, Comfort, Succour, Supply. *F.*

RELIEF [*relevatio*, of *relevium*, L.] a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to an Inheritance of Land held *in Capite*, or Military Service.

RELIEF. See *Relievo.*

RELIEF *of a Hare*, that Place where she goes to feed in the Evening.

To RELIEVE [*relever*, F. of *relevare*, L.] to supply the Wants and Necessities of another; to succour.

To RELIEVE *the Guard* } [*Military*
To RELIEVE *the Trenches* } *Phrase*] is to bring fresh Men upon the Guard or Trenches, and to send those to Rest, who have been upon Duty before.

RELIEVO [in *Masonry*, *Carving*, *&c.*] imbossed Work; the protuberant setting or standing out of any Figures or Images above the Plan on which they are formed; it is distinguished into *Alto*, where it rises much or after the Life, and *Basso*, when it rises but a little.

Basso RELIEVO [i. e. *Low Relief*] when the Work is but little raised.

Alto RELIEVO [i. e. *High Relief*] when the Work is much raised.

RELIGA'TION, a binding fast, a tying back. *L.*

RELIG'ION, the Worship of a Deity, Piety, Godliness. *F.* of *L.*

RELIG'IONIST, a Professor, or strict Observer of Religion.

RELIG'IOUS [*religieux*, F. *religiosus*, L.] belonging to Religion, devout, godly.

RELIGIOUSITE, Religion. *Chau.*

To RELIN'QUISH [*relinquere*, L.] to forsake, to yield up, or part with.

REL'IQUARY [*Reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket, in which the Reliques of deceased Saints are kept.

RELIQUA'TOR [*Reliquitaire*, F.] one who is behind-hand in his Accounts.

To RE'LISH [*Minshew* derives it of *relacher*, to lick again] to have a good Savour, to give a Relish or Taste; to like or approve.

REL'ISHABLE, that relishes or tastes well; that may be liked or approved.

RELI'VEN, to live again. *Spen.*

RELLO'LEUM [among *Chymists*] a certain peculiar Virtue of a Plant, or other mix'd Body.

To RELUCT' [*reluctare*, L.] to be averse to, to strive against.

RELUC'TANCE [*reluctatio*, L.] a wrestling or striving against, Aversion, Unwillingness.

To RELY' [of *Re* and *Lye*] to trust to, to depend upon.

To REMAIN' [*remanere*, L.] to be left, to stay or be behind.

REMAIN'DER, that which remains or is left.

REMAINDER [in *Law*] is an Estate limited to Land, Tenements and Rents, to be let after the expiring of another particular Estate.

REMAINDER [in *Mathematicks*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Number or Quantity from a greater.

The REMAINS [*Remanentia*, L.] all that is left after a Person or Thing.

To REMAN'CIPATE [of *remancipatum*, L.] to sell or return a Commodity to him who first sold it.

To REMAND' [*remander*, F. of *remandare*, L.] to command back again.

REMA'NENT [*remanens*, L.] remaining.

To REMARK' [*remarquer*, F.] to observe, to take Notice of.

A REMARK [*Remarquer*, F.] Note or Observation; Note or Worth.

REMARK'ABLE [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of Remark, observable, notable.

To REMBLE [q. d. *remobiliare*, L.] to move or remove. *Lincolnsh.*

To REME, to take away, to deny. *O.*

REMED'IABLE, capable of being remedied.

REMED'ILESS [of *Remede*, F. of *Remedium*, L and *Less*] that is not to be remedied, past Remedy.

RE-

REM'EDY [*Remede*, F. *Remedium*, L.] Medicine, Physick, Cure, Herb.

To REMEDY [*Remedier*, F.] to help.

To REMEM'BER [*remembrer*, O. F. *remembrare*, Ital. *rememorare*, L.] to call to Mind, to have one's Memory.

REMEMBRAN'CE [*Remembranza*, Ital. *Rememoratio*, L.] Remembring, Memory. *F.*

REMEM'BRANCER, one who puts in mind.

REMEM'BRANCERS [*of the Exchequer*] three Clerks there, *viz.*

The REMEM'BRANCER, [*of the King*] who enters into his Office all Recognizances, taken between the Barons for any of the King's Debts.

REMEM'BRANCER [*of the Lord Treasurer*] one whose Office is to put the Lord Treasurer, and the rest of the Judges of that Court in Remembrance of such Matters or are for the King's Benefit.

REMEM'BRANCER [*of the first Fruits*] an Officer who takes all the Compositions and Bonds for first Fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as do not pay them.

REMERCY'D [*Remercié*, F.] thanked. *O.*

REMES, Realms. *O.*

To REME'W, to refuse. *O.*

REMIGA'TION, a Rowing. *L.*

To REMIND', to put one in mind of.

REMINIS'CENCE [*reminiscentia*, L.] the Faculty or Power of remembring or calling to mind. *F.*

REMISS' [*remis*, F. *remissus*, L.] negligent, slack, careless.

REMIS'SIBLE, that may be remitted or forgiven, pardonable. *F.*

REMISS'NESS, Slackness, Carelessness.

REMIS'SION, Forgiveness, Pardon. *F.* of *L.*

REMISSION [among *Naturalists*] the Abatement of the Efficacy and Power of any Quality.

REMISSION [among *Physicians*] is when a Distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

To REMIT' [*remettre*, F. *remittere*, L.] to send back, to return, to slacken, to abate, grow less; also to forgive.

REMIT'MENT } a Return of Money,
REMIT'TANCE } *&c.*

REMIT'TER [in *Law*] the Restoration of a Man to his best and more ancient Title.

REM'NANT, that which remains, or is left of any Thing.

REMORA'DE, a Charge or sort of Poultice for Horses.

REMON'STRANCE, a Complaint back'd with Reasons; an expostulatory Declaration; more especially made to a Prince or Superior. *F.*

REEMON'STRANTS, a Sect of *Arminians*, in *Holland*, so called from a Writing presented by them to the States of *Holland*, in the Synod of *Dort*, A. C. 1611, concerning Predestination.

To REMON'STRATE [*remontrer*, F. of *re* and *monstratum*, L.] to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear.

REM'ORA, the Sea Lamprey, a Fish. *L.*

REMORA [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument to set a broken Bone.

To REMORD, to cause Remorse. *O.*

REMOR'SE [*Remorde*, F. of *re* and *morsus*, L.] Check or Sting of Conscience.

REMO'TE [*remotus*, L.] far distant.

REMO'VAL, removing, Change of Place of Abode.

To REMOV'E [*removere*, L.] to carry or go from Place to Place, to take away.

REMOVE'ABLE [of *removere*, L.] that may be removed.

To REMOUNT' [*remonter*, F.] to mount again, to set or get up again.

To REMOUNT *Cavalry* [*Military Term*] to furnish Troopers, whose Horses have been killed or disabled, with new Horses.

REMPLE' [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* filled up, denotes that the Chief is filled up with a square Piece of another Colour.

REMU'ABLE [*remuable*, F.] removeable, ready, unconstant. *O.*

REMUNERABIL'ITY, a Capableness of being rewarded.

REMU'NERABLE, that may be rewarded.

To REMU'NERATE [*remunerer*, F. *remuneratum*, L.] to recompense or reward.

REMUNERA'TION, a recompensing or rewarding. *F.* of *L.*

RENABLY, ready. *O.*

RE'NAL *Artery* [among *Anatomists*] an Artery said to rise out of the *Aorta*, and to enter the Kidneys.

RENA'SCENCY [*Renaissance*, F. of *Renasci*, L.] a growing again.

RENASCIBIL'ITY [*Renascibilitas*, L.] Regeneration.

To RENAV'IGATE [*Renavigatum*, L.] to sail back.

RENAVIGA'TION, a sailing back. *L.*

To RENCOUN'TER [*rencontrer*, F.] to meet or meet with.

A RENCOUN'TER [*Rencontre*, F.] an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure.

To REND [Þrenðan, *Sax.*] to tear or pull to Pieces.

To REN'DER [*rendre*, F. *reddere*, Ital. of *reddere*, L.] to return, to yield or give up, to translate out of one Language into another.

To REN'DER, to separate, or disperse. *C.*

RENDEVOUS' } [*Rendez-vous*, F.] a
RENDEZ-VOUS } Place appointed for meeting, or a Meeting-Place for any Army.

RENDS, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

RENE-

RENEGA'DE } [*Renegat*, F. of *re* and *ne-*
RENEGA'DO } *gando*, L.] one who has denied, or renounced the Christian Religion. *Ital.*

To RENE'GE [of *re* and *negare*, L.] to deny. *Shakesp.*

RENES *Succenturiata* [with *Anatomists*] a Pair of glandulous Bodies placed above the Kidneys.

To RENEW' [*renouveller*, F. *renovare*, L.] to begin anew or afresh.

RENEW'AL [*renûment*, F.] the Act of renewing.

RENGED, compassed about. *O.*

RENIE [*renier*, F.] to deny. *Chau.*

REN'IMED [*q. d.* running Mead] a Place betwixt *Windsor* and *Staines*, famous for the Meeting of the Barons against King *John*.

RENI'TENCY [of *reniti*, L.] a resisting or striving against.

RENITENCY [with *Philosophers*] that Resistance there is in solid Bodies, when they press upon, or are driven one against another.

RENKS, Ranks. *O.*

REN'NET }
REN'ETING } a sort of Pippin.

RENNET. See *Renuet.*

REN'NISH, furious, passionate. *N. C.*

RENNS [of rennen, *Teut.*] runs. *Spenc.*

To RENO'DATE [*renodatum*, L.] to tie again; to tie a double Knot; to unite.

RENO'ME [of *Renom*, F.] Renown.

RENOVA'TION, a renewing, a making new.

RENOVELANCES, Renewings. *O.*

To RENOUN'CE [*renoncer*, F. of *renunciare*, L.] to forsake, to quit Claim, to deny absolutely, to disown.

RENOWN' [*renom*, F. of *re* and *nomen*, L.] Fame, great Reputation and Note.

RENOWN'ED [*renommé*, F.] famous, very much noted.

REN-*Radder*, run readily. *O.*

RENT [*rente*, F. *reditus*, L.] a Sum of Money issuing yearly out of Lands and Tenements.

RENT'AL, an Account of Rent, *&c.*

RENT-*Charge* [*Law Term*] is where a Man makes over his Estate to another, yet reserves for himself a Sum of Money to be paid annually, with a Clause of Distress for Non-Payment.

RENT-*Seck* [*i. e.* dry Rent] is that which a Man, who makes over his Estate reserves yearly to be paid him without any Clause for Distress.

RENT-*Service* [*Law Term*] is when a Man holds Lands, *&c.* of his Lord by Fealty and a certain Rent; or by Fealty, Service, and Rent.

RENTS of *Assize* [*Law Term*] were fix'd and determined Rents, anciently paid by Tenants, in a set Quantity of Money or Provisions.

RENTS *Resolute* [*Law Term*] such Rents as were anciently payable to the Crown from Lands and Religious Houses.

REN'TER *Warden*, an Officer who receives the Rents and Profits belong to a Company or Corporation.

REN'TY, handsome, well shap'd, *spoken of Horses and Cows.* *N. C.*

RENVER'SED [*renversé*, F.] overturned, turned upside down, perverted. *Sp.*

To RENUM'ERATE [*renumeratum*, L.] to pay back.

RENUNCIA'TION [*renonciation*, F.] a renouncing or disclaiming a Thing. *L.*

RE [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of *Recitativo*, which see.

To RE-OBTAIN' [of *re* and *obtinere*, L.] to get again.

To REPAIR' [*repairer*, F. of *reparare*, L.] to mend, to refit.

To REPAIR [*repairer*, F.] to go or betake one's self to.

REPAIR, amending, refitting.

REPAIRS [*Hunting Term*] the Haunts or Places where the Hare runs to.

REPAIR'ER [*Reparateur*, F. *Reparator*, L.] a Restorer, a making new of a Thing.

REPAIR'ERS, Artificers who chase Figures and beautify Sword Hilts.

REPAN'DITY [*repanditus*, L.] Crookedness, or swagging in the Back.

REPAN'DOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or bowed backward.

REPARA'TION, a mending of Things fallen to Decay, a making Satisfaction for Damages done, *&c.*

REPARATIONE *Facienda*, a Writ, when one joint Tenant is willing to repair, and the other not, against him who is not.

REPARTEE' [*repartie*, F.] a quick Reply; a witty sharp Answer.

REPARTI'TION, a dividing or sharing again. *F.*

REPARTITION, the regulating of a Tax, so that none can be over-burdened.

To REPASS' [*repasser*, F.] to pass over again.

REPAST' [*repas*, F. q. d. *repastus*, L.] a single Meal.

REPAS'TUM [*Old Law*] one Meal's Meat, given to servile Tenants, while they were to work for their Lord.

To REPAY' [*repayer*, F.] to pay back again.

REPAY'MENT, a paying back, or over again.

To REPEAL' [*repeller*, F. q. d. *re-appellare*, L.] to revoke or make void a Law.

REPEAL'ABLE, capable of being repealed.

To REPEAT' [*repeter*, F. of *repetere*, L.] to say the same Thing over again.

To REPE *and Renne*, to rap and rend, i. e. to *procure by any Means*. *O.*

To REPEAT', a Term used at the Game called *Picquet*.

To REPEL' [*Repellere*, L.] to beat or drive back.

REPEL'LANCE, a repealing or disannulling.

REPEL'LENTS [*repellentia*, L.] Medicines which allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another Way.

To REPEO'PLE [of *re* and *peupler*, F.] to people or stock with People.

To REPENT' [*repentir*, F. of *re* and *pœnitere*, L.] to be sorry for what one has done or omitted.

REPEN'TANCE [q. of *re* and *Pœnitentia*, L.] a Sorrow for past Deeds or Omissions. *F.*

REPENT'UANT, penitent. *Chau.*

REPEN'TINE [*repentinus*, L.] sudden.

REPERCUS'SION, a driving back, or striking back. *F.* of *L.*

REPERCUS'SIVE, which striketh or reboundeth back. *F.*

REPERTI'TIOUS [*repertitius*, L.] that which is found, a Foundling.

A REPER'TORY [*repertoire*, F. *repertorium*, L.] a Book in which Things are methodically placed for the more ready finding them.

REPETA'TUR [in *Musick Books*] signifies, let it be repeated, or repeat. *Ital.*

REPIA'NO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
REPIE'NO } full, and is used to distinguish those Violins in *Concertos*, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole *Concerto*.

REPETI'TION, a Rehearsal, a saying over again. *F.* of *L.*

REPIGNORA'TION, a redeeming of a Pledge. *L.*

To REPINE' [q. of *re* and pijner, *Dan.* to torment] to grieve or grudge at.

To REPLANT' [*replanter*, F.] to plant again.

REPLEAD'ER [of *re* and *plaider*, F.] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

REPLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] is to replevy or redeem a Distress.

REPLEGIARE *de averiis*, a Writ to release Cattle distrained, upon Surety to answer the Suit.

To REPLEN'ISH [*remplir*, O. F. *replere*, of *re* and *plenus*, L.] to fill.

REPLE'TE [*repletus*, L.] full, filled, repleniished.

REPLE'TION, a being stuffed or filled, a Surfeit. *F.* of *L.*

A REPLE'VIN } releasing of Cattle or
A REPLEV'Y } other Goods distrained by Virtue of a Writ called *Replegiare*, upon Surety to answer the Distrainer's Suit.

To REPLEV'ISH [*Law Term*] to let one to Mainprise or Bail upon Surety.

To REPLEV'Y [*replegiare*, L.] to recover by a Replevin; to redeem a Pledge.

REPLICA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat, *Ital.* as, *Se replica, si place*, i. e. repeat if you please.

REPLICA'TION [*Replique*, F.] a making a Reply, a second Answer.

REPLICATION [in *Law*] the Plantiff's Reply to the Defendant's Answer.

REPLICA'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat or play over again. *Ital.*

To REPLY' [*repliquer*, F. of *replicare*, L.] to answer.

A REPLY [*Replique*, F.] an Answer.

REPON'CES, a Sort of small wild Radishes. *F.*

To REPORT' [*rapporter*, F. *reportare*, L.] to tell, to relate.

A REPORT [*Rapport*, F.] Talk, Tale, Story, Relation, Account, Reputation; also the Noise of a Gun that is discharged.

REPORT [in *Law*] is a Relation of Cases judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice.

To REPO'SE [*se reposer*, F.] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a Thing to one's Care.

To REPOSE [*se reposer*, F.] to take one's Rest.

REPOSE [*Repos*, F.] Rest, Sleep, Quiet, Peace.

REPOSE [in *Painting*] is the Place where the *Masses* or great Lights and Shadows are assembled.

REPO'SEDNESS, Quietness, a being at Rest.

REPOSI'TION [of *re* and *positio*, L.] a settling again.

REPOSITION [among *Surgeons*] the reducing or setting of a Member dislocated.

REPOSITION [of the *Forests*] an Act whereby several Forest Grounds made Purlieu were laid to the Forest again.

REPOS'ITORY [*repositorium*, L.] a Store-house or Place where Things are laid up.

To REPOSSESS' [of *re* and *posseder*, F. or *possidere*, L.] to put or go into Possession again.

REPREFE, Reproof. *O.*

To REPREHEND' [*reprehendere*, L.] to reprove or rebuke, to blame.

REPREHEN'SIBLE, that may be reprehended, reproveable. *F.*

REPREHEN'SION, a Reproving, Reproof, Reprimand. *F.*

REPRE'SA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Repeat, or to repeat; a Character used to shew where the Repeat begins. *Ital.*

To

To REPRESE'NT [*representer*, F. *repræsentare*, L.] to make appear, to shew; to lay before; to supply one's Place; to describe or express.

REPRESENTA'TION [*repræsentatio*, L.] a Representing, Portraiture, Figure.

A REPRESENT'ATIVE, [*repræsentator*, L.] one who represents the Person of another. *F.*

REPRESENTATIVE, serving to represent. *F.*

REPRESENT'MENT, a Representing, a Representation.

To REPRES'S [*reprimer*, F. *repressum*, L.] to restrain, to keep back, to curb, or quell, to stop or stay.

To REPRIE'VE [of. *reprendre*, F.] to take back, or respite a Malefactor for some Time.

A REPRIE'VE [*repit*, F.] a Warrant for the suspending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To REPRIMAND' [*reprimander*, F.] to reprove sharply and with Authority.

A REPRIMAND' [*Reprimande*, F.] Reproof, Check, Rebuke.

To REPRINT' [*re-imprimer*, F. *re-imprimere*, L.] to print again.

REPRI'SALS [*reprisailles*, F.] a taking again, a seizing upon an Equivalent for the Loss sustained upon another's Account, or by another.

REPRI'SE, a retaking; also the Burden of a Song or Ballad. *F.*

REPRIS'ES [*Law Term*] Allowance and Duties paid annually out of a Manor and Land; as Rent-charges, Annuities, *&c.*

To REPROA'CH [*reprocher*, F.] to upbraid, or twit, to lay to one's Charge, or tax.

A REPRO'ACH [*reproche*, F.] an Upbraiding, Disgrace, Shame.

REPROAH'ABLE, that deserves Reproach. *F.*

REPROACH'FUL, abusive, shameful.

RE'PROBATES [*le reprovez*, F. *reprobi*, L.] those whom (as some believe) God has predestinated to Damnation; also very wicked or lewd Persons.

To RE'PROBATE [*reprobatum*, L.] to reject, or cast off utterly.

REPROBA'TION, a casting out of Favour, a rejecting. *F.* of *L.*

REPRODUC'TION, a producing again, or anew.

REPROOF' [of *reprouver*, F.] Rebuke, Check.

REPROVE'ABLE, worthy of Reproof.

To REPROV'E [*reprouver*, F.] to check, to chide.

REP-SILVER, Money, anciently paid by servile Tenants to their Lords to be quitted of the Duty of reaping their Corn. *Sc.*

REP'TILE [*Reptile*, L.] a creeping Thing, any Thing that crawls upon its Belly. *F.*

REPTI'TIOUS [*reptitius*, L.] creeping.

REPTON [probably of reitt, *Teut.* clean, and tun, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* clean Town] a Town in *Derbyshire*, memorable for the Overthrows of *Æthelbald* and *Bulbred*, two Kings of the *Mercii*.

REPUB'LICAN [*republicain*, F.] a Commonwealth's Man.

REPUB'LICK [*republique*, F. of *respublica*, L.] a Commonwealth, a free State.

To REPU'DIATE [*repudier*, F. *repudiatum*, L.] to reject, put away, or divorce.

REPU'DIATED [*repudiatus*, L.] put away, divorced.

REPUDIA'TION, a putting away, a Divorce. *F.* of *L.*

REPU'DIOUS [*repudiosus*, L.] villainous, hateful, to be rejected.

To REPU'GN [*repugner*, F. *repugnare*, L.] to be against, or contrary to, to clash with.

REPUG'NANCY [*repugnance*, F. *repugnantia*, L.] Aversion, Opposition, Contrariety.

REPUG'NANT [*repugnans*, L.] that clashes with, contrary to.

To REPUL'LULATE [*repullulatum*, L.] to bud forth, to spring up again.

To REPU'LSE [*repulsum*, L.] to thrust or turn away, to reject, or despise.

A REPULSE [*repulsa*, L.] a Refusal or Denial.

RE'PUTABLE, of good Report.

REPUTA'TION } Fame, Report, Credit,
REPU'TE } Esteem. *F.* of *L.*

To REPUTE [*reputer*, F. *reputare*, L.] to think, count, or look upon.

REQUEST' [*requette*, F.] Supplication, Petition.

REQUEST' [among *Hunters*] is putting the Dogs afresh upon the same Scent.

To REQUEST' [*requetter*, F. *requisitum*, L.] to intreat or humbly desire.

To be in REQUEST, to be much sought after, to be highly esteemed.

The Court of REQUESTS, a Court much the same as the *Chancery*, now quite laid aside.

RE'QUIEM [*i. e.* Rest, of *requiem æternam dona eis Domine*, Part of the Prayer in *Latin*] as, to *sing a Requiem*, i. e. to sing a Mass for the Rest of the Souls of deceased Persons. *L.*

REQUI'RABLE, desirable. *Chau.*

To

To REQUI'RE [*Requerir*, F. *Requirere*, L.] to ask or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

RE'QUISITE [*Requis*, F.] necessary, convenient.

REQUI'TAL, Reward, Acknowledgment. *F.*

To REQUITE, to reward, or make Amends for.

RERE-*boiled*, half boiled. *C.*

RERE-*County* [in the *Statutes of Westminster*] some publick Place appointed for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County-Court is done.

RERE-*Mouse*, a Bat.

RERE-*Ward* [*Arriere Garde*, F.] the Rear of an Army.

RES *Naturales* [*Physical Term*] natural Things, which are reckoned three in Number, *viz* Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects. *L.*

RES *non Naturales* [among *Physicians*] Things not natural, which are reckoned Six, *viz. Air*, *Meat* and *Drink*, *Sleeping* and *Watching*, *Motion* and *Rest*; Things which are let out of, or retained in the Body, and the Affections or Passions of the Mind; these are so called, because when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occasion Diseases. *L.*

RES *præter Naturam* [*Physical Term*] Things beside Nature, *viz.* Diseases with their Symptoms, Causes, and Effects.

RESALUTA'TION, a saluting again.

RESARCELE'E [in *Heraldry*] a slenderer Cross charged on one that is larger.

RESCEIT' [*Law Term*] an admitting of a third Person to plead his Right in a Cause already begun between two others.

RESCEIT' *of Homage*, the Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant at his Admission to the Land.

To RESCIND' [*rescinder*, F. *rescindere*, L.] to cut off, to disannul, to repeal.

RECIS'SION } a cutting off, a disan-
RECIS'ION } nulling or abolishing. *F.* of *L.*

RESCIS'SORY [*rescissoire*, F. *rescissorius*, L.] making void, or repealing.

RESCOUS, Rescue. *Chau.*

RESCRIBEN'DARY, an Officer in the Court of *Rome*, who sets a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

RE'SCRIPT [*rescrit*, F. *rescriptum*, L.] a Writing, an Answer to a Letter, *&c.*

To RES'CUE [*rescourre*, F.] to save or deliver, to free from an Oppressor.

A RESCUE [*Law Term*] a Resistance against lawful Authority.

RESCUE, Help, Deliverance.

RESCUS'SOR [*Law Term*] he who commits an unlawful Rescue.

RESCUS'SU, a Writ which lies for a Rescuer, or Rescussor.

A RESEARCH' [*recherche*, F.] a strict Inquiry; a diligent seeking after.

RESEARCH [in *Musick*] a sort of Prelude.

RESEARC'HING [in *Sculpture*] the repairing of a cast Figure with proper Tools, or the finishing it with Art and Exactness.

RESEM'BLANCE, like. *Chau.*

RESEMBLANCE [*resemblance*, F.] Likeness, Agreeableness.

To RESEM'BLE [*resembler*, F.] to favour or be like.

To RESEND' [of *re* and *pendan*, *Sax*] to send back or again. *Shak Sp.*

To RESENT' [*ressentir*, F.] to be sensible of, or to stomach an Action or Affront.

RESENT'MENT [*ressentiment*, F.] a sensible Apprehension of an Injury.

RESERA'TION, an unlocking. *F.*

RESERVA'TION, a reserving or keeping in store; a Reserve or Restriction. *F.* of *L.*

RESERVATION [in *Law*] a Rent or Service, which the Grantor in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

RESERVE [*reservatum*, L.] something kept to be used as there shall be Occasion; also Exception or Limitation. *L.*

To RESERVE [*reserver*, F. *reservare*, L.] to keep in store, to lay up, to save.

To RESERVE [in *Law*] to keep or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reserves a Rent to be paid to himself.

Body of RESERVE, the last of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battle.

RESERVE *Pear*, a Pear more beautiful to the Eye than pleasing to the Palate, ripe in *July*.

RESERV'D [*reservé*, F. *reservatus*, L.] grave, close, not free in Discourse; laid up, kept close.

RESET' [in *Law*] the receiving or harbouring an outlawed Person.

RESET'TER, a Receiver of an outlawed Person.

To RESET'TLE, to settle again.

RE'SIANCE, Residence, Abode, or Continuance in the same Place. *L. T.*

To RESI'DE [*resider*, F. *residere*, L.] to stay, continue, or abide; also to be lodged or placed in.

RES'IDENCE, continual dwelling or sojourning in a Place, Abode, or Dwelling-Place; the Abode of a Parson on his Benefice. *F.*

RESIDENCE [in *Chymistry*] the Settling.

RESI'DENT [*residens*, L.] residing, dwelling.

A RESIDENT, a Minister of State, sent to continue some time in the Court of a foreign Prince or State.

RESIDENTIA'RIUS [*Old Law*] a Canon installed to the Privileges and Profits of Residence.

RESIDEN'TIARY, of a Resident.

A RESIDENTIARY, a Resident.

RESID'UAL [*Residuum*, L.] Residue or Remainder.

RESIDUAL *Figure* [in *Geometry*] the remaining Figures after the Subtraction of a lesser from a greater.

RESIDUAL *Root* [in *Algebra*] a Root composed of two Parts or Members, only joined together by the Sign —.

RES'IDUE [*le Residue*, F. *Residuum*, L.] the rest, the Remainder.

To RESIGN' [*resigner*, F. *resignare*, L.] to render, to yield, or give up.

RESIGNA'TION, a voluntary resigning, surrendering, or giving up. *F.* of *L.*

RESIGNATION [among *Divines*] an entire Submission to the Will of God.

RESIGNATION [in *Law*] the giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary.

RESIGNEE' [in *Law*] the Party to whom the Thing is resigned.

RESIGN'ER, the Person resigning.

RESIGN'MENT [*resignatio*, L.] the Act of resigning is giving up.

RESIL'IENCY } [of *resilire*, L.] the State
RESILI'TION } or Quality of that which is resilient.

RESIL'IENT [*resiliens*, L.] leaping back, rebounding or recoiling.

RES'INA, Rosin, a fat and sulphureous Juice, oozing partly spontaneously, and partly by Incision, out of several Trees. *L.*

RESINA *Auri* [among *Chymists*] a *Crocus* or Extract drawn from Gold. *L.*

RESINA *Terra Potabilis*, Sulphur sublimed and reduced to a Liquor. *L.*

RESINA'CIOUS [*resinaceus*, L.] rosiny, yielding Rosin, partaking of its Nature.

RESINE [among *Chymists*] an artificial Rosin drawn from any Plant or Drug that abounds with resinous Particles.

RESINIF'EROUS [*resinifer*, L.] bearing Rosin.

RES'INOUS [*Resineux*, F. *Resinosus*, L.] full of Rosin.

RESIPIS'CENCE [*Resipiscentia*, L.] Repentance, Amendment of Life. *F.*

To RESIS'T [*resister*, F. *resistere*, L.] to withstand, to oppose.

RESIST'ANCE [*resistentia*, L.] the Act of resisting or withstanding. *F.*

RESIST'ANCE [among *Philosophers*] the Property of solid Bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.

RESIST'ANCE *of the Medium* [in *Philosophy*] the Opposition against, or Hindrance of the Motion of any natural Body moving in a Fluid.

RESOL'VABLE [*resolubilis*, L.] that may be resolved.

To RESOLVE [*resoudre*, F. *resolvere*, L.] to solve or clear a hard Question; to soften or melt; to design or propose; to reduce or turn into.

A RESOLVE [*Resolutio*, L.] Intention, Design, Debate, Deliberation.

RESOL'VEDNESS, firm Disposition.

RSOLVEND' [in *Arithmetick*] a Term in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, *&c.* signifying the Number arising from increasing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESOL'VENTS [*Resolventia*, L.] Medicines which dissolve and disperse.

RESOLVENTS [*Chymistry*] Liquors for the dissolving of Metals and Minerals.

RES'OLUTE [*resolu*, F.] fully resolved, stout, bold.

RES'OLUTENESS, a full Purpose to do a Thing; Courage, Bravery.

RESOLU'TION, a full Purpose, or Intent to do a thing, also Assurance, Boldness, or Courage; also the solving or clearing of a Matter; also the reducing Matter to its first Principle. *F.* of *L.*

RESOLUTION [among *Chymists*] a violent separating the Parts of mixed Bodies, by Means of a dissolving Ingredient.

RESOLUTION [among *Mathematicians*] a Method by which the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition is discovered, in an Order contrary to that of *Synthesis* or *Composition*.

RESOLU'TIVE, that is of a dissolving Quality. *F.*

REASONABLICHE, reasonable. *Chau.*

RES'ONANT [*resonans*, L.] sounding or ringing again with an Echo.

To RESORT' [of *ressortir*, F.] to repair or betake one's self to.

RESORT [*Ressort*, F.] a meeting together of People.

To RESOUND' [*resonner*, F. of *resonare*, L.] to ring or echo again.

RESOUR'CE [*ressource*, F.] something to apply back to for Succour.

RESPECT' [*Respectus*, L.] Esteem, Honour, Regard, Relation. *F.*

To RESPECT' [*respecter*, F. *respectare*, L.] to shew Respect; to consider or regard; to concern.

RESPECT'ABLE [*respectabilis*, L.] to be respected or reverenced. *F.*

RESPECT'FUL [*respectueux*, F.] full of Respect, submissive.

RESPEC'TIVE, particular, relative. *F.*

RESPEC'TU *Computi*, &c. a Writ for the respiting of the Sheriff's Account. *L.*

RESPER'SION, a besprinkling. *L.*

RESPIRA'TION, breathing; an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air is taken in by the Wind-pipe, and then driven out again.

To RESPI'RE [*respirer*, F. *respirare*, L.] to take or fetch Breath; to breathe.

To RES'PIT, to give some Respite, to put off.

RES'PIT } [*respit*, F.] Breathing-time,
RES'PITE } Delay, Forbearance.

RESPLEN'DENCY [*Resplendentia*, L.] great Lustre or Brightness.

RE-

RESPLEN'DENT [*resplendissant*, F. *resplendens*, L.] shining or glittering.

To RESPOND' [*respondre*, F. *respondere*, L.] to make or give an Answer.

RESPON'DEAT *Superior* [*Law Phrase*] as where the Sheriffs of *London* are removeable for Insufficiency, 'tis said, *Respondeat Superior*, i. e. Let the Mayor and Commonalty of that City answer for it.

RESPON'DENT [*Respondens*, L.] a Student in an University, who answers an Adversary in a Disputation.

RESPONDENT [in *Canon Law*] he who makes Answer to such Questions as are demanded of him.

RESPON'SAL [*Responsale*, L.] an Answer made by the Parish Clerk and People during the Time of Divine Service.

RESPONSA'LIS [in *Law*] is he that gives an Answer, or appears in Court for another at the Day assigned. *L.*

RESPON'SE [*responsum*, L.] an Answer; also the same as Responsal.

RESPON'SIBLE [*responsable*, F.] apt or able to answer for a Matter, or pay Money; answerable, accountable.

RESPON'SIONS, certain Accounts made to the Knights Templars, by such as occupied their Lands or Stocks.

RESPONS'ORY *Song*, an Anthem in which the Choristers sing by Turns.

RESPORT, Respect or Care. *O.*

REST [*Reste*, F. *Reste*, Ital. Rest, *Teut.*] the Remainder, or what is left.

REST [ræst, *Sax.* Rast, *Teut.* Raste, *Belg.* *Rezzo*, Ital.] Quiet, Peace.

To REST [*rester*, F. *restare*, Ital.] to remain, or to be left.

To REST *upon* [*arrester*, F.] to lean or stay upon, as, *to rest a Musket*, &c.

To REST [ræstan, *Sax.* rasten, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] to take rest, to ease when weary, to sleep, to be quiet or still.

REST [in *Musick*] the same as *Pause*.

REST-HARROW, an Herb. *Anonis.* L.

RESTAG'NANT [*restagnans*, L.] marshy, overflown.

RESTAGNA'TION, an overflowing or running over, a being all in a Plash.

RESTITU'TION, a restoring or Re-establishment. *F.* of *L.*

REST'IBLE [*restibilis*, L.] that which is renewed or repaired every Year.

RESTINC'TION, a quenching or putting out. *L.*

RESTINC'TION [in *Chymistry*] the quenching of any Metal or Mineral in some exalting Liquor, to bring it to a greater Perfection.

RESTITU'TION, a restoring or giving back again. *F.* of *L.*

RESTITUTION [among *Philosophers*] the returning of the elastick Bodies to their natural State, which is called *the Motion of Restitution*.

RESTITUTION [in *Law*] the settling of one in Possession of Lands, *&c.* who has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

RESTITU'TIONE *extracti ab Ecclesia*, a Writ to restore a Man to the Church, or Sanctuary, from which he had been forced away, being suspected of Felony. *L.*

RESTITUTIONE *in Integrum*, a Writ for the Bishop to recover the Temporalities or Barony of his Bishoprick.

RES'TIVE } [of *restare*, L.] to withstand]
RES'TY } drawing back as a Horse; headstrong, stubborn.

RES'TIVENESS, a being restive.

RESTO'RATIVE [*restorativus*, L.] of a restoring or strengthening Quality.

A RESTOR'ATIVE [among *Physicians*] a Medicine for restoring Strength.

To RESTORE [*restaurare*, or *restituere*, L.] to re-establish or settle again, to give up again, to return; to set again in its first State or Condition.

To RESTRAI'N [*restreindre*, F. *restringere*. L.] to keep in, to bridle or curb.

RESTRAINT' [*restrictio*, L.] is when any Action is hindered or stopped, contrary to the Inclination or Choice of the Mind.

RESTRICT' *Line* [in *Palmistry*] is that which distinguishes and separates the Hand from the Arm.

RESTRIC'TION, Restraint, Limitation, Stint. *F.* of *L.*

RESTRIC'TIVE [of *restrictivus*, L.] of a binding Quality.

To RESTRIN'GE [*restringere*, L.] to bind hard, to make costive.

RESTRIN'GENT [*restringens*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESUL-ALLAH [*i. e.* the Messenger of God] a Title the *Turks* give *Mahomet*.

To RESULT' [*resulter*, F. of *resultare*, L.] to follow, to accrue, to arise from.

RESULT' [*Resultat*, F.] Conclusion, Upshot, or Issue of Business.

RESULT'ANCY [*Resultatio*, L.] a rebounding back.

RESULT'ANT [*resultans*, L.] resulting.

To RESUME' [*resumer*, F. of *resumere*, L.] to take up again, as *to resume a Discourse*, &c.

RESUM'MONS, a second Summons to answer an Action.

RESUM'PTION, a resuming or taking up again.

RESUMP'TIVES, Medicines serving to restore decayed Nature.

RESUPI'NE [*resupinus*, L.] with the Face upwards.

RESUPI'NATE [*resupinatus*, L.] lying with the Face upwards.

To RESURGE' [*resurgere*, L.] to rise again.

RESURREC'TION, a rising again from the Dead. *F.* of *L.*

To RESUS'CITATE [of *resuscitatum*, L.] to raise up again, to revive or renew.

RESUSCITA'TION, raising up again.

To RE'TAIL [*retailler*, F.] to sell by Parcels.

To RETAIN' [*retenir*, F. *retinere*, L.] to keep or hold back a Thing once delivered; and afterwards demanded again; to keep in Mind, to remember.

RETAIN'ABLE, that may be retained.

RETAIN'ER. one who does not continually dwell in the House of his Lord, but only uses his Name or Livery, or attends sometimes upon special Occasions.

A RETAINING *Fee*, a Fee given to a Serjeant or a Counseller at Law, to keep him from pleading for the adverse Party.

To RETAL'IATE [of *retaliatum*, L.] to do like for like, to return.

RETALIA'TION, a doing like for like.

To RETARD' [*retarder*, F. *retardare*, L.] to delay, to hinder or stop.

RETARDA'TION [*retardement*, F.] a hindering or delaying. *L.*

To RETARD' [*Old Law*] to implead or prosecute at Law.

To RETCH [recken, *L. S.* and *Teut.* rekker, *Dan.*] to stretch.

To RETCH [Þnæcan, *Sax.*] to strain, to vomit.

RETCH'LESS, slothful, lazy, careless. *O.*

RETCH'LESNESS, Carelessness. *O.*

RETE [among *Anatomists*] the Caul that covers the Bowels. *L.*

RETE-*mirabile* [in *Anatomy*] a fine Plexus or Weaving together of many small Arteries in the Brain. *L.*

RETE-*Penny* [in *Old Records*] Rate Penny; a customary Due of a Penny from every Person, paid to the Parish Priest.

RETENEMEN'TUM [*Law Term*] Restraint, Detainment.

RETEN'TION, a Faculty of the human Mind, whereby it retains those simple Ideas, which before it received by Sensation or Reflection. *F.* of *L.*

RETEN'TION [of *Urine*, &c.] the Stay or holding of it in the Bladder, *&c.*

RETEN'TIVE, apt to retain or hold in.

RET'ICENCE [*Reticentia*, L.] Concealment, passing over in Silence. *F.*

RET'ICENCE, a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Mention is obliquely made of a Thing, in pretending to pass it over unmentioned.

RETICULA'RIS *Plexus* [in *Anatomy*] the folding of the carotid Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net. *L.*

RETIC'ULUM [among *Anatomists*] the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also one of the four Stomachs of Animals which chew the Cud.

RETIFOR'MIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] a Coat of the Eye, so called because it resembles a Net.

RETI'NA, one of the inner Tunicks of the Eye.

RET'INACLE [*Retinaculum*, L.] a Stay or Hold.

RETINEN'TIA [*Old Law*] the Retinue of a Prince or Nobleman.

RETIN'UE [of *Retenue*, O. F.] a Train of Attendants.

RETIR'ADE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a Parapet. *F.*

RETIRADE *Compure*, a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces, making a re-entering Angle.

To RETIR'E [*retirer*, F.] to withdraw, to depart, or go away.

RETI'RED [*retiré*, F.] solitary, lonely; also withdrawn, departed.

RETIRE'MENT, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company.

RETORNEL'LO, is a *Retornel* in Musick; so they call those short Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Instruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes play a few Bars here and there in the Midst of a Song; and which also often play a few Bars after a Song is ended. *Ital.*

RETOR'TION, the returning of an Argument. *F.*

A RETOR'T [*Retorte*, F. *Retortum*, L.] a Chymical Vessel, of a round Figure, with a hollow Beak or Nose wreathed backward.

To RETOR'T [*retorquer*, F. of *retortum*, L.] to throw back, or return.

RETOUR, Return. *Chou.*

To RETRAC'T [*retracter*, F. *retractare*, L.] to recant or unsay.

RETRACTA'TION, a retracting, a re-revoking one's Opinion.

RETRAC'T } a Prick in a Horse's Foot
RETRI'TS } with a Nail, *&c.*

RETRAC'TION [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction or shortening of a Part.

RETRA'HENS *Auriculum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the Middle of the *Concha Auriculæ*. L.

RETRAIT, Picture, Portrait. *Spenc.*

RETRAX'IT, a Term in Law, when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes into Court, and says *he will proceed no farther*. L.

A RETREA'T [*Retraite*, F.] a retiring or going away, a retiring Place; also a Beat of a Drum so called.

RETREAT [in *Architecture*] a diminishing or making small.

To RETREAT, to retire from a Place.

To RETREN'CH [*retrencher*, F.] to cut off, to abridge, to diminish, to lessen; also to cast up a Retrenchment.

RETRENCH'MENT [*Retranchement*, F.] cutting off, or paring away.

RETRENCH'MENT [in *Fortification*] any

any Work raised to cover a Post, and fortify it against an Enemy.

RETRENCH'MENT *Particular* [in *Fortification*] is that which is made into Bastions after some Part of them are won.

RETRIBU'TION, a making Recompence or Requital. *F.* of *L.*

To RETRIE'VE [*retrouver*, F. *retrovare*, Ital.] to recover, get again, or repair.

To RETRIEVE [in *Falconry*] the springing or finding Patridges again, which have been once sprung, is *Retrieving*.

RE'TRIMENT [*retrimentum*, L.] Drops or Dregs.

RETROAC'TION, a driving back. *L.*

RETROAC'TIVE, driving back. *L.*

To RETROCE'DE [*retroceder*, F. *retrocedere*, L.] to go backward.

RETROCES'SION, a going backwards. *F.* of *L.*

RETROCESSION *of the Equinoxes* [*Astronomy*] the going backwards of the Equinoctial Point of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

RETROCOPULA'TION, a coupling backwards.

RETRODUC'TION, a leading or bringing back.

RETROGRADA'TION [in *Astronomy*] a going backwards. *F.* of *L.*

RE'TROGRADE [*retrogradus*, L.] going backwards. *F.* of *L.*

RETROGRADE [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is so called, when it appears to move contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To RETROGRADE [*retrograder*, F. *retrogredi*, L.] to turn back, to go backwards.

RETROGRES'SION, a going backwards. *L.*

RETROMIN'GENCY, a staling or pissing backwards. *L.*

RETROMIN'GENTS [*retro Mingentes*, L.] Animals that piss backwards.

RETROPANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the turning of Hogs into a Forest after the Maste or Acorns are taken.

To RE'TROSPECT [*retrospectum*, L.] to look backward.

RETROSPEC'TION, a looking backwards. *L.*

RETRU'SE [*retrusus*, L.] thrust back.

To RETURN' [*retourner*, F.] to send or come back, to restore; to requite, to give an Answer.

A RETURN' [*retour*, F.] coming back, an Answer or Acknowledgment.

RETURN'ABLE, that may be returned.

RETUR'NO *Habendo*, a Writ for the Return of the Cattle (distrained or replevied) to him that has proved his Distress lawfully. *L.*

RETURN [in *Law*] a Certificate from Sheriffs and Bailiffs, of what is done in the Execution of Writs, *&c.* directed to them.

RETURNS *of a Trench* [in *Fortification*] are the Turnings and Windings which run from the Lines of the Trench.

RETURNS } Days in each Term pe-
RETURN *Days* } culiarly set apart for the several Parts of Proceedings in any Cause to be determined, wherein *Crastino* signifies the Morrow after the Day annexed; *Octavo* eight Days after (inclusive;) *Quindeno*, 15 Days after; *Tres*, three Weeks after; *Mense*, that Day Month; *Quinque*, that Day five Weeks.

RETUR'NUM *Averiorum*, a Writ for the Return of Cattle to the Defendant, when the Plaintiff doth not declare. *F.*

RETURNUM *irreplegiabile*, a Writ for the final Restitution of Cattle to the Owners, found by the Jury to be unjustly distrained. *L.*

To REU, to sift. *O.*

REUBEN [ראובן, *H. i. e.* the Son of Vision] *Jacob*'s eldest Son by *Leah*.

To REVE [of rauben, *Teut.*] to bereave. *O.*

To REVEAL' [*reveler*, F. of *revelare*, L.] to lay open, disclose or discover.

REVEIL'LE [*Reveil*, F.] the Beat of a Drum in the Morning, which summoneth Soldiers from their Beds.

To REV'EL [of *reveiller*, F. to waken or keep awake] to make merry, especially in the Night Time; to riot.

REVEL *rout*, a riotous Concourse or Assembly of People.

REVELS, Dancing, Masquing, Dicing, acting Comedies or Farces at Noblemens Houses, or Inns of Court.

Master of the REVELS, an Officer who has the ordering or chief Command in those Pastimes.

REVELA'TION, a discovering, laying open, or revealing. *F.* of *L.*

To REVEN'GE [*Venger*, F.] to punish for an Injury done.

REVENGE [*Vengeance*, F.] taking Satisfaction for an Affront or Injury done.

REVENGEFUL, full of Revenge.

REVENGE'FULNESS, a Temper given to Revenge.

REVEN'UE [*Revenu*, F.] the annual Profits of Lands, *&c.*

To REVERB' [of *re* and *Verbum*, L.] to repeat, to return, to reply, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

To REVER'BERATE [*reverberer*, F. *reverberatum*, L.] to strike or beat back.

To REVERBERATE [among *Chymists*] to cause the Flame of a Fire to beat back or down on the Metal.

REVERBERA'TION, a beating back.

REVER'BERATORY, serving to reverberate.

A REVERBERATORY [*Reverberatorium*, L.] a sort of strong Furnace used for the calcining of Minerals, *&c.* by a reverberating Flame.

To REV'ERE [*reverer*, F. *revereri*, L.] to stand in Reverence, to honour with awful Respect.

To

To REV'ERENCE [*reverer*, F. *revereri*, L.] to honour or respect.

REVERENCE [*Reverentia*. L.] submissive Carriage towards Superiors; also a Congee or Bow in Token of Respect. *F.*

REV'EREND [*reverendus*, L.] worthy to be reverenced or honoured. *F.*

REV'ERENT } [*reverendus*, L.] re-
REVEREN'TIAL } spectful, awful.

REVE'RIES [of *rever*, to rave, or be light-headed] Deliriums, idle Talking, Conceit, or Fancy. *F.*

To REVER'SE [*reverser*, F. *reversum*, L.] to repeal, to make void.

To REVERSE, to return. *Spen.*

A REVERSE [*revers*, F.] that which is on the Back, or behind.

REVERSE [*Fencing*] a back Stroke.

REVER'SED, repealed, abolished.

REVER'SED [in *Heraldry*] turned backward, or upside down.

REVERS'ABLE, that may be reversed. *F.*

REVERS'ION, a returning, a coming back again. *F.*

REVERSION [in *Law*] is when the Possession of an Estate which was parted with for a Time, returns to the Donor or his Heirs; also the Right which a Person has to any Inheritance or Place of Profit, after the Decease of another.

REVERSION *of Series* [in *Algebra*] is a Method to find a Number from its Logarithm being given.

To REVERT' [*revertere*, L.] to return, as an Estate or Honour does to the Crown.

REVES, Rents, Tithes. *O.*

To REVEST' [*revêtir*, F. *revestire*, L.] to clothe again. *Spen.*

REVES'TIARY } [of *revestire*, L.] the
REVEST'RY } Place where the Church Vestments are kept.

REVIC'TION, a coming to Life again.

To REVIC'TUAL, to furnish with fresh Victuals or Provisions.

REVIEW' [*Revue*, F.] a second looking over, or Examination.

A REVIEW *Military*, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms, to be viewed.

Bill of REVIEW [in *Chancery*] a Bill taken out, when a Cause has been heard, but some Errors in Law appear, or some new Matter is discovered after the making of the Decree.

To REVI'LE [of *re* and *vilis*, L.] to reproach, to taunt, or rail at.

REVIN, to bereave. *Chau.*

REVI'SAL, a second Examination.

To REVISE' [*revisum*, L.] to review, to look over again.

A REVISE [among *Printers*] a second Proof of a printed Sheet.

To REVIS'IT [*revisiter*, F.] to visit again.

To REVI'VE [*revivre*, F. of *re* and *vivere*, L.] to bring to Life again, to renew; to come to Life again, to recover.

To REVIVE [with *Chymists*] is to restore a mixed Body, which lies disguised by Things mingled with it, to its natural Form and Condition.

Bill of REVI'VER [in *Chancery*] is when a Bill has been presented against one in that Court, and before the Cause is heard either Party dies, or Bill is brought to revive the Cause.

REVIVIFICA'TION [among *Chymists*] the procuring again some Metals in their natural State, from the Mixtures they have been blended into by some Preparation, as Quicksilver is revived from Cinnabar, *&c.*

REVIVI'NG [in *Law*] a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguished.

To REUL, to be rude, to behave one's self unmannerly. *N. C.*

A REUL'ING *Lad*, a Rigsby. *N. C.*

RE-U'NION [*reunion*, F.] the Act of reuniting or re-joining.

To RE-UNI'TE [*reunir*, F.] to unite or join together again Things which were separated.

REV'OCABLE [*revocabilis*, L.] that may be repealed or reversed.

REVOCA'TION, a repealing or revoking. *F.* of *L.*

REVOCATION [in *Law*] is the calling back of a Thing granted.

To REVO'KE [*revoquer*, F. of *revocare*, L.] to give back again, to repeal or make void, to renounce an Error.

To REVOLT' [*revolter*, F.] to rebel or rise against a Sovereign Prince or State.

A REVOLT' [*revolte*, F.] Rebellion, Rising.

To REVOL'VE [*revolvere*, L.] to cast about in one's Mind.

REVOLU'TION, a rolling back, a notable Turn of Affairs, or Change in Government. *F.* of *L.*

REVOLUTION [in *Astronomy*] the turning round or Motion of any Body, till it return to the same Place it was in before.

REVOLUTION *of the Anomaly* [in *Astronomy*] is the Return of a Planet to any Point of its *Eccentrick*, after it has departed from it.

The mean REVOLUTION *of a Planet* [in the *Zodiack*] is the Return of the Line of the mean Motion of the Planet from any one Point of the said Zodiack to the same Point again.

The true REVOLUTION *of a Planet* [in the *Zodiack*] is the Return of the Line of the true Motion of that Planet, from any Point of the said Circle to the same Point again.

REVO-

REVOLU'TIONERS, Approvers of the great Turn of Affairs after the Abdication of King *James*.

REVUL'SION [among *Physicians*] the forcing of Humours to contrary Parts. *F.* of *L.*

REVULSO'RIA [among *Physicians*] is when the Course of the Blood, which gushes out at one Part, is turned another Way by opening a Vein in a remote Part.

To REUSE, to extol or commend highly. *N. C.*

To RE'VY [*renvier*, F.] a Term used in a Game at Cards.

REW, rank, spoiled. *O.*

To REW'IN [reuen, *Teut.*] to take Pity. *O.*

To REWARD' [of Re and Weapd, *Sax.*] a Recompence.

REW'ET, the Lock of a Gun.

RHABDOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sagittal Suture*.

RHABDOL'OGY ['Ραβδολογία, Gr.] the Art of Numbering or computing by *Napier*'s Rods or Bones.

RHABDOMAN'CY ['Ραβδομαντεία, *Gr.*] a soothsaying by a Rod or Wand. *L.*

RHACHI'TIS ['Ραχίτις, *Gr.*] the Rickets, a Disease.

RHAGA'DES ['Ραγάδες, *Gr.*] a little Ulcer in the Fundament. *L.*

RHAGO'IDES ['Ραγοειδής, *Gr.*] the third Coat of the Eye, otherwise called the *Uvea Tunica*.

RHAN'DIX, a Part in the Division of a County in *Wales* before the Conquest.

RHAN'TERS [among *Anatomists*] the inward Corners of the Eyes.

RHAP'SODY [*Rhapsodia*, L. of 'Ραψῳδία, *Gr.*] a confused Collection of Poems; or a Contexture of a great Number of Heroick Verses, especially *Homer*'s Poems.

RHEG'MA } ['Ρῆγμα, *Gr.*] a breaking
RHEX'IS } or bursting of any Part, as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, *&c.*

RHETO'RIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who maintained that all Hereticks had Reason on their Side, of what Sect soever they were.

RHETOR'ICAL [*Rhetoricus*, L. of ῥητορικός, *Gr.*] of Rhetorick, eloquent.

To RHETOR'ICATE [*Rhetoricatum*, L. of ῥητόρευω, *Gr.*] to use Rhetorical Figures, to speak like an Orator.

RHETORICA'TIONS, Turns of Rhetorick, empty or unsound Reasonings.

RHETORI'CIAN [*Rhetoricien*, F. *Rhetor*, L.] one skilled in, or a Professor of Rhetorick.

RHET'ORICK [*Rhetorique*, F. *Rhetorica*, L. ῥητορική, *Gr.*] the Art of speaking well and eloquently.

RHEUM [*rheum*, F. *rheuma*, L. of ῥεῦμα, of ῥέω, to flow, *Gr.*] a Defluxion of Humours from the Head upon the Parts beneath, as upon the Eyes or Nose.

RHEU'MATICK [*rheumaticus*, L. of ῥευματικός, *Gr.*] troubled with Rheum; also belonging to the Rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM [*Rheumatisme*, F. *Rheumatismus*, L. of ῥευματισμός, *Gr.*] wandering Pains in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Inflammations, Swellings, *&c.*

RHINE-*Land-Rod* [in *Fortification*] a Measure of twelve Feet.

RHINE *Grave* [in *Germany*] Rhein Graaf, *Teut.*] the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*.

RHINO'CEROS ['Ρινόκερως, of ῥίν, the Nose, and κέρας, a Horn, *Gr.*] a large Beast in *India*, having a Horn upon his Nose.

A RHIZO'TOMIST [*Rhizotomus*, L. of 'Ριζοτομός, *Gr*] a Cutter of Roots.

RHOMBOI'DAL, belonging to the Rhomboides.

RHOMBOI'DES ['Ρομβοειδής, *Gr.*] a kind of Muscel-Fish.

RHOMBOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles of the Shoulder-Blade, so called from their Figure.

RHOMBOIDES [in *Geometry*] a Quadrilateral Figure, whose opposite Sides and Angles only are equal.

RHOM'BUS [*Rhombe*, F. 'Ρομβός, *Gr.*] a Turbot Fish.

RHOMBUS [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage resembling the Figure of a

RHOMBUS [in *Geometry*] a Parallelogram that has all its Sides equal, but not all its Angles.

RHONCAI'SONANT [*ronchisonus*, L.] imitating the Noise of Snorting.

RHU'BARB [*Rhubarbe*, F. *Rhabarbum*, L.] the Root of a Plant, good to purge Choler and Phlegm.

RHY'AS ['Ρυᾶς, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eyes, that causes continual Watering.

RHYME [*rhythmus*, L. of 'Ρυθμός, *Gr.*] Metre or Verse, that Likeness of Sound and Termination at the End of Verses.

It's neither Rhyme nor Reason.

This old Saying is usually applied to such Persons as are impertinent, either in Discourse or Writing, and is is, indeed, an intolerable Fault to be either; for, though Rhyme be but a Jingle, it affords Delight by the Musicalness of its Cadence, when for want of both Rhyme and Reason, it neither delights the Sense, nor improves the Intellectuals. 'Tis probable it had its Original from the famous Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. of whom it is storied, that an Author asking Sir *Thomas*'s Judgment of an impertinent Book he had written, he bid him turn it into Verse; which he did, and shewed it to Sir *Thomas*, who replied, *Why ay, now 'tis something like, now 'tis Rhyme, but before 'twas neither Rhyme nor Reason.*

RHYPAROG'RAPHER [*rhyparographus*, L. of Ῥυπαρογραφος, of Ῥυπαρος, filthy, and γραφος, a Writer, *Gr.*] a Writer, or Painter of Trifles, or base Things.

RHYP'TICKS [*rhyptica*, L.] cleansing or scouring of Medicines.

RHYTHM [of ῥυθμίζω, *Gr.* to bring to a Calculation] it is used to signify a certain Number of Pulses in any given Time.

RHYTH'MICAL [*rhythmicus*, L. Ῥυθμικὸς, *Gr.*] of or made in Rhyme.

RIB [ribbe, *Sax.* and *L. S.* and *Belg.* ribbe, *Teut.*] a Side-Bone of the Body.

RIB [in *Archery*] a hard Goose Quill, which lies between the Feathers.

To RIB-*roast*, to beat or bang soundly.

RIB'ALD, noisy, impudent, *&c.* as Ribald Crows. *Skakes.*

RIB'ALDRY [*ribaude*, F. a Whore] Debauchery or obscene Talk.

RIB'BAND } [of *re* and *Band*, or *Bend*]
RIB'BON } a narrow Sort of Silk for Head Ornaments, *&c.* *F.*

RIB'AULD, a luxurious Spendthrift, a Whoremonger. *F. Spen.*

RIB'BON [in *Heraldry*] the eighth Part of a Bend.

RIB'BLE RABBLE [of rabbele, *Belg.* to prate] of a Mob.

RIBIB'BLE, a Fiddle or Cittern. *O.*

RI'BIBE, an old Bawd. *Chau.*

RIBS [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers of the Footocks when the Planks are cut off.

RIBS *of the Parrels* [in a *Ship*] certain little long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Parrels of the Yards.

RIC [Ryc, *Sax.* Reich, *Teut.*] a Kingdom.

RIC [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Disease.

RICE [Reiß, *Teut. Ris*, F. of *Oryza*, L.] a Sort of *Indian* Pulse or Grain.

RICE [among *Husbandmen*] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, small Twigs. *O.*

RICER'CATE [in *Musick Books*] signifies a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the same that the *English* call a *Voluntary*. Ital.

RICH [ryc, or ric, *Sax. riche*, F. reich, *Teut.* ricch, *L. S. recco*, Ital.] that has great Revenues or Incomes; plentiful, very precious.

RICH'ARD [*Verstegan* derives it of ric, *Sax.* Rich, and *Heart*, *i. e.* liberal hearted, but *Skinner* of ric, *Sax.* and ard, Nature, *Belg.*] a proper Name of Men.

RICH BOROUGH [formerly call'd Richberge, in the *Saxon* Repertorium, *C. Br.* Rych Burgh, *i. e.* the sandy Ford] a Place in *Kent*.

RIC'HES [*richesse*, F. *ricchezza*, Ital.] a vast or great Estate, Wealth.

RICHES [among *Hunters*] a Company of Martens or Sables.

RICH'MOND [of ric, *Sax.* Rich, and Mond, Peace, or Mund, a Mouth, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey*, near the *Thames*.

RIC } [hreac, *Sax.*] a Heap of Corn or
RICK } Hay.

RICK'ETS [Ῥαχίτις, of Ῥάχις, *Gr.* the Back Bone] a Disease common to Children.

RIC'TURE [*rictura*, L.] a gaping.

To RID [hreddan, or hridan, *Sax.*] to free from or disengege, also to gain Ground in Walking.

RID'DANCE, ridding, or clearing, Dispatch.

RIDDELLED [of *rider*, to wrinkle, *F.*] plaited, wrinkled. *O.*

A RID'DLE [hreddel, *Sax.* Retzel, or Ratzel, *Teut.*] a Sieve, an oblong Sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn. *S. C.*

A RIDDLE [of Aræddan, *Sax.* to guess] a a hard Question, a dark Saying.

To RIDDLE, to sift in a Sieve.

To RIDE [reiten, *Teut.* ridan, *Sax.* riden, *Du.*] to go on Horseback, in a Coach, Waggon, *&c.* also to manage a Horse.

To RIDE [of a *Ship*] a Ship is said to ride, when she is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she does not drive away by Wind or Tide.

To RIDE *a Peck* [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with one End of the Yards pecked up, and the other End hanging down.

To RIDE *a Cross* [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with the Main-Yards and Fore Yards hoised up; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To RIDE *a Shot* [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship rides with two Cables fastened together, that it may be double in Length, which is called a Shot.

To RIDE *athwart* [*Sea Phrase*] to ride with the Ship's Side upon the Tide.

To RIDE *between Wind and Tide*, is when the Wind has equal Force over the Ship one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To RIDE *Hawse-Full* [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship falls so deep into the Sea with her Head, in Stress of Weather, that the Water breaks into her Hawses.

To RIDE *Portoise* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Yards are down or struck upon the Deck.

To RIDE *Wind Road* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Wind has more Power over the Ship in her riding than the Tide has.

A RIDE of Hazel or other Wood; a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

RIDEAU' [in *Fortification*] a rising Ground commanding a Plain; also a Trench covered with Earth, in Form of a Parapet, to cover the Soldiers. *F.*

RI'DERS [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to strengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [hrig, *Sax.* ryg, *Dan.* a Back] the Top of a Hill, House, *&c.* also a Piece of Land between two Furrows.

RID'GED,

RIDGED, having Ridges.

RIDGES [*Architect.*] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

RIDGE-*Band*, a Part of a Horse's Harness, which runs a-cross his Back.

RIDGE *Cully*, a Goldsmith. *Cant.*

RIDG'ING } [of *rejiciendo*, L. with dim.
RIDG'EL } ling,] the Male of any Beast that has been but half gelt.

To RID'ICULE [*ridiculiser*, F.] to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

RID'ICULE [*Ridiculum*, L.] that which is ridiculous, Jest, Mockery, a Laughing-stock.

RIDIC'ULOUS [*ridicule*, F. *ridiculosus*, L.] fit to be laughed at, impertinent.

RIDING-*Clerk*, one of the six Clerks in Chancery.

RI'DINGS [in *Yorkshire*] Divisions, in Number three, West-Riding, East-Riding, and North-Riding.

RIDIT'TA, signifies the same as *Reditta* and *Replica*, which see. *Ital.*

A RIDOT'TO, an Entertainment of Singing, Musick, *&c.* an Opera.

RIENS *arriere* [*Law Phrase*] a kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt, upon Arrearages of Account. F.

RIENS *passe par le fait* [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action. *F.*

RIENS *per Descent* [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of Pleading, when an Heir is sued for Debt of his Ancestor, and hath not Effects in his Hand. *F.*

RIER *County*, a Place appointed by the Sheriff [after his Court is ended] for the Receipt of the King's Money.

RIFE [ryf, *Sax.*] frequent, common.

RIFENESS, Commonness, Frequency.

To RI'FLE [*rifler*, F. rusteis, *Belg.*] to pillage or rob.

RIFLE'TUM, a Coppice or Thicket, a Place full of Bushes or Thorns. *O. L.*

RIF'FLING } [of *raffler*, F.] is when
RAF'FLING } a Company of Persons stake down a Piece of Money against a Commodity, and he that throws most upon the Dice takes it.

RIF'RAF [*Minshew* derives it of rifken rafken, *Belg.* a Mingle-Mangle] Refuse or Dregs, Scum of Things.

To RIFT [rifther, *Dan.* of Reapian, *Sax.* to snatch] to split, to cleave.

A RIFT, a Clift, Chink, or Crack.

RIFT [*of a Horse's Hoof*] that Part of it which is pared or cut off.

RIFTS [*in Horses*] a Disease, when Corruption lodges in the Palate of the Mouth.

To RIFT [rafthe, *Dan.*] to belch. *Linc.*

RIG [Rugge, *L. S.*] the Back. *Chau.*

RIG, a Horse, which having one of his Stones cut out, has got a Colt.

A RIG [of *ridendo*, L. Laughing] a wanton, ramping Girl.

To RIG *about*, to be wanton, to ramp.

To RIG *a Ship* [of nihtan, *Sax.*] to furnish a Ship with Tackling.

RIGADOON, a sort of a French Dance.

RIGA'TION, the sprinkling or moistening any thing. *L.*

Well RIGGED, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are of a fit Size, in Proportion to her Burden. *Metaph.* A Person well dressed.

Over RIGGED, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are too big for her.

RIG'GING, is all the Cordage or Ropes whatsoever belonging to the Masts or Yards, or any Part about the Ship.

RIG'GISH, rampant, ruttish, *&c. Shak.*

RIGHT [nhit, *Sax.* recht, L. S. and *Teut.* *ritto*, Ital.] Justice, Equity, Reason, Authority, Privilege.

RIGHT [in *Law*] any Title or Claim, by virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, *&c.*

RIGHT [nhit, *Sax.* recht, Teut. *rectus*, L.] straight, honest, just, true, proper, natural.

RIGHT-*Angle* [in *Geometry*] is when one of its Legs stands exactly upright upon the other, and leans no more one way than another.

RIGHT-*Angled Figure* [in *Geometry*] a Figure whose Sides are at right Angles, or stand perpendicularly one to another.

RIGHT-*angled Triangle*, is that which has one right Angle.

A RIGHT-*Line* [in *Geometry*] is a Line which lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning any way.

RIGHT *Sailing*, is when a Voyage is performed on some one of the Cardinal Points.

RIGHT *Sphere* [in *Astronomy*] that which has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in the Zenith.

RIGHT *the Helm* [*Sea Phrase*] is to keep the Helm even with the Middle of the Ship.

To RIGHT *one*, is to do him Right or Justice.

RIGH'TEOUS, just, upright, equitable, reasonable.

RIGHT'FUL, [nihtful, *Sax.*] that is grounded on just Right, lawful.

RIGHTWISE, righteous. *Chau.*

RI'GID [*rigide*, F. *rigidus*, L.] exact in the observing of Rules and Discipline; strict, austere, severe.

RIGID'ITY } [*rigidité*, F. *rigiditas*, L.]
RIG'IDNESS } Severity, Strictness.

RIG'LETS [among *Printers*] thin Slits of Wood, put betwixt Lines in Poetry, or to lessen or enlarge Margins, *&c.*

RI'GOLS, a Musical Instrument, a *Calvicord*, or what makes merry or diverts. *Shak.*

RIG'OR [*Rigeur*, F.] a great stiff Cold, Roughness, Stiffness; a convulsive Shuddering, occasioned by Cold, or an Ague-Fit. *L.*

RIG'OROUS [*rigoureux*, F. *rigorosus*, L.] full of Rigour, over harsh.

RIG'OUR [*rigeur*, F. *rigor*, L.] Severity of Manners and Disposition; Sternness, Harshness, utmost Extremity.

RIG'OROUSNESS, Over-harshness.

A RILL [a Contraction of *Rivulus*, L.] a Rivulet or little Brook.

RILLY, full of Rills.

A RIM [rima, *Sax.*] the Border or Edge of any thing.

RIMA [in *Surgery*] a Fissure or Cleft of a Bone. *L.*

RIME [ꝑnime, *Sax.* rim, L. S. Riff, *Teut.*] a falling Mist, which dissolves by Degrees.

RIME } [rime, *Sax.* reim, Teut. *rime*,
RHIME } *F. rima*, Ital. *rithmus*, L. of ῥυθμος, *Gr.*] the Likeness of Sound at the End of Words.

Doggrel RIME, paultry, pitiful Rhime, best adapted to Burlesque Poetry.

RIMO'SE [*rimosus*, L.] full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMOS'ITY [*rimositas*, L.] a being full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMPELED, rumpled, withered.

RI'MY [of ꝑnime, *Sax.*] hazy, foggy.

RIND [rind, *Sax.* rinde, *Teut.*] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off.

To RIND [Beninban, *Sax.*] to take off the Rind.

RIN'DLE [Rinne, *Teut.*] a small Gutter.

To RINE [ꝑninan, *Sax.*] to touch. *N. C.*

A RINER, a very good Cast at Bowls. *Ch.*

RING [ꝑning, *Sax.* ring, *Dan.* ringh, *Belg.* rink, *Teut.*] an Ornament for the Finger, *&c.*

To RING [ringan, *Sax.* Ringen, *Teut.*] to make a Sound as Bells, or any Vessel of Metal.

RING *of Saturn* [in *Astronomy*] a solid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an artificial Globe, which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it.

RING *Bolts* [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins, which serve for bringing the Planks to.

RING *Bone* [in a *Horse*] a callous Substance growing in the Hollow of the Pastern, above the Cornet.

RING-*Dove* [Ringle h , e, *Teut.*] a Wood Pigeon.

RING-*Head*, an Instrument to stretch Woollen Cloth with.

RING-*Leader*, one who is the Head of a Party of Faction.

RING-*streaked* [spoken of *Cattle*] mark'd with round Streaks.

RING-*Tail*, a kind of Kite with a whitish Tail.

RING-*Walk* [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.

RINGWOOD [Regnewood, antiently the Metropolis of the *Regni*, q. d. the Wood or Forest of the *Regni*, into which they fled for Protection] in *Hampshire*.

RINGING, running. *Chau.*

RING-*Worm*, a Tetter, a Disease.

To RINSE [*rinser*, F. renser, *Dan.*] to was lightly, to wash the Soap out of Linnen after the Lather.

RIOT [*riote*, F.] Excess, Luxury, Debauchery; also Rout, Rabble, Tumult.

RIOT [in *Law*] denotes the forcible doing an unlawful Act, by three or more Persons met together for that Purpose.

To RIOT [*rioter*, F.] to make a Riot, to live riotously.

RI'OTING, Excess, Debauchery.

RIOTISE, Riot, Debauchery. *Spen.*

RI'OTOUS [*rioteux*, F.] given to Luxury; lewd, disorderly, tumultuous.

RI'OTOUSNESS, an irregular Course of Life, Luxury, Debauchery.

To RIP [ripan, *Sax.*] to cut up.

RIPA'RIÆ [*Old Law*] any Waters which run between Banks.

RIPA'RIOUS [*riparius*, L.] belonging to Water-Banks.

RIPE [ripe, *Sax.* riipe, L. S. reif, *Teut.*] come to Maturity; as Fruits, *&c.*

To RIPEN [reiffen, *Teut.* ripian, *Sax.*] to grow to Maturity.

RIPLA'NO, the same as *Repiano*, Ital. which see.

RIPI'ERS, Men who bring Fish from the sea Coasts, to sell in the inland Parts.

A RIP'PER, a Pedlar, Dorser, or Badger. *Sussex.*

To RIP'PLE *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the Seed Vessels. *N. C.*

RIPRESA, the same as *Represo*, Ital. which see.

RIPT [ꝑypt, *Sax.*] unsewed, cut open.

RIP-TOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reap'd their Lord's Corn.

To RISE [Apiran, *Sax.* riffen, *Belg.* rifer, *Dan.*] to spring up, to proceed or come from, to get up.

RISE, Cause, Occasion, Preferment; the Head or Spring of a River.

To RISE *the Tacks* [*Sea Phrase*] to hoist the Ropes called Tacks.

RISIBLE [*risibilis*, L.] capable of laughing.

RISIBIL'ITY [*risibilitas*, L.] the being capable of laughing.

RI'SING [of the *Sun*] its appearing above the Horizon.

RISING *in the Body*, a Distemper in Cattle.

RISING *Timbers* [in a *Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.

RISING [heretofore noted for a Castle, called *Rising Castle*, from its Situation] in *Norfolk*.

RISING [so called from its Effects of making the Dough rise] Yeast or Barm. *C.*

RI'SINGS [in a *Ship*] are those thick Planks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Deck bear.

RISK } [*Risque*, F.] Hazard, Venture, Peril.
RISQUE }

To RISK } [*Risquer*, F.] to venture
To RISQUE } or hazard.

RISSO'LES [in *Cookery*] a sort of minced Pies made of Capons Breasts, Calves Udder, Marrow, *&c.* fried.

RITE [*Ritus*, L.] an Order to be observed on solemn Occasions, a Church Ceremony.

RITERNEL'LO, the repeating six Notes at the end of a Song, or of a Couplet of Verses at the End of a Stanza. *Ital.*

RITORNEL'LO, the same as *Retornello*, *Ital.* which see.

RIT'UAL [*rituel*, F. *rituale*, L.] a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

RI'TUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worship.

RI'VAGE, a Toll antiently paid to the King in some Rivers, for the Passage of Boats. *F.* The Sea-Shore. *Chau.*

RI'VAL [*Rivalis*, L. q. d. *qui juxta eundem rivam pascit*] one who stands in Competition with another, especially in Love-Affairs. *F.*

RI'VALTY [*rivalité*, F. of *rivalitas*, L.] Competition.

To RIVE [riffner, *Dan.*] to cleave asunder, or in Pieces.

RIVELING, turning in and out. *O.*

RIVEN, rent, split, torn. *Spen.*

RIVER [*riviere*, F. of *rivus*, L.] a great Stream of Water running from its Spring-Head till it fall into the Sea.

RIVERS [i. e. *de Ripariis*, L. of the Banks] a Sirname.

A RIV'ULET [*Rivulus*, L.] a little River or Brook.

RIXA'TION, Scolding or Brawling. *L.*

RIX DOLLAR, [Reichsthaler, *Teut.*] a *German* Coin, worth 4s. 6d.

ROACH [ꝼneoce, *Sax.*] a kind of Fish.

A ROAD [of ꝼiban, *Sax.* to ride, *Route*, F.] a Highway to travel in.

A ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place near the Land, where the Ships may ride at Anchor.

A *Bold* ROAD, a broad high Campaign Road.

A *Good* ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

A *Wild* ROAD [among *Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any Side.

ROAD'ER [among *Sailors*] a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

To ROAM [of room, *Eng.* of *romeare*, *Ital.* of *Roma*, L. *Rome*, q. d. to wander to *Rome* for the Sake of Religion] to range and ramble up and down.

A ROAMER, a Rambler up and down.

ROAN [*rouen*, F. *roano*, Ital. of *ravus*, L.] a certain Colour in Horses, a bay, black, or Sorrel Colour, intermixed all over with white or grey Hairs.

To ROAR [Rýnan, *Sax.*] to cry out like a Lion, to make a Noise as the Sea.

ROAR'ING, making a great Noise.

To ROB [rauben, *Teut. robter*, or *derober*, F. *q. d.* to disrobe, ꝼýppan, or ꝼeaꝼian, *Sax.*] to plunder or take away by Force.

ROB, inspissated Juice.

ROB'BERY [*robberie*, O. F. Rauberey, *Teut.* ꝼeaꝼ, *Sax.*] a taking away by Force.

ROBBINS [*Sea Term*] small Ropes put thro' the Eylet-holes of the Sail, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

ROBE, a long Vest or Gown, which covers the whole Body.

ROB'ERSMEN } [*Old Sax.*] a sort
ROB'ERTSMEN } of stout, lusty, Night Thieves.

ROB'ERT [*Camden* derives it of ꝼaꝺe, Counsel, and Beꝼhť, *Sax.* famous] a proper Name of Men.

ROBERT *Sauce* [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of Onions, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar.

ROBIGA'LIA, Feasts in *May* in Honour of *Robigus*, a *Roman* Deity, thought to preserve the Corn from being robiginous, *i. e.* blasted.

Many talk of Robin Hood, who never shot in his Bow.

[This *Robin Hood* was a famous Robber, and storied to be an expert Archer in the Time of *Richard* the First, about the Year 1200; his principal Haunt was about *Sherwood* Forest in *Nottinghamshire*.] This Proverb is applicable to all ignorant *Pretenders*, and *Braggadocio*'s whatsoever, either in *Knowledge* or *Business*. It intimates, that *Bragging* and *Boasting* are common Impertinences in Conversation, equally among *Travellers* and *Soldiers*, as well as *Poets* and *Painters*, who never out-did Nature yet, but only in the *Lye*. But they who pretend themselves to be what they are *not*, will always be prating of what they do not know. So, *Non omnes qui Citharam tenent, Citharœdæ sunt*, say the *Latins*; Πολλοὶ μὲν ναρθηκόφοροι, παῦροι δέ τε βακχοί, the *Greeks*; and *Molli par an di Orlando, chi non videro, mai suo brando*, the *Italians*.

Robin Hood's Pennyworth.

This Proverb is usually applied to such as having gotten any Thing dishonestly, sell it at a Price much below the Value, according to the Proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go*; and *Robin Hood* is alluded to, because, being an expert Archer, and so coming easily by it, he could afford to sell Venison

as cheap as Neck-Beef; according to the *Latins*, *Aurea pro Æreis*, and the *Greeks*, χυτεα χαλκείων. But others, on the contrary, apply it to such as would buy lumping Pennyworths, still alluding to *Robin*, but upon another Consideration, *viz.* his being a Robber; who, though, as *Cambden* calls him, *Prædonem mitissimum*, the most gentle and generous of Thieves, when Cash ran low, would have what he wanted at his own Rate, which his Chapmen were forced to take, or else he would have it for nothing.

ROBIN, a sort of Pear, called also the Muscat Pear of *August*.

ROBIN *Read-Breast*, a Bird.

ROBORAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] strengthening Medicines that comfort the Heart. *L.*

ROBORA'TION, a strengthening. *L.*

ROBO'REAN [*roboreus*, L.] of the Nature of, or belonging to Oak.

ROBUST' [*robuste*, F. *robustus*, L.] strong like Oak, strong-limbed, lusty.

ROBUST'EOUS [*robustus*, L.] strong like an Oak.

ROCAMBO'LO, the Seed of *Spanish* Garlick.

A ROCCELO' [of roc, *Sax.* or Rock, *Du.*] a great loose Coat or Cloak.

ROCHE, a Rock. *F.*

ROCHE *Allum* [*q. d.* Rock-Allum] a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality.

ROCHESTER [Wroper-Ceaster, *Sax.* probably so called of *Roche*, F. a Rock, and Ceaster, *Sax.* a Castle or City] a City in *Kent*.

ROCH'ET [*Rochetto*, Ital.] a kind of Lawn Garment worn by Bishops, resembling a Surplice, but gathered at the Wrists. *F.*

ROCK [*Roche* or *Roc*, F. *Rocca*, Ital. *Rupes*, L.] a Mass of Stone rooted in the Ground.

ROCK [Rock, *Belg.* and *Dan.* Rocken, *Teut. Rocca*, Ital.] an Instrument used in spinning Flax.

ROCKADIL'LO, a Sweatmeat. *Span.*

ROCK'ETS [*Rochetti*, Ital.] Fireworks.

ROD [Rode, Du. *Radius*, L.] a Land Measure of 16 Foot and a half.

ROD [*Minshew* derives it of Ῥάβδος, Gr.] a Wand or small Stick, a Bundle of small Sprigs of Birch, to correct Children with.

ROD *Knights* } Servitors who held Land
RAD *Knights* } by serving their Lord on Horseback. *O. S.*

ROD *Net* [among *Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

He makes a Rod for his own Breech.

This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons who, for Want of Penetration into the Consequences of Things, and of the Qualification of knowing Men, are often prevailed on, by the Artifices of designing Persons, to do those Things, which will in the Consequence sensibly affect themselves, while they design them only for others, deeming themselves secure: As also such revengeful Spirits, who prosecute their private Resentments against others with such an unwary Precipitateness, that the heaviest Part of the Punishment frequently falls to their Share. Ουτ' αὐτῶ κακὰ τεύχει ἀνὴρ ἄλλω τεύχων, say the *Greeks*; and Ἐπὶ σεαυτῶ τὴν σελήνην καλεῖς; *In tuum ipsius caput lunam deducis*, Latin.

RODE, Complexion.

ROD'ERICK [of rade, Counsel, and ric, *Sax.* rich] a Name of Men.

RODGE, a Water-Fowl, something like a Duck, but lesser.

A RODOMONTA'DO [*Rodomontado*, *Sp. Rodomontade*, F.] a vain glorious Bragging or Boasting.

RODUNDEL'LUS [*Old Law*] a Roundel, an old riding Cloak.

A ROE [ra, *Sax.* Reh, *Teut.*] a kind of Deer.

ROES [taun, *Dan.* raghe, *Belg.* Ragen, *Teut.*] the Sperm or Seed of Fishes.

ROE *Buck* [reah beor, *Sax.* raabuck, *Dan.* rehe-bock, *Teut.*] a kind of Deer.

ROFE, did rend and rive. *O.*

RO'GAL [*rogalis*, L.] belonging to *Rogus*, or a great Funeral Pile.

ROGA'TION, an asking. *L.*

ROGA'TION *Week* [of *rogando Deum*] is the Week preceding *Whitsuntide*, so called from the extraordinary Prayers performed on the *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, and Abstinence from eating Flesh: 1. As a Preparation for the Devotion of *Holy Thursday*. 2. Because of the Fruits of the Earth which are then tender, that they may not be blasted. 3. Because of Campaigns, which are usually opened about that time. It was first instituted by *Mamertus*, Bishop of *Vienne* in *France*, about the Year 452.

ROGER [of ruh, *Teut.* Rest, and gard, a Keeper; but *Kilian* derives it of ruh, and geren, *Teut.* to desire, *q. d.* one desirous of Rest] a proper Name of Men.

ROGER, a Cloak-Bag. *O.*

ROGGETH, rocketh, joggeth.

To RO'GITATE [*rogitatum*, L.] to ask often.

RO'GUE [some derive it of *Rogue*, F. impudent; *Minshew* from roagh, *Sax.* to malign or hate; but *Skinner*, rather of ῥαφός, *Gr.* or רוע, *Heb.* Evil] a Villain, Knave, Cheat; also a sturdy Beggar; also a Word of Familiarity, as, a *pretty Rogue*.

RO'GUERY, Villainy, Knavery; also Drolling, Railery.

RO'GUISH, knavish, wicked; also pleasant, wanton.

RO'GUISHNESS, Knavishness, Waggishness.

ROIGNOUS, ruinous. *O.*

To

To ROIL, to range. *O.*

ROIN, a Scar or Scab. *O.*

To ROIST, to swagger or boast. *O.*

A ROIS'TER [*Rustre*, F. a Clown] a rude boisterous Fellow.

ROIS'TERER, bullying, noisy, *&c. Shak.*

ROIS'TON [*q. d. Roisia*'s Town, from *Roisia*, a pious Lady, who, in the Time of the *Normans*, set up a Crucifix there] a Town in *Hertfordshire.*

A ROKE [of Rook, L. S. Smoke] a Sweat, as *to be all in a Roke.*

ROKETTE, a Frock. *Chau. F.*

A ROLE [Role, *Belg.* Rolle, *Teut. Rolle*, F. *Rotulus*, L.] a Bundle of any Thing roiled up; also a List of Names.

A ROLL [among *Lawyers*] a Sheet of Paper, or Skin of Parchment rolled up.

ROLL [*of Parchment*] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

ROLL [in a *Ship*] a round Piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-staff is let.

To ROLL [rollen, *Belg.* L. S. and *Teut. rouler*, F.] to make up into a Roll; also to draw a Roller or Rolling-Stone, *&c.* over any Thing to make it smooth and even.

Riddle ROLL [in *Law*] a small Piece of Parchment added to some Part of a Roll or Record.

ROL'LER, a Swathing-Band for young Children; also a round Piece of Wood for removing great Stones; also for other Uses.

A Rolling Stone gathers no Moss.

There are a Set of People in the World of so unsettled and restless a Temper, and such Admirers of Novelty, that they can never be long pleased with one Way of living, no more than to continue long in one Habitation; but before they are long entered upon one Business, dip into another, and before they are well settled in one Habitation, remove to another; so that they are always busily beginning to live, but by reason of Ficklenes and Impatience, never arrive at a Way of Living: Such Persons fall under the Doom of this Proverb, which is designed to fix the Volatility of their Tempers, by laying before them the ill Consequences of such Ficklenes and Inconstancy. *Saxum volutum non obducitur musco*, say the *Latins*; λίθος κυλινδόμενος τὸ φῦκος οὐ ποιεῖ, the *Greeks*; *Pierre qui roule amasse point de mousse*, the *French*; and *Pietra mossa non fa muchio*, the *Italians.*

ROLLING *Press*, a Press to print on Copper-plate.

The ROLLS, the Office where the Chancery Records are kept.

ROLLS *of Parliament*, Skins of Parchment sewed together, and rolled up, on which are ingrossed all Acts of Parliament. The several Skins in a Roll are called *Presses.*

ROM'AGE, Disturbance; as the *Romages of the Land.* Shakesp.

La ROMAIN, a *French* Grain, of quick Growth, and good Food for Cattle, called *French* Tares or Vetches.

RO'MAN [*Romain*, F. *Romanus*, L.] belonging to the City or Church of *Rome.*

RO'MAN *Beam*, a Sort of Balance or Stilliards, otherwise called a *Steller.*

RO'MAN *Catholicks*, such as follow the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Rome.*

RO'MAN *Indiction*, a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End of which the *Romans* exacted their several Tributes, 1st of Gold, 2d of Silver, 3d of Brass and Iron.

RO'MAN *Letter*, a Sort of upright Letter, the Character that this Line is printed with.

RO'MAN *Order* [of *Architecture*] the same as the *Composite*; which see.

ROMAN'CE [*roman*, F. *romanzo*, Ital.] a feigned Story, a Tale of a Tub, a mere Fiction. *F.*

To ROMAN'CE [*parler Roman*, F.] to tell a magnificent Lie; to bounce or vapour.

A ROMAN'CER [*romanzier*, F.] a Teller of Lies or false Stories.

ROMAN'CIST, a Writer of Romances.

RO'MANIST, a Papist, one who belongs to the Church of *Rome.*

RO'MANS [*Romani*, L.] the People of *Rome.*

ROMAN'TICK [*romantique*, F.] belonging to, or that savours of a Romance.

ROMBOYLED, with a Warrant. *O.*

ROME [*Roma*, L.] the chief City of *Italy.*

ROMER, wider. *O.*

ROME *Scot* } a certain Tribute formerly
ROME *Feeb* } paid to *Rome.*

ROMIN, to roam or wander. *Chau.*

RO'MISH, of the Church of *Rome.*

ROMPEE' [in *Heraldry*] is when a Cheveron is drawn in an Escutcheon broken, or with an Opening in the Middle,

ROM'ULUS, Grandson of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, by his Daughter *Sylvia* and *Mars*, who being exposed on the Banks of *Tiber*, was nourished (they say) by a Wolf, and at last was hurried away in a Whirlwind; the Founder of the City of *Rome.*

RONDEAU' [in *Musick Books*] is a Name that is applied to all Songs or Tunes that end with the first Part or Strain, whether they be *Minuets*, *Sarabands*, *Gavots*, *Jigs*, or any other kind of Air; and for that Reason they have either the Letters *D C*, or the Words *DA CAPO* at the End of them; which signify, that the first Part may be begun again; and there is also commonly the Word *FIN*, *FINE*, or *FINIS*, at the End of the first Part, which signify that it must be concluded there. And if those Words are not

not there, either there is or ought to be a Character or Mark over the last Note of the said first Part, that signifies the Word *FIN*, *&c.* Ital.

RON'DEL [in *Fortification*] a Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bastions.

RONTS, young Bullocks. *Spen.*

RONTON, a Rake, *&c.* *Shakes.*

RONVIL'LE, a fine Pear that comes to its full Ripeness in *January* and *February*.

ROOD [of Roede, *Belg.* Rad, *Eng.* *radius*, L. of Ῥάβδος, *Gr.*] the fourth Part of an Acre, containing 40 Perches.

ROOD [rode, *Sax.*] a Cross.

ROOD *Loft*, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.

ROOF [hrof, *Sax.* *Minsheu* derives it of Ὀροφή, *Gr.*] the Top of a House or Coach; the Palate of the Mouth.

ROOF *Trees* [in a *Ship*] are small Timbers that bear up the Gratings from the Half-deck to the Forecastle.

A ROOK [hroc, *Sax.* Roeck, *Belg.* probably of *Raucus*, L. hoarse] a Carrion Fowl; also a notorious Cheat, or sharping Fellow.

ROOKY, musty. *N. C.*

ROOM [rum, *Sax.* Ruym, *Belg.* large, Raum, *Teut.* Space; *Mer. Cas.* derives it of Ῥυμή, *Gr.* a Street] an Apartment in a House.

ROOM'ER [Sea *Term*] a Ship is said to be a *Roomer* when she is very large.

ROOMY, capacious, large.

ROOP, Hoarseness. *N. C.*

ROOR, an Uproar. *O.*

A ROOST [hrost, *Sax.*] a Perch or Place for Fowls to rest on.

To ROOST [Roesten, *Belg.*] to rest as Fowls do.

A ROOT [Rod, *Dan.* *radix*, L.] that Part of a Plant which grows downwards; the Rise or Beginning of a Thing.

ROOT [among *Mathematicians*] is a Number or Quantity considered in order to be multiplied once, or more Times by itself, to make thereby Products called Powers.

ROOT [in *Gram.*] an original Word.

Square ROOT [in *Arithmetick*] a Number, which being multiplied by itself, produces a Power called a Square; so 4 is the square Root of 16.

Cube ROOT, is a Number which multiplied twice by itself, produces a Power called a Cube; so 4 is the Cube Root of 64.

ROPE [rape, *Sax* Roep, *Belg.*] a Cord.

ROPE-*Yarn*, the Yarn of any Rope untwisted.

To ROPE, to run thick and ropy, as some Liquors do.

To ROPEN, to reap. *O.*

ROPES, Guts. *N. C.*

ROPE WEED, an Herb.

ROPES, Guts prepared and cut out for Black-Puddings. *S. C.*

RO'PY, clammy, slimy.

RORID [*roridus*, L.] dewy, moist.

RORIF'EROUS [*rorifer*, L.] Dew-bringing.

RORIF'LUOUS, flowing with Dew.

RO'RULENT [*rorulentus*, L.] full of Dew.

ROS [among *Physicians*] a kind of Moisture whereby all the Parts of a living Creature are nourished.

ROS *Vitrioli* [among *Chymists*] the first Phlegm that is distilled from Vitriol *in Balneo Mariæ*. L.

ROS'AMUND [of *Rosa* and *Mundi*, *q. d.* the Rose of the World, or *Rosa*, L. and Mund, *Sax.* a Mouth, from her rosy-coloured Lips] commonly called *Fair Rosamund*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Clifford*, and Mother to *William Longspee*, the first Earl of *Salisbury*, and Paramour to that Puissant Monarch *Henry* the Second, who by his own Right adjoined *Anjou*, *Main*, and *Tourain* in *France*; by his Wife, *Aquitain* and *Poictou*; and by Conquest, *Ireland*, to the Crown of *England*; and commanded from the *Pyrenean* Mountains of *France*, to the *Orcades* in *Scotland*. She has this Epitaph answerable to her Beauty;

Hic jacet in Tumba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda;
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

ROSA'LIA, a Disease common to Children, not unlike the Measles.

RO'SARY [*Rosaire*, F. *Rosarium*, L.] a Mass with Prayers to the Virgin Mary, a Set of Beads called Fifteens, containing 15 *Pater Nosters*, and 150 *Ave Maria's*.

Arch Confraternity of the ROSARY, an Order instituted by St. *Dominick*.

RO'SA SOLIS, a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon, *&c.*

ROSE [*Rosa*, L.] a Flower called the Flower of *Venus*, consecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates* the God of Silence.

ROSE NOBLE, coined by K. *Edw.* III. 1350, called then the *Penny of Gold*, and current at 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* which our *Alchymists* or *Hermetick* Philosophers affirm, was of Gold made by the Powder of *Projection*, or *Philosophers Stone*, by *Raymundus Lullius*, while he was in the Tower of *London*; and they go about to prove it from the Inscription; for as upon the one Side there is the King's Image in a Ship, to notify that he was Lord of the *Sea*, with his Titles; so on the Reverse, there was a *Cross Fleury* with *Lioneux*, inscribed, *Jesus autem transiens per medium eorum ibat*, which they profoundly expound, as *Jesus passed invisible thro'* the Midst of the Pharisees; so that Gold was made by a secret and invisible

ſible Art amidſt the Ignorant; but others ſay, that the Text was only an *Amulet* uſed in that credulous warfaring Age, to eſcape Dangers in Battle.

ROSE *Royal*, an antient Gold Coin, in Value 1*l.* 10*s.*

Golden ROSE, a Roſe which the Pope uſually bleſſes at Maſs upon a *Sunday* in *Lent*.

Under the Roſe, privately, ſecretly; alſo not to be divulged.

ROSE'MARY [*Roſemaria*, F. of *Roſemarinus*, L.] a Plant well known.

ROSE *Pear*, a Fruit that ripens in *Auguſt* and *September*.

ROSICRU'CIANS, Chymiſts who call themſelves Brothers of the Roſy Croſs.

ROSIERE, a Roſe-Tree. *Spenc.*

ROSIL, or ROSILLY *Soil*, Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. *S. C.*

ROS'IN [*Roſine*, F. of *Reſina*, L.] an oily Juice, that runs out of ſome Trees.

RO'SION, a gnawing.

ROS'LAND [of Rhos, *Brit.*] heavy Land, or full of Ling; alſo watery or mooriſh Land.

ROS'SALIA, red fiery Spots breaking out all over the Body.

To ROST [*Roſtir*, F.] to dreſs Meat before the Fire.

ROST'ED [Geroſtod, *Sax.*] dreſſed before the Fire as Meat.

ROSTRIFOR'MIS *Proceſſus* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Proceſs of the Shoulder Blade and the lower Jaw Bone. *L.*

ROS'TRUM [among *Chymiſts*] the Noſe of an Alembick.

To ROT [rotan, *Sax.* rotte, *Belg*] to putrify, periſh, or conſume away.

ROT [rot, *Belg.*] a Diſeaſe in Sheep.

ROTA *Ariſtotelica* [i. e. *Ariſtotle*'s Wheel] a Wheel conſidered as moving along a Plane till it is made one entire Revolution. *L.*

ROTA'TION, a turning round like a Wheel. *L.*

ROTA'TOR *Major* and *Minor* [in *Anatomy*] are two *Apophyſes*, in the upper Part of the Thigh Bone, called *Trochanters*.

ROTE [of *Rota*, L. a Wheel] as, to ſay a Leſſon by *Rote*, *i. e.* to ſay it readily, as a Wheel turns round.

ROTE, a Root. *Chau.*

ROTHER *Beaſts*, horned Beaſts. *N. C.*

ROTHER *Soil* } the Dung or Soil of ſuch
ROSOCH } Cattle. *N. C.*

RO'THER-*Nails*, ſuch as have a very full Head, and are uſed to faſten the Rudder Irons in Ships.

ROT'TEN [of rotan *Sax.* of rotten, *Belg.* to rot] unſound, periſhed by corrupting.

ROT'TENNESS [in a *Horſe*] a Diſeaſe when the inward Parts are ſo waſted that they are paſt Cure.

ROT'ULI *Placitorum* [*Old Law*] Court Rolls, or Records upon Roll. *L.*

RO'TULUS *Wintoniæ* [*Doomſday Book*] ſo called, becauſe it was formerly kept at *Wincheſter*.

RO'TUND' [*Rotundus*, L.] round.

ROTUND'ITY [*Rotunditas*, L.] Roundneſs.

ROTUN'DUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Radius*, ſerving to turn the Palm of the Hands downwards. *L.*

ROU, ugly, froward. *O.*

ROUSE [of *Roux*, F. red-hair'd] a Sirname.

To ROVE [*roder*, F.] to ramble about.

ROUE, the Iron Pin to which the Clinch Nail is faſtened.

A ROVER [*Rodeur*, F.] a Rambler.

A ROVER [Roifver, *Dan.*] a Pirate Ship.

ROUGE, red. *F.*

ROUGE *Croſs* } [among *Heralds*] the
ROUGE *Dragon* } Names of two of the Marſhals or Purſuivants at Arms.

ROUGH [Pruh, *Sax.* rauch, Teut. *Roide*, F. probably of *rudis*, L.] uneven, rugged; ſevere, harſh; hairy, or briſtly.

ROUGH'INGS, latter Paſture, or Graſs which comes after mowing. *C.*

ROUGHT, had Pity on. *O.*

ROU'KIN, to ſnore. *Chau.*

To ROUL [*Military Term*] Officers of equal Quality, who mount the ſame Guard, and take their Turns in relieving one another, are ſaid to *roul*.

To ROUL. See *Roll*.

ROULA'DE, a trilling or quavering. *F.*

ROULA'DES [in *Cookery*] Veal Steaks dreſſed after a particular Manner. *F.*

ROUNCE, a little Poney or Tit. *Chau.*

ROUNCE, the Handle of a Part of the Printing-Preſs.

ROUN'CEVAL *Peas* [of *Rounceval*, *a* Place at the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills] a kind of large delicious Peaſe.

ROUND [*Rond*, F. rund, Dan. *Rotundus*, L.] in form of a Circle or Ball.

ROUND, a Ring or Circle.

ROUN'DEL [*Roundelet*, F.] a Song beginning and ending with the ſame Sentence. *Chau.*

ROUND-*Heads* [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a Name given to the Parliament Party, who uſually wore ſhort Hair.

ROUND-*Houſe* [in a *Ship*] is the uppermoſt Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Maſter lies.

ROUND-*Houſe* [of a *Pariſh*] a Priſon to ſecure thoſe who commit Diſorders in the Night.

ROUND *in* } [*Sea Term*] to let riſe the
ROUND *aft* } Main or Fore Tack, *&c.* when the Wind larges upon them.

A

A ROUNDER, A Circuit or Circumference of a Thing.

ROUNDS [among *Masons*] are the broken Pieces of Statues.

ROUNDS [among *Military Men*] a Watch which goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garrison.

ROUND'ELAY [of *Round* and *Lay*, a Song, *Rondeau*, F.] a Shepherd's Song, sung by several in their Turns, or as in a Round.

To ROUND *one in the Ear* [of runian, *Sax.* to mutter, roene, *Belg.* Rennen, *Teut.* to whisper] to chide sharply.

To ROUND to cease. *O.*

ROUN [in *Horses*] a fresh Colour.

ROUP, a filthy Boil or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. *C.*

To ROURIGE, to gnaw. *O.*

To ROUSE [of ryran, *Sax.*] to wake, to rise or stir up.

To ROUSE *up a Hart* [*Hunting Phrase*] to raise him from his Harbour.

To ROUSE [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk lifts up and shakes himself.

To ROUSE *a Hawser* or *Cable* [*Sea Phrase*] used for haling in Part of the Hawser or Cable, which lies slack in the Water.

ROUSE [perhaps of *Ruse*, Fr.] a cunning Trick, a Wile. *Ch.*

A ROUS'ING *Lie*, a whisking great one.

ROUS'SELET, a kind of delicious small Pear.

ROUT [rot, *Dan.* rotte, *Teut.* rhawd, *C. Br. Vossius* and *Menagius* derive them of Ῥόθος, *Gr.*] a Multitude or Throng of People, Company or Flock, a Squabble, a Noise, also a Defeat of an Army.

A ROUT *of Wolves* [among *Hunters*] a Herd of those wild Beasts.

To ROUT [of rotelen, *L. S.* to make a rattling Noise, or ꝑnuran, *Sax.* to snort or sneeze] to snore, to bellow. *N. C.*

To ROUT [of rotel, *Belg.* a Beak or Snout, or of ꝑnuran, *Sax.* Wroutee, *Belg.*] to root up the Ground as Swine do.

To ROUT [*mettre en deroute*, F.] to put an Army to flight.

ROUT [*Route*, F.] a Road or Way; especially that taken by Military Forces.

ROUTH'FUL, sorrowful. *O.*

ROUTH'LESS, unmerciful, having no Pity. *Chav.*

A ROW [reehe, *Teut.*] an Order or Rank.

To ROW [ꝑopan, *Sax.* Roeue, *Belg.* Ruper, *Dan.*] to carry a Boat along.

ROW [of *Rüe*, F. a Street] a Sirname.

A ROW'EL [*Roue*, *Rouelle*, F.] the Goad or Pricks of a Spur.

A ROWEL [among *Surgeons*] a sort of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread through the Nape of the Neck.

He looks one Way and rows another.

We are beholden to *Watermen* for this Proverb, who first helped us to the Hint, but yet they are not the Mark it aims at; for while they do so, they are but doing their Duty, and contentedly go *backwards themselves* to help their *Passengers forward* in their Journey: But the Point of it is directed at *Sycophants*, and hollow-hearted *Hypocrites*, who, while they pretend to be carrying on the Interest of their *Friends*, mean nothing less, and are at the same Time undermining them. *Altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera*, says *Plautus*; Δεξιὰν εἰς ὑποδημα, ἀριστερὰν εἰς ᾠδονιτρον. Aristo.

ROW'ENA [ꝑopena, *Sax.* of reuw, *Du.* Peace, and pinnan, *Sax.* to acquire] a beautiful Daughter of *Hengistus*, General of the *Saxons*, who having the Isle of *Thanet* given him by King *Vortigern*, for assisting him against the *Picts* and *Scots*, obtained as much Ground as he could encompass with an Ox Hide to build a Castle, which being finished, he invited King *Vortigern* to Supper; after Supper, *Hengist* calls for his Daughter *Rowena*, who, richly attired, and with a graceful Mien, enters with a golden Bowl full of Wine in her Hand, and drinks to King *Vortigern*, in the *Saxon* Language, saying, Wæꝑ ꝑeal Blapopꝺ Kyning, *i. e. Be of Health, Lord King*; to which he replied, ꝺpinc ꝑeal, *i. e. Drink Health*; which I think is the first Health we find in History, and claims the Antiquity of about 1300 Years. *Vortigern*, enamoured with her Beauty, married her, and gave her and her Father all *Kent*.

ROW'EN, rough Pasture full of Stubble and Weeds. *C.*

ROWEN *Hay*, latter Hay.

ROW'ING [of *Cloths*] is the smoothing of them with a Roller.

ROW'LAND [*Camb.* derives it of ꝓoꝺ, *Sax.* Counsel, and Lanꝺ, *q. d.* a Counsellor to his Country; but *Verstegan* of Row, *Belg.* Peace, and Lanꝺ, *q.* Peace-maker of his Country] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

See this Proverb in Letter *O*, under *Oliver*; *Rowland*, viz. General *Monk*, or as others explain it, King *Charles* the Second, who, as some say, (though not very beautiful himself, yet got very fine Children) was ludicrously called *Rowly*, alluding to a Stallion of that Name kept in the *Meuse*, which, tho' ill favoured himself, yet got very fine Colts; as it is reported the Lord *Rochester* told his Majesty, when he asked him the Reason of that Nickname.

To

To ROWNE [ꝑunnian, *Sax.*] to whisper.

ROWNING, Silence, whispering in the Ear. *O.*

ROWPAUD, calling. *O.*

To ROWT [of ꝑnutan, *Sax.*] to low like an Ox or Cow. *N. C.*

ROW'TY [spoken of *Corn* or *Grass*] overrank and strong.

ROY'AL [*Royal*, F. *Regalis*, L.] belonging to the King, kingly.

ROYAL *Assent*, the Assent of the King to an Act of Parliament.

ROYAL *Exchange*, a stately Pile of Building in the City of *London*, which was first founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, a Merchant, *Anno* 1566; but being burnt down *Anno* 1666, is now built of excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Tower or Steeple, in which is an harmonious Chime of 12 Bells, and for Arch-work, that it is the noblest Structure for a Meeting-place of Merchants in the World.

ROYAL *Parapet* [in *Fortification*] a Breast-work raised on the Edge of the Rampart towards the Country.

ROYAL *Poverty*, a modern Nickname for the Liquor called *Geneva*, or *Genevre*; because when Beggars are drunk, they are as great as Kings.

ROYAL *Society*, a Society incorporated by King *Charles* II. under the Name of the President, Council, and the Fellows of the Royal Society, for the Improvement of Natural Philosophy.

The ROYAL [*Hunting Term*] one of the Starts of a Stag's Head.

A ROY'ALIST [*un Royaliste*, F.] one who is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains his or her Interest; a loyal Person.

ROY'ALTY [*Royaute*, F. *Regalitas*, L.] royal Dignity, Kingship.

ROY'ALTIES, the Royal Rights or Prerogatives of a King or Queen.

The Ensigns of ROY'ALTY [in *England*] are the Crown, Sceptre, Cross, St. *Edward*'s Staff, *&c.* used at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens.

To ROYNE [of *rogner*, F.] to bite or gnaw. *Spenc.*

ROYNES [in *Old Records*] Currents, Streams, or Passages of running Water.

To RUB [reiben, *Teut.* Ῥυπάω, *Gr.*] to wipe hard.

RUB'BISH [probably of *Rudera*, L. or Ῥυπός, *Gr.* Filth] the Refuse of Building, as Brick, Mortar, Dirt, *&c.*

RU'BICAN, a true mixed roan Horse.

RU'BICUND [*Rubicond*, F. *Rubicundus*, L.] Blood-red, ruddy.

RU'BID [*Rubidus*, L.] of a red Colour, reddish.

RUBI'GINOUS [*Rubiginosus*, L.] rusty, foul.

RUBI'GO, Mildew [with *Botanists*] a Disease in Plants. *L.*

RU'BIOUS, of, pertaining to, or like a Ruby.

To RUBRICATE [of *Rubricatum*, L.] to make or colour Red.

RU'BRICK [*Rubrica*, L.] Directions given in the Liturgy; so called, because formerly written or printed in Red, the Office itself being in black Letters.

RU'BRICK [in the *Canon Law*] a special Title or Sentence of the Civil or Canon Law.

RU'BY [*Rubis*, F. of *Rubere*, L.] a transparent Gem, of a Blood-red Colour.

RU'BY [in *Heraldry*] the red Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.

RUCK, a Bird of prodigious Strength and Bigness, which is said to be able to toss up a Lion with its Talons, *&c.*

To RUCK, to squat down. *N. C.*

RUCK'ING, lurking. *O.*

RUCTA'TION, a belching or breaking Wind upwards.

RUCTUOSITY [*Ructuositas*, L.] a belching much.

RUD'DER [ꝑoðor, *Sax.* Roeder, Belg. and *L. S.*] a Piece of Timber which is hanged on the Stern Posts, and serves to direct the Course of a Ship.

RUDDER, a Sieve for separating Corn from Chaff.

RUD'DINESS, the being of a fresh or red Colour.

RUDDLE, a sort of red Chalk.

RUD'DOCK, a Robbin Red-breast; also a Land Toad.

RUD'DY [of ꝑuðu, *Sax.* Redness, or *Rubidus*, L.] of a Blood-red Colour, fresh-coloured.

RUDE [of ꝑeðe, *Sax.* fierce, or rather of *Rudis*, L.] rough, coarse, unpolished; clownish, ignorant, saucy, uncivil.

RU'DENESS [*Rudesse*, F.] Unpolishedness; Saucineſs; Ignorance.

RUDGE *washed Kersey* [of Rugghe, *Belg.* the Back] a sort of Kersey Cloth made of Fleece Wool, only washed upon the Sheep's Back.

RUDIMEN'TAL, rough, imperfect, just attempted.

RUDIMENTS [*Rudimenta*, L.] the first Principles of any Art or Science.

RUDITY [*Ruditas*, L.] Ignorance.

RUE [*Rue*, F. Rhepw, C. Br. *Ruta*, L. of Ῥυτή, Gr. Raute, *Teut.*] an Herb well known.

To RUE, to sift. *Devonsh.* To pity. *Ch.*

To RUE [of ꝑeoꝑian, *Sax.* Rouwen, Belg. reuen, *Teut.*] to repent of, or be much concerned for.

RUEFUL, sad, woeful. *O.*

RU'EL *Bone*, the Whirl-Bone of the Knee. *O.*

RUFF [Ruffel, *Belg.* to wrinkle] an old-fashioned Ornament for the Neck; also a getting the better at a Game of Cards; also a kind of Fish; also a kind of Bird.

To RUFF [at *Cards*] to trump.

To RUFF [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *ruff*, when she hits the Prey but does not truss it.

A RUF'FIAN [*Ruffien*, F. *Rufian*, Span. *Ruffiano*, Ital. Ruffer, *Dan.* a Lecher, Rofvere, *Dan.* a Robber] an Assassin; a desperate Villain.

RUF'FIAN, the Devil. *Chauc.*

RUF'FIANS-*Hall*, *Smithfield*, where Trials of Skill were played by ruffianly People.

To RUF'FLE [Ruffeln, Belg. to fold into Ruffles, to rumple] to put into Disorder or Confusion.

RUF'LER, a notorious Rogue. *Cant.*

RUFF-PECK, Bacon. *Cant.*

RUFTER *Hood*, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG [either of rocc, *Sax.* Rock, *Teut.* a Coat, or ρόος, *Sax.* Ῥύ, ος, *Gr.*] a shaggy Coverlet for a Bed.

RUG'GED [ruhge, *Sax.* *Rugosus*, L.] rough, uneven; also severe, cross.

RUGO'SE [*Rugosus*, L.] wrinkly.

RUGOS'ITY, a being rough, fulness of Wrinkles or Furrows.

RU'IN [*Ruine*, F. of *Ruina*, L.] Fall, Decay, Destruction, Undoing, Overthrow.

To RUIN [*Ruiner*, F. *ad ruinam redigere*, L.] to bring to Ruin, destroy, lay waste, or spoil.

RUI'NOUS [*Ruineux*, F. *Ruinosus*, L.] falling to Decay, ready to fall.

RULE [*Regle*, F. *Regula*, L.] a Law or Principle to go by; also Command, Sway.

To RULE [*regler*, F. *regulare*, L.] to draw Lines with a Rule, to govern.

RULE [in *Arithmetick*] is a Method of resolving Arithmetical Questions.

RULE *of Three* } [in *Arithmetick*]
RULE *of Proportion* } so called, because by means of three Numbers given, it finds out a Fourth, which hath the same Proportion to one of those Numbers given, as they have one to the other.

RUM, a spirituous Liquor distilled from the Steeping of Sugar Canes, in the *American* Sugar Plantations.

RUM, Gallant. *Cant.*

RUMB } [*Rhombus*, L. of Ῥόμβος, *Gr.*] the Angle which a
RHOMB } Ship makes in her sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is; one Point of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees and a Quarter. *F.*

RUMB *Line* [in *Navigation*] a Line described by the Motion of the Ship on the Surface of the Sea, so as to make the same or equal Angles with every Meridian.

Complement of the RUMB, the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the Equator by the Line of the Ship's Course.

RUM *boozing-welts*, Bunches of Grapes. *Cant.*

RUMBOYL, the Watch. *Cant.*

RUM *Cully*, a rich Fool. *Cant.*

RUM *Dropper*, a Vintner. *Cant.*

RUM *Gutlets*, Canary. *Cant.*

RUM *Hooper*, a Drawer. *Cant.*

To RUM'BLE [rommeler, Belg. rammelen, *Teut.*] to make a hollow Noise.

RUMIGERA'TION, a spreading abroad of a Rumour or Report.

RUMINANT [*Ruminans*, L.] chewing the Cud.

RUMINANT *Animals*, such as chew the Cud, as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, *&c.*

RUMINANT *Signs* [*Astrology*] those Signs in the Zodiack that are represented by Animals endued with that Quality.

To RU'MINATE [*ruminer*, F. *ruminatum*, L.] to chew the Cud; to weigh in the Mind, to study, to think seriously upon.

RUMINA'TION, a ruminating. *L.*

To RUMMAGE [probably of rommen, *Teut.* to empty, or raum, Space, *q. d.* to make Room for] to remove any Goods or Luggage from one Place to another, to clear a Ship's Hold of Goods.

RUMMER [*q. d.* a *Roomer*, from *Room*] a broad-mouthed large Drinking Vessel; or such an one filled up to the Brim.

RUM'NEY [formerly called Romenal, perhaps from the *Romans* who first landed on that Shore] a Place in *Kent*, 61 Miles *S. E.* from *London*.

RU'MOUR [*Rumour*, *à ruendo*, L.] Report, Fame, Bruit, common Talk.

RU'MOURED, generally talked of.

A RUMP [Rump, *Dan.* Rumpff, *Teut.*] the Tail-piece, especially of a Bird, or of an Ox, Sheep, *&c.*

RUM *Padders*, Highwaymen. *Cant.*

To RUMPLE [rompele, *Belg.*] to make into Rumples or Creases.

A RUMPLE [hrynpel, *Sax.* Rompel, *Belg.*] a Fold in a Garment, *&c.* made by tumbling and towzing.

RUM-*Ville*, *London*. Cant.

RUM'SEY [Rumrez, *Sax.*] a Town in *Hampshire*, 61 Miles *S. W.* by *W.* from *London*, memorable for a Nunnery of veiled Nuns, erected there by King *Edgar*.

To RUN [Aprunnian, *Sax.* runne, *Belg.* rennen, *Teut.*] to move with a swift Pace.

To RUN *Goods*, to land them clandestinely, without paying the legal Customs.

RUN'AGATE [of *Run* and *Gate*, or *Renegado*, Span.] a rambling or roving Fellow.

A RUN'AWAY, one who runs away from his Master's Service.

RUNCA'TION, a Weeding, *L.*

RUNCH'ES } Carlock, dry and wi-
RUN'CH *Ball* } thered. *N. C.*

RUN'CILUS } [in *Doomsday-Book*] a
RUNCINUS } Sumpter-Horse, or Load-Horse; a Cart-Horse.

RUN'DLE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a round Ball or Bullet.

RUN'DLET [*q. d.* Roundlet] a Cask for Liquors, from 3 to 20 Gallons.

RUNE [Runa, *Dan.*] a Water-course. *W. C.*

RUNCE, a Flasket. *N. C.*

RUNGS [of a *Ship*] Ground Timbers, or Timbers that constitute the Floor of a Ship, and are bolted to the Keel.

RUNLET. See *Rundlet*.

RUN'NEL, Pollard Wood, so called from running up apace.

RUN'NER [of a *Gaming House*] one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out.

RUN'NER, the upper Stone of a Mill.

RUNNER [on *Shipboard*] a Rope with a Block or Pully at one End, and a Hook at the other, for hoisting of Goods.

To overhale the RUNNER [*Sea Phrase*] is to pull down the hooked End, to hitch it into the Sling.

RUN'NET [as some say, from *Rennet*, a Town in *Normandy*] the Maw of a Calf, commonly made use of to turn Milk for Cheese, Curds, *&c.*

RUNNING *Knot* [in *Hunting*] Collars for catching Hares and Conies.

RUNT [of Runt, *Belg.* an Ox, Rind, *Teut.*] a *Scotch* or *Welch* Cow, *&c.* also a short Fellow.

RUNTS, Canary Birds above 3 Years old.

RUPEE', an *India* Coin, value 2*s.* 3*d.*

RUP'TA [*Old Law*] a Troop or Company of Soldiers.

RUP'TILE, easy to be broken.

RUP'TION, a breaking or bursting. *L.*

RUP'TORY, a corrosive Medicine or Caustick.

RUP'TURE [*ruptura*, L.] a breaking, a Rent; Breach of Friendship or Treaty. *F.*

RUPTURE [in *Surgery*] a Burstenness, or burst Belly.

RU'RAL [*ruralis*, L.] belonging to the Country. *F.*

RURAL *Dean*, formerly he who, under the Bishop and Arch-Deacon, had the peculiar Care and Inspection of the Clergy and Laity of a District, now called a Deanry.

RURIC'OLIST [*ruricola*, L.] an Husbandman.

RURIGE'NE [*rurigena*, L.] born in the Country.

RUS'CA *Apium*, a Hive of Bees. *O. L.*

RUSCA *Butyri*, a Tub of salted Butter.

RUSH [ruſc, *Saxi*] a sort of Plant growing in Water.

To RUSH [ꝑreopan, *Sax.* or raſſelen, to make a rattling Noise, *Teut.*] to enter into, to issue forth hastily and violently.

To RUSH *in* [Inpeꝑan, *Sax.*] to enter violently and hastily.

A RUSHING [ꝑpýrca, *Sax.*] an Irruption.

RUSH-*Grown* [among *Archers*] the same as Bobtail.

RUS'SEL [of *roux*, F. red, or *roussieux*, and *el.* dimin. *i. e.* somewhat reddish] a Surname.

RUS'SETIN [*roussetin*, F.] a sort of Apple.

RUST [ꝑoꝑt, *Sax.* roest, *Belg.* rost, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] a sort of Crust which groweth upon Iron, *&c.*

To RUST [roesten, *Belg.* rosten, *Teut.*] to contract Rust.

RUSTI'CAL } [*rustique*, F. *rusticus*, L]
RUS'TICK } Country-like, clownish, unmannerly.

RUS'TICATED [*rusticatus*, L.] made or become clownish.

RUSTI'CITY [*rusticité*, F. of *rusticitas*, L.] Clownishness, Downrightness.

To RUS'TLE [ꝑnirtlan, *Sax.* ruystele, *Belg.* raſſelen, *Teut*] to make a Noise as Armour or new Garments do.

RUS'TRE [in *Heraldry*] a square Figure like a Mascle, only the Mascle is pierced square, the Rustre is pierced round.

RUSTY [rostig, *Teut.*] covered with Rust.

RUT, the Copulation of Deers, Wild Boars, *&c.*

RUT [of *rota*, L.] the Mark or Track of a Wheel in the Road, *&c.*

To RUT [*rut*, F. *Menagius* derives it of *rugitus*, L. roaring, or *ruendo*, L. rushing, sc. into Venery, or of rotee, *Belg.*] to cry like a Deer for the Desire of Copulation.

RUT *of the Sea* [among *Mariners*] the Sea or Waves dashing against any Thing.

RUTHE [reowe, *Teut.*] Pity, Compassion. *O.*

RUTH'LESS, relentless, pitiless.

RYAL [*Real*, Span.] a *Spanish* Coin, worth 6 Pence 3 Farthings *English* Money.

RYFE, rife, frequent. *Chauc.*

RYM'MERS *about* [*Ancient Deeds*] Vagabonds, or idle roaming Fellows.

S.

S. Sometimes stands for *Socius*, L. a Companion, or *Societatis*, L. of a Society, as R. S. S. signifies *Regiæ Societatis Socius*, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

S. S. S. stands for *Stratum super stratum*, i. e. Layer upon Layer, and is used for laying or packing up of Things in a Vessel, *&c.*

S. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Solo*, and is put in Pieces of Musick

Musick of several Parts, to signify that, in such Places, the Voice or Instrument performs alone. *Ital.*

S. [among *Physicians*] is a Characteristick Note of Weight and Measure, and stands for *Semis*, L. and signifies half what went before.

S. N. Sometimes stands for *Salvator Noster*, L. *i. e.* our Saviour.

S. N. [among *Physicians*] stands for *Secundum Naturam*, i. e. according to Nature.

SAAF [*salvus*, L.] safe. *Chauc.*

SAAFING, saving, except. *Chauc.*

SAAL, the Soul. *Chauc.*

SABAOTH [צבאות, H. *i. e.* Armies] as the Lord or God of Sabaoth, the Lord of Hosts.

SAB'ATANS, Soldiers Boots.

SAB'ATHIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from one *Sabbathias* a *Jew*, and afterwards an heretical Bishop in the 4th Century.

SABBATARIANS, a Name given to some Anabaptists, or rather Baptists, who observe *Saturday* as a Sabbath.

SABBATH [שבת, H. *i. e.* Rest, *Sabbath*, F. *Sabbathum*, L.] the 7th Day of the Week, observed as a Day of Rest, in Commemoration of God's resting after the sixth Day of Creation; or the first Day of the Week among Christians.

SABBATH *Day's Journey*, a Measure of 729 *English* Paces and three Feet, or of 2000 Cubits, or 3648 Feet.

SAB'BATICAL } [*Sabbaticus*, L.] be-
SAB'BATICK } longing to the Sabbath.

SABBATI'CAL *Year* [among the *ancient Jews*] every seventh Year, in which it was not lawful to till the Ground, and Slaves were set at Liberty.

SABBATINE [in the Colleges of *Paris* in *France*] a Disputation upon any Part of *Logick* or *Moral Philosophy*.

SAB'BATISM [*Sabbatismus*, L. σαββατισμος, Gr.] the keeping of the Sabbath.

SAB'BATUM, the Sabbath.

SABBATUM [in *Doomsday Book*] Peace or Quiet.

SABE'ANS, a Christan Sect, who patched up *Christianism*, *Judaism*, *Mahometanism*, and *Heathenish* Superstition together: they received Baptism in Commemoration of *John*'s Baptizing, but do not administer it in the Name of the Trinity; they own four Sacraments, *Baptism*, the *Eucharist*, *Orders*, and *Matrimony*; the *Ministers* and *Laity* are allowed each of them two Wives.

SABEL'LIANS, a Sect of Christian Hereticks, Followers of one *Sabellius*; who taught there was no Distinction between the Persons of the Trinity, but that they were all one; as the Body, Soul, and Spirit make but one Man.

SA'BLE [*le sebeline*, F. zobel, *Teut.*] a rich Furr, of Colour between Black and Brown.

SA'BLE [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; in those of Nobility they call it a *Diamond*, and in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, *Saturn*.

SABLI'ERE, a Sand or Gravel Pit. *F.*

SABLIERE [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber, as long as the Beam, but not so thick.

SA'BRE [*Sabre*, F. Sobel, *Teut.*] a sort of Scymetar, Hanger or broad Sword.

SABULANA'RIUM, a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand within a certain Precinct.

SABULOSI'TY [*Sabulositas*, L.] Sandiness.

SABULOUS [*sabulosus*, L.] full of gross Sand, gravelly, sandy.

SAC [Saca, *Sax.*] a Royalty of Privilege, touching Plea, a Correction of Trespass of Men within a Manor. *O. T. L.*

SAC'CHARINE [of *saccharum*, L.] Sugar-like.

SAC'CHARUM [σάκχαρον, Gr.] Sugar, a kind of Honey with a gummy Substance, formerly found in Reeds, but now the Juice of certain *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refined and hardened by boiling and baking.

SAC'CHARUM *Saturni* [among *Chymists*] Sugar of Lead. *L.*

SACCO'PHORI, a Sect of *Messalian* Hereticks, so called from their covering themselves with Sacks.

SAC'CULI *Adiposi* [in *Anatomy*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muscles. *L.*

SACCULI *Medicinales* [among *Physicians*] several Simples tied up in little Bags, to be applied to the Parts aggrieved. *L.*

SAC'CULUS *Chyliferus* } [in *Anato-*
SAC'CULUS *Roriferus* } *my*] a Passage which is the Beginning of the *Ductus Thoracicus*, L.

SACCULUS *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Skin or Bag that encompasses the Heart; the same with *Pericardium*. *L.*

SAC'CUS [in *Anatomy*] the Gut, otherwise called *Rectum*.

SACCUS *cum Brochia* [*Old Records*] a Custom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King, for the use of his Army.

SA'CER *Ignis* [*i. e.* sacred Fire] a kind of Inflammation, otherwise called St. *Anthony*'s Fire.

SACER *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the *Os Sacrum*, and running under the *Longissimus Dorsi*. L.

SACER *Morbus*, an Epilepsy, so named upon the Apprehension that something supernatural is concerned in its Production or Cure. *L.*

SA'CERBORCH } Sicenburh, *Sax.*
SICKERBORCH } of Sicher and Burgo, *Teut.* i. e. Sure to be depended on] a sufficient Pledge or Surety.

SACER-

SACERDO'TAL [*sacerdotalis*, L.] belonging to a Priest, priestly. *F.*

SA'CHEM, a great Prince or Ruler among the *West Indians*.

SACK [ſac, *Sax. sac*, F. Sack, *Teut.* Sack, *C. Br. sacco*, Ital. *saccus*, L. of σάκκος, Gr. שׂק, H.] a Bag made of coarse Cloth to put any Thing in.

SACK [ſec, *Sax.*] a Wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary* Islands; also a Wine, brought to us from *Malaga* in *Spain*.

To SACK [*saccager*, F. σακκιζειν, Gr. *q. d.* to carry off the Sacks] to plunder or pillage, to lay waste or destroy.

SACK of *Cotton*, a Quantity from one hundred Weight and half, to 400 Weight.

SACK *of Wool*, 26 Stone, each Stone 14 Pounds.

SACKS *of Earth* [in *Fortification*] are for several Uses; as, to make Entrenchments in Haste, to place on Parapets, or at the Head of Breaches, or to repair them when beaten down.

SACK'BUT [*saquebute*, F. *sacabuche*, of *sacar del buche*, Span. to fetch the Breath from the Bottom of the Belly, because it requires a strong Breath] an Instrument of Wind Musick.

SACK'LESS [ſaclear, *Sax.*] guiltless, innocent. *N. C.*

SA'CRIFIELD *Rents* [in the Manor of *Chucon* in *Somersetshire*] certain small Rents, paid by some Tenants to the Lord of that Manor.

SA'CRAMENT [*sacramentum*, L. *quod sacratur fide interposita*] a Sign of an Holy Thing, containing a Divine Mystery, with some Promise annexed to it; an outward visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace.

SACRAMENTAL [*sacramentalis*, L.] belonging to the Sacrament.

SACRAMENTA'LIA [*Old Law*] certain Sacrament Offerings, heretofore paid to the Parish Priest at *Easter*, &c.

SACRAMENTA'RIANS [*sacramentaires*, F.] they who hold Errors about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a Name falsely giving by the *Papists* to the *Protestants*, and chiefly to the *Calvinists*.

SACRAMEN'TO *recipiendo quod vidua Regis*, &c. a Writ of Commission to one for taking an Oath of the King's Widow, [*i. e.* the Widow of a Tenant to the King] that she shall not marry without the King's Licence. *L.*

SACRAMEN'TUM [in *Law Records*] an Oath, the common Form of all Inquisitions made by a legal Jury.

SACRAMEN'TUM *Altaris*, the Sacrament of the Mass, or what we now call the Sacrament *of the Lord's Supper*. L.

SACRE, a Coronation, a Consecration, the Solemnization of Matrimony. *Chauc.*

SAC'RED [*sacré*, F. *sacer*, L. holy] that deserves Veneration; not to be injured, or broken.

SACRED *Writ* [*Scriptura Sacra*, L.] the Books of Holy Scripture.

SA'CREDNESS, Holiness.

A SA'CRIFICE [*sacrificium*, L.] an Offering made to God. *F.*

SA'CRIFEROUS [*sacrifer*, L.] bearing holy Things.

To SACRIFICE [*sacrifier*, F. *sacrificare*, L.] to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's self up to; to quit or leave a Thing upon some Consideration.

SACRIFI'CIAL } [*sacrificialis*, F.] be-
SACRIFI'CAL } longing to Sacrifices, or *sacrifical Meats*, &c.

SA'CRILEGE [*sacrilegium*, L.] the stealing of Sacred Things, Church Robbing; an Alienation to Laymen, and to profane and common Purposes, of what was given to religious Persons, and to pious Uses. *F.*

SACRILE'GIOUS [*sacrilegus*, L. *qui sacra legit*, i. e. *furatur*] belonging to, or guilty of Sacrilege.

SACRIS'TAN [*sacristain*, F. *sacristarius*, L.] a Sexton or Vestry-keeper.

SACROLUM'BUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the superior Part of the *Os Sacrum*, posterior Part of the *Ilium*, and from all the Spines and transverse Processes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins. *L.*

SA'CRUM *Os* [among the *Anatomists*] the broadest of all the Bones in the Back, that sustains all the other *Vertebræ* and turning Joints, and in Shape somewhat resembles a Triangle.

SACY'FOREST [*q. d. Salcey*, of *salicetum*, L. a Place where Willows grow] a Forest in *Northamptonshire*.

SAD [*Minshew* derives it of ſat, *Teut.* full, *i. e.* of Tears, or ſchatte, *Teut.* a Shadow; because sorrowful Persons affect Solitude] sorrowful, melancholy, dull.

SAD *Colour* [of *satur*, L. full, or by how much a Colour is the deeper or fuller it tends to Sadness or Blackness] a deep or dark Colour.

To SAD'DEN, to make uneasy or melancholy.

SAD'DLE [Sadel, *Sax.* Sadel, *C. Br.* and *Dan.* Sattle, *Teut. sella*, L.] a Seat for Horsemen.

To SAD'DLE, to put on a Saddle, to embarrass, also to oppress.

SAD'DUCEES [Σαδδουκαῖοι, Gr. so called from צדוק, *Sadock*, their first Founder; or as some say, of צדק, *Justice*] a Sect among the *Jews*, who received only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Being of Angels and Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Resurrection of the Body.

SAD'DUCISM, the Principles and Doctrines of the *Sadducees*.

SAFE [*sauf*, F. *salvus*, L. of σαῶς, Gr.] out of Danger, secure, trusty.

A SAFE [*ſave*, F.] a ſort of Cupboard to keep Victuals in, contrived with Holes to let in Air.

SAFE *Conduct* [*ſauſe conduit*, F.] a Security given by the King under the Broad Seal, or ſome other Perſon in Authority, to any Perſon for his quiet coming into, or paſſing out of the Realm.

SAFE-*Guard* [*ſauve guard*, F.] Protection given by a Prince or Magiſtrate, *&c.* to thoſe who implore Aid againſt Oppreſſion.

SAFE-*Guard* [in *Military Affairs*] a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to ſome of the Enemy's Country, to ſecure it from being ravaged by his Men, *&c.* alſo Soldiers left in ſuch Places for that Purpoſe.

SA'FEGUARD, a ſort of Duſt-Gown, or Riding Garment worn by Women; alſo a coloured Stuff Apron; alſo a ſwathing Band for Children.

SAFE-*Pledge* [*Law Term*] a Security given for a Man's Appearance at a Day aſſigned.

SAF'FLOW, Baſtard Saffron.

SAF'FRON [*ſaffron*, F. *ſaffrano*, Ital.] a Plant bearing a blue Flower, the Piſtillum, or middle Part, which is a deep Yellow, is taken out, dried, and preſſed into flat Cakes, and is much eſteemed for its Virtue, as a great Chearer of the Heart; in *L.* called *Crocus Autumnalis.*

SAFFRON *of Gold* [among *Chymiſts*] a *Chymical Preparation of Gold*, that fired makes an Exploſion like Gun-powder, called *Aurum Fulminans.*

SAFFRON *Walden* [of *Saffron*, Wall, and den, a Dale, *Sax.*] a Town in *Eſſex*, 35 Miles N. by E. from *London*, ſo called from the great Store of *Saffron* growing there.

SAGE, one who deals *Præſtigiæ*, on Enchantments.

To SAG, to hang down on one Side.

To SAG, to wave, to be diſmayed, *&c. Shakeſp.*

SAGA'CIOUS [*ſagax*, L.] quick of Apprehenſion, ſubtle, ſhrewd.

SAGA'CITY [*ſagacité*, F. *ſagacitas*, L.] Sharpneſs of Wit, Quickneſs of Apprehenſion or Underſtanding.

SAG'AMORE, a King or ſupreme Ruler among the *Indians.*

SAG'AN [among *Chymical Philoſophers*] are imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAGA'PENUM [σαγάπηνον, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant Fennel-Giant.

SAGE, prudent, wiſe, diſcreet. *F.*

A SAGE, a wiſe Man, or great Philoſopher. *F.*

SAGE [*ſauge*, F. *ſalvia*, L.] a ſweet-ſmelling, wholeſome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, *&c.*

SAGEBA'RO } a Juſtice, or one who
SACHEA'RO } hears Cauſes. *O. L.*

SA'GENESS [*ſageſſe*, F.] Gravity or Prudence.

SA'GEROSE, a ſort of Flower.

SAGHE [ſyxe, *Sax.* Sage, *Teut.*] a Saw. *N. C.*

SAGI'TA, an Arrow; alſo a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of eight Stars. *L.*

SAGIT'TA [among *Botaniſts*] the upper Part of a Cion or Sprig of a Tree. *L.*

SAGIT'TA [in *Geometry*] is the verſed Sign of an Arch. *L.*

SAGITTA'LIS *Satura* [in *Anatomy*] is that Suture of the Skull which begins at the *Coronal*, and ends at the *Lambdoidal Suture.* L.

SA'GITTARY [*ſagittarius*, L. *i. e.* the Archer or Bowman] the Name of one of the Signs of the Zodiack.

SAGITTIF'EROUS [*ſagittifer*, L.] Shaft-bearing.

SAGUM, a ſort of Woollen Coat, or Caſſock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* uſed, and particularly the *Gauls.* L.

SA'ICK [*ſaique*, F.] a ſort of Merchant-Ship, uſed chiefly in the *Mediterranean*; as alſo among the *Turks.*

To SAIG'NER *a Mote* [*Military Term*] is to empty or take the Water out of it by Conveyance under Ground, that it may be paſſed over more eaſily, after having laid Hurdles or Bulruſhes upon the Mud that remains.

To SAIL [ſeglian, *Sax.* ſeyle, *Belg.* ſegeleu, *Teut.* ſeyler, *Dan.*] to ſwim or paſs through the Sea.

Main SAIL, that which belongs to the Main Yard.

Fore Top SAIL, that which is peculiar to the Foretop-Maſt Yard.

SAILS [Segl, *Sax.* ſeghel, *Belg.* ſeyl, *Dan.* ſegel, *Teut.*] large Pieces of double Canvas, which catch the Wind, and ſerve to give Way to the Ship; every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard.

SAILS [among *Falconers*] the Wings of an Hawk.

After SAILS, are thoſe of the Main and Mizzen-Maſts, which ſerve to keep a Ship to the Wind.

Head SAILS, ſuch as belong to the Fore-Maſt and Boltſprit, and are uſed to keep the Ship from the Wind, and flat her off.

SALIN, to aſſail. *Chauc.*

SAILING. See *Mercator*'s and *Plain Sailing.*

SAILORS, elder Seamen, employed in ordering the Sails, getting the Tacks on board, and ſteering the Ship.

SAINGARA'Z [in *Cookery*] as, *Rabbets dreſſed a la ſaingaraz*, i. e. larded, toaſted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon.

SAINT'FOIN, Graſs, otherwiſe called Holy Graſs, Meddick Fodder, Trefoil, *&c.* much approved of for improving Land.

SAINT'

SAINT [*sanctus*, L.] a holy or godly Person. *F.*

SAINTS [in *Heaven*] those blessed Spirits, whom God has admitted to partake of his everlasting Glory.

SAINTS [in the *Roman* Church] those whom the Pope has canonized.

SAINT *Anthony's Fire*, a hot cholerick Blood, rising to a Tetter.

SAKE [Saca, *Sax.* ſake, *Belg.*] cause, as, *for my sake, &c.*

SAKEBERE, he that is robbed of his Goods. *O.*

SAKER [*sacre*, Span.] a kind of Hawk, also a sort of great Gun.

SAKER *Extraordinary*, is 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 10 Feet long, its Load 5 *lb.* its Shot 3 Inches one Quarter Diameter, and about 7 *lb.* Weight.

SAKER *Ordinary*, is 3 Inches 3 Quarters Diameter at the Bore, 9 Feet long, its Load 4 *lb.* its Shot 5 Inches and a half Diameter, and 6 *lb.* Weight.

SAKER *Least Size*, is 3 Inches and a half Diameter at the Bore, 8 Feet long, its Load near 3 *lb.* and a half, its Shot 4 *lb.* 3 Quarters, and 3 Inches Diameter.

SAKERE'T, the Male of a Saker Hawk.

SAL *Alkali* [of the Herb *Kali*, Arab.] an Ingredient used in making Glass.

SAL AMMO'NIACK } [*Natural*] a sort
SAL ARMO'NIACK } of Salt, taken from the Sulphur Pits of *Pozzuolo* in *Italy*.

SAL *Armoniack* [*Artificial*] a sort of Salt made of five Parts of human Urine, one of Sea Salt, Soot, *&c.*

SAL *Gemmæ*, a Salt so called from its transparent and crystaline Brightness. *L.*

SAL *Lambrot* [among *Chymists*] a sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

SAL *Petræ*, Salt-petre, a kind of Salt extracted out of the Earth, abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. *L.*

SAL *Polychrestum*] Αλς πολύχρηςον, Gr.] a Preparation of Salt-petre, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur. *L.*

SAL *Prunellæ*, a Preparation of Salt-petre with Flower of Brimstone.

SALA'CIOUS [*salace*, F. *salax*, L.] lustful, leacherous, wanton.

SALA'CITY, [*salacitas*, L.] Leachery, Lustfulness, Wantonness.

SAL'AD [*salade*, F.] a Sallet.

SALAMAN'DER [*salamandre*, F. *salamandra*, L. Σαλαμάνδρα, Gr.] a spotted Creature like a Lizzard, which will for some Time endure the Flames of Fire.

SALAMAN'DER's *Blood* [among *Chymists*] the red Vapours which in Distillation of Spirit of Nitre, towards the latter End, fill the Receiver with red Clouds.

SAL'ARATED, having a Salary.

SAL'ARY [*salatre*, F. *salarium*, L.] at first signified the Rents or Profits of a *Sale*, or House, but now Wages to Servants.

SALARY [in *Law*] is a Consideration made to a Man for Pains and Industry in another's Business.

SALE [of ſallan, *Sax.*] a putting up to be sold, selling.

SALE'ABLE, that is fit to be sold.

SALE'ABLENESS, fitness for Sale.

SALEB'RITY [*salebritas*, L.] unevenness, roughness.

SALEB'ROUS [*salebrosus*, L.] rough, uneven.

SALEW'D [*saluté*, F.] saluted. *Spencer.*

SALE'NA, a Salt-pit, Vat, or House.

SALES'MAN, one who sells Cloths, or other Commodities.

SALI'ENT *Angle* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.

SALI'ENT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beast is drawn in a leaping Posture. *L.*

SAL'IGOT, the Plant *Water-Caltrop.*

SA'LII [among the *Romans*] Priests of *Mars*, who went dancing along the Streets in their Processions. *L.*

SA'LINE [*salinus*, L.] salt, brinish. *F.*

SALI'NOUS [*salinus*, or *salinosus*, L.] salt, full of Salt.

SAL'IQUE *Law* [in *France*] a Law made, as some say, by King *Pharamond*, or as others, by *Philip* the Long, by which the Crown cannot fall from the *Lance* to the *Distaffe*, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. So called, as some say, from the Words *Si aliqua*, so often mentioned therein; or, as others say, from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

SAL'ISBURY } [Seapiſbyriz, or Sea-
SAR'ISBURY } ſoburiz, *Sax.* q. d. dry Town; for the old Town stood upon a Hill where no Water was, but it is now situate in a Valley, and a little Brook runs through the Streets] a City and Bishop's See in *Wiltshire*, 70 Miles W. S. W. from *London.*

SALIVA, Spittle. *L.*

SALIVA'RIOUS [*salivarius*, L.] like Spittle.

To SALI'VATE [*salivatum*, L.] to gather or make Spittle, to cause to spit, to flux.

SALIVA'TION [among *Physicians*] is an Evacuation of Spittle, or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by salivating Medicines, which are commonly Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is also sometimes taken for a preternatural Increase of Spittle. *F.* of *L.*

SALENA [among *Chymists*] a sort of Salt-petre.

SAL'LET [*salade*, F.] a Dish of raw Herbs.

SAL'LIGOT. See *Saligot.*

SALLOW [*Saule*, F. *Salix*, L.] a kind or Willow-tree.

SALLOW [*Sele*, F. *Th.*] pale.

SAL'LY [*Saillie*, F.] the issuing out of the

the Besieged from their Town or Fort, a falling upon the Besiegers in their Works, to nail their Cannon, and to hinder the Progress of their Approaches; also a Flash of Wit, a Transport or sudden Fit of Passion, Heat, &c. Rant or Flight.

To SALLY [*Saillir*, F. of *Salire*, L.] to issue forth as above.

To *cut off a* SAL'LY [*Military Term*] to get between those that made it, and home.

A SAL'LY [among *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

SAL'LY *Port*, a Door through which a Sally is made.

SALMAGUN'DI } [in *Cookery*] an
SALMINGON'DIN } *Italian* Dish, or a Hotch-Potch of several Sorts of cold Meat. This Word had its Orgin from *Catherine de Medicis*, Queen of *France*, whose Head Cook's Name was *Gondi*, and who used to wait upon her at Table; and she loving her Victuals pretty high seasoned, would often call for Salt, *Sal mi Gondi*; whence this relishing Dish has obtained its Name.

SAL'MO, a Psalm or spiritual Song. *L.*

SALMOD'IA [in *Musical Books*] signifies to sing Psalms, or spiritual Songs. *Ital.*

SAL'MON [*Saumon*, F. *Salmi*, L.] a large well known Fish.

SAL'MON-PEEL, a young Salmon.

SALMON-*Pipe*, a sort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.

SALMON *sewse* [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.

SAL'PICON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo or Farce, made of Gammon, Capon, Livers, fat Pullets, &c. F.

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS [*Salsamentarius*, L.] belonging to salt Things.

SALSAPARIL'LA, the rough bind-weed of *Peru*.

SAL'SIFIE, the Plant otherwise called Goats Beard. *Tragopagou*, L.

SALSIPO'TENT [*Salsipotens*, L.] ruling the Sea.

SAL'SITUDE [*Salsedo*, L.] Saltness.

SALSU'GINOUS [*Salsuginosus*, L.] full of Saltness.

SAL'SURE [*Salsura*, L.] a salting.

SALT [*Sel*, F. *Sal*. L. ſealt, *Sax.* Salt, *Teut.*] the third of the five Chymical Principles, and the first of those termed *Hypostatical*, being an active Substance, said to give Bodies their Consistence, and to preserve them from Corruption; as also to occasion all the Variety of Taste; and 'tis of three Sorts, *Fixed*, *Volatile*, and *Essential*.

Fixed SALT [among *Chymists*] is made by reducing the Matter to Ashes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water.

Volatile SALT [among *Chymists*] is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies of Animals, and from some fermented and putrefied Parts of Plants.

Essential SALT [among *Chymists*] is drawn from the Juice of Plants by Crystalization.

SALT *of Glass* [among *Chymists*] is the Scum which is separated from the Matter before it is vitrified or changed into Glass.

SALT *of Saturn* [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Lead, opened and reduced to the Form of Salt, by distilled Vinegar.

SALT *of Sulphur* [among *Chymists*] is the Salt called *Sal Polychrestum*, soaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moisture.

SALT *of Tartar* [among *Chymists*] is made by powdering what remains of it in the Retort, after the Distillation, or else by calcining bruised Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper, till it turns white.

SALT-*Petre* [of *Sal* and *Petra*, L. of πέτρα, Gr. a Rock] a kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gun-powder, and that which makes it take Fire.

SALTA'TION, a Dancing or Leaping. *L.*

SALTATO'RIUM [*Old Law*] a Deer-leap, or Place to keep Deer in.

SAL'TATORY [*Saltatorius*, L.] belonging to Leaping or Dancing.

SAL'TER, one who deals in Salt, or Salt-Fish.

SAL'TIER [in *Heraldry*, *Sautoir*, F.] one of the Ordinaries, in Form of St. *Andrew's* Cross.

SALTIMBAN'GO, a Mountebank. *Ital.*

SALT'ISH [ſaltziſc] somewhat salt.

SALTM'ASH [of *Salt* and *Marsh*] a Sir-name.

SALTS [*Sautus*, F. *Saltus*, L.] the Leaping and Prancing of Horses.

SAL'TUARY [*Saltuarius*, L.] a Forester.

SALTUOSE [*Saltuosus*, L.] full of Forests or Woods.

SAL'TUS, a Forest, *L.* [in *Law Records*] High Wood, in Opposition to Coppice or Under-Woods.

SAL'TZ } [among *Chymists*] a Pickle
SUL'TZ } made of Salt dissolved by the Coldness or Moisture of a Cellar.

SALT *Silver*, a Penny paid to the Lord by the Tenants, to be excused from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.

SALVABIL'ITY, in a Condition to be saved, or a Possibility of being saved.

SALVA *Gardia* [*Law Term*] a Security given by the King to a Stranger, fearing the Violence of some of his Subjects, or seeking his Right by Course of Law.

SAL'VAGE [in *Civil Law*] a Recompence allowed to a Ship that has saved or rescued another from Enemies or Pirates.

SALVA'GIUS, savage, wild. *O. L.*

SALVATEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] that Vein which from the Veins of the Arm is terminated in the little Finger.

SAL-

SALVA'TION [among *Divines*] a being saved from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness. *F.* of *L.*

SALVA'TORY [among *Surgeons*] a Box to hold Salve, Ointments, *&c.*

SALU'BRIOUS [*salubre*, F. *salubr*, L.] wholesome, healthful.

SALU'BRITY [*salubrité*, F. *salubritas*, L.] Wholesomeness, Healthfulness.

SAL'VE, God save you; or, I wish you Health. *L.*

To SALV'E [*salvare*, L.] to save or preserve; also to palliate an Offence.

To SALVE *a Ship or Goods*, i. e. to save or preserve them.

To SALVE *a Matter*, to make up or accommodate an Affair or Difference.

SALVE [ſealf, *Sax.* ſalbe, *Belg.* ſalbe, *Teut.*] an Unguent, or medicinal Composition for Plaisters, *&c.*

SALVEDIC'TION, a wishing Health to others. *L.*

SAL'VER [in *Law*] one who has saved a Ship or its Merchandize.

SAL'VER, a Piece of wrought Plate, to set Glasses of Liquor upon.

SALVIA'TI, a sort of Pear.

SALVINGIS, Salutations. *Chaucer.*

SAL'VO, an Exception, a Come-off.

SALUTA'TION, Saluting, Greeting.

SAL'UTARY *Diseases*, such as are curable, and leave the Constitution better than before.

SALUTATO'RES, *i. e.* Saluters; a Set of Enthusiasts or Impostors in *Spain*, of the Order of St. *Katharine*, who pretended to the Cure of many Distempers, by touching or breathing only upon the Patient.

To SALU'TE [*saluter*, F. *salutare*, L.] to shew Respect and Civility either in Words or Ceremonies; also to kiss.

A SALU'TE [*Salut*, F.] an outward Mark of Civility, a Bow or Congee; a Kiss.

A SALU'TE [in *Military Affairs*] a Discharge of Guns in Honour of some Person of Quality.

SALUTIF'EROUS [*salutifer*, L.] bringing Health or Safety.

SALUTI'GEROUS [*salutigerus*, L.] bringing Commendation from one.

SAM, the same; also together. *Spenc.*

SA'MARA, the Seed of an Elm.

SAMA'RITANS, a People of *Samaria*, in *Syria*; also a Sect among the *Jews*, who rejected all the Scriptures, save only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Resurrection, but held there were Angels.

SAM'AR, a sort of a long Robe.

SAMBENI'TO, a Coat of coarse Sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; also a Coat of coarse Canvas, painted with Devils and ugly Shapes, which Persons condemned for Heresy by the *Spanish* Inquisition, wear when they go to Execution.

SAME [probably of same, *Sax.* together] Identity.

SA'MECH [among *Chymists*] Tartar, or the Salt of it.

SAMENESS, a being the same.

SAMI'TE [I conjecture *Spenser* means Velvet, which in the *Teut.* is called Sammett] Sattin. *Spenc.*

SAMLET, a young Salmon.

To SAM'ME *Milk*, to put the Runnet to it, to curdle it. *N. C.*

SAM'PHIRE } [*Minsheu* derives it of
SAM'PIRE } *Saint Pierre*, F. q. d. St. *Peter's* Herb] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea; it is usually pickled, and eaten for a dainty Dish.

SAM'PLAR [*exemplaire*, F. *exemplar*, L.] a Pattern or Model.

SAM'PLE [*exemple*, F. *exemplum*, L.] some Part of a Commodity given as a Pattern to shew the Quality or Condition of it.

SAM'POGNA. See *Zampogna.*

SAMP'SON [שמשון, *Heb.* i. e. Here the second Time] one of the Judges of *Israel.*

SAMPSU'CHINON [Σαμψυχινον, Gr. *Sampsuchus*, L.] an Ointment wherein Marjoram is the chief Ingredient.

SAM'UEL [שמואל, i. e. heard of God] a Prophet, *&c.*

SA'NABLE [*sanabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

SA'NATIVE, of a healing Quality.

SA'NATIVE *Waters*, are Mineral Waters of any kind.

SANBAL'LAT [סנבלט, *Heb.* i. e. a Bramble hid in secret] an enemy to the *Jews*, about to rebuild the Temple, *&c.*

SANCE *Bell* [*q. d.* Saints Bell, or the *sanctus* Bell, usually rung when the Priest said, *Sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell used in Churches.

SANCTIFICA'TION, a hallowing, or making holy. *F.* of *L.*

To SANC'TIFY [*sanctifier*, F. of *sanctificare*, L.] to make holy.

SANCTIL'OQUENT [*sanctiloquus*, L.] speaking holy divine Things.

SANCTIMO'NIAL [*sanctimonialis*, L.] pertaining to Holiness.

SANCTIMO'NY [*sanctimonia*, L.] Holiness, Devoutness.

SANC'TION, a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance; also the Decree or Ordinance itself.

SANC'TITY [*sainteté*, F. of *sanctitas*, L.] Holiness.

SANC'TUARY [*sanctuaire*, F. *sanctuarium*, L.] a holy or sanctified Place; in the *Old Law* it was the most holy Place of the *Jewish* Tabernacle; also a Place privileged for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives, or a Place of Refuge.

SANC'TUM *sanctorum* [i. e. the Holy of Holies] the innermost and holiest Place of the

the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

SAND [ſand, *Sax.* Sand, *Du. Dan.* and *Teut*] fine Gravel.

SANDAL [*ſandale*, F. *ſandalum*, L.] a ſort of Slipper; an Attire for the Feet; alſo a kind of Shoe open at Top, and faſtened with Latchets.

SAN'DALI, a thin, fine Silk Stuff, like Cyprus. *Chauc.*

SAN'DALL, a kind of Wood brought out of *India*.

SAN'DARACK [among *Chymiſts*] a Mineral not much unlike white Arſenick.

SAND *Bags*, are Bags holding about a cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are uſed to repair what is beaten down in Sieges.

SAND *Blind*, purblind or ſhort-ſighted.

SAND *Eel*, an Eel which lies in the Sand.

SAN'DERS, a ſort of *Indian* Wood.

SAND'EVER [*ſuin de verre*, F. i. e. Glaſs Greaſe] the Droſs of Glaſs.

SAND'GAVEL, a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Rodely* in *Glouceſterſhire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Uſe.

SAND'LING, a Sea Fiſh.

SAN'DON [i. e. *Sandy Town*] in *Kent*.

SAN'DYX, Ceruſe burnt till it reſembles red Arſenick in Colour; or a red Earth, probably the red Orpiment.

SANE [*ſanus*, L.] ſound, whole in his Senſes.

SANE'NESS, Soundneſs.

SAN'GIACK, a *Turkiſh* Governor of a City or Province.

SAN'GLANT, bloody. *F.*

SANGLI'ER, a wild Boar. *F.*

SANGUIFICA'TION, is the turning of Chyle into Blood, which is performed in all the Parts of the Body, and not in any one particular Part. *F.* of *L.*

SANGUIF'LUOUS [*ſanguine fluens*, L.] flowing with Blood.

SAN'GUINARY [*ſanguinaire*, F. of *ſanguinarius*, L.] blood-thirſty, cruel.

SAN'GUINE [*ſanguineus*, L.] full or abounding with Blood; alſo of a ruddy Complexion; alſo briſk, forward, vigorous. *L.*

SAN'GUINE [in *Heraldry*] the murry Colour.

SANGUIS *Calcetus*, whatever is of as quick and ſharp a Taſte as *Calx*. L.

SANGUISU'GA, a Blood-Sucker, or Leech. *L.*

SAN'HEDRIN [סנהדרין, *Heb.* of συνέδριον, Gr.] the ſupreme Council or Court of Judicature among the *Jews*, conſiſting of the High Prieſt, and ſeventy Seniors or Elders; this was, as it were, their Parliament, to conſult about, and decide the greateſt Matters that could ariſe in their Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Commonwealth.

SAN'ICLE [*Saniclet*, F. *Sanicula*, L.] the Herb *Self-heal*, of great Uſe in outward or inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood Ulcers, and the bloody Flux.

SA'NIES [*ſanie*, F.] corrupt Blood, Matter iſſuing out of a Wound or Ulcer. *L.*

SA'NITY [*Sanitas*, L.] Health, Soundneſs.

SANS, without. *F.* As *ſans* Ceremony.

To SAN'TER [of *Sainte Terre*, F. of *Sancta Terra*, L. *i. e.* the Holy Land, becauſe when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy Land, many idle Perſons went from Place to Place upon Pretence they had taken the Croſs upon them, or intended to do ſo, and go thither] to wander up and down.

SAP [ræpe, *Sax.* Sap, *Belg.* Saft, *Teut.*] the Juice of Trees, which riſing from the Root, runs to the End of the Branches, and ſerves for their Nouriſhment; alſo the ſoftaſt and whiteſt Part of Timber.

Green SAP, the thickened Juice of the Buckthorn Berry.

To SAP } [*Saper*, F.] to undermine,
To SAPE } or dig into.

A SAP } [*Fortification*] a digging at
A SAPE } the Foot of a Work to undermine it; a deep Trench cut in order to make a Paſſage into a Covert Way, *&c.* F.

SA'PA, an old Form of Medicine, like *Rob*, which is a Juice boiled up to ſome Conſiſtence, ſtrictly that of Grapes.

SA'PE *Sapientiæ* [among *Chymiſts*] common Salt. *L.*

SAPHÆ'NI [of סדפאן, *Arab.* or probably of Σαφης, eaſy to be ſeen, *Gr.*] the Crural Vein, a Vein which goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it ſends forth ſeveral Branches.

SAPHE'TA [in *Architecture*] is the Board over the Top of a Window, placed parallel and oppoſite to the Window Board at Bottom.

SAP *Green*, a painted Colour, made of the Juice of Buckthorn Berries.

SAP'ID [*Sapidus*, L.] taſteable, of an high Reliſh.

SAPI'DNESS, Taſtefulneſs.

SA'PIENCE [*Sapientia*, L.] Prudence, Wiſdom. *F.*

SAPIENTIÆ *Dentes*, Teeth ſo called, becauſe they appear not till Perſons are grown to Years of Diſcretion; the two hindermoſt Grinders in each Jaw-bone. *L.*

SAPIENTIP'OTENT [*ſapientipotens*, L.] mighty in Wiſdom.

SAP'LING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SA'POR, Savour, Taſte, Reliſh. *L.*

SAPORI'FICK [q. of *ſaporificus*, L.] cauſing Taſte.

SAPORIFICK *Particles* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch as by the Action on the Tongue occaſion that Senſe we call Taſte.

SA'POROUS [*ſaporus*, L.] ſavoury.

SAPOROUS *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*,] are

are such as are capable of yielding some kind of Taste.

SAP'PHICK *Verse* [so called of one *Sappho*, a famous Poetess of *Mitylene*, the first Inventress] a Verse in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry.

SAP'PHIRE [*Saphir*, F. *Saphirus*, L. of σάπφειρος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a blue Colour, with golden Sparkles.

SAP'PINESS, the being sappy.

SAP'PY, the abounding with Sap.

SAR'ABAND [*Sarabande*, F.] a Musical Composition always in a triple Time, and commonly played very grave and serious; also a Dance of the same Measure.

A Saraband and Minuet are very much alike in some Respects, excepting the different Time or Movement they are played in; and a Minuet and Passepied differ in the same Manner.

SARAH [שרה, *Heb.* i. e. Dame or Mistress] a Woman's Name.

SARAZAN'TICK, like a *Saracen*.

SAR'CASM [*Sarcasmé*, F. *Sarcasmus*, L. of σάρκασμος, Gr.] a biting or nipping Jest, a bitter Scoff or Taunt.

SARCAS'TICAL } scoffing, satyrical, done
SARCAS'TICK } by way of Sarcasm.

SAR'CEL [in *Falconry*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SAR'CENET [*Saracinetto*, Ital. *q. d. Saracen*'s Silk] a thin Silk so called.

To SAR'CINATE [*Sarcinatum*, L.] to load; also to sew, to mend Cloaths.

SARCLING *Time* [of *Sarcler*, F. to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen weed Corn.

SARCOCE'LE [σαρκοκήλη, of σάρξ, Flesh, and κήλη, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture which consists of a fleshy Swelling of the Testicles. *L.*

SARCOCOL'LA [of σαρκός and κόλλα, *Gr.* Glue] a Gum which drops from a Tree of the same Name in *Persia*.

SARCOEPIP'LO'CELE, a carneous omental fleshy Rupture. *Gr.*

SAR'COMA [σαρκωμα, Gr.] a fleshy Excrescence in any Part of the Body.

SARCOM'PHALUM [σαρκομφαλον, of σάρξ and ὀμφαλος, the Navel, *Gr.*] is a fleshy Excrescence of the Navel.

SARCOPHA'GUS } σαρκοφαγος, of
SARCOPHA'GUM } σαρξ, Flesh, and φάγω, to eat. *Gr.*] a sort of Stone, of which antiently Coffins were made, so called because it quickly consumed the dead Bodies. *L.*

SAR'COSIS [σαρκωσις, Gr.] a breeding of Flesh.

SAR'COTICKS [*Sarcotica*, L. σαρκωτικα, Gr.] Medicines which fill up Wounds or Ulcers with Flesh.

SARCULA'TION, a weeding or plucking up of Weeds. *L.*

SARCULATU'RA, a weeding of Corn. *O. L.*

SAR'DEL } [Sardellan, *Teut.* so called
SARDINE } because plenty about *Sardinia*] a sort of Fish.

SARDO'NIAN *Laughter* } [so called of
SARDO'NICK *Laughter* } *Sardinia*, and said to be caused by eating a certain venomous Herb growing there] an immoderate and deadly Laughter, an involuntary Shew of Laughter, occasioned by a convulsive Distortion of the Muscles of the Mouth.

SARDO'NYX [*Sardon*, F. σαρδόνυχος, Gr.] a precious Stone, partly the Colour of a Man's Nail, and partly of a Cornelian Colour. *L.*

SARDONYX [in *Heraldry*] the Murry Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

SARE [Sehr, *Teut.*] Sore. *O.*

SARGAS'SO, the *Sea Lentile*.

A SARK [Syrc, *Sax.*] a Shirt.

SARKEL'LUS [*Old Law*] a sort of unlawful Engine for destroying Fish.

SARLINSHE, Sarcenet. *Chauc.*

SARMENT'OUS [*sarmentosus*, L.] twiggy or branching.

SARP'LAR *of Wood* [of *Serpillere*, F.] or half a Sack, contains 40 Tod.

SARPLI'ER [*Serpilliere*, F.] a Piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in; packing Cloth.

SARRAS'INE [in *Fortification*] a kind of Port-cullice, otherwise called a Hearse, hung over the Gate of a Town with a Cord, to be let fall upon any sudden Surprize.

SARSAPARIL'LA, a Plant of *Peru* and *Virginia*, a Sudorifick of great Efficacy in the Gout and Venereal Distemper, *&c.*

SAR'SENET. See *Sarcenet*.

A SARSE [*Say*, F.] a sort of Sieve.

To SARSE [*Sasser*, F.] to sift through a fine Sieve.

SART, a Piece of Wood Land turned into Arable.

SARTO'RIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, by which we throw one Leg over another, or cross the other. *L.*

To SARVE *a Rope* [*Sea Phrase*] is to lay on Linen, Yarn, Canvas, *&c.*

SASH [probably of *Sessa*, Ital.] a sort of Girdle.

SASH *Window* [of *Chassis*, F. a Frame, as *Fenetre Chassis*, F.] a Window made of large Squares in wooden Work.

SASHOO'NS, Leather put about the small of the Leg under a Boot.

SAS'SAFRAS } [*Saxifraga*, L.] the Bark
SAX'AFRAS } and Root of a Tree growing in *America*, which have an aromatick Smell and Taste, and are much used in Physick.

SAS'SE [Sasse, *Belg.*] a Sluice or Lock, especially in a River that is cut, with Flood-Gates to shut up or let out Water, for the better Passage of Boats and Barges.

SA'TAN [שטן, *Heb.* an Adversary] the Devil.

SATAN'ICAL, of Satan, devilish.

SATCH'EL [Sackel, Teut. *Sacculus*, L.] a little Sack or Bag.

SATCHEV'EREL [of *Saut*, F. a Forest, and *Chevrel*, F. a young She-Goat] a Sirname.

IT SATE *me sore*, it touched me greatly. *O.*

SATEL'LITE *Instrument*, a Mathematical Instrument, invented by Mr. *Romer*, Mathematician to the King of *France*, and may be added to a Watch. Its Use is to assist in finding the Longtitude both by Sea and Land, by *Jupiter's Satellites*.

SATEL'LITES, Life-Guards or Officers attending upon a Prince. *F.* of *L.*

SATELLITES [in *Astronomy*] small secondary Planets, which are, as it were, rolled about, or waiting upon other Planets.

SATELLITES [of *Jupiter*] little wandering Stars or Moons, which move round the Body of *Jupiter*, first discovered by *Galilæus*, by the Help of a Telescope.

SATELLITES [of *Saturn*] five small Stars, that roll about *Saturn*, in the like Manner, discovered by M. *Cassini*, A. D. 1684.

To SA'TIATE [*Satiatum*, L.] to satisfy, to cloy or glut.

SATIETY [*Satieté*, F. of *Satietas*, L.] Fulness, Glut, Surfeit.

SATI'RA, a broad Dish or Platter. *O.*

SATISFAC'TION, a being satisfied; Content, Pleasure, Payment, Atonement, Amends, Reparation of Damage. *F.* of *L.*

SATISFAC'TORY [*Satisfactoire*, F.] sufficient to satisfy, or give Satisfaction.

To SAT'ISFY [*Satisfaire*, F. *satisfaccre*, L.] to fill with Meat; to humour, please, or content; to pay, to discharge a Debt; also to convince.

SA'TION, a sowing. *L.*

SAT'TEN } [Satin, *Teut.* *Satin*, F.
SAT'TIN } *Sattino*, Ital.] a sort of Silk.

SATTINET, a thinner and slighter sort of Satin.

SA'TRAPA [σάτραπης, Gr.] the chief Governor of a Province in *Persia*.

SA'TRAPY [*Satrapia*, L. of σατραπεία, *Gr.*] the Jurisdiction or Government of a *Satrapa*; a Lord Lieutenant or President of a Country.

SATURA'NTIA [among *Physicians*] Medicines which qualify sharp Humours.

SA'TURDAY [Seaterdag, *Sax.* of Seater, *Saturn*, an Idol worshipped by the ancient *Saxons*] the 7th Day of the Week.

SATURDAY *Slop* [in the North of *England*] a Space of Time of old, in which it was not lawful to catch *Salmon*.

SATU'RITY [*Saturitas*, L.] Fulness, Excess, Glut.

SA'TURN [*Saturnus*, L.] the most ancient of the Heathen Gods, held to be the Son of *Cœlus* and *Vesta*, deposed by his Son *Jupiter*.

SA'TURN [in *Astronomy*] the highest of the Planets, but the slowest in Motion; according to some, 71 Times, according to others, 91 Times bigger than the Earth.

SATURN [by *Astrologers*] is reckoned an Enemy to Man, and all living Creatures, and therefore termed the greater Infortunate.

SATURN [among *Alchymists*] Lead.

SATURN [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Coats of sovereign Princes, answering to *Diamond* in Escutcheons of Noblemen, and *Sable* in those of Gentlemen.

SATURNA'LIA [among the ancient *Romans*] solemn Feasts and Sacrifices, in Honour of *Saturn*, kept five Days, beginning the 17th of *December*.

SATUR'NIA [among *Chiromancers*] the Line which goes through the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the middle Finger, called the Line of *Saturn*.

SATUR'NINE, belonging to, or of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; barren, dull, heavy, melancholy.

SA'TYRS [*Satyres*, F. of σάτυρος, Gr.] fabulous Demi-Gods, among the ancient Heathens, half Beasts, half Men, having Horns and Goats Feet, imagined to preside over Forests.

SA'TYR or SATIRE [*Satyre*, F. *Satyra*, L. σάτυρα, *Gr.*] a kind of Poetry, sharply inveighing against Vice and vicious Persons; a Lampoon; also all manner of Discourses, wherein any Person is sharply reproved.

SATYRI'ASIS [σατυρίασις, *Gr.*] the lustless Extension of the Yard; the Swelling of the *Glandules* behind the Ears; a sort of Leprosy called also *Satyriasmus*. L.

SATYR'ICAL [*Satyrique*, F. *Satyricus*, L. σατυρικός, *Gr.*] belonging to Satyr, sharp, severe, nipping, censorious.

To SATY'RISE [*Satyriser*, F.] to rally after a satyrical Manner, to lampoon.

SAT'YRIST [*Satyrista*, L. of σατυριστής, *Gr.*] a Writer of Satyrs.

SAV'AGE [*Sauvage*, F. *Salvatico*, Ital. q. d. *Sylvaticus*, L. living in the Woods] wild, fierce, barbarous.

SAV'AGES, wild *Indians*.

SAV'AGENESS, Wildness, Cruelty.

SAV'AGERY, Savageness. *Shakesp.*

SAVA'NA, a Pasture Ground in *America*. *Span.*

SAUCE [Saus, *C. Br.* *Sauce*, F. *Salsa*, Ital. of *Salsus*, L.] pickled Roots, Herbs, Sallads, &c.

SAUCE *Alone*, an Herb. *Ailiaria*, L.

SAU'CER [*Sauciere*, F.] a little Dish to hold Sauce.

SAUCIS'SE, a Sausage. *F.*

SAUCIS'SE [among *Gunners*] a long Train of Powder sewed up in a Roll of pitched Cloth, about two Inches Diameter, in order to fire a Bomb Chest. *F.*

SAU-

SAU'CISSON, a thick sort of Sausage. F.

SAUCISSONS [in *Fortification*] Faggots or Fascines made of great Boughs of Trees bound together; the Use whereof is to cover Men, or to make Epaulments, &c. F.

SAU'CY [*salsus*, L. or of *sauce*, Eng.] presumptuous, pragmatical, unmannerly.

To SAVE [*sauver*, F. *salvare*, L.] to deliver, keep or preserve, to spare.

SAVER *Default* [*Law Term*] is when a Man having made a Default in Court, cometh afterwards, and giveth a good Reason why he did it. F.

SAUFEME, red faced. *Chauc.*

SA'VINE [*sabina*, L] a Plant, good for the Cure of Ulcers, &c.

SAUF and SAUGH, fallow. *N. C.*

SA'VING, except, save that.

SA'VING, preserving, sparing.

SA'VINGNESS, Frugality, Parsimony.

SA'VIOUR [*sauveur*, F. *salvator*, L.] a Person who saves and delivers.

SAUL [שאול, *Heb.* i. e. asked or lent] the first King of *Israel.*

SAUN'KE FINE [*Law Term*] the final End of the Lineal Race, or Descent of Kindred. F.

To SAUN'TER [of *sauter* or *sautcller*, F. to dance, *q. d.* to dance to and fro; or of *sainte terre*, F.] to go idling up and down. See *to Santer.*

SA'VOUR [*saveur*, F. *sapor*, L.] Taste or Relish, Scent or Smell.

To SA'VOUR [*sauvourer*, F. *saporare*, L.] to taste or relish.

SAVOUROUS, savoury. *Chauc.*

SA'VORY [*savoureux*, F. *saporus*, L.] having a good Savour, Taste, or relishing well.

SA'VOURY [*savourée*, F.] a Winter Pot-herb; good in Physick for Diseases of the Breast, to provoke Urine and the Courses.

SAVOYS [of *Savoy* in *Italy*, from whence first brought] a sort of fine Cabbage.

SAURPOOL, a stinking Puddle. *N. C.*

SAU'SAGE } [*saucisse*, F *salsiccia*, It.]
SAU'CIDGE } minced Meat made into a sort of Pudding in Hogs Guts.

SAW [ræga, *Sax.* sage, *Teut. q. d.* say] an old or grave Saying, a Proverb, a Maxim.

To SAW [sagen, *Teut.*] to cut with a Saw.

SAW [Sage, *Teut.*] an Instrument with Teeth for cutting Wood.

SAW *Fish*, a Sea Fish so named, as having a sharp-toothed Bone, like a Saw, in his Forehead, about three Foot long.

SAWS, Proverbs or grave Sayings.

SAW *Wort*, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw. *Serratula*, L.

SAWSTANY, red-faced. *S.*

SAXIFRAGE [*saxifraga*, the Stone-breaker, L.] an Herb good for the Stone, a Name common to various Plants, to which that Virtue is attributed. F.

SAXIFRAGA [with *Physicians*] Medicines which break the Stone in human Bodies.

SAX'ONS [Seaxnačeos, *Sax.* so called, as some say, from their crooked Swords called Seaxnes] a warlike People, who with the *Angles* and *Jutes* their Neighbours from *Jutland*, a Province in *Denmark*, got Footing in *Britain*, A. C. 440. subdued most Part of this Island, and divided it into seven petty Kingdoms called the *Saxon* Heptarchy, which were all united under King *Egbert*, A. C. 819, by the Name of *England*, i. e. *the Land of the Angles.*

SAXON LAGE [Seaxen-Laga, *Sax.*] the Law of the *West Saxons*, which was of Force in nine Counties, *viz. Kent, Surry, Sussex, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire.*

SAY [*sayette*, F.] a thin Sort of Stuff.

To SAY [segan, *Sax.* sagen, *Teut.* segghe, *Belg.*] to speak or relate.

SAY *of it* [*essayer*, F.] taste of it. *Suffolk.*

To take SAY [*Hunting Term*] to draw a Knife leisurely down the Belly of a dead Deer, that has been taken by Hunting, to discover how fat it is.

SCAB [of *Scabies*, L.] a dry Scurf of a Pimple, Wheal, Sore or Wound.

SCAB'BARD [*Minshew* derives it of scabbe, *Belg.* a Cover] the Sheath of a Sword.

SCAB'BED *Heels*, a Distemper in Horses called the Frush.

One scabbed Sheep marrs a whole Flock.

This Proverb is applied either to such Persons who being *vicious* themselves, labour to debauch those with whom they converse; or to such, who not careful enough in preserving their own *Virtue*, expose themselves to the Contagion of *Vice*, by associating with those who are *vicious*; it admonishes of the *Danger* of such Society, it being like an infectious Distemper, and therefore ought to be *carefully* and *industriously* avoided. It is a trite Truth, and has the Testimony of several Nations to confirm it. *Grex totus in agris unius scabie cadit, & porrigine Porci*, Juvenal. Χωλὸν συνοικῶν καὶ ὑποσκάζειν μαθεῖν, Plutarch: *Il ne faut qu' une brebis regneuse pour gaster toute le Troupeau*, French. *Una pecora infetta n' ammorba una setta.* Ital. לא מיטילן טבלכישא לא תעבין בישב, the *hebrew.*

SCABBY

SCAB'BY [*Scabiosus*, L.] scabbed, full of Scabs.

SCABEL'LUM [in *Archit.*] a kind of Pedestal usually square.

SCA'BIOUS [*scabiosa*, L.] an Herb so called from its Virtue in curing the Itch.

SCA'BROUS [*scabreux*, F. *scabrosus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpolished.

SCACUR'CULE [with *Chymists*] a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of a Hart.

SCAD'LE [spoken of young *Horses* that fly out] that will not abide touching. *N. C.*

SCAFE [spoken of *Boys*] wild.

SCAF'FOLD [*Echafaud*, F. Scavot, *Belg.*] a Place raised higher than the Ground or Floor, for the better Prospect.

SCA'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Canal or Cockles of the Ear.

SCALA'DO [*escalada*, Span. *scalatta*, It.] the mounting of a Wall of a Fortified Town or Castle with Scaling Ladders.

AD SCALAM, a Phrase made use of in the antient Way of paying Money into the Exchequer, where 20*s.* and 6*d.* was told for a Pound Sterling. *L.*

To SCALD [*Echauder*, F. *scaldare*, Ital.] to burn with hot Liquors.

A SCALD *Head*, [*q. d.* a scaly Head, or of Schale, a Rind, for it is a continued Rind, or Crust of Scurf] a scursy or scabbed Head.

To SCALE [*escalader*, F. *scalare*, Ital. *per scalas ascendere*, L.] to ascend a Wall, *&c.* by Ladder, or take by *Scalado.*

To SCALE [skaller, *Dan.*] to take off the Scales of Fishes, *&c.*

SCALE [among *Mathematicians*] the Degree of an Arch of a Circle, or of Right Lines, drawn or engraved upon a Ruler, as Signs, Tangents, Secants, *&c.*

SCALE *of the Ground* } [of *Scala*, a Lad-
SCALE *of Musick* } der, *L.*] a kind of Diagram, consisting of Lines and Spaces, whereby an artificial Voice or Sound may either ascend or descend.

The plain SCALE, and the *Diagonal*, serve to represent any Numbers or Measures, whose Parts are equal one to another.

SCALE *of Miles* [in a Map] a Scale for the measuring the Distance of one Place from another.

To SCALE, to weigh in Scales. *Shakes.*

SCALE'NI [among *Anatomists*] three Muscles of the *Thorax*, so called from the Inequality of the Sides.

SCALE'NUM [Σκαληνον, *Gr.*] a scalenous Triangle, one that has three Sides unequal to one another.

SCALES [*escalle*, F. *scaglie*, Ital.] of a Fish, *&c.*

SCALES [Scale, *Sax.*] a Balance to weigh Things in.

SCALES [of *de l' echelle*, F. or *de la Scala*, L.] a Sirname.

SCALINGA, a Quarry of Stones, Scales or Slates. *O. L.*

SCALL [q. d. scald] Scurf on the Head.

SCAL'LION [*scalogna*, Ital. *q. d.* an Onion of *Ascalon*, a City of *Palestine*] a kind of small Onion.

SCAL'LOP. See *Scollop.*

SCALP [schelpe, *Belg. scapio*, Ital. a Husk] the Skin covering the Skull-bone.

SCAL'PER } [*scalprum*, L.] an
SCAL'PING *Iron* } Instrument to scrape corrupted Flesh from the Bone.

To SCAM'BLE [of σκαμβός, *Gr.* oblique] to rove and wander up and down.

A SCAM'BLING *Town*, a Town wherein the Houses stand at a Distance one from the other.

SCAMIL'LI *Impares* [*Architecture*] *Zoccas* or Blocks, which serve to raise the rest of the Members of any Pillar or Stone.

SCAM'MONY [*scammonia*, L. Σκαμμονία, *Gr.*] a purging resinous Gum brought to us from the Coast of *Barbary.*

To SCAM'PER, to run away in a Hurry.

SCAMMOZ'ZI's *Rule*, a two-foot Joint Rule, fitted for the Use of Builders, and first invented by a famous Architect of that Name.

SCAM'NUM *Caducium* } [*Old Law*] a
SCAM'NUM *Caducum* } Ducking-stool.

SCAM'NUM *Hippocratis*, [i. e. *Hippocrates*'s Bench] an Instrument six Ells long, used in setting of Bones.

To SCAN [*scander*, Fr.] to canvass a Business, to examine thoroughly.

To SCAN *a Verse* [*Scandere*, L.] to measure or prove it according to the Number of its Feet.

SCAN'DAL [*scandale*, F. *scandalum*, L. of σκάνδαλον, *Gr.*] a Stumbling-block, or Offence, bad Example, Shame, Ill-Name.

To SCAN'DAL } [*scandalifer*, F.
To SCAN'DALISE } *scandalisare*, L. of σκανδαλίζειν, *Gr.*] to give Offence, to raise a Scandal upon one.

SCAN'DALOUS [*scandaleux*, F.] giving Offence, defaming, abusive, shameful, disgraceful.

SCAN'DALUM *Magnatum* [*i. e.* Scandal of Great Men] an Offence done to the Person of any Peer or great Officer of the Realm, by scandalous Words or Reports, *&c.* also the Writ that lies for their recovering of Damages thereupon.

SCAN'SION [in *Grammar*] the scanning of a Verse.

SCANT, less than is requisite, scarce.

SCANTI'NESS, the being scanty.

SCANT'LING [*escbantillon*, F.] Size and Measure.

SCANT'Y, short or scarce; also that has not Stuff enough allowed, or too strait, *speaking of a Garment.*

SCANTILLA'TUM [*Anatomy*] a Denudation of the Glands of the *Penis*, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

SCAPHA [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim of the Ear. *L.*

SCAPHOI'DES [σκαφοειδής, Gr.] the 3d Bone of the *Tarsus* in the Foot, joined to the Ancle Bone, and 3 hinder Bones.

SCAP'ULA [*Anatomy*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder; the Shoulder Blade, a broad Bone of a Triangular Figure. *L.*

SCAP'ULAR [*scapularis*, L.] belonging to the Shoulder Blade.

SCAPULARIS *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] the Scapular Vein, which arises from the Muscles covering the *Scapulas*. L.

SCAPULARIS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which arises from the Muscles which lie in the Hollow of the *Scapulas*. F.

A SCAP'ULARY [*scapulaire*, F.] a long narrow Piece of Stuff worn by Monks and Nuns, over the rest of their Habit, hanging down from the Shoulders to the Feet.

SCA'PUS [in *Architecture*] the Shaft or Shank of a Pillar between the Chapiter and the Ped[illegible]

SC[illegible]US [among *Botanists*] the upright Stalk of a Plant.

SCAR [*escarre*, F. Scan, *Sax.* Εσχάρα, Gr.] the Seam or Mark of a Wound.

SCAR [of Carne, *Sax.*] a steep Rock, the Clift of a Rock. *N. C.*

SCAR, Care or Value. *Shakesp.*

SCARAMOU'CH, a famous *Italian* Buffoon or Posture Master, who acted in *England*, 1673.

SCAR'BOROUGH [of Scean, sharp, and Burg, *Sax.* a Town or Fort, *i. e.* a Town or Fort by a sharp peeked Rock] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 169 Miles N. from *Lond.*

SCARCE [of *escart*, F. Schears, *Belg.* sparing] rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; also hardly.

SCARCEHEED, Scarcity. *O.*

To SCARE [Schreen, *Teut.* to vex, to drive away, *scerare*, Ital. to frighten] to put in Fear, to frighten.

SCARE-*Crow*, a Figure made of Straw or Clouts, set up in Gardens or Fields to scare away the Birds.

SCARF, probably of Sceorp, *Sax.* Clothing, or Scherfe, *Teut.* a Segment, or *escarpe*, F.] an Ornament of Silk, *&c.* for Women, Military Officers, and Divines.

SCARF-*Skin* [with *Anatomists*] the outward Skin, which serves to defend the Body, which being full of Pores, discharges Sweat and other Moisture.

SCAR'FED, adorned with a Scarf.

SCARFED [*Sea Term*] pierced, fastened, or joined in.

SCARIFICA'TION, a cutting or lancing mostly practised in Cupping. *F.* of *L.*

SCARIFICATO'RIUM, an Instrument with a Number of Points set in a Plain, which are all struck into the Part at once in scarifying. *L.*

To SCARIFY [*scarifier*, F. or *scarificare*, L.] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Incision in any Part of the Body.

SCARLET [*scarlato*, Ital. *ecarlate*, F.] a bright Red Colour.

SCARP [*escarpe*, F.] the Slope of that Side of the Ditch which is next to the Place, and looks towards the Field. *Fortif.*

SCARPE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a Scarf, such as is worn by Military Officers, being a Subdivision of the Band.

POT-SCARS [of Pot, *L. S.* and Scherben, *Teut.*] Pot-sheards, or broken Pieces of Pots. *N. C.*

SCARS'DALE [Scearper, *Sax.* Scars or Rocks, and Dale] a Valley in *Devonshire*; also a Sirname.

SCATCH [*eschache*, F.] a sort of a Bit for Horses.

SCATCH'ES [*escasses*, F.] Stilts.

SCATE [Schaette, *Belg.*] a Sort of Patten to slide upon the Ice; also a Sea-fish.

SCATEBROS'ITY [*scatebrositas*, L.] a flowing or bubbling out.

SCATEBROUS [*scatebrosus*, L.] bubbling out, like Water out of a Spring, abounding.

SCATH'E [Sceaðe, *Sax.* Schade, *Teut.*] Hurt, Damage, *Spen.* Mischief, Loss, Wrong, Prejudice, *Shakes.*

To SCATE [Sceaðian, *Sax*, Schaden, *Teut.*] to injure, hurt, or to do Damage to.

SCATHLESS [Sceaðleaſ, *Sax.*] undamnified, unhurt. *O.*

SCATH'NESS [Sceaðecýſſe, *Sax*] Injury, Damage, Hurt.

To SCAT'TER [Schetter, *Belg.*] to disperse.

SCATU'RIENT [*scaturiens*, L.] running over, issuing as Water out of a Spring.

SCATURI'GINOUS [*scaturiginosus*, L.] overflowing, full of Springs.

SCAV'AGE, SCEV'AGE, SCHE'WAGE [of Sceapian, *Sax.* to shew] a Roll or Custom exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, *&c.* of Merchant-Strangers, for Wares shewed or offered to Sale within their Liberties, by Statute 9 of *Hen.* VIII.

SCAV'ENGER [Scapan, *Sax.* Schaben, *Teut.* to scrape or brush] a Parish Officer annually chosen to see that the Streets be cleaned from Dirt and Filth, who hires Rakers and Carts to clean the Streets.

SCAW'RACK, a sort of Sea-Weed.

SCELETON. See *Skeleton.*

SCEL'LUM [skellum, *Belg.* Schelm, *Teut.*] a Rouge.

SCELOTYR'BE [σκελοτυρβη, Gr.] a wandering Pain in the Legs, proceeding from the Scurvy; a Medicine against it.

SCENE [*scena*, L. of Σκηνη, Gr.] the Front or Fore-part of a Theatre on which Plays are acted. *F.*

SCENES, the changing of Persons in every Act of a Comedy; also the Pictures repre-

representing Lands, Ships, Buildings, &c. round about the Stage.

SCE'NICAL } [*scenique*, F. *scenicus*, L.
SCENICK } of σκηνικος, Gr.] of or belonging to a Scene.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL } [*scenographicus*, L. of σκηνογραφικος, Gr.] belonging to Scenography.
SCENOGRA'PHICK }

SCENOG'RAPHY [*scenographie*, F. *scenographia*, L. of σκηνογραφια, G.] is the Representation of a Building or Fortress, as in Prospective, with its Shadows and Dimensions.

SCENOGRA'PHICK *Projection*, is the Transcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which intersects the Optick Pyramid at a proper Distance.

SCENOGR'APHY [in *Perspective*] is that Side that declines from or make Angles with a strait Line imagined to pass through the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally called by Workmen the Return of the Foresight.

SCENOPE'GIA [σκηνοπηγια, Gr.] the Feast of Tabernacles, kept by the *Jews* in Memory of their Travels through the Wilderness, where they lived 40 Years in Tents.

SCEPPE, a Bushel. *O.*

SCEP'TER [*sceptre*, F. *sceptrum*, L. σκηπτρον, Gr.] a Royal Staff or Batton borne by the King when he appears in Ceremony; (figuratively) Royal Authority, Power.

SCEP'TICAL } [*sceptique*, F. *scepticus*, L. σκεπτικος, Gr.] of the Scepticks or Scepticism; Contemplative, that is in Doubt or Suspense, doubtful.
SCEP'TICK }

SCEP'TICISM, the Doctrines and Opinions of Scepticks.

A SCEP'TICK [*sceptique*, F. *scepticus*, L. σκεπτικος, of τυ σκηπτεσθαι, Gr. to look out, observe, contemplate] a Sect of Philosophers who contemplated and considered Matters, but doubted of every Thing, and would admit of no Determination. Thence the Term is applied to those who maintain that there is nothing certain, nor any real Knowledge at all to be had, but that a Man ought to doubt and disbelieve every Thing.

SCHAR'PENNY } a small Duty antiently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.
SCHARN'PENNY }

SCHE'DULE [*schedula*, L. σχεδαριον, Gr.] a Scroll of Paper or Parchment, an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the main Writing.

SCHE'MATISM [*schematismus*, L. of σχηματισμος, Gr.] Form or Figure, the Habit or Constitution of the Body.

SCHEME [*schema*, L. σχημα, Gr.] a Model, Draught, &c. the Representation of any Astronomical or Geometrical Figure or Problem by Lines, or of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment.

SCHEME [with *Astrologers*] a Representation of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or any Astrological Figure of the Heavens, called *Schema Cœli.*

SCHE'REN-*Silver* } Money paid of old
SHEA'RING-*Silver* } to the Lord of the Manor by the Tenant for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

SCHE'SIS [σχεσις, Gr.] the Habit or Constitution of the Body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHE'SIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adversary is feigned on Purpose to be answered, in *Latin* called *Adfictio.*

SCHE'TICK *Fever*, is opposed to the Hectick Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood, and is easily cured.

SCHIR'HOMA } [of σκιρροω, to harden,
SCHIR'ROSIS } Gr.] an Induration of the Glands from gritty, obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIR'ROSIS, belonging to *Schirrus.*

SCHIR'ROUS [σκιρρος, Gr.] a hard immovable Swelling that resists the Touch, and is without Pain.

SCHISM [*schisme*, F. *schisma*, L. Σχισμα, Gr.] a Division, or Separation from the Christian Church without just Cause.

SCHISMAT'ICAL } [*schismatique*, F. *schismaticus*, L. of Σχισματικος, Gr.] inclining to or guilty of Schism.
SCHIS'MATICK }

A SCHISMATICK, a Separatist, or one who separates from the Christian Church without any just Cause.

To SCHIS'MATIZE [*schismatizare*, L.] to rend from the Church.

A SCHOLAR [*ecolier*, F. *scholaris*, L. Schuler, *Teut.*] one who learns any Thing at School or elsewhere; also a learned Person.

SCHOLAS'TICAL } [*scholastique*, F. *scholasticus*, L. Σχολαστικος, Gr.] of a Scholar or School, &c.
SCHOLAS'TICK }

SCHOLASTICK *Divinity*, School Divinity, which consists chiefly of nice and disputable Points.

SCHO'LIAST [*scholiaste*, F. *scholiastes*, L. Σχολιαστης, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator.

SCHO'LIUM [*scholie*, F. Σχολιον, Gr.] a Gloss, brief Exposition, short Comment.

SCHO'LIUM [among *Mathematicians*] a Remark made as it were by the by, on any Proposition before treated of. *L.*

A SCHOOL [Schule, Teut. *Schola*, L. *Escole*, F. Σχολή, *Gr.*] a Place wherein any Language, Art or Science is taught.

To SCHOOL, to check or chide severely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL'MEN [Schulmanner, *Teut.*] Persons skilled in School Divinity.

SCIAG'RAPHY } [*Sciagraphia*, L. of
SCIOG'RAPHY } Σκιαγραφια, of σκια, a Shadow, and γραφη, Description, *Gr.*] the first rude Draught of a Thing; also the Art of Dialling.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to shew the Inside of it.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Astronomy*] the Art of finding out the Hour of the Day or Night by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCI'AMACHY [Σκιαμαχα, of σκια and μαχη, a Fight, *Gr.*] a Fighting with Shadows.

SCIATHER'ICAL } [*Sciathericus*, L. of
SCIATHER'ICK } Σκιαθηρικος, *Gr.*] of or belonging to a Dial.

SCIAT'ICA [*Sciatique*, F. ἰσχιαδική, *Gr.*] the Hip Gout. *L.*

SCIAT'ICK *Vein* [*Anatomy*] a Vein seated about the outer Part of the Ankle.

SCIDA'CEUM [among *Surgeons*] the Fracture of a Bone longwise.

SCI'ENCE [*Scientia*, L.] Knowledge, Learning, Skill; properly that which is founded upon clear, certain, and self-evident Principles. *F.*

The VII *Liberal* SCIENCES *are Grammar, Logic, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Musick.*

SCIENTIF'ICAL } [*scientifique*, F.] that
SCIENTIF'ICK } causeth or promoteth Knowledge.

SCILED [q. d. *sealed*] closed. *O.*

SCIM'ETER, a kind of broad and crooked Sword used by the *Turks*.

To SCINTIL'LATE [*scintillatum*, L.] to sparkle, &c. or to glister.

SCINTILLATION, a sparkling as Fire.

SCIOLIST [*Sciolus*, L.] a Smatterer in any Kind of Knowledge or Learning.

SCI'OMANCY [*Sciomantia*, L. of σκιομαντεια, of σκια and μαντεια, Divination, *Gr.*] a Divination by Shadows; a calling up of Ghosts by Magick.

SCI'ON [*Scion*, Fr.] a Graft or young Shoot of a Tree.

SCIOP'TRICK [of σκια, and ὀπτομαι, *Gr.* to see] a Sphere or Globe of Wood, with a circular Hole through it, and a Lens placed therein. It is so fitted that, like the Eye of an Animal, it may be turned round every Way, and is used in making Experiments of a darkened Room.

SCIOP'TRICKS, a Part of *Opticks*. See *Obscura Camera*.

SCIOTHERICK [*sciothericus*, L. σκιοθηρικος, *Gr.*] investigating Shadows.

SCIOTHERICK *Telescope*, a mathematical Instrument for observing true Time, for adjusting Pendulum Clocks, Watches &c.

SCIRE *facias*, a Writ calling one to shew Cause, why Judgment passed at least a Year before, should not be executed.

SCIRO'NA, the Dew of Autumn. *Paracelsus.*

SCISCITA'TION, an Enquiring. *L.*

SCIS'SURE [*Scissura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft, Rent or Chop.

SCLAUNDER, Slander. *Chau.*

SCLEE, to slay. *Chau.*

SCLENDER, slender. *Chau.*

SCLEROPHTHAL'MY [*Sclerophthalmia*, L. σκληροφθαλμια, of σκληρος, hard, and οφθαλμια, a Disease in the Eyes, *Gr.*] is a hard Bleardness of the Eyes, accompanied with Pain.

SCLERO'SIS [σκλήρωσις, *Gr.*] a hard Swelling of the Spleen.

SCLERO'TICKS [*Sclerotica*, L. σκληροτικά, of σκληρόω, to harden, *Gr.*] hardening Medicines.

To SCOAT } [a *Wheel*] is to stop it, by
To SCOTCH } putting a Stone or a Piece of Wood under it.

SCOBS [among *Chymists*] Pot Ashes, or the *Scoriæ* of any Metal.

To SCOFF [scoppe, Belg. probably of σκώπτω, *Gr.* or rather of schopsen, Teut.] to deride or mock at.

A SCOFF, a Derision, a Mock.

A SCOF'FER, one who derides another.

To SCOLD [schelde, Belg. schelten, *Teut.*] to chide, wrangle, quarrel, to use angry or reproachful Words.

SCOLI'ASIS [in *Anatomy*] a Distortion of the Back Bone.

SCOOL, a Shole of Fish. *O.*

SCOL'LOP [*Escallop*, F. of Scala, *Sax.* the Shell of a Fish] a Shell Fish; also a sort of indenting any thing.

SCOLOPEN'DRA [*scolopendre*, F. of Σκολοπενδρα, *Gr.*] a venomous Worm, having eight Feet and a forked Tail; also the Name of several sorts of Insects.

SCOLOPOMACHÆRION [σκολόπομαχαιρον, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Knife, with which Wounds in the *Thorax* are widened.

SCONCE [schantse, Belg. schantz, Teut. skantze, Dan.] a small Fort, built for Defence of some Pass, River, &c.

SCONCE, a branched Candlestick.

To SCONCE [at the University of *Oxford*] is to set up so much in the Buttery-Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Punishment for some Duty neglected, or some Offence committed; to set a Fine upon.

A SCOOP [schoepe, Belg.] a wooden Shovel to throw up Water with.

SCOOPER, a Water Fowl.

SCOPE [*scopus*, L. Σκόπος, *Gr.*] the end or Mark at which one aimeth; a Prospect, Aim, End, or Purpose.

SCOPER HOLES. See *Scupper-Holes.*

A SCOP'PERLOIT, a Time of Idleness, a Play Time. *N. C.*

SCOPULOSITY [*scopulositas*, L.] Abundance of Rocks.

SCOP'ULOUS [*scopulosus*, L.] Rocky.

SCORBU'TICAL } [*Scorbutique*, F. *Scorbuticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with the Scurvy.
SCORBU'TICK }

To SCORCH [*escorcher*, F. *scorticare*, Ital. to bark Trees, because the Skin like to Bark being parched, falls off] to dry or parch with Fire or Heat.

A SCORE [*Minshew* derives it of schore, Belg. a Fissure, because on Scores or Tallies Notches are cut] an Account or Reckoning; also Account or Consideration.

A SCORE, Twenty.

SCORE [among *Musicians*] the original Draught of the whole Composition, in which the several Parts are distinctly marked.

SCO'RIA, Dross, Recrements of Metals. *L.*

SCORN [schorne, Belg. *Ecorne*, F.] Contempt.

To SCORN [schorne, Belg. *ecorner*, F. to break the Horns or Corners] to contemn, to despise, *&c.*

A SCOR'NER, a Despiser or Contemner.

SCORNFUL, full of Scorn, disdainful.

SCORN'FULNESS, Disdainfulness.

SCOR'PION [*Scorpio*, L.] a venomous Insect; a Fish; one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack.*

SCORZONE'RA, the Plant called also *Spanish Salsifie.*

To SCOSS or SCOURSE, to change. *O.*

SCOT [Sceat, *Sax.* schoss, Teut.] a Part, Portion, Scot, or Reckoning.

SCOT and LOT [Sceat and Lot, *Sax.*] a customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability.

SCOT-ALE, the keeping of an Alehouse within a Forest by an Officer of the same.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, Slices of Veal fry'd after the *Scotch* Manner.

SCOT FREE [Schoss-Frey, Teut.] excused from paying his Club to his Reckoning; free from Punishment.

SCO'TIA [σκοτια, *Gr.*] a Member hollowed like a Demi channel, between the *Torus* and the *Astragal*; the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars. *Archit.*

SCOTISTS, Divines who follow the Opinions of *Scotus*, or *John Duns*, called the *Subtle Doctor*, the *Opposer* of the *Thomists.*

SCO'TOMY [*Scotomia*, L. σκότωμα, *Gr.*] a Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, causing a Dimness of Sight.

SCOTS, the People of *Scotland.*

SCOT'TERING [in *Herefordshire*] a Custom among the Boys, at the End of Harvest, of burning a Wad of Peas Straw.

SCO'VEL, an Oven Mop.

To SCOUL } [either of Sceal Eza, *Sax.*
To SCOWL } squint-eyed, or schielen, Teut.] to knit one's Brows, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a sour Look or grim Countenance.

SCOUN'DREL [*scondaruolo*, Ital. or of *condere*, L. to hide, q. d. one who, conscious of his own Basenes, hides himself] a very Rogue, a pitiful rascally Fellow.

To SCOUR } scheuren, Teut. skurer, Dan.] to cleanse or
To SCOWR } make clean, to purge by Stool; also to rob on the Sea.

To SCOUR *the length of a Line* [*Military Term*] is to take a Line with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one End sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no Place of Security.

SCOURING [in *Horses*] a Loosenes, a Disease.

SCOURING *Long Sought*, a Disease in Cattle.

SCOURINGS [with *Farriers*] gentle purging Medicines for Horses.

SCOURGE [*escourgée*, F. *scoreggia*, Ital.] a Whip made of Thongs, *&c.*

To SCOURGE [*escourger*, F. *scoreggiare*, Ital. cor. of *corrigo*, L.] to whip, to chastise, to punish.

A SCOURG'ER, a Chastiser.

SCOUT [schauwt, Belg. *escoute*, Fr.] a Centinel who keeps Guard in an advanced Post.

To SCRABBLE [krabbele, Belg. krappeln, Teut. to tear with the Nails] to feel about with the Hands.

LEAN SCRAG, a Body which is nothing but Skin and Bones.

SCRAG *of Mutton* [of *Craig*, Scotch] the lean bony Part of the Neck.

SCRAG'GEDNESS, Leanness.

SCRAG'GY, very lean.

To SCRALL. See *Scrawl.*

To SCRAM'BLE [of krabble, Belg. of Scrapan, *Sax.* to scrape] to snatch eagerly, to strive, to catch or lay hold of; also to climb up.

To SCRANCH, to crash with the Teeth, ty make a Noise in eating.

To SCRAPE [Scrapan, *Sax.* schrapen, L. S. skraber, Dan.] to shave or rase off.

SCRAPS [q. d. Scrapings] small Bits.

SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes. *O.*

To SCRATCH [kratzen, Teut. kratzer, Dan. which *Minshew* derives of χαράσσω, *Gr.*] to tear with the Nails.

SCRATCH *Work*, a Way of Painting in *Fresco*, by preparing a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaister.

SCRATCH'ES [in *Horses*] a Disease, Chaps between the Heel and Joint of the Pastern.

To SCRAWL [of krabbelen, Du.] to write after a sorry careless Manner.

SCRAY,

SCRAY, a Sea-Swallow, or Bird.

SCRE'ABLE [*screabilis*, L.] which may be spit on.

To SCREAK [of skriger, Dan.] to make a Noise like a Door whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greased.

To SCREAM [screemen, Belg.] to cry out, especially in a Fright.

SCRE'ATION, a Spitting. *L.*

To SCREECH [kreischen, *Hessian Dia*, to cry out with a loud Voice] to hoot or howl like a Screech Owl.

To SCREEK. See *To shriek.*

SCREEN [*secerniculum*, L. schirm, Teut.] a Device to keep off the Wind, or the Heat of the Fire; a Frame for shifting Gravel, Corn, *&c.*

To SCREEN [*secernere*, L.] to sift thro' a Screen; to shelter, protect, or defend.

A SCREW [*Escrou*, F. schroeve, Belg.] an Instrument for several Uses.

To SCREW [schroeve, Belg. schrauben, Teut.] to press or force with a Screw.

SCRI'BABLE, fit to write upon. *Chauc.*

To SCRIBBLE [*escrivailier*, F. of *scribo*, L.] to scratch or dash with a Pen; also to write ill, spoken of an Author.

A SCRIBBLER, a mean or pitiful Writer.

SCRIB'BLE *Scrabble*, sorry or pitiful Writing.

SCRIBE [*Scriba*, L.] a Writer or Penman, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the *Jews*] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the *Synogogue*, and expounded the Law to the People.

SCRIMP'NESS, Scantiness.

SCRINE, a Coffer or Chest. *Spenc.*

SCRIN'IUM, a Coffer, a Casket to hold Jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in, an Office or Chamber. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Dispositorium* [among the *Romans*] was the Office or Chamber where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were dispatched. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Epistolarum* [among the *Romans*] the Office of those who wrote the Emperor's Letters. *L.*

SCRINIUM *Libellorum* [among the *Romans*] the Office of Requests, where the Petitions, presented to the Emperor to beg some Favour of him, were usually kept. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Memoriæ* [among the *Romans*] a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in Mind of the Prince's Orders, to the End he might afterwards dispatch Letters Patent at large for the same.

SCRIN'IUM *Vestimentorum* [among the *Romans*] the Wardrobe where the Emperor's Cloths and Robes were kept.

SCRIP [*Minsheu* derives it of *Scripus*, L. because Wallets were antiently made of Bulrushes; but *Skinner* of Scræpe, *Sax.* commodious, *q. d.* commodious for travelling] a Budget or Bag; a little Piece. *O.*

SCRIP'TURE [*Scriptura*, L.] a Writing, but emphatically the Holy Scripture, the Writings of the *Old* and *New Testament.*

SCRIP'TURAL [*scripturalis*, L.] belonging to the *Holy Scripture.*

SCRIP'TURISTS [*Scripturates*, F.] those who ground their Faith on the *Scriptures* only.

SCRITCH-OWL [*Scricciola*, Ital. *q. d.* shrieking-Owl] a Night-Bird.

SCRITORY. See *Scrutoire.*

SCRIV'ENER [*Scrivanér*, Ital. *Scriba*, L.] one who draws up and engrosses Writings.

SCRIVENISH, Subtility. *O.*

SCRO'BICLE [*Scorbiculus*, L.] a little Ditch.

SCROBIC'ULUS *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Heart Pit, or Pit of the Breast. *L.*

SCRO'FULA } hard Glandules or
SCROPH'ULA } Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears, the King's Evil. *L.*

SCRO'FULOUS } [*scrofulosus*, or *scro-*
SCROPHU'LOUS } *phulosus*, L.] belonging to the King's Evil; hard, full of Kernels, or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCROLL [a Corruption of *Roll*, as *Minsheu* thinks] a Slip or Roll of *Parchment.*

SCROLL [in *Architect.*] See *Voluta.*

SCROOBY-GRASS, Scurvy-Grass. *Cochlearia.* L.

SCROTOCE'LE [of *Scrotum*, and Κηλή, *Gr.*] a Rupture of the *Scrotum.*

SCRO'TUM, the Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, which is composed of two Membranes besides a Scarf Skin. *L.*

SCROTUM [*Cordis*, in *Anatomy*] the Skin which encompasses the Heart, the same as *Pericardium.* L.

SCROYLS, Corsairs, insolent Fellows, Rebels. *Shakesp.*

A SCRUB [Scneope, *Sax.*] a Brush or Broom much worn. *Metaph.* a sorry Fellow.

To SCRUB [Scneopan, *Sax.* schrappen, Teut.] to rub hard.

SCRUB'BED [scrubber, Dan.] worn out, also slovenly, mean habited.

SCRUFF, little Sticks, Coals, *&c.* which poor People gather up by the Side of the *Thames* for Fuel.

SCRU'PLE *Scrupule*, F. *Scrupulus*, L.] Doubt, Niceness in Point of Conscience.

SCRU'PLE [with *Apothecaries*] the third Part of a Dram, or 20 Grains Weight.

SCRUPOSE [*Scrupous*, L.] full of Gravel Stones; also difficult.

SCRUPO'SITY [*scrupositas*, L.] Stoniness.

SCRUPULOS'ITY } [*scrupulositas*,
SCRU'PULOUSNESS } L.] a scrupulous Humour, Nicety, a being scrupulous.

SCRU'PULOUS [*scrupuleux*, F. *scrupulosus*, L.] full of Scruples, nice, precise.

To SCRUSE, to press or thrust hard, to crowd.

SCRUTABLE [*scrutabilis*, L.] that may be searched.

SCRUTA'TION, a searching. *L.*

SCRUTINEER, one who makes a scrutiny.

To SCRUTINIZE [of *Scrutinum*, L.] to make a strict Enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

SCRU'TINY [*Scrutin*, F. *Scrutinium*, L.] a strict Search or diligent Enquiry into a Thing; also a Perusal of Suffrages or Votes at the Election of Magistrates.

SCRUTOIR } [*Escritoir*, F. *Scriptorium*,
SCRITO'RE } L.] a sort of large Cabinet with a Door opening downwards for the Conveniency of Writing.

A SCRY *of Fowl*, a great Flock.

A SCUD, a sudden Shower of Rain.

To SCUD *away* } [schudde, Belg. to
To SCUDDLE } tremble, of schetelen, to shake, Teut.] to run away all of a sudden.

SCUF'FLE [*q. d.* to shuffle, which *Mer. Cas.* derives from συφελίζειν, *Gr.* to handle roughly] a Quarrel with Fighting, a Fray.

SCULK [*Hunting Term*] a Company, as *a Sculk of Foxes.*

To SCULK [of schudde, Belg. to hide. or *corr.* of *abscondere*, L.] to hide one's self, to lurk here and there.

SCULL [Schedel, Teut.] the Bone of the Head; also a little Oar to row with.

SCULLS *of Friers* [*Old Phrase*] a Company of Friers or Brothers.

SCULL *of Fishes* [of Scole, *Sax.*] a Shole of Fishes.

A SCUL'LER, a Boat rowed with Sculls, also the Waterman.

SCUL'LERY, a Place to wash and scour in.

SCUL'LION [*Scuillion*, F. or of *Culina*, L. a Kitchen] a Drudge who does the meanest Services in a Kitchen.

SCULP [*Sculptura*, L.] a Cut, a Print, or engraven Picture.

SCULP'TOR [*Sculpteur*, F.] a Carver, or Engraver *L.*

SCULP'TURE [*Sculptura*, L.] the Art of carving Figures in Stone, Wood, *&c.* also a printed Picture.

SCUM [skum, Dan. schuum Teut. *Escume*, F.] Froth, Dross; the Dregs of the People.

To SCUM [*escumer*, F.] to take off Froth, Dross, *&c.*

SCUM'BER [among *Hunters*] the Dung of a Fox.

To SCUM'MER [skemmer, Dan.] to squirt a watery Substance out of the Body. *O.*

SCUPPER-*Holes* [of schepe, Belg. schepten, Teut. to draw off] little Holes made through the Ship's Sides, through which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other Way, is carried off into the Sea.

SCUP'PER *Leathers* [to a *Ship*] Leathers nailed over those Holes.

SCUPPER *Nails*, short Nails with broad Heads to fasten the *Scupper Leathers.*

SCURF [schurf. *L. S.* Sceoppa, *Sax.*] a whitish scaly Swelling, raised in the Skin of the Head.

SCUR'FINESS being full of Scurf.

SCUR'FY, having much Scurf.

SCURRIL'ITY [*Scurrilité*, F. *Scurrilitas*, L.] Buffoonery, saucy drolling, or scoffing, also Scandal.

SCUR'RILOUS [*scurrile*, F. *scurrilis*, L.] railing, saucy, abusive, scandalous.

SCUR'RILOUSNESS, a being full of Scurrility.

The SCURVY [*Scorbut*, F. *Scorbutum*, L.] a Disease, the Symptoms of which are yellow Spots on the Hands and Face, Weakness of the Legs, stinking Breath, *&c.*

SCURVY-*Grass*, an Herb so called from its particular Virtue in curing that Distemper. *Cochlearia*, L.

SCURVY, bad, naughty, untoward, sorry, pitiful.

SCUT [Cyt, *Sax.* Rutte, Belg. the Female Privities] the Tail of a Hare or Coney: It means also a loose Woman, which last I think rather to be derived from the Teut. Scutte, a Filly.

SCU'TAGE [*Scutagium*, L. of *Scutum*, L. Scilbpenig, *Sax.* q. d. Shield Money] a Tax granted to King *Henry* III. for his Expedition to the Holy Land.

SCUTA'GIO *habendo*, a Writ to Tenants, who held by a Knight's Service, to attend the King to the Wars. *L.*

SCUTCHE'ON [*Escusson*, F. *Succione*, Ital. of *Scutum*, L. a Shield] the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is painted.

SCUTCHEON [*Architect.*] the Key or Centre Stone in a Building; also a small Plate of Brass or Iron set before a Lock.

SCUTCHEON [among *Gardeners*] a Bud to be grafted.

SCUTI'FEROUS [*scutifer*, L.] bearing a Shield.

SCUTIFOR'ME *Os* [among *Anatomists*] the Whirle Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCUTIFORMIS *Cartilago* [*Anatomy*] one of the five Cartilages of the *Larynx*, so called from having the shape of a Shield.

SCUTTLE [Scutel, *Sax.*] a Dust Basket; a wooden Trough in a Mill, through which the Flour falls into a Tub; the Bowl on the Top Mast of a Ship.

SCUTTLES [in a *Ship*] little square Holes cut in the Deck, enough to let a Man through, they serve to let People down upon Occasion; those little Windows cut out in Cabins to let in Light.

SCU'TUM, a Buckler, [in *Anatomy*] the Knee Pan, or round Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCYLID [of Scylan, *Sax.*] hid, covered, withdrawn. *Chauc.*

SCYLLA, a Rock over against the Gulph *Charybdis*, so that the Passage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*; to avoid *Scylla*, he falls into *Charybdis*; or in *English*, He leaps out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

SCYMI-

SCYMI'TAR, a crooked *Persian* Sword.

SCY'PHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Infundibulum or Tunnel of the Brain. *L.*

SCY'REGEMOT [Scipegmot, *Sax.*] was formerly a Court held twice a Year by the Bishop of the Diocess, and the Baldermen, where all Laws were given in Charge to the County.

SCY'TALI'DES [Σκυταλίδες, Gr.] the three small Bones in each Finger.

SCYTHE [Sÿðe, *Sax.* Sense, *Teut.*] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

'SDEIN, Disdain. *Spenc.*

SEA [Sæ, *Sax.* zee, *Belg.* See, *Teut.* and L. S.] that general Collection of Waters, which encompasseth the Earth, and has several Names given it, according to the countries it washes, as *British Sea, Irish Sea,* &c.

SEA *Board* [*Sea Term*] toward the Sea.

SEA *Bind Weed,* an Herb. *Convolvulus Maritimus.* L.

SEA *Cock,* SEA *Beam,* SEA *Devil,* SEA *Dragon,* several sorts of Fishes.

SEA *Chart* } a Geographical Description
SEA *Card* } of Coasts, with the true Distances, Heights, &c. leading to them.

SEA *Drags,* are what hangs over Ships at Sea, or the Boat when it is towed.

SEA *Gate* [among *Sailors*] when two Ships are brought close to one another by Means of a Wave, they say, *they lie aboard one another in the Sea Gate.*

SEA *Longs,* the Froth of the Sea.

SEA *Marge,* a Cliff, or the Banks of the Sea. *Shakesp.*

SEA NAVEL, a small Shell Fish resembling a Navel.

SEA *Turn* [among *Sailors*] the Gale of Wind which comes off from the Sea.

SEA *Yoke,* a sort of Tackle used when the Sea is so rough that Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands.

SE'AH [סאה, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure about two Gallons and four Pints.

SEA FARING, living chiefly at Sea.

SEAL [Sæl, *Sax.*] Time, Season. *Eff.*

SEAL [Sæl, *Sax.* siegel, Teut. *Scelé,* F. *Sigillum,* L.] the Print of a Coat of Arms, or some other Device made in Wax, and set to any Deed or Writing; the Piece of Metal, &c. on which the Figure is engraven.

To SEAL [siegelen, Du. *seeler,* F. *sigillare,* L.] to set a Seal to a Writing, &c.

To SEAL *Hermetically* [*Chymistry*] is to stop the Mouth or Neck of a Glass Vessel, with a Pair of Pincers heated red hot.

A SEAL, a Sea Calf, the Skin of which is used in making Watch Cases, &c.

SEAL'ER [in *Chancery*] an Officer who seals the Writs and Instruments there made.

SEAM [Seam, *Sax.* Saum, *Teut.*] a Row of Stitches with a Needle.

SEAM [Seime, *Sax.* saim, *C. Br.*] Fat, Tallow; also the Fat of an Hog try'd.

SEAM *of Corn* [of Seam, *Sax.* probably of Σάγμα, Gr. a load] eight Bushels. *Eff.*

A SEAM [of *Wood*] a Horse Load. *Suff.*

SEAM [of *Glass*] 120 Pounds.

SEAM [of a *Ship*] are Places where her Planks meet and join together.

The SEAMS [in *Horses*] a Disease.

SEAM'LESS, without a Seam.

SEAM'STER } [Semestre, *Sax.*]
SEAM'STRESS } a Man or Woman that sews or makes up Linen Garments.

SEAM } [of *Sagena,* L. Σαγήνη, Gr.] a
SEAN } sort of large Fishing Net.

SEAN *Fish,* a Fish taken with such a Net.

To SEAR [Searian, *Sax. essorer,* F.] to burn with a hot Iron, or a Wax Candle.

SEAR [either of Serian, *Sax.* or ξηρὸς, Gr.] dry, consumed. *Spenc.*

SEAR *Cloth* [Searclaþ, *Sax.* of *Cera,* Wax, *L.* and Cloth] a Plaister for Pains, Aches, &c.

SEAR-*Leaves,* Leaves of a Tree wither'd or dead, as at the Fall of the Leaf.

SEAR-*Wood,* dead Boughs cut off from Trees of a Forest.

To SEARCH [*cercher,* or *chercher,* F.] to seek, look for, or be in quest of.

A SEARCH [*recherche,* F.] a seeking after, a looking for, &c.

A SEARCHER [*chercheur,* F.] one who searches, seeks and looks for.

A SEARCHER, an Officer whose Business is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal to mark the Defects of Woollen Cloth.

SEARSE } [of *sas,* F.] a fine Hair
SERSE } Sieve.

SEASNAPLE, a kind of Shell-fish.

SEA'SON [*saison,* F.] one of the four Quarters of the Year, which are, *Spring, Summer, Autumn* and *Winter*; also a proper Time to do any Thing in.

SEA'SONABLE, that which is done in Season, opportune, convenient.

SEA'SONABLENESS, Opportuneness.

To SEA'SON [*assaisonner,* F. *seasonare,* Ital. saisen, Teut.] to salt, or give any Thing a Relish, with Salt, Spice, &c.

SEA'SONINGS [in the *West-Indies*] an aguish Distemper, which Foreigners are subject to at their first coming.

SEAT [Seatole, *Sax.* sæte, Dan. sitz, Teut. *sedes,* L.] any Thing to sit on.

SEA'TER [Seaton, *Sax.*] an Idol worshipped by our *Saxon* Ancestors on *Saturday.* The Form of this Idol was an old Man on a Pillar standing on a Fish, a Pail of Water in his right Hand, full of Fruits, and a Whale in his Left.

SEA'TON [*q. d.* Sea-Town] in *Devonshire,* 120 Miles W. S. W. from *London.*

SEAVES, Rushes. *N. C.*

SEAVY *Ground,* such as is overgrown with Rushes.

SEAX [Seax, *Sax.*] a Sword made like a Scythe, used by the old *Saxons.*

SEBAS'TIAN [Σεβαστιανὸς, Gr. reverend or

or majestical] a proper Name of Men.

SE'BERT [a Contraction of *Sigebert*. *Verstegan*] a King of the *East Saxons*, the first of them that embraced Christianity.

SE'CANT [*secans*, L.] cutting.

SECANT [in *Geometry*] a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Circle, through one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line, called a Tangent, raised on the Outside, at the other End.

To SCREEN [*secernere*, L.] to separate, divide, or distinguish.

SECES'SION, a going aside, a retiring, a revolting, *L.*

SECESSION [among *Physicians*] the going off of a Disease by Secretion.

SECESSION [of *Parliament*] the Adjournment or breaking up of it. *L.*

SECHE, Cause, Occasion. *Chauc.*

SECH'IN [suchen, Teut.] to seek out. *Chauc.*

SECK'INGTON [Seccandune, of Secce, a Fight, and Dune, *Sax.* a Town or Hill] in *Warwickshire*.

To SECLU'DE [*secludere*, L. of *se*, i. e. *seorsin*, and *claudo*] to shut apart from others, to shut out.

SECLU'SION, the Act of secluding. *L.*

SE'COND [*secundus*, L.] the last of two.

A SECOND [in *Time*] the 60th Part of a Minute.

A SECOND, one who backs or defends another.

To SECOND [*seconder*, F.] to aid and assist another; to favour, to countenance.

SE'CONDA } the Second, or two in
SE'CONDE } Number. *Ital.*

SECOND *Captain*, one whose Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SECOND *Deliverance*, a Writ lying after the Return of Cattle replevied, for replevying of the same Cattle again, by reason of some Fault in the Party that replevied.

A SE'CONDARY [*Secundarius*, L.] the second Man in any Place, he who is next to any chief Officer, as of the Compter, who is the next Man to the Sheriff, *&c.*

SECONDARY [among *Philosophers*] the same with Second, as Secondary Causes.

SECONDARY *Circles* [in *Astronomy*] all Circles of the Sphere at right Angles, as the *Azimuths* or vertical Circles, in respect to the Horizon; the *Meridian* and *Hour Circles*, in respect to the Equinoctial, *&c.*

SECONDARY *Circles* [in Reference to the *Equinoctial*] are Hour Circles.

SECONDARY *Circles* [in Reference to the *Horizon*] are *Azimuths*, or vertical Circles.

SECONDARY *Circles* [in Reference to the *Ecliptick*] are such as passing through the Poles of the great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, as the Circles of Longitude of the Stars.

SECONDARY *Planets* [in *Astronomy*] such as move round others, whom they respect as the Centre of their Motion.

SECONDINE. See *Secundine*.

SECRE, secret. *Chauc.*

SE'CRESY } [of *secretum*, L.] Pri-
SE'CRETNESS } vacy, the keeping of a Matter secret.

SE'CREMENT, the separated Part.

A SE'CRET [*Secretum*, L.] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private. *F.*

SECRET [*secretus*, L.] private, hidden, close, or that keeps Counsel. *F.*

SEC'RETARY [*Secretaire*, F. of *Secretarius*, L.] one who is employed in writing Letters, Dispatches, *&c.* for a Prince or particular Society.

To SECRETE [*secretum*, L.] to separate.

SECRE'TED, hid, concealed, put out of the Way.

SECRE'TION [among *Chymists*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable. *L.*

SECT [*Secte*, F. of *Secta*, L.] a Party professing the same Opinion.

SEC'TA *ad Curiam*, a Writ lying against him who refuseth to perform his Suit, either to the County or Court Baron. *L.*

SECTA *facienda per illum*, &c. a Writ to compel the Heir to perform Service for all the Copartners. *L.*

SECTA *Molendini*, a Writ against him who having used to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaveth it and goeth to another. *L.*

SECTA *unica tantum facienda*, &c. a Writ for that Heir who is distrained by the Lord in more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of several Heirs descended to him. *L.*

SECTA'RIAN [*Sectarius*, L.] belonging to a Sect.

SEC'TARY [*sectaire*, F. *sectarius*, L.] a Follower of a particular Sect or Party.

SECTIO *Cæsaria* [among *Anatomists*] the same as *Hysterotomatecia*. L.

SEC'TION, a cutting or dividing; also a Part cut off. *F.* of *L.*

SECTION [of a *Book*] a certain Division in the Chapters.

SECTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the cutting one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick SECTION, is the Figure made by the solid Body of a Cone's being supposed to be cut by a Plane; and these Sections are generally accounted four, the *Circle*, *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbola*, and *Parabola*.

SECTION [*Architect.*] the Draught of the

the Heights and Depths of a Building raised on a Plane, as though the whole Fabrick were cut asunder, to discover the Inside.

SECTIS *non faciendis*, a Writ which lieth for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit or Court for her Dower. *L.*

SEC'TIVE [*sectivus*, L.] that is or may be cut.

SECTOR [*secteur*, F.] an Instrument useful in all the Practical Parts of the Mathematicks. *L.*

SECTOR [of a *Circle*] a Portion comprehended between two Radii or Semidiameters, and the Ark of a Circle, making an Angle at the Centre.

SECTOR [of a *Sphere*] is the Conick Solid, whose *Vertex* ends in the Centre of the Sphere, and its Base is a Segment of the same Sphere.

SEC'ULAR [*seculaire*, F. *secularis*, L.] belonging to the Space of 100 Years; also Temporal, belonging to this World, or Life; also that is conversant in this World, without being engaged in a Monastick Life; as,

A SECULAR *Priest*, one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, and does not live under any Rules of Religious Orders.

SECULAR *Games* [among the *Romans*] solemn Feasts celebrated at the End of every Age or 100 Years.

SECULARISA'TION, secularizing. *F.*

SECULAR'ITY [*secularitas*, L.] Worldliness; also a secular Life; or the Condition of a secular Person.

To SEC'ULARIZE [*seculariser*, F.] to make secular, as, to *secularize a Monk.*

SECUNDA *Superoneratione Pasturæ*, a Writ where Measurement of Pasture hath been made, and he, who first surcharged the Common, doth again surcharge it. *L.*

SECUND'ANS [*Mathematicks*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which begin from nothing and proceed as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, *&c.*

SEC'UNDARY [*secundarius*, L.] an Officer next under the Chief Officer.

SECUNDARY *Fever*, is that which arises after a Crisis, or the Discharge of some morbid Matter, as after the Declension of the Small Pox and Measles.

To SECUN'DATE [*secundatum*, L.] to prosper.

SECUNDA'TION, a seconding, a forwarding, a prospering. *L.*

SECUN'DINES [*secondines*, F. *secundinæ*, L.] the After-Birth or Burden, *i. e.* The Placenta or Womb-Cake with the Membranes including the Fœtus before its Birth, and which are extracted after it is born.

SECUN'DUM *Naturum* [*i. e.* according to the Course of Nature] is a Phrase used by Physicians, when all Things are duly performed, as in a State of Health.

SECU'RE [*securus*, L.] that is out of Danger, safe, fearless or careless.

To SECURE [*securare*, L.] to make secure, to save, shelter or protect; also to apprehend or lay hold of.

SECURITA'TE *Pacis*, a Writ against him who threatens another with Death and Danger. *L.*

SECURITA'TEM *Inveniendi quod*, &c. a Writ against any of the King's Subjects, to stay them from going out of the Kingdom. *L.*

SECURITY [*securité*, F. *securitas*, L.] Safety, the being out of Danger; also Surety for the Payment of Money; Bail; also Carelessness, Unconcernedness.

SEDA'N [of *Sedes*, L.] a close Chair in which Persons of Quality are carried.

SEDA'TE [*sedatus*, L.] quiet, composed, undisturbed in Mind.

SEDATE'NESS, a due Composure of Mind.

SEDA'TIVE [*sedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying or assuaging Quality.

SE DEFENDEN'DO [*i. e.* in defending himself] a Plea for one who is charged with killing another, saying, he was forced to do it in his own Defence; yet must he procure his Pardon from the Lord Chancellor, and forfeit his Goods to the King.

SE'DENTARY [*sedentaire*, F. *sedentarius*, L.] that is much given to sitting; that sits much or works sitting.

SEDENTARY *Parliaments* [in *France*] such as are fixed and settled in a Place.

SE'DENTARINESS, the Condition of one who sitteth much.

SEDGE [of Sæg, *Sax.* Seck, Belg. of *secando*, L. a cutting] a kind of Weeds.

SEDG'Y, abounding with Sedge.

SED'IMENT [*sedimentum*, L.] the Settlement or Dregs of any Thing. *F.*

SEDIMENT *of Urine* [among *Physicians*] certain Parts of the nourishing Juice, which being separated from the Blood with the *Serum*, by Reason of their Weight sink to the Bottom of the Urine.

SEDIN, to produce Seed. *Chaucer.*

SEDI'TION [of *se*, i. e. *secrsim*, and *itio*, L. going] Mutiny, Strife, popular Tumult, Uproar. *F.* of *L.*

SEDI'TIOUS [*séditieux*, F. *seditiosus*, L.] apt or tending to raise Sedition; factious, mutinous.

To SEDU'CE [*sedure*, F. *seducere*, L.] to mislead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDUCE'MENT } the Act of seducing
SEDUC'TION } or misleading. *F.* of *L.*

A SEDU'CER [*seducteur*, F. *seductor*, L.] one who misleads.

SEDUC'TIVE [*seductivus*, L.] apt to seduce or mislead.

SEDU'LITY

SEDU'LITY [*sedulitas*, L.] continual Care, Diligence.

SED'ULOUS [*sedulas*, L.] very careful or diligent, induſtrious.

SE'DUWAL [Sȳdepale, *Sax.*] the Herb Setwal or Valerian.

SEE [of *Sedes*, L.] a Seat, the Dignity or Seat of an Archbiſhop or Biſhop.

To SEE [Seon, *Sax.* ſeer, *Dan.* ſehen, *Teut.*] to perceive with the Eyes.

SEED [Sæd, *Sax.* ſeed, *Dan.* ſaed, Belg. ſaat, *Teut.* *ſemen*, L.] that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is diſpoſed by Nature for the Propagation of the Kind.

SEED [of *Animals*] a white, hot, ſpirituous Humour, made out of the thinneſt Part of the Blood in the Teſticles and *Epididymides*.

SEED [in a *Figurative Senſe*] is the Cauſe which produces ſome Effects, as, *the Seeds of War, Virtue, Vice*, &c.

SEED LEEP } a Veſſel or Hopper in
SEED-LIP } which Huſbandmen carry their Seed-Corn at the Time of ſowing.

SEED *Shedding* [in *Cattle*] a Diſeaſe.

SEED'LINGS [in *Botany*] Roots of Gilliflowers which come from Seeds ſown; alſo the young tender Shoots of Plants that are newly ſown.

SEED'Y, having Seeds, running to Seed.

SEEING *Glaſs*, a Looking Glaſs. *N. C.*

To SEEK [ſuchen, *Teut.* ȝeſecan, *Sax.*] to ſearch or look for, to endeavour after.

To SEEL [of ſȳllan, *Sax.* to give away] a Ship is ſaid to *Seel*, when ſhe tumbles ſuddenly and violently, ſometimes to one Side, and ſometimes to another, when a Wave paſſes from under her Sides faſter than ſhe can drive away with it.

LEE SEEL [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship thus rolls to the Leeward.

SEEL'ING [among *Falconers*] is the running of a Thread through the Eyelids of a Hawk when firſt taken, ſo that ſhe may ſee very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

SEELY, ſilly. *Spenc.*

To SEEM [*ſeembler*, F.] to appear.

To SEEM [ȝiemen, *Teut.*] to become.

SEEMLY [ȝiemlich, *Teut.*] becoming, decent.

SEEM'LINESS, Comelineſs.

SEEN, a Cow's Teat or Pap. *C.*

SEER, ſeveral, divers.

SEER [*q. d.* Fore-ſeer] a Prophet.

To SEETHE [ſeoðan, *Sax.* ſieden, L. S. and *Teut.*] to boil.

SEGGE [Belg.] to ſay, to ſpeak. *Chauc.*

SEG'GRUM, an Herb.

SEG'HIL [of Sacce, a Fight, or Sige, Victory, *Sax.* and *Hill*] in *Northumberland*.

SEG'MENT [*ſegmentum*, L.] a Piece cut off from ſomething.

SEGMENT *of a Circle* [in *Geometry*] is a Figure terminated by a right Line leſs than the Diameter and the Circumference, or it is a Figure contained between a Chord and an Arch of the ſame Circle.

SEGMENT *of a Sphere* [in *Mathematicks*] is a Portion of it cut off by a Plane, in any Part except the Centre, ſo that the Baſe of ſuch a Segment muſt always be a Circle, and its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or leſs than an Hemiſphere.

SEGMENT *Leaves* [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants cut and divided into many Shreds.

SEG'NITY [*ſegnitas*, L.] Slothfulneſs.

To SE'GREGATE [*ſegregatum*, L.] to ſeparate or put apart.

SE'GREGATENESS } [*q. d.*] a taking
SE'GREGATION } out of the Flock, a ſeparating, ſevering, putting apart. *L.*

SE'GREIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping Poſture.

SEIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed of a Lion or other Beaſts, ſitting like a Cat, with his Fore-feet ſtrait. *F.*

SEIG'NIOR } Lord, Maſter. *Ital.*
SIGN'IOR }

SEIGNOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manor or Fee.

GRAND SEIGNIOR [*i. e.* Great Lord] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIO'RAGE [*ſeigneuriage*, F.] a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth Allowance of Gold and Silver brought in the Maſs, to his Exchange for Coin.

SEIGNIO'RY [*ſeigneurie*, F.] the Juriſdiction or Power of a Lord, Lordſhip.

SEIMBOLE, half a Tun, or a Pipe of Wine.

SEIMOUR [*des Sancto Mauro*, L. or *Saint Moore*, F.] a Sirname.

SEINT [of *Ceintura*, F.] a Girdle. *Chauc.*

SEJOURE, to ſojourn. *Chauc.*

SERI'ASIS [in *Pharmacy*] an Inflammation in the Head, proceeding from exceſſive Heat.

SEIS'IN [*Law Term*] Poſſeſſion of, or a Right to Lands and Tenements.

SEIS'IN *in Fact* [*Law Term*] is an actual taking Poſſeſſion in Perſon.

SEI'SIN *in Law*, is when ſomething is done which the Law accounts a Seiſin.

SEISI'NA *Habenda*, &c. a Writ for Delivery of Seiſin to the Lord of his Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waſte.

To SE'JUGATE [*ſejugatum*, L.] to ſeparate or put apart.

SEI'ZABLE, that may be ſeized.

To SEIZE [*ſaiſir*, F.] to take into Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion by Force, or wrongfully; to diſtrain, to attack, to lay hold of, or catch.

To SEIZE } [*Sea Term*] to make faſt
To SEASE } or bind; eſpecially to

fasten two Ropes together with Rope Yarn.

SEIZED *of* } [*Law Term*] possessed of.
SEISED *of* }

The SEI'ZING [of a *Boat*] is a Rope tied to a Ring or little Chain in the Foreship of the Boat, by which Means it is fastened to the Side of the Ship.

SEIZING [in *Falconry*] a Hawk's taking any thing in her Claws, and holding it fast.

SEIZURE, seizing, taking into Custody, Attachment, Distress.

SEJUNC'TION [*sejunctio*, L.] a parting or putting asunder.

SEKEL, in like Manner.

SE'LAH [סלה, *Heb.*] a Note of Musick in the Psalms of *David*.

SE'LANDER, a scabby Disease in Horses.

SEL'BY [of Sel, *Sax.* Good, and By, an Habitation] a Place famous for a Convent or Abbey, the Abbot whereof had the Title of Baron of the Realm; a Sirname.

SEL'COUTH [of Selꝺ, seldom, and couꝺ, known, *Sax.*] uncommon.

SEL'DOM [Selꝺon, of Selꝺ, rare, and ꝺone, *Sax.* selten, Teut.] done not often.

SEL'DOMNESS, the not happening often.

SELECT' [*selectus*, L.] chosen out of others, choice.

To SELECT' [*selectum*, L.] to pick out, to cull.

SELECT'NESS, Choiceness.

SELE'NITES [σηλνιτες λιθος, Gr.] a Mirrour Stone, or *Muscovoy* Glass, the Brightness of which was heretofore thought to encrease and decrease according to the Course of the Moon.

SELENOG'RAPHY [of σελήνη, the Moon, and γραφή, Description, *Gr.*] a Description of the Face of the Moon, as distinguished by Spots, *&c.* which may be seen by the Help of the Telescope.

SELEU'CIANS, Hereticks in the primitive Church, who held that the Body of Christ ascended no higher than the Sun, that the Deity was corporeal, and that the Matter of the Universe was co-eternal with him.

SELF [Silf, *Sax.* selff, *Dan.* self, *Belg.* selb, *Teut.*] one's own Person.

SELF-*Heal*, a Wound Herb. *Prunella*, L.

SELF'ISH, minding chiefly his own Interest.

SELF'ISHNESS, the being selfish.

SE'LIBRA, half a Pound, or 6 Ounces. *L.*

SE'LION, a Ridge of Land which lies between two Furrows.

SELL [*Sella*, L.] a Saddle. *Spenc.*

SELL [*Architecture*] the lowest Piece of Timber in a Timber Building, or that on which the whole Superstructure is erected.

SELL, Self. *N. C.*

SELLA *Curulis* [among the *Romans*] the Curule Chair, or Chair of State, adorned with Ivory, in which the great Magistrates had a Right to sit and be carried in a Chariot. *L.*

SEL'LA *Equina* } [in *Anatomy*] a Part
SEL'LA *Sphenoides* } of the Brain made of the four Processes of the *Os Sphenoides*; it contains the *Glandula Pituitaria*, and in Brutes the *Rete Mirabile*. L.

SEL'LENGER [of *Saintleger*, which comes from Saint *Leedleger*] a Sirname.

SEL'LERY [σέλινον, Gr.] a Sallad Herb.

SEL'LIANDER } [in *Horses*] a dry Scab
SEL'LANDER } growing in the very
SO'LANDER } Bent of the Ham of the hinder Leg.

SEL'LA *Solida*, a Chair or Seat made of a Piece of Wood, on which the *Roman* Augurs or Soothsayers sat, when they were taking their Observations.

SELT, Chance. *N. C.*

SEL'VAGE [as *Skinner* thinks, *q. d. Salvage*, because it preserves and strengthens the Garment] the outward Edge of Linen Cloth.

SELVE *Movement*, Movement. *O.*

SELY, Hilly. *O.*

SEMARE [St. *Medard*] a Sirname.

SEMAR'TON [St. *Martin*] a Sirname.

SEMBLABLE [q. d. *simulabilis*, L.] seeming, likely. *F.*

SEM'BLANCE, Likeness, Appearance. *F.*

SEMB'LATIVE [of *semblant*, F.] resembling, like to.

SEM'BLAUNCE, the same. *Spenc.*

SEMBLAUNT, a Look. *O.*

SEME *of Corn*, is eight Bushels.

SEMEI'OSIS [σημειωσις, Gr.] a noting or marking.

SEMEIOSIS [*Physick*] an Observation whereby some Things being discovered, they find out others that were unknown.

SEMEIO'TICA [σημειωτικη, Gr.] is that Part of Physick which treats of the Signs of Health and Sickness, enabling the Physician to make probable Guesses about the Constitution of his Patient.

SEMELIHEED, Seemliness, Comeliness. *O.*

SEMENIFE'ROUS [of *semen*, Seed, and *fero*, to bear] bearing Seed.

SEMENTI'NÆ *Feriæ* [among the *Romans*] certain Feasts appointed in Seed Time, in order to pray the Gods to vouchsafe them a plentiful Harvest.

SE'MEN *Veneris* [among *Chymists*] the Scum of Brass. *L.*

SE'METS [according to Dr. *Grew*] the Apices of the Attire of a Plant.

SE'MI [*semis*, L.] a half.

SEMI *Arian*, the Arian Sect was divided into two principal Parts; the one of which sticking more closely to the Opinion of their Master, maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father; and the other refused

refused to receive the Word *substantial*, yet acknowledged the Son of God of a like Substance or Essence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi Arians*.

SE'MIBOUSIE, half drunk. *Chauc.*

SE'MIBRIEF [in *Musick*] a Note of half the Quantity of a Brief or Breve.

SEMICIR'CLE, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter and half the Circumference; also a Mathematical Instrument, being half the Theodolite.

SEMICIR'CULAR, made in the Shape of, or belonging to a Semi-circle.

SEMICIRCUM'FERENCE, half the Circumference.

SEMICO'LON, a Stop or Point in a Sentence, between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;).

SEMICOMBUST' [*semicombustus*, L.] half-burned.

SEMICON'GIUS, a Measure of half a Gallon. *L.*

SEMICONSPICU'OUS [*semiconspicuus*, L.] half or partly visible.

SEMICOPE, a short Cloak. *O.*

SEMICU'BICAL *Paraboloid* [in *Geometry*] a Curve or crooked lined Figure, whose Ordinates are in Sub-triplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter, *i. e.* the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameters.

SEMICU'BIUM, a half Bath, in which the Patient sits only up to the Navel in Water.

SEMIDIAM'ETER [in *Geometry*] is a Line drawn from the Centre of a Circle to any Point of its Circumference.

SEMIDIAP'ASON [in *Musick*] a defective or imperfect Octave.

SEMIDIAPEN'TE [in *Musick*] is half a Fifth, or an imperfect Fifth.

SEMIDITO'NE [in *Musick*] the lesser Third, having its Terms as 6 to 5.

SEMIFIBULA'TUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Body, the *Peronæus Secundus*. L.

SEMIFIS'TULAR *Flowers* [in *Botany*] such whose upper Parts resemble a Pipe cut off obliquely, as *Birthwort*.

SEMI'FORM [*semiformis*, L.] half formed, imperfect.

SEMIGLO'BULAR, of the Form of half a Globe.

SEMILU'NAR *Valves* [in *Anatomy*] Valves thus called from their Resemblance in Shape to a half Moon.

SEMIMA'RES, half Males, a Name given to those that have been castrated, as Eunuchs, Geldings, *&c.*

SEMI'MARINE [*semimarinus*, L.] half Marine.

SEMIMEMBRA'NOSUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, being half tendinous and Membrane like, lying immediately under the *Semi-nervosus*.

SEM'INAL [*seminalis*, L.] seedy.

SEMINAL *Leaves* [among *Botanists*] are two small, plain, soft, and undivided Leaves, that first shoot forth from the greatest Part of all sown Seeds; which Leaves are generally very different from those of the succeeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface, and Position.

SEMINAL'ITY, a being seminal.

SEM'INARIST [*Seminariste*, F.] one brought up in a Seminary.

SEMINARY [*Seminaire*, F. *Seminarium*, L.] a Seed-plot, or Nursery for the raising of young Trees or Plants.

SEMINARY [in *Popish Countries*] a School or College for training up of Priests to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, and other Protestant Countries, thence called *Seminary Priests*.

SEMINARY [*figuratively*] a School or College which is a Nursery for Learning.

To SE'MINATE [*seminatum*, L.] to sow.

SEMINA'TION [with some *Physicians*] the Emission of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition. *L.*

SEMINA'TUM, a sowing. *L.*

SEMINIF'ICK, bearing Seed.

SEMI-NERVO'SUS } [in *Anatomy*]
SEMI-TENDINO'SUS } a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from being half tendinous and Nerve-like. *L.*

SEMIPE'DAL, consisting of a Foot and half in Measure. *L.*

SEMIPELA'GIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, who endeavoured to find a Mean between the *Pelagians* and the *Orthodox*. They agreed with the *Pelagians* in the Power of Free-will, at least as to the Beginning of Faith and Conversion.

SEMIQUA'DRAT } [in *Astronomy*] an
SEMIQUAR'TILE } Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant one from the other 45 Degrees.

SEMIQUA'VER [in *Musick*] a Note half the Quantity of a Quaver.

SEMIQUINT'ILE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are distant one from the other 36 Degrees.

SEMISEX'TILE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are 30 Degrees distant one from another, and it is thus marked (SS).

SEMISOUNE, a soft, gentle Noise. *Chauc.*

SEMISPECU'LUM [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder or Womb.

SEMISPHE'RICAL, of, or belonging to, or like the half of a Sphere.

SEMISPHEROI'DAL, formed in the Fashion of a half Spheroid.

SEMISPINA'TUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle inserted to the upper Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Breast.

SEMITER'TIAN *Ague*, a sort of Ague, partaking of a Tertian and Quotidian.

SEM'ITONE [in *Musick*] a half Tone.

SEMI-

SEMIVOWELS [in *Grammar*] certain Consonants, so called because they have half the Sound of Vowels.

SEMIS } [among *Apothecaries*] half
SEMIS'SIS } an Ounce.

SEM'ITA *luminosa* [*i. e.* the shining Path] a bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox may be seen about six o'Clock at Night towards the End of *February* and Beginning of *October*. L.

SEMIUS'TULATE [*semiustulatus*, L.] half burnt or consumed by Fire.

SEM'MIT, limber. *N. C.*

SEMPERVI'RENT [of *semper*, always, and *virens*, being green] Ever-green.

SEMPERVI'VUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Sengreen, Aygreen, or Houseleek. *L.*

SEMPITER'NAL [*sempiternel*, F. *sempiternus*, L.] continual, perpetual, endless, everlasting.

SEMPITER'NITY, [*sempiternitas*, L.] Everlastingness.

SEMPT, seemed. *O.*

SEMYRYFE, half killed. *Chauc.*

SE'NA [of סנא, *Chald.*] the Leaves of a Shrub growing in the *Levant*.

SENACH'ERIB [סנחריב, *Heb.* i. e. the Bramble of Destruction] a King of *Assyria*.

SE'NARY [*senarius*, L.] consisting of six.

SE'NATE [*Senat*, F. *Senatus*, L. of *senex*, L.] properly the supreme Council, among the antient *Romans*, or the Place where they assembled; the Parliament or Bench of Aldermen in a City.

SENA'TOR [*Senateur*, F.] a Member of the Senate, a Parliament-Man, an Alderman. *L.*

SENATO'RIAN [*senatorial*, F. *senatorius*, L.] belonging to a Senator.

To SEND [Senban, *Sax.* senden, Dan. senden, Teut.] to cause a Person to go, or a Thing to be carried.

To SEND [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *send* much, when she falls deep a-stern, or a-head into the Hollow between two Waves.

SENDAL, a sort of thin *Cyprus* Silk.

SENESCHAL'LO *et Marescallo, quod non teneant*, &c. a Writ to the Steward and Marshal of *England*, prohibiting them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court, that concerned Freehold, Debt, or Covenant. *L.*

SEN'ESCHAL } [*Seneschal*, F.] the Lord
SEN'ESHAL } High Steward; also the Head Bailiff of a Barony.

SENESCHAL [in *France*] the chief Justice or Magistrate of a certain Precinct.

SENES'CENT [*senescens*, L.] waxing old, growing in Years.

SENFY, Note, Sign, Likelihood, Appearance. *N. C.*

To SENGIN, to sing. *Chauc.*

SEN GREEN, the Herb Houseleek. *Sempervivum majus*, L.

SE'NIOR, Elder. *L.*

SENIORI'TY [of *Senior*, L.] Eldership.

SENIORITY [with *Military* Men] the Order of Time since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commission.

SEN'LY [of St. *Lizy*] a Sirname.

SENT'LO [of St. *Loyd*] a Sirname.

SENT'LOW [of St. *Loup*, i. e. St. *Love*] a Sirname.

SENSA'TION [among *Philosophers*] that Perception the Mind has, when any Object strikes the Senses, or the perceiving Things by the Senses; this is performed by the immediate Action of the finer and more fluid Parts of Bodies upon the Organs of Sense. The Impulse communicated by these subtile Parts of Bodies upon the Organs fitly disposed, is, through them, transmitted to the Nerves, and by them to the Brain. *L.*

SENSE [*Sens*, F. *Sensus*, L.] the Faculty of a living Creature, whereby it receives the Impression of outward Objects; also an Affection or Passion of the Soul, Judgment, Reason, Meaning, Signification.

Common SENSE, those general Notions arising in the Minds of Men, by which they apprehend Things after the same Manner.

SENSE'LESS, which hath no Sense, or Feeling; also void of Reason, foolish.

SENSE'LESSNESS, the being void of Reason; Foolishness, Stupidity.

SENS'ES, the 5 natural Senses, *Hearing*, *Feeling*, *Seeing*, *Tasting*, and *Smelling*.

SENSIBIL'ITY [*sensibilité*, F. *sensibilitas*, L.] the Quality of being sensible.

SENSIBLE [*sensibilis*, L.] that falls within the Compass of the Senses, that may be perceived or felt; also that feels; apt to perceive, apprehensive; also that is of good Sense or Judgment. *F.*

SENSIF'EROUS [*sensifer*, L.] that causeth Feeling or Sense.

SENSIL'ITY [*sensilitas*, L.] the same as Sensibility.

SEN SINE, since then. *N. C.*

SENS'ITIVE [*sensitivus*, L.] that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving; as *the sensitive Soul*. F.

SENSI'TIVE *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as contract their Leaves and Flowers when touched, as if they were really sensible of the Contact, but as soon as the Hand is removed, spread themselves open and flourish again.

SENSO'RIUM *Commune* [in *Anatomy*] the Seat of Common Sense, that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves, from the Organs of

of all the Senses, are terminated or end, which is the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

SEN'SORY [*sensorium*, L.] the Organ or Instrument of Sense; as the Eye of Seeing, the Ear of Hearing, *&c.*

SENSU'AL [*sensuel*, F. *sensualis*, L.] voluptuous, given to sensual Pleasures.

SENSUALITY [*sensualité*, F. *sensualitas*, L.] Libertinism; a gratifying of the Senses, a giving up one's self to unlawful Pleasures.

SEN'SUALNESS, the being too much addicted to gratify the Senses.

To SENT, to assent. *Chauc.*

SENTEN, sent. *O.*

SENTENCE [*Sententia*, L.] a Number of Words put together, a wise or witty Saying; a Decree of a Court of Justice. *F.*

To SEN'TENCE [*sententier*, F.] to pronounce Sentence upon.

SENTENTIOS'ITY, Sententiousness.

SENTEN'TIOUS [*sententieux*, F. *sententiosus*, L.] full of pithy Sentences.

SENTEN'TIOUSNESS, the abounding with pithy Sentences.

SENTICO'SE [*senticosus*, L.] full of Briers and Brambles.

SEN'TIMENT, Opinion, Judgment. *F.*

SEN'TINEL } [*Sentinelle*, F.] a private
SENTRY } Soldier upon Guard.

SENTINEL *Perdue*, a Sentinel placed near the Enemy in a dangerous Post. *F.*

SEN'TYN, to scent, smell, perfume, *Chauc.*

SEN'VY [Senepe, *Sax. Sinapi*, L. of σίναπυ, Gr.] the Plant of whose Seed Mustard is made.

SEN'ZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies without, as *Senza Stromenti*, without Instruments. *Ital.*

SEOF'RID [of Seo, the Sight, and frid or frede, Peace, *Sax.*] a King of the *East Saxons.*

SEP'ARABILITY, a Possibility of being separated, or the Quality of that which is separable.

SEP'ARABLE [*separabilis*, L.] that may be separated. *F.*

SEP'ARATE [*separé*, F. *separatus*, L.] distinct or particular.

To SEP'ARATE [*separer*, F. *separatum*, L.] to part, divide, or put asunder.

SEP'ARATERS, the four middle Teeth of an Horse, so called, because they separate the Nippers from the Corner Teeth.

SEPARA'TION, the Act of separating or putting asunder. *F.* of *L.*

SEPARATION [with *Astrologers*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or partile Aspect, and the lighter, by reason of its swifter Motion, is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.

SEP'ARATIST, one who separates himself from the established Church.

SEP'ARATORY [among *Chymists*] a Vessel to separate Oil from Water.

SEPARATORY [*Separator*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to pick Splinters or Bones out of a Wound.

SEPI'ACE, if you please. *Ital.*

SEP'ILIBLE [*sepilibilis*, L.] that may be buried; also hidden and concealed.

SEP'IMENT [*sepimentum*, L.] a Hedge or Fence.

To SEPOSITE [*sepositum*, L.] to put aside or part.

SEPOSI'TION, a setting aside or apart. *L.*

SEPHYROS [with *Physicians*] an hard and dry Imposthume; an hard Inflammation of the Womb. *Arab.*

SEPTAN'GLE [in *Geometry*] a Figure having seven Angles and as many Sides; the same as *Heptagon.*

SEPTAN'GULAR [*septangulus*, L.] that has seven Angles and as many Sides.

SEPTEMBER [*Septembre*, F. of *septem*, L. seven] a Month so called because the seventh Month from *March.*

SEPTEM'FLUOUS [*septemfluus*, L.] dividing or flowing into seven Streams.

SEPTEM'PEDAL [*septempedalis*, L.] belonging to seven Feet, or seven Foot long.

SEPTENA'RIOUS } [*septenarius*, L.] of
SEPTENA'RY } the Number 7.

A SEPTEN'ARY [*septenaire*, F. *septenarius numerus*, L.] a Number of seven; seven Year's of one's Life.

SEPTEN'NIAL [*septennis*, L.] of the Space or Age of seven Years.

SEPTENTA'RIOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of 30 Stars. *L.*

SEPTEN'TRIO, the North; also a Northern Constellation of seven Stars, called *Charles's Wain.*

SEPTENTRIO'NAL [*septentrionalis*, L.] Northern, belonging to the North.

SEPTENTRIONAL *Signs* [in *Astronomy*] the first six Signs of the Zodiack, so called because they decline from the Equator towards the North: *Boreal Signs.*

SEP'TICA [Σηπτικα, Gr.] such Things as by a mischievous Heat and Sharpness corrupt and rot the Flesh, which are otherwise termed *Putrefacientia.* L.

SEPTIE'ME, a Sequence of seven Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SEPTIFA'RIOUS [*septifarius*, L.] of seven different Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFO'LIOUS *Plants* [of *septifolium*, L.] such as consist of seven Leaves.

SEP'TIFORM [*septiformis*, L.] that has seven Shapes.

SEPTIM'ANE [*septimanus*, L.] of the Order of Seven; also belonging to a Week.

SEPTI-

SEPTINA'RIAN, a Weekly Officer in Monasteries.

SEPTUAGE'NARY [*septuagenaire*, F. *septuagenarius*, L.] of the Number 70.

SEPTUAGES'IMA, the third Sunday before the first Sunday in *Lent*; so called because it was about 70 Days before *Easter*.

SEPTUAGES'IMAL [*septuagesimus*, L.] belonging to *septuagesima*.

The SEP'TUAGINT [so called because said to have been translated by 72 Jewish Rabbies at the Appointment of *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*] the most authentick *Greek* Translation of the *Old Testament*.

SEPTUM *Auris* [among *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear. *L.*

SEPTUM *Cordis* [in *Anat.*] the fleshy Part that divides the Right Ventricles of the Heart from the Left.

SEP'TUM *lucidum.* } [in *Anatomy*] a
SPEC'ULUM *lucidum.* } kind of Partition which distinguishes the Ventricles of the Brain, so named from its Thinness and Transparency. *L.*

SEPTUM *Narium* [among *Anatomists*] that Part which separates the Nostrils one from another. *L.*

SEPTUM *transversum* [in *Anatomy*] the Diaphragm or Midriff. *L.*

SEPTUN'CIAL [*septuncialis*, L.] belonging to seven Ounces.

SEP'TUNX, a Weight of seven Ounces. *Lat.*

SEPUL'CHRAL [*sepulchralis*, L.] belonging to a Grave or Sepulchre. *F.*

SEPUL'CHRE [*sepulchrum*, L.] a Burying-Place, Grave, or Tomb. *F.*

SEPUL'TURE [*sepultura*, L.] a Burying or Burial, an Interment. *F.*

SEQUA'CIOUS [*sequax*, L.] easily following.

SEQUACITY [*sequacitas*, L.] a following.

SEQUATUR *sub suo periculo*, a Writ that lieth where the Summons *ad Warrantizandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returned that he hath nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and if he do not come in at the *Pluries*, this Writ is issued forth.

SE'QUEL [*sequela*, L.] a Consequence or Conclusion, a continued Succession.

SEQUE'LA *Molendini*, is owing Suit, or being bound to grind Corn in a particular Mill. *L.*

SE'QUENCE [*sequentia*, L.] a following of Things in Order just one after another; also a Set of Cards of the same Sort or Colour. *F.*

SE'QUENCES, Verses answering one another.

SEQUENT [*sequens*, L.] following.

To SEQUES'TER [*sequestrer*, F. *sequestare*, L.] to separate, sever, or put asunder; to withdraw or retire from the World.

To SEQUESTER [in the *Civil Law*] a Widow is said to *sequester*, when she disclaims to have any Thing to do with the Estate of her deceased Husband.

To SEQUES'TER [in *Common Law*] is to separate a Thing in Dispute from the Possession of the contending Parties, or the true Proprietor or Owner.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in *Civil Law*] the Act of the Ordinary, disposing of Goods and Chattels of a deceased Person, whose Estate no Man will meddle with

SEQUESTRA'TION, [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a seizing upon the Rents or Estates of *Delinquents*, for the Use of the Commonwealth. *F. of L.*

SEQUESTRA'TION [in *Common Law*] is the disposing of a Thing contended for, out of the Possession of either of the contending Parties.

SEQUESTRA'TION, is also the gathering of the Fruits of a void Benefice to the Use of the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR } the third Person
SEQUESTREE } to whom the keeping a Thing in Controversy is committed.

SEQUES'TRO *habendo*, a Judicial Writ for dissolving the Bishop's Sequestration of the Fruits of a Benefice, *&c.* L.

SERAG'LIO, the Palace of the Grand Seignior, and other *Eastern* Princes, where their Concubines are kept. *Ital.*

SE'RAPH, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 5 *s.* Sterling.

SE'RAPH [שרף, *H.*] one of the Orders of the Angels, called in the plural Number *Seraphim*.

SERAPH'ICAL } [*seraphique*, F.] be-
SERAPH'ICK } longing to, or becoming the Seraphim.

SER'APHIM [שרפים, *H.*] the highest Order of Angels.

SERA'PIES, Houshold Gods among the antient *Egyptians*, some of whose Idols they placed in their famous Pyramids, to preserve the Corps deposited there, and transport their Souls to Heaven.

SERASQUIER, a Generalissimo, or Commander in Chief of the *Turkish* Forces in *Europe*.

SERAVI'TIAN *Marble* [so called of *Seravitia*, a Town in *Italy*] a sort of Marble having Ash-colour'd Spots.

SER'CIL *Feathers* [among *Falconers*] those Feathers of a Hawk, which are called Pinions in other Fowl.

SERE' [among *Falconers*] the Yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE, withered. *Spencer.*

SERED *Pockets*, locked up. *O.*

SERENADE [*serenata*, Ital.] Night Musick,

Musick, played by a Lover at his Mistress's Door, or under her Window. *F.*

SERENA'TA, a Concert of Musick performed in the midst of the Night or Morning early, in the open Air or Street. *Ital.*

SER'ENE [*sercin*, F. *serenus*, L.] clear, fair, without Clouds or Rain; calm, quiet.

MOST SERENE, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes, and to some Commonwealths.

SEREN'ITY } [*serenité*, F. *serenitas*,
SERE'NENESS } L.] Clearness of the Sky; fair Weather, Calmness of Mind; also a Title given to chief Magistrates of Commonwealths, *&c.*

SERGE [serge, Teut. a Covering] a sort of Woollen Stuff. *F.*

SER'JEANT [*sergent*, F. *q. d. serviens*, L.] an Officer who arrests People for Debt.

SER'GEANT [a *Military Officer*] an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot or a Troop of Horse.

SER'GEANT *at Law* } a learned
SER'GEANT *of the Coif* } Lawyer of the highest Degree under the Judge in the Common Law, as a Doctor is in the Civil.

SER'GEANT *at Arms*, an Officer appointed to attend the Person of the King, to arrest Traitors and Persons of Quality.

SER'GEANTS [of the *Mace*] Officers who attend the Lord Mayor of *London* for Houshold Service, or Matters of Justice.

SER'GEANTY [*Common Law*] a Service which cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen.

Grand SER'GEANTY, is where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the Personal Service of carrying his Banner, Lance, Leading his Horse, being his Champion, Carver, *&c.* at his Coronation.

Petty SER'GEANTY, is where one becomes Tenant to the King by yielding him annually some small Thing towards his Wars, as a Buckler, Bow, Arrow, *&c.*

SER'ICATED [*sericcatus*, L.] cloathed in Silk.

SER'IES, is an orderly Process or Continuation of Things one after another; Order, Course.

Infinite SER'IES [in *Algebra*] are certain Progressions, or Ranks of Quantities orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is enquired after.

SER'IOUS [*serieux*, F. *serius*, L.] sober, grave, important, sincere, earnest.

SERL'E'S *Scale*, a Mathematical Instrument used in Dialling.

SERMENT, an Oath. *Chaucer.*

To SERMO'CINATE [*sermocinatum*, L.] to talk, or hold Discourse.

SERMOCINA'TION, a talking or holding a Discourse. *L.*

SER'MON [*Sermo*, L.] a publick Discourse upon some Text, *&c.*

SERMO'NIUM [in *Old Records*] a sort of Interlude, or Historical Play, which the inferior Orders of the Clergy, assisted by Boys and Children, used to act in the Body of the Church, suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession-Day.

To SER'MONIZE [*sermonner*, F.] to preach a Sermon.

SERMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

SE'RON [of *Almonds*] the Quantity of two Hundred Weight.

SEROS'ITY [*serosité*, F.] Wateristness, Wheyishness, a watery Matter.

SEROSITY [among *Physicians*] the thinner Part of the Mass of Blood.

SEROTI'NE [*serotinus*, L.] late in the Evening.

SE'ROUS [*sereux*, F. *serosus*, of *serum*, Whey, L.] belonging to the Humour called *Serum*, wateristh; more especially applied to the thinner or watery Part of the Mass of Blood.

SER'PENT [*serpens*, L.] a venemous Creature; also a Northern Constellation; also a sort of Fire-work or Squib. *F.*

SERPENT, a Musical Instrument serving as a Base to the Cornet.

SERPEN'TARY [*serpentaire*, F. *serpentaria*, L.] the Herb Dragon-Wort.

SERPEN'TARY *Wood*, a sort of Wood growing in *East India*, going in and out.

SERPEN'TINE [*serpentinus*, L.] belonging to a Serpent, or winding about. *F.*

SERPEN'TINE *Line*, a crooked winding Line, enclosing itself continually.

SERPEN'TINE *Powder*, a weak Sort of Gun-powder that is not corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

SERPEN'TINE *Stone* [of *serpentinus*, L. and Steen, Stone, L. S.] a greenish Sort of Marble speckled with Black, plentifully found in the North-East Parts of *Germany*; it turns very well in a Lathe, and has its Name from a Virtue attributed to it, *viz.* That it detects Poison by changing its Colour, if any be poured upon it, or into any Vessel made of it.

SERPENTINE *Verses*, Verses which begin and end with the same Words; as, *Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.*

A SERPEN'TINE [among *Chymists*] is a long winding Worm or Pipe of Lead or Pewter, which is placed in a Tub of Water in the Distillation of Spirits.

SER'PET, a sort of Rush; also a kind of Basket. *O.*

SER'PHERA [in *Chymistry*] a Medicine that dissolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

SER'PIGO, a Tetter or Ring-Worm. *L.*

SERRA'TION [in *Surgery*] the Sawing of a Bone. *L.*

SER-

SERRA'TUS *Major Anticus* [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle arising from the Root of the *Scapula*, which is inserted to the 8 upper Ribs, by certain fleshy Portions which resemble the Teeth of a Saw. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Minor Anticus*, a Muscle which takes its Rise from the Process of the Shoulder-Blade called *Caracoides*, and is let into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Ribs. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Superior Posticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, but also from all those of the *Thorax*; that hath a jagged Termination at the Bending of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the End of the 12th Ribs. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Inferior Posticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*, springs from the two lower Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and the 3 upper ones of the Chest, but is implanted at the Bending of the second, third and fourth Ribs. *L.*

SER'RIED [of *serrer*, F.] closely joined, or standing close together.

SER'VAGE, Service. *F.*

SER'VABLE [*servabilis*, L.] that may be kept or preserved.

SER'VANT [*servante*, F. *servus*, L.] one who serves another.

To SER'VE [*servir*, F. *servire*, L.] to attend to or wait upon; to do Service or Kindness.

To SER'VE *a Battery* [*Military Term*] to see that the Guns play well.

To SER'VE *a Rope* [*Sea Term*] to roll upon it spun Yarn, Canvas, or the like, to keep it from fretting or galling.

SER'VICE [*servitium*, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant, Office, or good Turn; also a Course or certain Number of Dishes served up at a Table. *F.*

Divine SER'VICE, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; the Form of publick Worship in the Church, particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

SER'VICE *Personal*, is that which is due from a Thing to a Person.

SER'VICE *Predial*, are Rights that one Estate sometimes owes to another.

SER'VICE *Royal*, the Rights and Privileges that within such a Manor belong to the King or Lord of it.

SER'VICE, a Sort of Fruit, called also a *Sorb Apple*.

SER'VICEABLE [*serviable*, F.] ready to serve one, or to do him a good Turn, profitable, useful.

SER'VICEABLENESS, the being capable of doing Service, Usefulness.

SER'VICE-*Tree*, a Sort of Tree that bears Berries called Services.

SERVIEN'TIEUS, certain Writs which relate to Servants and Masters breaking the Statute Laws, made against Abuses.

SER'VILE [*servilis*, L.] belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage, slavish, mean pitiful, base. *F.*

SERVIL'ITY } [*Servilitas*, L.] the
SER'VILENESS } Quality or Condition of a Servant, Slavishness; also slavish Humour, mean Spirit.

SER'VING-*Man's Joy*, the Herb Rue, *Ruta*. L.

SERVI'TIIS *acquietandis*, a Writ judicial that lies for one distrained for Service to *F.* who owes and performs to *R.* for the Acquittal of such Services.

SERVITIUM [in *Law*] that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord upon account of his Fee. *L.*

SERVITIUM *forinsecum* [*Law Term*] is that Service which is due to the King. *L.*

SERVITIUM *intrinsecum* [*Law Term*] is that Service which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manor. *L.*

SERVITIUM *regale* [*Law Term*] Royal Services, or the Rights and Prerogatives, that within such a Manour did antiently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be six in Number, *viz.* 1. *Power of Judicature*, in Matter of Property. 2. *Power of Life and Death*, in Felonies and Murder. 3. *A Right in Waifs and Strays.* 4. *Assessments or Laying of Taxes.* 5. *Of Coining Money.* 6. *Assize of Bread, Beer, Weights and Measures.* All those entire Privileges were annexed to some Manors in their Grant from the King, and were sometimes made over to Religious Houses.

SER'VITOUR [*serviteur*, F.] a serving Man or Waiter.

SER'VITOUR [in an *University*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon others for his Maintenance.

SER'VITOURS [of *Bills*] Servants or Messengers belonging to the Marshal of the King's Bench, who were sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Men to that Court, but now commonly called *Tip-Staves*.

SER'VITUDE [*servitude*, L.] Bondage, Slavery, Thraldom. *F.*

SE'RUM [among *Physicians*] a watery, thin, yellowish Humour in the Blood, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur, which is the Vehicle of it, that conveys it through the several Parts of the Body, and separates from it after it has stood some Time after Blood-letting.

SERYS, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. *O.*

SESAMOIDE'A *Ossa* [among *Anatomists*] are certain small Bones in the Joints of the Hands and Feet, so called from their Likeness to *Sesamum Seeds*.

SESA'MUM,

SESA'MUM, a Sort of *Indian* Corn.

SES'QUI, as much and half as much. *L.*

SESQUIAL'TERA [according to *Helmont*] a Fever, alſo called a *Semitertian.*

SESQUIAL'TERAL *Ratio* } [in the
SESQUIAL'TERAL *Proportion* } *Mathematicks*] is when any Number, Line, or Quantity, contains another once, with an Addition of its Moiety or Half.

SESQUIAL'TERAL *Proportion* [*Muſick*] a triple Meaſure of three Notes, or two ſuch like Notes of common Time.

SESQUIPE'DAL [*ſeſquipedalis*, L.] containing a Foot and a half in Length.

SESQUIQUA'DRATE } [among *Aſtrologers*] is an Aſpect of the Planets where they are 135 Degrees diſtant from each other.
SESQUIQUAR'TILE }

SESQUIQUIN'TILE [among *Aſtrologers*] an Aſpect when two Planets are 108 Degrees one from another.

SESQUITER'TIAN *Proportion* [in *Mathematicks*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a third Part of it more.

SES'SILIS [among *Phyſicians*] a Name given to a low flat Tumour, or the Eruption in the Small-Pox, when they riſe not well, and are indented at the Top. *L.*

SES'SION, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Aſſize, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

SES'SION [of *Parliament*] the Time from the firſt Sitting of Parliament, till it be prorogued or diſſolved.

SES'SION [*Law Term*] the Sitting of Juſtices in Court upon Commiſſions.

Quarter SES'SIONS } the Aſſizes that are
General SES'SIONS } held four times a Year in all the Counties in *England*, to determine Civil and Criminal Cauſes.

Petty SES'SIONS } kept by the High
Statute SES'SIONS } Conſtable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, *&c.*

SESTA, the ſixth. *Ital.*

SESTER'TIUM [among the *Romans*] was a Sum about 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* Half penny *Engliſh* Money.

SESTER'TIUS [among the *Romans*] a Coin worth about 1 *d.* 3 Farthings, and 3 Quarters of a Farthing *Engliſh* Money.

To SET [ſettan, *Sax.* ſette, Belg. ſetzen, Teut. atſette, Dan.] to put, lay or place.

To SET *the Land Sun* } [*Sea Phraſe*]
To SET *the Ship by the Compaſs* } is to obſerve how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compaſs; or upon what Point of the Compaſs the Sun is; or when two Ships ſail in ſight of one another, to mark upon what Point the chaſed bears, which is termed, *To ſet the Chace by the Compaſs.*

To SET *the Miſſen* [*Sea Term*] is to put the *Miſſen Sail* aboard.

To SET *Taught the Shroud* [*Sea Term*] is to make them ſtiffer when they are too ſlack.

SET *Bolts*, Iron Pins for cloſing the Planks of a Ship, *&c.*

SET FOIL [of *Septem Folia*, L.] an Herb. *Tormentilla.*

SETA'CEOUS [*ſetaceus*, L.] full of Briſtles, briſtly.

SETH'IANS, certain Chriſtian Hereticks, a Branch of the *Valentinians*, who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two *Angels*, and that *Abel* being killed, the Supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and alſo that the Angels by their mutual Impurities cauſed the Flood, which deſtroyed their Offſpring; but ſome of them, having crept into the Ark, gave a new Origin to wicked Men.

SETI'GEROUS [*ſetiger*, L.] bearing Briſtles, briſtly.

SETON' [*ſetaceum*, L.] an Iſſue in the Neck, when the Skin is taken up and run through with a Needle, and the Wound kept open with a Skein of Silk or Thread.

SET'TER, a ſetting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Aſſiſtant to a Bailiff or Serjeant; a Companion of Sharpers; a Pimp.

To SET'TER, to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helleboraſter*, by which an Iſſue is made which cauſes ill Humours to vent themſelves. *N. C.*

SET'TERWORT, an Herb. *N. C.*

SET'TIMA, the ſeventh. *Ital.*

SET'TING [in *Aſtronomy*] the Deſcent of a Planet below the Horizon.

SET'TING [*Cock-fighting*] when a Cock has fought till he is not able to ſtand, then he is ſet to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he does not ſtrike, the Battle is loſt.

SET'TING *Dog*, a Dog trained up for ſetting Partridges, Pheaſants, *&c.*

SET'TING *Down* [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is put into a Mew.

SET'TLE [ſetl, *Sax.* ſettel, Teut.] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

SET'TLE *Bed*, a Bed turn'd up ſo as to form a Seat, a Half Canopy Bed.

To SET'TLE [of ſetlan, *Sax.* or *Sedes*, L. or ſetl, *Sax.* a Bench or Seat] to fix one's Abode, to eſtabliſh, to adjuſt, to reſt as Liquors do.

To SET'TLE *a Deck*, as to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at firſt.

SET'TLEMENT, a fixed Place of Abode, a ſettled Revenue; alſo that which ſinks to the Bottom of Liquors.

SETTLES, Grafts. *O.*

SETTLINGS, young Plants. *Chauc.*

SEVANTLY, well, honeſtly. *O.*

SEVEN [ſeofon, *Sax.* ſeven, L. S. ſieben, Teut. of *ſeptem*, L. of Ἑπτὰ, *Gr.*] the Number 7.

To SEV'ER [of *ſeparare*, L.] to part aſunder, to ſeparate.

SEV'ERAL

SEV'ERAL [q. *Separales*, or of *separare*, L.] many, divers, sundry.

A SEVERAL, a Particular.

SEVERAL'TY, Diversity.

A SEVERAL *Trial* [*Law Term*] is that whereby Land is given or entailed severally to two Men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten.

SEVERAL *Tenancy* [*Law Term*] a joint or common Possession in several Persons; or a Writ which is laid against two Persons as joint, who are several.

SEV'ERANCE [of *severare*, L.] the singling or severing two or more who are joined in one Writ.

SEVERANCE *in Debt* [*Law Term*] is when two or more Executors are named Plaintiffs and one refuses to prosecute.

SEVERANCE [of *Corn*] is the setting out of the Tithe from the rest of the Corn; also the cutting it, and carrying it off from the Ground.

SEVE'RE [*severus*, L.] rough, sharp, harsh, crabbed, strict, cruel. *F.*

SEV'ENFOLD [siebenfaltig, Teut.] seven Times as much.

SEV'ENTY [sieventzig, Teut.] threescore and ten.

SEVE'RENESS, Sternness, Harshness, Cruelty.

SEVE'RIANS, Hereticks who condemned Marriage and eating of Flesh.

SEVER'ITY [*severité*, F. of *severitas*, L.] Austereness, Sourness, Gravity, Strictness.

SEV'IL *Hole* [of a *Horse's Bit*] a Hole at the lower End on the Outside of the Line of the Banquet.

SEVOCA'TION, a calling aside. *F.*

SE'VUM [among *Physicians*] the Fat of the Call, Sewet, Tallow.

SEW, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To SEW [Siepan, *Sax.* syer, Dan.] to stitch with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

To go SEW [spoken of a Cow] to go dry. *Suff.*

To SEW [of *exsiccare*, L.] a Ship is said to be *sewed*, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry.

To SEW, to follow. *Spenc.*

SEWED, placed, following. *O.*

SEWEL [*Hunting Term*] what is set or hung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

SEW'ER [*Escuyer*, F.] an Officer who comes in before the Meat of a King or Nobleman, and places it upon the Table; a Common-Sewer, or Passage to carry off Water or Filth.

Clerk of the SEWERS, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Commissioners of SEWERS, Persons appointed by Act of Parliament, to see that Canals, Drains, Ditches, and common Sewers be kept and maintained.

SEW'ET [*Suif*, F. of *Sevum*, L.] the Kidney-Fat of Beasts.

SEX [*Sexe*, F. of *Sexus*, L.] the different Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from another.

SEXAGE'NARY [*sexagenaire*, F. *sexagenarius*, L.] belonging to the Number 60.

SEXAGENARY *Arithmetick*, is that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Division of Circles, *&c.* into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds.

SEXAGENARY *Tables* [among *Astronomers*] are Tables made up of proportional Parts, so as to shew the Product of two Sexagenaries that are to be multiplied, or the Quotient of two to be divided.

SEXAG'ESIMA, the second *Sunday* before *Lent*, or the next to *Shrove-Sunday*, so called, as being about the 60th Day before *Easter*. L.

SEXAGES'IMAL *Fractions*, are such as always have 60 for their Denominator.

SEX'ANGLE [*Sexangulus*, L.] a Figure consisting of six Angles.

SEXEN'NIAL [*Sexennalis*, L.] that is of six Years Continuance, or done every sixth Year. *F.*

SEX'TAIN, a Stanza, a Staff containing six Verses.

SEX'TANT [*Sextans*, L.] an Astronomical Instrument, being the sixth Part of a Circle; it has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is used as a Quadrant.

SEX'TILE [*Sextilis*, L.] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 60 Degrees, or one sixth Part of the Zodiack. *F.*

SEX'TON [*Sacrista*, L. *Sacristain*, F.] an Officer who looks to a Parish Church, keeps the Ministers Vestments, *&c.*

SEX'TRY, a Vestry. *O.*

SEX'TUM, the Title of the third Volume of the Canon Law. *L.*

SEX'TUPLE [*sextuplus*, L.] sixfold, or six times as much.

SEYNTUR [*Cinctura*, L.] a Belt or Girdle. *Chauc.*

SEYSO, the Season of the Year. *O. L.*

SHAB'BINESS, Meanness of Habit.

SHAB'BY, [probably, *q. d.* scabby, *sc.* like a scabby Sheep] ragged, slovenly, mean habited.

SHACK, the Liberty of Winter Pasturage. *O.*

SHACK [in *Norfolk*] a Custom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Mens Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-time.

SHACK [in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*] the Liberty of Winter Pasturage, which Lords of the Manor have to feed their Flock of Sheep at Pleasure upon their Tenants Land during the six Winter Months.

To go a SHACK, to go free at large.

SHACKING *Time*, the Season when Mast is ripe. *C.*

SHACKLES [Seacul, *Sax.*] Fetters for Male-

Malefactors in Prison.

SHACKLES [of a *Ship*] a sort of Rings which serve to shut up the Port-Holes, having a Billet through them.

SHAD [Skadd, Dan.] a sort of Fish.

SHADE [Scade, *Sax.* schatten, Teut.] a Place sheltered from the Sun; also an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

SHADE *of Extuberance* [among *Astronomers*] the Shadow made by the greatest bunching out Part of a globous Body.

SHA'DINESS, the being shady.

SHA'DOW [Scade, *Sax.* schaeduwe, Belg. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of σκια, *Gr.*] the Representation which any Thing makes of itself, being interposed between the Sun or a Light, and any solid Body; also a Place sheltered from the Sun.

To SHADOW [Scadepan, *Sax.* schaduwe, Belg.] to make a Shade, to intercept the Light or Brightness of the Sun, or any luminous Body, from any Person or Thing; to skreen or cover.

SHAD'OWY, belonging to a Shadow.

SHA'DRACK [שדרך, *Heb. i. e.* a little tender Dug] one of the three Men who were preserved in the fiery Furnace.

SHA'DY [Sceadig, *Sax.* schattig, T.] shadowy, making a Shade.

SHAFFA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of Arrows, 24 in Number. *O. L.*

SHAFT [Scept, *Sax.*] a Case of Arrows.

SHAFT [in *Architecture*] the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney.

SHAFT [schaft, Belg. which *Fr. Jun.* derives of σκαπτω, *Gr.* to dig] a Hole like a Well, made by Miners to free the Works from the Springs that rise in them.

SHAFT'MENT [Scæpt-munt, *Sax.*] a Measure of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largest Size, from the Top of the Thumb held out strait, to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

SHAFTS'BURY [Sceapt, *Sax.* a Shaft or Arrow, and Burg, a Town, or, as *Cambden* will have it, *Spire Steeple*] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 88 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SHAG [Scegg, *Sax.*] a sort of hairy Stuff; also a sort of Sea-Fowl.

SHAG'GED [Sceaczed, *Sax.*] hairy, having long rough Hair.

SHAG'REEN [*chagrin*, F.] out of Humour, vexed; also a sort of rough-grained Leather, as a *Shagreen Case*.

To SHAKE [Sceacan, *Sax. choquer*, F. schakke, Dan.] to cause to move; also to agitate, to move to and fro hastily.

A SHAKE [schock, Belg.] a Concussion, an Agitation.

SHAKE *Time*, the Season of the Year when Mast fall from the Trees, *&c.*

SHALL [Sceal, *Sax.*] the Sign of the Future Tense.

SHAL'LOP [*Chaloupe*, F.] a kind of Bark or light Sloop, having only a small Main-Mast, Fore-Mast, and Lugg-Sail, to hale up and let down upon Occasion.

SHAL'LOW [probably, *q. d.* lowshew, *q. d.* a Place which by reason of want of Depth of Water, the Bottom may be seen] a Place not having Depth, not deep (speaking of Water) also empty or dry, as some Discourses are.

A SHALLOW [*Sea Term*] a Flat or Ford in the Sea, or a River.

SHAM } [Schalmey, Teut. a Wind
SHAWM } Instrument] a sort of Musical Instrument, a Psaltery.

SHAL'LONS } [*q. d.* Stuff of *Chalons*, in
SHALOON } *France*] a sort of Woollen Stuffs.

SHA'LONS, Blankets. *Chauc.*

SHALOT' [*echalote*, F. a small sort of Onion, used in Sauces, *&c.*

SHAM, pretended; a Trick or Flam, a Cheat, as a *sham Business*, a *sham Plot*, &c.

To SHAM *one*, to put a Trick upon him.

SHAMA'DE [*Chamade*, F.] a Beat of Drum for a Parley. See *Chamade*.

SHAM'BLES [probably of Scamot, *Sax.* schaemel, Belg. a Table, Board, or Stall, *q. d.* Stalls where Flesh is laid for Sale: or of *scannagliare*, Ital. a Butchery] a Place where Butchers sit and sell Meat.

SHAME [Scame, *Sax.* Scham, Teut.] an Uneasiness of Mind upon Account of having done something that is unseemly, or that lessens one's Esteem among others; also Reproach or Disgrace.

To SHAME [Schemian, *Sax.* schamen, Teut.] to put to Shame or Disgrace, to make one ashamed.

SHAMEFAC'ED [Scampæpt, *Sax.*] modest, bashful.

SHAME'FUL, causing Shame, disgraceful.

SHAME'FULNESS, Disgracefulness.

SHAME'LESS [of scamleap, *Sax.*] immodest, imprudent.

SHAME'LESNESS, the being void of Shame.

SHAMEL'LÆ, Shambles or Stalls to sell Meat, *&c. G. L.*

SHAM'GAR [שמגר, *H.* i. e. Desolation of Strangers] one of the Judges of *Israel*

SHA'MOIS [*Chamois*, F.] a kind of wild Goat.

SHAMO'Y *Leather* } Leather made of
SHAM'MY *Leather* } the Skin of a Shamoy tanned, which is much esteemed for Warmth and Softness; as also because it may be washed.

SHAMPI-

SHAMPIN'ION [*Champignion*, F.] a Mushroom.

SHAM'SHEER, a sort of Sword among the *Persians*, much like a Scimetar.

SHAN [Scanze, *Sax.*] Shamefacedness. *Lincolnshire.*

SHANDY, wild. *N. C.*

SHANK [Scana, *Sax.* Schenckel, Teut. the Leg and Thigh of an Animal Body] the Leg of a Man's Body; the Stalk of a Plant; the Tunnel of a Chimney; the Stem of a Candlestick, *&c.*

SHANK [of a *Horse*] that Part of the Fore-leg that is between the Knee and second Joint next the Foot, called the Fetlock or Pastern-Joint.

SHANK'ER [*Chancre*, F. *Cancer*, L.] a pocky Sore or Blotch in the Groin or on the Yard.

SHANK' *Painter* [*Sea Term*] a short Chain fastened under the Fore Mast Shrouds, on which rests the whole Weight of the After-Part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Ship's Side.

SHANK [of an *Anchor*] the Beam or longest Part of it.

SHANKS, the Skin of the Leg of a Kid which bears the Fur called *Budge.*

SHAP, Fate, Destiny. *O.*

SHAPE [schape, Belg.] Form, Make.

To SHAPE [Sceapen, *Sax.*] to form.

SHAPELICH, likely. *O.*

SHAPEN [Scapen, *Sax.* schaffen, Teut.] formed.

SHA'POURNET [in *Heraldry*] is a sort of Cap, which is born in some Coats of Arms, called *Chaperon* in *French.*

SHARD [schearde, Belg. scharte, Teut. a Notch] a broken Piece of a Tile, or some Earthen Vessel; and a Gap or open Place in a Hedge. *C.*

To SHARE [of Scyran, *Sax.* or as *Minsheu*, of skare, *Goth.*] to divide, to portion out.

SHARE, a Part or Portion, especially of Goods on Board a Ship, which belong to several Persons by Proportion.

SHARE [Scapu, *Sax.*] as the Share-Bone, *i. e.* the *Os Pubis*, a Man's Yard or Groin.

SHARE-*Wort*, an Herb good to cure a Pain in that Part.

SHARES, Rills, or Streams of Water. *O.*

Plough SHARE [Scear, *Sax.* schaar, of schaeren, Teut. to scrape] a Plough-Iron.

SHARK [probably of *chercher*, F. to seek, or Sceapan, *Sax.* to cut in Pieces] a kind of Sea Wolf, the most ravenous of Fishes, which will chop a Man in two at a Bite: whence it is commonly used for a sharping Fellow, who lies upon the Catch.

To SHARK *up and down* [of *chercher*, F. to seek] to go shifting and shuffling about.

SHARNEBUDE, a Beetle. *O.*

SHARP [Sceapp, *Sax.* Skarp, Dan. scharp, Belg. scharff, Teut.] keen, smart, shrill, severe, biting, nipping, violent, quick, subtil.

To SHARP *one*, to trick or chouse him out of a Thing; to sponge upon.

To SHARP'EN [Sceappan, *Sax.* scharfen, Teut.] to make sharp, to whet.

A SHARP'ER, one who lives by his Wits, a Rook, a Cheat.

SHARP'ENING *Corn* } a customary Pre-
SHARP'ING *Corn* } sent of Corn, which Farmers in several Parts of *England* make to their Smiths about *Christmas*, for sharpening their Plough-Irons, Harrows, *&c.*

SHARP'LY, smartly, severely.

SHARPNESS, Keenness, Smartness, Severity.

SHARP-SIGHTED, endued with a sharp and penetrating Sight.

SHARP-WITTED, witty, sagacious.

SHASH [of *Sessa*, Ital.] the Linnen of which a *Turkish* Turbant is made, a Girdle of Silk, *&c.* to tie about the Waist.

To SHATTER [probably of schettere, Belg. schutteren, Teut.] to shake or break to Pieces; to endamage or impair.

SHAT'TER *brained*, crazy-headed.

SHAVALDRIES, Feats of Chivalry.

To SHAVE [Scapan, *Sax.* schave, Belg.] to shear or pare; to trim or barb; to cut off the Hair with a Razor.

SHAVE *Grass*, the Herb called Horse-Tail.

SHAW [of Scupa, *Sax.* a Shadow] a Tuft of Trees which encompasses a Close, a Shade. *C.* Also a Surname.

SHAW-*Bander*, a kind of Viceroy or great Officer among the *Persians.*

SHAW-*Fowl*, an artificial Bird made by Fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

A SHAWEL [of schauffel, Teut.] a Shovel to winnow withal. *Suff.*

SHAW *Zoneck*, the Grand Signior's Son. *Persian Lang.*

SHAWM, a musical Instrument, a sort of Psaltery.

To SHEAD [of Sceadan, *Sax.*] to distinguish. *Lancash.*

SHEAD'ING, a Tithing or Division in the *Isle of Man.*

To SHEAF, to bind up into Sheaves.

SHEAF [Sceap, *Sax.*] a Bundle of Corn in the Straw or Hawlm.

To SHEAL, to separate the Parts of it. *N. C.*

To SHEAR, to reap. *N. C.*

To SHEAR [Scapian, *Sax.* scheeren, Teut. schaeren, Belg.] to snip or cut with Sheers.

SHEAR *Grass*, a kind of Herb.

A SHEAR *Man*, a Shearer of Cloth.

SHEARS [Scapa, *Sax.* scheere, Teut. schaere, Belg.] large Scissors for cutting or clipping.

SHEARS [among *Sailors*] two Yards set up on end at some distance, and bound across each other near the Top; their Use is to take out and put in a Mast, and to hoist Goods in or out of Boats that have no Masts.

SHEAR-*Hooks* [in a *Ship*] are Iron Hooks let into the Main and Fore-Yard Arms, in order to cut and tear the Enemy's Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

SHEAR-*Shanks* [in a *Ship*] a sort of Knot to shorten the Rope called the Runner.

To SHEAR [*Sea Term*] to swing to and again, as a Ship is said to *shear*, when she goes in and out, and not right forward.

SHEARD [ſceaꝛd, *Sax.*] a Fragment.

SHEAT } a young Hog. *C.* Also a kind
SAUT } of Fish.

SHEATS [in a *Ship*] Ropes bent to the Clew of the Sails, which serve in all the lower Sails, to *hale aft*, or *round off* the Clew of the Sail, but in the Top-sails they are made use of to *hale home*, i. e. draw the Foot of the Sail to the Main or Fore Yard-Arm; also those Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are closed into the Stern-Post.

False SHEAT, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Shear-Block, to succour and ease the Sheat, lest it should break when there happens an extraordinary Gust or stiff Gale of Wind.

SHEAT-*Anchor*, the biggest Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners last Refuge when in Stress of Weather they are forc'd to ride on a Lee Shore.

SHEAT-*Cable*, the principal and biggest Cable.

To ease the SHEAT [*Sea Term*] is to veer it out, or to let it go gently.

To let fly the SHEAT [*Sea Term*] is to let it run out of itself as far as it will go, so that the Sail will not hang loose, and hold no Wind.

The SHEATS are said to be *flown*, when they are not hal'd home, or close to the Blocks or Pullies.

To tally the SHEATS [*Sea Term*] is when the Seamen would have the Sheats of the Fore or Main Sail haled aft.

SHEATH [ſceeðe, *Sax.* ſkede, Dan. ſcheide, Teut.] the Case for a Sword, Knife, *&c.*

To SHEATHE *a Sword*, is to put it up in the Sheath.

To SHEATHE *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is to case that Part of it which is under Water, with something to keep the Worms from eating into her Planks, and then nailing on them new Boards, but sometimes with mill'd Lead.

SHEATH *Fish* [so called from its being covered with a thin Shell like a Sheath] a delicate *Indian* Fish of the Colour of a Muscle.

SHED [*q. d.* a Shade] a Penthouse or Shelter made of Boards.

To SHED [probably of ſceatan, *Sax.*] to spill, to send forth, as to *shed Tears*; also to cast the Teeth, Horns, *&c.*

SHED [of ſceotan, *Sax.* to distinguish, of ſcheiden, Teut. to separate] Difference between Things. *N. C.*

SHED *Rivers with a Weaver*, i. e. winning a Cast that was very good. *i. e.* to strike off one that touches, *&c.* *Chess.*

SHED'DING *of Seed*, a Disease in Horses.

To SHEED, to depart. *O.*

To SHEEN, to shine. *Shakesp.*

SHEEN [ſchön, Teut.] fair, shining. *Sp.*

SHEEN [so called from its shining] the King's Country-house upon the River of *Thames* in *Surry*, now called *Richmond*.

SHEEP [ſceap, *Sax.* ſchaep, Belg. ſchaap, L. S.] a very useful Creature, which yields both Food and Raiment.

SHEEP'ISH [*i. e.* like a Sheep] faint-hearted, simple, silly.

SHEEP'ISHNESS, Faintheartedness, Silliness.

SHEEP's *Head*, a *Virginian* Fish of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton; also a meer Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.

SHEER [ſcýne, *Sax.*] altogether, quite; also spoken of Cloth, thin.

SHEER *over*, clear over. *Milton.*

To SHEER, to reap. *N. C.*

To SHEER [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said *to sheer*, or go *sheering*, when in her sailing she is not steadily steered.

SHEET [ſceat, or ſceꝛe, *Sax.*] a large Linen Cloth to lay on a Bed.

SHE'KEL [שקל, *Heb.*] a *Jewish* Silver Coin, worth about half a Crown *English*, and another about half that Value; also a Gold Coin in Value about 1 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.*

SHEL'DAPLE, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SHELD, flocked, parti-coloured. *Suff.*

SHEL'DRAKE, a Water-Fowl.

SHELF [ſýlf, *Sax.*] a Board made fast to a Wall to lay Things on; also the Till of a Printing-Press.

SHELF } [of ſchelh, Teut. crooked]
SHELVE } a Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELL [ſceala, or ſcýll, *Sax.* ſchelle, Belg. ſchale, Teut.] the woody Husk or Cover of Nuts, and of Stones in Fruits; also the crustaceous Covering of Fish, *&c.*

To SHELL [Scealian, *Sax.* ſchellen, L. S. ſchalen, Teut.] to take off the Shell or Husk.

SHEL'TER [of Sceala, *Sax.* a Shell] a safe Place against ill Weather, Lodging; also Protection, Refuge.

To SHELTER *one*, to receive one into his House, to defend or protect him.

SHEL'VING, slanting.

SHEM'MERING [of ſchimmeren, Teut.] glimmering. *O.*

To SHEND [Scentan, *Sax.* ſchenden, Teut.] to blame, to disgrace, to spoil. *Sp.*

SHEND, blamed. *Spenc.*

SHENE, shining. *Chauc.*

SHENG'ER, a small Salmon that is spawned before the Spawner finds its Way to the Sea.

SHENT, a Barrow Pig. *O.*

SHEPEN, simple, fearful. *O.*

SHEPEN, Sheep-cote. *O.*

SHEP-

SHEP'HERD [ſceap-hýrd, *Sax.* ſchaaff-hirt, Teut.] one who looks after Sheep.

SHEPHERDS-Rod, an Herb, called in Latin *Virgo Paſtoris*.

SHEP'HERDS *Bodkin*, *Needle*, *Purſe*, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

SHEPP'Y [Sceap Ea, or Sceap-Ige, *Sax.* i. e. the Sheep's Iſle, from Sheep that abundantly multiplied therein, called alſo *Ovini*, from *Ovis*, L. a Sheep] an Iſle in the County of *Kent*.

SHEPSTER, a Shepherd. *O.*

SHE'PY, ſheepiſh, ſimple. *Chauc.*

SHERBET' [*ſerbetto*, Ital.] a pleaſant Liquor much in uſe, among the *Turks*, and *Perſians*, who make theirs generally of Violet Vinegar, and the Juice of Pomegranates, and theſe, with Sugar they form into a kind of ſpungy Loaves which almoſt immediately diſſolve in Water. It is a *Perſian* Word, whence the *Italian* is borrowed as well as our Mixture of Water, Lemons and Sugar, deſign'd for Punch.

SHER'BOURN [Scir-burn, *Sax.* i. e. the clear Fountain] a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, 110 Miles Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

A SHER'IF [Scir Gerefa, *Sax.* q. d. a Shire-Reeve or Governor of the Shire] a Chief Officer appointed by the King yearly in every Shire, but there are two in *Middleſex*, choſen by the Citizens of *London*.

SHER'IFFALTY } the Office of a Sheriff,
SHRIEV'ALTY } or the Time during which that Office is held.

SHERIFF-*Tooth*, an ancient Tenure by the Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County Courts.

SHER'IFFWICK, the Juriſdiction of a Sheriff.

SHER'MAN [*q. d.* Sheerman] one who ſheers Worſted, Fuſtians, *&c.*

SHER'MAN'S *Craft*, i. e. } an Art uſed
SHEERMAN'S *Craft* } at *Norwich*, where Worſteds, Stamins, Fuſtians, and other Woolen Cloaths are ſheered.

SHER'RY [of *Xeres*, a Town in *Andaluſia* in *Spain*] a Sort of Wine.

SHER'WOOD [*q. d.* Sheer-wood] in *Nottinghamſhire*.

To SHETE [ſcheeten, L. S.] to ſhoot. *Ch.*

SHETTEN, to ſhut in. *O.*

To SHEW [ſceapian, *Sax.* ſchawen, Teut.] to let ſee, to diſcover, to make known, to prove or make appear; alſo to appear or look, to make a Shew as if.

A SHEW [ſchaw, Belg. Appearance, publick Sight; Pretence or Colour.

SHEWING [in *Law*] a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomſoever, in Plaints ſhewed and not avowed.

SHEWT *of Blood* [of ſchurten, Teut. to ſhed] a Diſeaſe in Beaſts when they caſt Blood at their Mouths.

SHIBBOLETH [שבלת, *Heb.*] an Ear of Corn.

A SHIDE [ſcandan, *Sax.* of ſcheiden, Teut. to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

A SHIELD [ſcýld, *Sax.*] a kind of Buckler wherewith Foot Soldiers were armed in formed Times; it is alſo figuratively taken for Proteſtion or Defence.

To SHIELD [ſcýldan, *Sax.*] to proteſt or defend.

To SHIEVE [*Sea Term*] to fall aſtern.

To SHIFT [*Minſheu* derives it of ſchaffen, Teut. to do; but *Skinner*, of ſcýfran, *Sax.* to divide] to eſcape, get off, evade; to dodge; as wild Beaſts do when hunted; to divide, to diſtribute. *Ch.*

A SHIFT [Seachefr, Teut. a Buſineſs, according to *Minſheu*] a Shirt or a Smock; a Trick or Device to eſcape or get off.

To SHIFT [*ſcippare*, Ital.] to make a Shift for.

To SHIFT, to beſtow. *O.*

SHIFT'ABLE, capable of being ſhifted. *Shakeſp.*

A SHIF'TER, a Fellow who knows all manner of Shifts and ſubtile Tricks.

SHIF'TERS [*Sea Term*] Men on board a Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks to ſhift or change the Water in which the Fleſh or Fiſh is put and laid in order to fit it for a Kettle.

SHIFTING [in *Kent*] the Partition or Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of Gavelkind Nature.

SHILOH [שלה, *H.* i. e. ſent] a Name appropriated in Scripture to our Lord and Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*.

SHIL'LING [ſcilling, of ſcild, a Shield, *Sax.* becauſe anciently coined with the Form of a Shield on it] a Silver Coin, in Value 12*d.* and of which 20 make a Pound *Sterling*; altho' among our *Saxon* Anceſtors it conſiſted but of 5*d.*

A SHIL'LING *Scotch* [ſchilling, L. S.] in value one Penny *Engliſh*.

SHIMRING, glimmering. *Chauc.*

A SHIN [ſcina, *Sax.* ſchiene, Teut.] the fore Part of the Leg, or that next to the Foot.

SHINADE, ſhining. *Chauc.*

To SHINE [ſcinean, *Sax.* ſcheinen, Teut.] to look bright, to caſt a Luſtre.

It is good to make Hay while the Sun ſhines.

Though this good, honeſt, induſtrious Proverb is made a *Stalking-Horſe* to the groſſeſt Villanies, and wire-drawn to countenance a thouſand baſe Practices, as the *temporizing* and *trimming* of *Turn-coats*, *Cheating*, *Injuſtice*, *Drunkenneſs*, *Laſciviouſneſs*, and all the Iniquities upon the Face of the Earth, Perſons laying hold of *Opportunity* of ſatiating their impious *Appetites* under the Umbrage of it; yet, notwithſtanding all Miſapplications, the true Meaning of it is highly *Moral*. It is a great Encouragement to *Virtue* and *Goodneſs*, it teaches us to let no *Time* (which often ſeems to be put into our

out Hands by *good Providence*, ſlip through our Fingers, of *ſerving God*, and *doing Good* to ourſelves and our Neighbours; for that the Sun will not *ſtand* ſtill for us, as it did for *Joſhua* in *Gibeon*, nor ſlacken its Courſe for ſuch ſlow, negligent, idle, trifling, inſignificant Mortals as we are, upon the little Occaſions of Ambition, Preferment, Learning, or Livelihood; it therefore teaches to be *active* and *vigorous*, to take Time by the Forelock, which is bald behind, and being paſt, cannot be laid hold on; according to the *Latin*, *Fronte capillata eſt, poſt eſt occaſio calva*; and the *Greek*, Ουκ αιει δεγος εσσειτας ποιειϛαι καλιος.

SHINGLE [ſchinnel, Teut. *Minſheu* derives it of *ſcindendo*, L.] a Lath or Cleft of Wood to cover Houſes with.

SHINGLES [*q. d. Cingula*, L. Girdles] a Diſeaſe, a ſpreading Inflammation about the Waiſt, which kills the Patient if it get quite round.

SHIP [ſchip, Belg. and L. S. ſchiff, Teut. ſkip, *Dan.*] a Seat Boat, or Veſſel for ſailing.

SHIPINS, Sheep Pens. *Chauc.*

SHIP-*Money*, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Cities, *&c.* of *England*, and revived by King *Charles* I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17 Charles I.

SHIP'PEN [of ſcypene, *Sax.*] a Cow-Houſe, an Ox-ſtall. *N. C.*

SHIPPER [Schipper, Belg. and L. S. ſchiffer, Teut.] the Maſter of a Ship, commonly pronounced *Skipper*.

SHIP'TON [*q. d.* Sheep-Town] in *Warwickſhire*.

SHIP-WRECK, the Loſs of a Ship at Sea, by a Wreck.

SHIRE [ſcipe, or ſcypan, *Sax.* to divide] a Portion or Diviſion of Land; of which Diviſions there are 40 in *England*, and 12 in *Wales*, and 24 in *Scotland*, beſides Stewarties, Bailleries, and Conſtableries.

SHIRE-*Clerk*, and Under-Sheriff, or his Deputy, or Clerk to the County Court.

SHIRT [ſkirt, *Dan.* ſcyrte, *Sax.*] a Linen Garment, worn by the Men next their Skin.

SHIRT *Band*, a Band. *Yorkſh.*

To SHITE [ſcitan, *Sax.* ſchuttein, L. S.] to eaſe Nature, to diſcharge the Belly.

A SHITTLE-COCK [of ſcotan, *Sax.* to ſhoot, or ſchuttein, Teut. to ſhake, and *Cock*] a feathered Cork to play with.

To SHIVER [ſchawren, Teut.] to ſhake for Cold or Fear.

To SHIVER [ſchiveren, Belg.] to break into Shivers or Pieces, alſo to ſhake with Cold.

A SHIV'ER [ſchiffer, Teut.] a Piece or Cleft of Wood.

A SHIVER [in a *Ship*] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pully runs.

SHOAD, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall*.

SHOAL. See *Sholé*.

SHOARS [ſhoore, Belg.] Props to ſet or bear up any Thing of Weight which leans forward; alſo a Land adjoining to the Sea.

To SHOAR [ſhoore, Belg.] to underprop.

SHOCK [ſhock, Belg. ſhockel, Teut.] Brunt, Onſet, Blow, Diſaſter; Encounter or Engagement in a Fight.

A SHOCK [ſchock, Teut.] of Soap-Boxes, wooden Traps, Canes, *&c.* is 60 in Number.

A SHOCK [among *Huſbandmen*] ſeveral Sheaves of Corn ſet together.

To SHOCK [ſhocke, Belg. ſhockeren, Teut.] to claſh with, to daſh againſt, to oppoſe, or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

SHOD [ſceoꝺ, *Sax.*] fitted with Shoes.

SHODE, a Buſh of Hair. *O.*

SHOE [ſceo, *Sax.* ſhoe, L. E. ſchuh, Teut.] Attire for the Feet.

To SHOE [ſceozan, *Sax.* ſchumacher, Teut.] to put on Shoes.

SHOE'BERRY [of ſceo, a Shoe, and Byrig, *Sax.*] a Town in *Eſſex*.

SHOE'MAKER [Schoemaecker, Belg.] a Maker of Shoes.

To SHOGG [ſhockeln, Teut. but *Minſheu* derives it of Jagen, Teut.] to drive, to jog, joggle, to make to vacillate to and fro.

A SHOGG [ſhockel, Teut.] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which ſtrike againſt one another with Violence; a Shake or Concuſſion.

A SHOLE [ſceole, *Sax.*] a Company of Fiſhes.

SHOLES [*q. d.* Shallows] Flats in the Water.

SHONDE [ſchande, Teut.] Shame. *C.*

SHONE, Shoes. *Chauc.*

SHOG'BERY *Neſs*, Part of a great Flat which begins below *Lee* Town, about a Mile from the Shore, and runs down the River *Thames*, to the North-Eaſt End of the *Whitaker*.

SHOODS, Oat-Hulls. *Derbyſh.*

SHOOL'ING [*Sea Term*] as, *good Shooling*, *i. e.* a ſafe or convenient going in with the Shore, when the Water grows ſhallow by Degrees, and not too ſuddenly, nor is ſometimes deep and ſometimes ſhallow, *&c.*

To SHOOT [ſcotan, *Sax.* ſchieten, L. S.] to diſcharge Shot, or Arrows; to grow up as Plants do; to fall like a Star.

A SHOOT, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done ſucking.

A SHOOT [ſchuſs, Teut. of ſcotan, *Sax.*] a ſhooting with Guns or Bows.

A SHOOT

A SHOOT [*Hunt.*] a young Boar.

To SHOOT [*Sea Term*] the Ballast is said to *shoot*, when it runs from one Side of the Ship to the other.

SHOOT'ING-*Stick* [among *Printers*] used in locking up Pages in the Chase or Frame.

SHOP [ſceope, *Sax.*] an Office for selling Wares.

SHOPED, sharped. *Chauc.*

SHOP-*Lifter*, one who cheapening Wares under Pretence of buying, takes an Opportunity to steal.

SHO'RAGE, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

SHORE [ſcope, *Sax.* ſchore, Belg. but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of σκερος, Gr.] a Coast or Track of Land on the Sea-side.

A SHORE [Schoare, Belg.] a Prop to support any Part of a Building.

A SHORE [of ſcyran, *Sax.* to divide] a Cleft or Cranny. *O.*

SHORE'HAM [Scopeham, *Sax.* q. d. Shore Town] a Port in *Sussex*, 46 Miles S. by W. from *London*.

To SHORE UP [ſchore, Belg.] to under prop.

SHORES [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber set to bear up others.

Common SHORE [corrupted for *Sewer*] which see.

SHORLING [of ſchoren, Teut. to sheer] a Sheep-Skin after the Fleece is shorn off.

SHORT [ſceopt, *Sax. Court*, F. *Curtus*, L. Kort, L. S.] of small Length.

To SHORTEN [Aſceoptian, *Sax.*] to make short.

SHOT [ſchot, Belg. ſchoſs, Teut.] the going out of an Arrow or Bullet, or Reach of a Bow, Gun, *&c.* as far as it can carry; all sorts of Bullets for Fire-arms.

SHOT *of a Cable* [*Sea Term*] is the fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride safe in deep Waters.

SHOT [ſcoten, *Sax.*] hit or wounded by a Shot.

SHOT } [ſceat, *Sax.* a Part or Por-
SCOT } tion] a Reckoning, Club, or Score, in a Victualling-House, *&c.* or the Money paid for it.

SHOT *by the Board* [*Sea Term*] is when a Yard is broken by the Enemy's Shot.

SHOT *Flagon* [in *Derbyshire*] a Flagon which the Host gives to his Guests if they drink above a Shilling.

SHOT *in Years*, advanced in Years. *Spenc.*

SHOT'TEN (spoken of *Fish*) [of ſchutten, Teut. to pour out] having spent the Roe, spawned.

SHOT'TEN *Milk*, curdled, turned to Curds or Whey.

To SHOVE [ſcoofen, *Sax.* ſchuyven, Belg. ſchieben, Teut. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of Σεω, Gr.] to push or thrust.

SHOVEL [ſcopel, *Sax.* ſchoffel, Belg. shaufel, Teut.] an Instrument for digging, *&c.*

SHOV'ELER, a Fowl of the Duck kind.

SHOULD [ſceolban, *Sax.*] ought; of the Verb *shall*.

SHOUL'DER [ſculder, *Sax.* skulder, Dan. ſchalder, L. S. schulter, Teut.] a Part of the Body joining the Arm to it.

SHOUL'DER *of a Bastion* [in *Fortification*] is where the Face and the Flank meet.

SHOULDER [in *Archery*] the Part of the Arrow-head a Man may feel with his Finger before it comes to the Point.

SHOULDER *Pight* [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt downright.

SHOULDER *Pincht*, a Disease in Horses.

SHOULDER *Splaiting* } a Hurt which be-
SHOULDER *Torn* } falls a Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast.

SHOULDER *Wrench* [in *Horses*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

SHOUL'DERED *Head* [among *Archers*] a sort of Arrow-head between blunt and sharp, made with Shoulders.

SHOUL'DERING [in *Fortification*] a Retrenchment or Work cast up for a Defence on one Side, whether it be made of Heaps, or Baskets full of Earth, Faggots, *&c.* also a Demi-Bastion, consisting of one Face and Flank; also a square Orillion in the Bastions near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a Casemate.

SHOULDERING *Piece* [*Architecture*] a Member, otherwise called a *Bracket*.

To SHOUT, to set up a loud Halloo or Huzza.

A SHOWEL, a Blind for a Cow's Eye made of Wood. *S. C.*

A SHOWER [ſcup, *Sax.* ſcheure, Belg.] a Distillation of Rain.

SHOW'Y, gaudy, appearing fine.

SHRAPE } a Place baited with Chaff or
SCRAPE } Corn to intice Birds. *C.*

SHRAPING, scraping. *O.*

To SHREAD [ſcreaban, *Sax.*] to cut small or mince.

A SHREAD [ſcreab, *Sax.*] a small Cutting of any Thing.

SHREUDNESS, Wickedness. *Chauc.*

A SHREW [of ſchreyen, Teut to make a Bawling] a scolding, contentious Woman; also a Villain.

SHREW *Mouse* [skeumuſs, Dan.] a Field Mouse, of the Bigness of a Rat and Colour of a Weasel, very mischievous to Cattle, which going over a Beast's Back, will make it lame in the Chine, and its Bite causes the Beast to swell to the Heart, and die.

SHREWD

SHREWD [of beſchreyen, Teut. to bewitch] bewitched, impious, vile, wicked. *Chauc.*

SHREWD [probably of beſchreyen, Teut.] cunning, ſubtle, ſmart, witty.

SHREWSBURY [of ſcryb, a Shrub, and Byrig, a Town, *Sax.*] the County-Town in *Shropſhire*, 118 Miles N. W. from *London*.

SHREWDNESS, Smartneſs, Sagacity.

To SHRIEK [ſchrygger, Dan. or ſchreyen, Teut.] to cry out as one in imminent Danger.

To SHRIEK } [among *Hunters*] to cry
To SHRIKE } or make a Noiſe as a Badger does at Rutting-Time.

A SHRIEK [*ſcriccio*, Ital.] a vehement Outcry.

SHRI'FT } [ſcrift, *Sax.*] Confeſ-
SHRIVING } ſion of Sins made to a Prieſt.

SHRIGHT, a ſhrieking or crying out; alſo ſhrieked. *Spenc.*

SHRILL, a ſharp Noiſe.

SHRILLING, ſhrill. *Spenc.*

SHRIMP [probably of ſchrump, Teut. a Wrinkle, becauſe of its wrinkled Back] a ſmall Sea-Fiſh; alſo a little ſhort Fellow.

A SHRINE [ſcrin, *Sax. Eſcrin*, F. ſchrein, Teut. *ſcrinium*, L. a Deſk or Cabinet] a Caſe to hold the Reliques of a Saint; or a Place where Prayers and Offerings are made to ſome Saint.

To SHRINK [ſcrincan, *Sax.* ſchrincken, Teut.] to contract, or leſſen in Length and Breadth.

To SHRI'VE [ſcrifan, *Sax.*] to make Confeſſion to a Prieſt; alſo to hear a Confeſſion.

To SHRI'VE, to meet, to revel. *Shak.*

SHRIVE [of ſchreiben, Teut. to write] liſted in a Roll. *Shakeſ.*

To SHRI'VEL [probably of ſchrumpelen, Teut. or ſchrompele, Belg.] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles or Scrolls.

SHROUD [ſcruð, or ſcryðan, *Sax.* to clothe] a Garment to wrap a dead Corps in.

SHROVE-TIDE [*q. d.* Shrive-Tide, or the Time of ſhriving or confeſſing of Sins, ſee *Shrive* above] the Time juſt before *Lent*, when our Anceſtors uſed to confeſs their Sins, in order to a more ſtrict keeping the enſuing *Lent* Faſt.

SHROVE-*Tueſday*, the Day before the firſt Day of *Lent*.

SHROVE *Mouſe*. See *Shrew-Mouſe*.

SHROWDS [in a *Ship*] thoſe great Ropes that come from either Side of all the Maſts, being faſtened below to the Ship's Sides by Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Maſts.

To SHROWD [ſcryðan, *Sax.*] to cover, to ſhelter.

To SHROWD [in *Huſbandry*] is to cut off the Head Branches of a Tree.

To SHRUB *one*, to cudgel or bang him ſoundly.

A SHRUB [ſcryb, *Sax.*] a Dwarf-tree; alſo a little ſorry Fellow.

SHRUB Nightſhade, a Plant. *Solanum*, L.

SHRUBBY, abounding with Shrubs.

To SHRUG [probably of ſchroeve, Belg.] to ſhrew, to ſhrink up the Shoulders.

SHRUG, a ſhrinking up the Shoulders.

A SHUCK, an Huſk or Shell, as *Bean-Shucks*, Bean Shells. *S.* and *E. C.*

To SHUD'DER [ſchudder, Belg. ſchutteren, Teut.] to ſhiver or ſhake with Cold, or a Fright.

SHUD'DERING, ſhivering, trembling. *Milton.*

To SHUF'FLE [*Minſhew* derives it of ſchieben, Teut. to thruſt; but *Skinner* rather of the Noun *Shovel*] to mingle the Cards in any Game; to dodge, to ſhift off.

To SHUN, to ſhove. *Suff.*

To SHUN [Arcunian, *Sax.* or of Scheuen, Teut. but *Mer. Caſ.* of σεύω, *Gr.*] to avoid, to keep off from.

To SHUNT, to ſhove.

To SHUT [ſcuttan, *Sax.*] to incloſe, to ſtop up.

To *get* SHUT *of a Thing* [of ſceaðan, *Sax.* or of ſcheyden, Teut. to ſeparate or diſjoin] to get rid of, to clear one's ſelf of a Thing.

SHUT'TERS, Frames of Wood to put before Windows.

A SHUT'TLE [ðceaðel, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument uſed by Weavers.

SHY [ſcheu, Teut. to avoid, or *ſciſo*, Ital.] reſerved, coy, wary.

SHYNESS, Coyneſs, Reſervedneſs.

SIAGONA'GRA [Σιαγωνάγρα, of Σιαγων, a Jaw, and αγρα, Capture, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [ſib, *Sax.*] Kindred: Hence the Word *Goſſip*, q. d. Kindred of God, for a Godfather or Godmother.

SIB'D, a-kin, as *No ſole ſib'd*, nothing a-kin. *N. C.*

SIB'BERED } [of ðybbe, *Sax.* Kin-
SIB'BEREDGE } dred] the Banns of Matrimony. *Suff.*

SIBILA'TION, a hiſſing. *F.*

SIBYLS [Σιβυλαι, Gr. *i. e.* God's Council] certain Virgin Propheteſſes among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believed, were inſpired by *Jupiter*, and are thought by ſome to have propheſied concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Books of the SIBYLS, Books among the *Romans*, committed to the Cuſtody of two Perſons of the *Patrician* Order, called *Duumviri Sacrorum*, in which their Predictions were written, which were had in ſo great Authority among them, that they did nothing of Moment

ment in Peace and War, without consulting them.

SICCA'NEOUS [*Siccaneus*, L.] dry of its own Nature, that hath no Spring to water it.

SICCA'TION, a drying up. *L.*

SICCIF'ICK [*Siccificus*, L.] causing Siccity or Dryness.

SIC'CITY [*ficcité*, F. *ficcitas*, L.] Dryness.

SICE POINT [*le Six*, F. of *Sex*, L.] at Dice, is the Number Six.

SICERY [ſicherlich, Teut.] surely. *N. C.*

SICHE'TUM } a small Current of Water that uses to be dry in the Summer; also a Water-furrow or Gutter. *O. L.*
SIKET'TUS }

SICK } a little dry Water Course which is dry in Summer Time. *N. C.*
SIKE }

SICK [Seoc, *Sax.* ſiech, Teut. ſieck, Belg.] indisposed in Body.

To SICK'EN, to grow weak, or fall sick.

SICK'ERLY [of *securus*, L. ſicherlich, Teut.] surely. *N. C.*

SICK'LE [Sicol, *Sax.* ſickle, L. S. ſichel, Teut. of *secondo*, L. cutting] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SI'CKLIKE, such like. *O.*

SICK'LINESS, the being sickly.

SICKLY [ſeoclic, *Sax.*] unhealthy, languishing.

SICKNESS, Indisposition of Body.

SI'CUT *Alias*, a second Writ sent out, when the first was not executed, so termed from those two *Latin* Words contained in it.

SIDE [Side, *Sax.* ſide, L. S. ſeite, Teut. ſyde, Dan.] the Side of any Thing.

SIDE, long; as *my Coat is very Side*, i. e. very long; also proud, steep. *N. C.*

To SIDE *with*, to be of the same Side or Party, to take Part with.

SIDES *of Horn Works*, &c. [in *Fortification*] are the Ramparts and Breast Works which enclose them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

SIDE LAYS [among *Hunters*] is when Dogs are set in the Way to be let slip at a Deer as he passes by.

SIDE'LING, sideways, awry.

SIDE'LONG [ſidelincks, Belg.] oblique, athwart, sloping.

SID'ENHAM [probably of ſide, long, and Ham, *Sax.* a Town] a Town belonging to *Devonshire*.

SI'DER. See *Cider*.

SID'ERAL [*sideralis*, L.] belonging to the Stars.

SIDERA'TED [*sideratus*, L.] blasted, Planet-struck.

SIDERA'TION, the blasting of Trees or Plants with an Eastern Wind, or with excessive Heat or Drought; also a being benumbed, as when one is suddenly deprived of the Use of his Limbs and all Sense; a being Planet-struck. *L.*

SIDERA'TION [among *Surgeons*] is an entire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the same as *Sphacelus*.

SIDE'RIAL } [*Sidereus*, L.] belonging
SIDE'RIAN } to the Stars.

SIDE'RIAL *Year* [among *Astrologers*] is the Space of Time in which the Sun, going from one fixed Star, returns to the same again, which consists of 365 Days, 5 Hours, and near 10 Minutes.

SIDERI'TE [*Siderites*, L. Σιδεριτης, *Gr.*] an Iron-like-Stone, or the Load-stone drawing Iron.

SIDE'SMEN, Parish Officers who assist the Church-Wardens.

SI'DINGS, or SIDLINGI [*Old Records*] Sidelings, Balks between or on the Sides of the Ridges of ploughed Lands.

SIDE'WAYS, along the Side, by the Side.

SIDY, surly, moody, *Suff.*

SIEF *Album*, a Medicine for the Eyes.

SIEGE [with *Fowlers*] sitting, as a Hern at Siege.

A SIEGE [*Siege*, F. a Seat] is the encamping or sitting down of an Army before a Place in order to take it by Force; the whole Time of lying before it; or any Thing that is done for taking it.

To lay SIEGE *to a Place* [*assieger*, F.] to besiege it, *as above*.

A SIEVE [Sibe or Syge, *Sax.* Siel, Teut.] a Vessel or Tool for separating the coarser Part of any Thing from the finer.

To SIFT [ſiftan, *Sax.* ſiften, L. S.] to separate the finer Part of any Thing pulveriz'd by a Sieve, also to examine inquisitively and slily into a Matter.

SIG [ſeicht, Teut.] Urine, Chamber-Lie. *S. C.*

SI'GEBERT [of Sige, Victory, and Beohrt, *Sax.* famous] a King of the *East-Angles*.

To SIGH [ſeofian, *Sax.* ſuche, Belg.] to fetch Breath deeply, by reason of Trouble of Mind, or Distemper of Body.

A SIGH [ſuchte, Belg.] such a drawing the Breath.

SIGHT [Gesiðe, *Sax.* ſict, Belg. or geſicht, Teut.] the Sense of Seeing; also a Shew or Spectacle.

SIGHT, sighed. *Chauc.*

SIGHT'LESS, without Sight, blind.

SIGHT'LINESS, Comelinesſ, Agreeablenesſ.

SIGHTLY, comely, agreeable or pleasing to the Sight.

A SI'GIL [*Sigillum*, L.] a Charm to be worn for curing Diseases, averting Injuries, *&c.*

SIGILLUM *Hermetis* [among *Chymists*] an extraordinary Way of luting Glasses.

SI'GISMUND [either of Sige, Victory, and Mund, *Sax.* Peace, *i. e.* one who procures Peace, yet so as by Victory; or as *Verstegan* and *Junius*, of Siege, Teut. Victory,

Victory, and Mund, a Mouth, *q. d.* one who conquers his Enemies by good Words or fair Means] a Christian Name of Men.

SIG'LES [of *siglæ*, L.] Cyphers, initial Letters put for the whole Word; as R. S. S. i. e. *Regiæ Societatis Socius*.

SIGMOIDA'LES [in *Anatomy*] certain Valves of the Pulmonary Artery, shaped like a Half Moon; they separate to give Passage to the Blood from the Right Ventricle of the Heart to that Artery, but they shut the Passage, and are closed up by the Blood, if it endeavours to return.

SIGMOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are the Apophyses or Processes of the Bones, in Figure representing the Letter *C*, as *Sigma* of the ancient *Greeks*; also the Valves of the *Aorta* or *Great Artery*, which hinder the Blood running back to the Heart.

SIGN [*signe*, F. *signum*, L.] a Mark or Token; Footstep; Representation; Miracle; Wonder.

To SIGN [*signer*, F. *signare*, L.] to put a Seal, or set a Name or Mark to any Deed or Writing; to subscribe to.

SIGN *Manual*, a setting one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

A SIGNAL, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing a Thing.

SIGNAL, notable, remarkable, special, famous.

To SIG'NALIZE [*signaler*, F.] to make famous by some notable Action.

SIG'NATORY [*signatorius*, L.] that is used or serveth to seal with.

SIGNATURE [*signatura*, L.] one's Hand or Mark set to a Writing.

SIGNATURE [among *Printers*] the Letters of the Alphabet they set at the Bottom of every printed Sheet, as A, B, C, &c.

SIGNATURE [among *Naturalists*] the Resemblance of a Vegetable or Mineral to any Part of a Man's Body.

SIGNS } Signs, Notes, Marks or Charac-
SIGNO } ters, of which in Musick there are upwards of 50 different Sorts.

SIG'NET, a Seal set in a Ring. *F.*

The Privy SIGNET, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are sealed; as also Grants, and other Things which afterwards pass the Great Seal.

Clerk of the SIGNET, an Officer, who continually attends upon the principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signet for the sealing of such Letters, Grants, &c.

SIG'NIFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard-bearer, &c. *L.*

SIGNIFER [among *Astronomers*] the *Zodiack* Circle; so called from its having or carrying the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICA'BIT *de excommunicato capiendo*, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary against a Man who stands obstinately excommunicated 40 Days, for the imprisoning of him without Bail or Mainprize, until he submit himself to the Authority of the Church.

SIGNIF'ICANCY [*significantia*, L.] the being significant.

SIGNIF'ICANT [*significans*, L.] that expresses much, or is to the Purpose, clear, effectual, expressive.

SIGNIF'ICATION, Meaning, Sense. *L.*

SIGNIF'ICATIVE [*significativus*, L.] significant. *F.*

SIGNIFICA'TOR [among *Astrologers*] a Planet which signifies something remarkable in Nativities, &c.

SIGNIFICAUNCE, Signification. *Ch.*

To SIG'NIFY [*signifier*, F. of *significare*, L.] to mean or imply a certain Sense; to notify, to give Notice of; to be a Sign of, or Presage.

SIG'NIOUR [*Seigneur*, F. *Signore*, Ital. of *Senior*, L.] a Lord or Master.

SIGNS [*Signa*, L.] Marks, Tokens, Resemblances.

SIGNS *Algebraical*, are certain particular Marks, as (+) which signifies *more*, or that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added; and (—) signifying *less*, which implies Substraction; and (×) for *into*, which signifies Multiplication; and one Letter below another, as $\frac{a}{b}$, which denote Division, that *a* is to be divided by *b*, &c.

SIGNS *Astronomical* } are the Twelve
SIGNS *Celestial* } Constellations of the *Zodiack*, which are supposed to resemble living Creatures, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*. These were first called *Signs* by the antient Astronomers, as being Marks to distinguish whereabout the Sun is throughout his whole yearly Course.

SIGNUM, in *Saxon* Times, before the Invention of Seals, was a (†) and usually prefixed to the Name of a subscribing Witness in Charters and other Deeds, as, (†) *Signum Roberti Episcopi Linc.* &c.

SIGNUM *Morbi* [with *Physicians*] the Symptom of a Disease.

SIKE [sloek, Teut.] such. *O.*

A SIKE, a Quillet or Furrow. *C.*

To SIKE, to sigh. *O.*

SIKE *Mister* [of muster, Teut. a Pattern or Model] *Men*, i. e. such Kind of Men. *O.*

SIKER [seker, Belg.] sure. *Spene.*

SIKERDE, made sure. *Chauc.*

SIKERNESS, Security. *Chauc.*

To SIKIN, to seek. *Chauc.*

SIL'CESTER [Selceaster, *Sax.* a great or fair Town] in *Hampshire*.

SILE [of Syl, *Sax.*] Filth, so called because it subsides at the Bottom.

To SILE [of ryl, *Sax.* or Sull, L. S. a Threshold] to sit down; to sink or fall to the Bottom. *N. S.*

SI'LENCE [*Silentium*, L.] Cessation of Noise or Speaking.

To SILENCE, to impose or command Silence; to put to a Nonplus; to suspend a Church Minister.

SI'LENT [*silens*, L. *silencieux*, F.] who holds his Peace or says nothing, that makes no Noise, still, quiet.

SILENTIARY [*Silentiarius*, L.] a Gentleman Usher, who takes Care that Silence be held at Court or elsewhere.

SI'LENTNESS, being silent, stillness.

SILIC'IOUS [*silicius*, L.] flinty, belonging to a Flint.

SILIGIN'EOUS [*siligineus*, L.] of fine Flower.

SIL'IQUA [among *Botanists*] the Seed-Vessel, Husk, Cod, or Shell of such Plants as are of the Pulse kind.

SILIQUA [among *Gold Finers*] a Weight called a Carract, of which 6 make a Scruple.

SI'LIQUOUS [*siliquosus*, L.] husky, that has Husks.

SILK [reolc, *Sax.* Silcke, Dan.] a Yarn for Weaving, *&c.* spun by Worms.

SILK *Thrower*, or *Throwster*, one who winds, twists, and spins or throws Silk, in order to fit it for Use.

SIL'KEN, made of Silk.

SILL [ryl, *Sax. seuil*, F. *solum*, L.] the Threshold of a Door.

SIL'LABUB } [*Minshew* supposes it to be
SIL'LIBUB } a Contraction of *swilling Bubbles*] a potable Liquor made by milking a Cow into Cyder, Sugar, Spice, *&c.*

SILLIBAUK, a Sillabub. *Lincolnsh.*

SIL'LINESS, Foolishness.

SIL'LOGISM. See *Syllogism.*

SIL'LON [in *Fortification*] a Work raised in the Midst of a Mote or Ditch, for a Defence, when it is too wide. *F.*

SIL'LY [of *sillus*, L. of σίλλος, *Gr.* a Taunt or Scoff, but *Skinner* rather of Selig, Teut. pious, because such are commonly plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

SILPHS. See *Sylphs.*

SIL'VER [reolpep, *Sax.* Silver, Belg. Silber, Teut. and L. S.] a white Metal, next in Value to Gold.

SILVER [rylpene, *Sax.* Silbern, Teut.] of or belonging to Silver.

SILVER-*Bush*, a rare Plant so called.

SILVER-*Sickness* } [*Law Term*] is when
SILVER-*Squinse* } a Lawyer brib'd by the adverse Party, feigns himself sick, or not able to speak.

SILVER-*Smith* [reolpepmiď, *Sax.* Silberschmid, Teut.] one who makes Vessels of Silver, *&c.*

SILVER *Spoon Head* [among *Archers*] the Head of a sort of Arrow, resembling the Head of a Silver Spoon.

SILU'RES, the Name of the People who antiently inhabited *South Wales.*

SIMA'RE, a Woman's Gown with long Sleeves. *F.*

SIME'ON [שִׁמְעוֹן, *Heb.* i. e. Hearing] a Man's Name.

SIMILA [Semmel, Teut.] a Manchet or white Loaf.

SIMI'LAR [*similaire*, F. *similaris*, L.] of like Nature.

SIMILAR *Arks of a Circle* [in *Geometry*] are such as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

SIMILAR *Bodies* [among *Philosophers*] such as have their constituent Particles of the same Kind and Nature one with another, as to their sensible Qualities.

SIMILAR *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such, the Angles whereof are respectively equal, and the Sides about these equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] such Numbers as may be ranged into the Form of similar Rectangles or Squares, whose Sides are proportional; such are 12 and 48; for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SIMILAR *Parts* [in *Anatomy*] such as though they be divided into several Pieces, yet they will be all of the same Nature, Substance, and Denomination with one another, as every Particle of a Bone is Bone.

SIMILAR *Polygons* [in *Geom.*] such as have their Angles severally equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Rectangles* [in *Geom.*] are such as have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Segments of a Circle* [in *Geom.*] such as contain equal Angles.

SIMILAR *solid Numbers* [in *Mathematicks*] are such whose little Cubes may be so rank'd as to make similar and Rectangular Parallelopepids.

SIMILAR *Triangles* [in *Geom.*] are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal one to another.

SIMILAR *Light* [in *Opticks*] is such whose Rays are equally refrangible.

SIMILARITY, Likeness.

A SIM'ILE, a Similitude, a Parable. *L.*

SIMILITUDE [*Similitudo*, L.] Likeness, Resemblance, Comparison. *F.*

SIMILITU'DINARY [*similitudinarius*, L.] belonging to, or expressed by Way of Similitude.

SI'MITAR } [*Scimitarra*, Ital.] a Sort
SCIMITTAR } of broad Sword, used by the *Turks.*

SIM'NEL [*simila*, L. of σεμιδαλις, *Gr.* not unlikely of Setimel, Teut. fine Bread] a Cake or Bun made of fine Flour.

SI'MON [שמעון, *Heb.* i. e. Hearing] a proper Name of a Man.

SIMON ISLIP, the first Erector of a Printing Press in *England*, A. C. 1471.

SIMONI'ACAL [*simoniaque*, F. *simoniacus*, L.] belonging to, or done by Simony.

SIMO'NIACKS, Practisers in Simony.

A SIMON'IST [*Simoniaque*, F.] one who is guilty of Simony.

SIM'ONY [*Simonie*, F. *Simonia*, L.] the buying and selling of Church Livings or other spiritual Things for Money; so called from *Simon Magus*, who offered Money to the Apostles that he might have Power to give the Holy Ghost to any he should lay his Hands on.

SIMOS'ITY [*simositas*, L. Σιμότης, *Gr.*] a being crooked nosed.

To SIM'PER [from Simbelan, *Sax.* to keep Holiday, *Skinner*] to smile or look pleasantly; as we say, *You put on your Holiday Looks*, i. e. look pleasantly.

SIMPHONIA. See *Symphonia*.

SIMPLE [*Simplex*, L. q. d. *sine plica*] pure, unmixed, uncompounded, plain, void of Ornament; also downright, void of Deceit, harmless; also silly or foolish. *F.*

SIMPLE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are such as do not consist of more Parts than one, connected by the Signs + and —.

SIMPLE *Problem* [in *Geometry*] is that which is capable of one Solution.

SIM'PLENESS, Simplicity, Foolishness.

SIM'PLER } one who has Skill in Sim-
SIM'PLIST } ples, or a Gatherer of Herbs.

SIM'PLES, physical Herbs, probably so called as being the chief Ingredients of which compound Medicines are made.

SIMPLESSE, Simplicity. *Chauc.*

SIM'PLETON, a half witted Person.

SIMPLEX *Beneficium* [*Old Law*] a lesser Dignity in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, a *Sine Cure*, a Pension of a Parish Church, or any other Benefice, opposed to a Cure of Souls. *L.*

SIMPLEX *Justiciarius*, a puny Judge that was not chief in any Court. *L.*

SIMPLICIA [among *Physicians*] Simples or Medicines which are uncompounded.

SIMPLI'CITY [*simplicité*, F. *simplicitas*, L.] Singleness, Plainness, plain Dealing, downright Honesty; also Foolishness, Indiscretion.

SIM'PLING, gathering of Simples or Physical Herbs in the Fields.

SIMP'LY, singly, merely; foolishly.

SIMP'SON, the Herb Groundsel. *Senecio. Suff.*

A SIMULACRE [*Simulacrum*, L.] an Image.

To SIM'ULATE [*simuler*, F. *simularum*, L.] to dissemble or feign.

SIMULA'TION, a feigning, a counterfeiting, a Colour or Pretence. *F.* of *L.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS [*simultaneus*, L.] bearing a private Grudge.

SIN [Sinne, *Sax.* Sund, Teut. Sonde, Belg.] Offence, Transgression against God's Law.

To SIN [sundigen, Teut. synder, Dan. which *Minshew* derives of σινω, *Gr.* to hurt] to offend, to provoke God, to trangress the Law of God.

A SIN'APISM [*sinapismas*, L. Σιναπισμὸς, *Gr.*] a Medicine of Mustard to raise Blisters, *&c.*

SINCE [sint, Teut. Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of sithence] from that Time.

SINCE'RE [*sincerus*, L.] honest, true-hearted, plain, downright. *F.*

SINCER'ITY [*sinçerité*, F. *sinceritas*, L.] Uprightness, Plainness, Honesty.

SINE } [*sinus*, L.] is a Right Line
Right SINE } drawn from one End of an Ark, perpendicular upon the Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or is half the Chord or twice the Ark. *Geom.*

SINE *Complement of an Ark* [*Geometry*] the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is less than 90 Degrees, or what it is greater than 90 Degrees, when it exceeds them.

SINE *versed of an Ark* [*Geometry*] an Ark or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that Part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Line.

SINE *Assensu Capituli* [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies against a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, *&c.* or Master of an Hospital, that alienates or disposes of Land holden in Right of his House, without the Consent of his Chapter or Society.

SINE CURE [*Sine Cura*, L.] a Benefice without Cure of Soul.

SINE *Die* [*Law Term*] dismiss'd the Court; when Judgment is given against the Defendant, 'tis said, *Eat inde sine die*, i. e. Let him go hence without a Day. *L.*

SIN'EW [sinu, *Sax.* Seine, Dan. Senne, Teut.] the tendinous Part of a Muscle.

SIN'EWY [sinehte, *Sax.*] having strong Tendons.

SIN'EWINESS, Muscular Strength.

SINEW *shrinking* [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

SINFUL [sinfulle, *Sax.*] impious, wicked.

SIN'FULNESS, Wickedness, Impiety.

SINFULLY, wickedly, impiously.

To SING [Singan, *Sax.* singen, Teut.] to make a Melody with the Voice.

To SIN'GE [Sengan, *Sax.* sengen, Teut.] to scorch, to burn lightly.

SIN'GLE [*singularis*, L.] simple, alone.

A SIN'GLE [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To SINGLE *out* [of *singulare*, or *singulus* L.] to pick out, or set apart from other Things or Persons.

SING'LENESS, Simplicity, Sincerity.

SIN'GULAR [*singulare*, F. *singularis*, L.] particular,

particular, ſpecial, rare, extraordinary; choice, odd, affected.

SINGULAR *Number* [in *Grammar*] a Number whereby a Noun Subſtantive is applied to ſignify one Perſon or Thing, as *Homo*, a Man.

SINGULAR'ITY [*ſingularité*, F. of *ſingularitas*, L.] a being ſingular; Uncommonneſs, Excellency; a particular Way, Affectedneſs.

SIN'GULARNESS, Singularity.

SINGULTS [*ſinguitus*, L.] Sighs. *Sp.*

SINGUL'TUS, the Hiccough, a convulſive Motion of the upper Orifice of the Stomach. *L.*

SIN'ICAL *Quadrant* [among *Mathematicians*] an Inſtrument uſed in taking Altitudes and Diſtances, as well as for ſolving ſome Queſtions in Aſtronomy.

SIN'ISTER [*Siniſtre*, F. properly on or towards the Left Hand] unlucky, unfortunate, untoward, indirect, unfair, diſhoneſt, unjuſt. *L.*

SINISTER *Aſpect* [among *Aſtrologers*] is an Appearance of two Planets, happening according to the Succeſſion of the Signs, as *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the ſame Degree as *Gemini*.

SINISTER *Chief Point* [in *Heraldry*] the next to the middle Chief on the Left Side.

SINISTER *Baſe Point* [in *Heraldry*] is next the Baſe Point at the Bottom of the Eſcutcheon on the Left Side.

SINISTER SIDE *of an Eſcutcheon* [in *Heraldry*] the Left Side.

To SINK [ſencan, *Sax.* ſinken, L. S. and Teut.] to fall or ſettle at the Bottom; to fall or faint; to plunge under Water.

To SINK *a Deck*, to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SIN'LESS, free from Sin.

SIN'NER [Sunder, Teut. Sonder, Belg.] an impious Perſon; a Tranſgreſſor of the Law of God.

SIN'NET [among *Sailors*] a Line made of Rope-Yarn, to bind about Ropes to keep them from galling.

SI NON OM'NES, a Writ of Aſſociation, whereby, if all in Commiſſion cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allowed, that two or more of them may diſpatch the Buſineſs. *L.*

SIN'NIA [among *Paracelſian Chymiſts*] the white Glew in the Joints.

SIN'OPER [*Sinopis*, L. Σινοπις, Gr. zinnober, Teut. *ſinople*, F. in *Heraldry*, the French Word ſignifies *Green*] Vermillion, this is either natural and called Native *Cinnaber*, found in Quickſilver Mines, or factitious, which laſt is produced by ſubliming *Mercury* ſublimate corroſive and Brimſtone together.

SINUOS'ITY [*Sinuoſité*, F. *Sinuoſitas*, L.] a being full of Turnings and Windings.

SIN'UOUS [*Sinueux*, F. *Sinuoſus*, L.] crooked, that has many Turnings and Windings.

SINUS [in *Anatomy*] any Cavity or hollow Space in or between the Veſſels of any Animal Body.

SINUS [among *Naturaliſts*] Clefts or Fiſſures which are between the *Strata* or Layers of the Earth, in Mines, *&c.*

SINUS [among *Surgeons*] is when the Beginning of an Impoſthume or Ulcer is narrow, but the Bottom large.

SINUS *Meningium* [in *Anatomy*] are certain Cavities, or hollow Parts in the Brain, which *Galen* calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane. *L.*

SINUS *Oſſium* [in *Anatomy*] are thoſe Cavities of a Bone, which receives the Heads of other Bones.

SION [שיון, *Heb.* Dryneſs] a Mountain in *Judea*.

SION COLLEGE, a College in *London* near *Cripplegate*, founded by *Thomas White*, D. D. for the Uſe of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, which Apartments are for the Maintenance of 20 poor People.

To SIP [ſippen, Belg.] to ſoop a little.

SI'PHON [Σιφον, Gr.] an incurvated or crooked Glaſs Tube for drawing Liquors out of one Veſſel into another, without raiſing Lees or Dregs. *L.*

SIP'PETS [*q. d. Soppets*] little Sops.

A SI'QUIS [*i. e.* if any one, *ſcil*, *invenerit*, ſhall find] a Paper or Bill ſet up in ſome open Place, to proclaim any Thing that is loſt, *&c.*

SI RECOGNOS'CAT, a Writ that lies for a Creditor againſt his Debtor, who before the Sheriff, in the County Court, has acknowledged himſelf to owe his Creditor ſuch a Sum, received of him in *Pecuniis Numeratis*, *i. e.* in Money numbered. *L.*

SIR [*Sieur*, or *Sire*, F. *Ser*, Ital. Syr, *C. Br.*] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

SIRE [of *Sire*, F. a Maſter] a Father, a Male Beaſt that engenders. *O.*

SI'RENS [*Sirenes*, F. and L. Σειρὴν, Gr.] fabulous Sea Monſters or Mermaids, ſaid to allure Perſons by their melodious Singing; hence a Woman having a charming Voice is ſaid to ſing like a Siren.

SIRI'ASIS [Σειριασις, Gr.] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes.

SIRIUS [Σείριος, Gr.] the Dog Star.

To SIR'NAME [*ſurnommer*, F. zunahm, Teut.] to give the Family Name to a Perſon.

SIRNAME [*ſurnom*, F. *q. d.* the Name of a Sire or Father] a Family Name.

SIRO'NES, little Puſtules in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing ſmall Inſects or Worms.

SIR'UP [*ſirop*, F.] See *Syrup*.

SIS'KIN, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

SISOURIS [*Aſſeſſors*, L.] Jury-Men. *Chauc.*

SISTER [Sypyer, *Sax.* ſuſter, L. S. ſoſter, *Dan.*] a Female born of the ſame Father and Mother, or one of them.

SISTRUM

SIS'TRUM [Σεῖστρον, Gr.] a sort of Musical Instrument, of an oval Shape like a Racket, used by the Ancients.

To SIT [Sitten, *Sax.* sitten, L. S. sitzen, Teut. of *sedere*, L.] to repose upon a Seat.

SITE [*situs*, L.] the Situation of any Place, Territory, or Building, or the Part of Earth it stands upon.

SITE [*Logick*] that Predicament which declares a Subject to be so and so placed.

SIT'FAST [of a *Horse*] a horny Knob in the Skin.

SITHE } [Siðan, *Sax.*] since, after.
SITHENCE } *Spenc.*

SITH [ryð. *Sax*] Time.

SITHCUND'MAN [riðcundman, *Sax.*] such a Gentleman as had the Office to lead the Men of a Town or Parish; or a Man who had so much Land as he might be capable of Knight's Service.

A SITHE [riðe, *Sax.* sense, Teut.] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SIT'IBUND [*sitibundus*, L.] exceeding thirsty.

SITIC'ULOUS [*siticulosus*, L.] very thirsty.

SITTANDE, sitting. *Chauc.*

SIT'UATE [*situe*, F. *situs*, L.] situated, seated.

SITUA'TION, the Manner of being situated, or seated. *F.*

SIVE [ryfe, *Sax.* sive, L. S. sieb, T.] an Instrument or Vessel to sift with.

SIX [rix, *Sax. sex*, L. Ἕξ, Gr. sechs, Teut.] the Number VI. 6.

SIXAIN [*Military Term*] an Order of Battle for six Battalions. *F.*

SIXTH [rixta, *Sax. sixieme*, F. sechste, Teut.] the VIth, 6th.

SIXTEEN [rixtyne, *Sax.* sechzehen, Teut.] XVI, 16.

SIX'TY [rixtig, *Sax.* sechtzig, T.] LX. 60.

SIZE [probably of *Incisa*, L. says *Skinner*, of *Assize*, of *Asseoir*, F.] Proportion, Bigness, Stature, Length.

SIZE [of *Sizza*, Ital] a Gluish Composition used by Plaisterers, Painters, *&c.*

SIZE [at the University of *Cambridge*] is so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, amounts to the Value of a Farthing, as is noted with the Letter S.

To SIZE [among *Artificers*] to do or draw over with Size.

To SIZE [at *Cambridge*] to score, as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at *Oxford* is called to *battle*.

SIZE'ABLE, which is of a fit convenient Size.

SIZ'EL [among *Minters*] the Remainder of the Bars of Metal, after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out, according to their respective Sizes.

SIZ'ER [at *Cambridge*] a Scholar of the lowest Rank; the same as *Servitour* at *Oxford*.

SIZELY, nice, proud, coy. *N. C.*

SIZIE'ME [*sixieme*, F.] a sequence of six Cards at the Game of Piquet.

SIZZING, Barm or Yest. *S. C.*

SKADDLE [of scade, *Sax.* perhaps of schaden, to do damage or Mischief, *Teut.*] Hurt, Damage; ravenous, mischievous.

SKAD'DONS, Embryos of Bees.

SKAFFAUT, an Engine of War, for Defence of the Soldiery. *Chauc.*

A SKAIN } [scagene, *Sax.*] an *Irish*
SKEIN } short Sword.

A SKAINE [*Escaigne*, F.] a Length of Thread, Yarn, *&c.* as it is wound on a Reel.

SKAR'FED [*Sea Term*] when one Piece of Timber is let and fastened into another.

To SKATCH *a Wheel*, to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

SKATE [scedda, *Sax.* skade, *Dan.*] a sort of Fish.

SKATH'Y [of sceað, *Sax.*] ravenous, mischievous. *N. C.*

A SKEEL, a Collock. *N. C.*

SKELLING, an Isle or Bay of a Barn. *Suff.*

SKEF'FINGTON [of sceap, *Sax.* a Sheep, and Town] the Name of a Village.

SKEG, a sort of wild Plum of a reddish Colour, growing in Hedges.

The SKEG [in *Ships*] that small and slender Part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and left a little below the Stern Post.

SKEG'GER [probably of Sceaggá, *Sax.*] a kind of small Salmon.

SKEGGER *Trout*, a kind of Fish, or Salmon.

SKELETON [*squelette*, F. *sceletos*, L. of Σκελετός, Gr.] of a Man or Animal, is when the Bones are cleared and put together again in their natural Order.

SKELE'TA [*Old Records*] a little Bell for a Church Steeple.

SKEL'LARD, warped, cast, become crooked. *Derbysh.*

SKEL'LET [of *Esculette*, says Dr. *Tho. H.*] a small Vessel with Feet for boiling.

A SKEL'LUM [skelm, Belg. schelm, Teut. and L. S.] a Rogue.

SKEPE, a flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn in. *C.*

To SKERE, to glide or move swiftly. *Sh.*

To SKERE [schueren, L. S.] to make clean, scour. *Chauc.*

SKETCH [Esquisse, F.] the first Draught of Fancy, especially in Painting and Drawing.

To SKETCH [Esquisser, F.] to chalk out, to design.

SKET'LOE [of Scæð, *Sax.*] Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.

SKEW [schew, Teut. scheef, L. S.] as *to look a skew*, to squint or leer, to look at contemptuously, or disdainfully.

SKEWER [schew, Dan.] a long slender wooden Pin, used by Butchers, *&c.*

SKEYN. See *Skain.*

To

To SKID *a Wheel*, to ſtop a Wheel of a Waggon at the Deſcent of a Hill. *S. C.*

A SKIFF [*Eſquif*, F. *Schiffo*, Ital. of *Scapha*, L.] a Shallop, or the leſſer of two Ship's Boats.

SKILFUL, experienced in.

SKIL'FULNESS, the being experienced.

SKILL [skell, Dan. *Minſhew* derives it of *ſcholo*, or *ſcio*, L.] Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

SKIL'LED, that has Skill or is well verſed in.

To SKIM [*eſcumer*, F.] to take off the Top, Froth or Cream of Liquid Things.

To SKIME, to look a-ſquint to glee. *N. C.*

The SKIN [Skind, Dan. Schinde, Belg.] the Hide of an Animal; alſo the outward Rind of Fruit.

To SKIN [ſchinden, L. S. and Teut.] to flay off the Skin.

Near is my Shirt, but nearer my Skin.

Some Friends are nearer to a Man than others: Parents and Children than other Relations: Relations than Neighbours, and Neighbours than Strangers; but above all, a Man is neareſt to himſelf, *Charity begins at Home*; but this Charity at Home ſtands in a ſlippery Place, upon the Brink either of an ungenerous *Self-Love*, or of a foreign extravagant *Affection*; and it is very apt to ſlide into one or other of theſe diſcommendable Extremes. The Adage indeed intimates, that we ought to value our Bodies more than our Goods; to part with our Cloaths off our Backs, rather than have our Skin ſtripped over our Ears; that our Charity and Hoſpitality ſhould commence at our own Houſes, for the Entertainment of our Families, Relations, and Friends; it does not mean, that it ought always to lie ſneaking at Home, and never ſhew itſelf abroad; it ſhould be as extenſive as the Light, and beſtow here and there a kind Ray upon Strangers as well as on Boſom Friends and Acquaintance, according to our Circumſtances, though not ſo as to make a Man a *Felo de ſe* by his good Offices to others. *Ma chemiſe m'eſt plus proche que ma Robe*, F. *Tunica pallio proprior*. Latin. *Plus pres eſt la Chair que la Chemiſe*, Fr. Απωτερον ἢ γόνυ κνήμη, Gr.

A SKINK, a four footed Serpent, a kind of Land Crocodile.

To SKINK [ſcencan, *Sax.* ſchenken, L. S. and Teut.] to ſerve Drink at a Table.

SKINK'ER [of skenker, Dan. ſchenke, Teut.] a Butler or Cup-Bearer.

SKINNINESS, the being ſkinny, Leanneſs.

SKIN'NY, having much Skin, lean.

To SKIP [of *Eſquiver*, F. to fly back, or *ſquittare*, Ital. to dance] to leap or jump to and fro.

A SKIP, a Leap or Jump.

A SKIP } a Baſket, but not one to be
A SKEP } carried in the Hands. *S. C.*

A SKIP *Jack*, a pitiful Fellow that ſkips or ſcampers up and down, a Lacquey.

A SKIP-KENNEL, a Foot-Boy.

A SKIP'PER [ſchipper, Belg. and L. S.] a Maſter of a Ship. *Dan.*

SKIP-POUND [q. d. *Ship-Pound*] is the Dividend of a Laſt of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400*lb.*

To SKIR, to glide, or move ſwiftly. *Shakeſp.*

To SKIR'MISH [*eſcarmoucher*, F. *eſcaramucar*, Span. *ſcaramucciare*, Ital. ſchermurſe, Belg. ſchermutzen, Teut.] to fight in Confuſion, or without Order, as ſtraggling Parties do before the main Battle is joined.

A SKIRMISH [*eſcaramouche*, F. *eſcaramuza*, Span. *Scaramuccia*, Ital. ſchermurſe, Belg. ſchermutzel, Teut.] a ſmall Encounter of a few Men when they fight in Confuſion, without obſerving Order.

SKIR'RET [*Scherivole*, Ital. *Chirrivia*, Span. or of ſuycker-root, Belg. Sugarſweet] the Plant, *Skirwort*, whoſe Root is ſomething like a Parſnip, counted a great Dainty, and ſtrengthening Food.

SKIRTS, the Part of a Garment below the Waiſt, the Borders of a Country.

SKIT, a Whim or Fancy.

SKIT'TISH [*Skinner* derives it of σκιρτάω, Gr.] jadiſh or reſty, as ſome Horſes are; alſo humourſome, fantaſtical, wanton, friſking.

SKLEIR [not unlikely of ſchleyer, T. a Hood] a Scarf. *O.*

SKLENDRE, ſlender. *O.*

SKLEREN, to cover. *O.*

To SKREAM [of ꝑnæman, *Sax.* *ſcræmare*, Ital. ſchreyen, Teut.] to ſquall out, to make a ſhrill ſudden Noiſe with the Voice.

A SKREEN [*Eſcrein*, F. *Somnerus* derives it of ꝑcrimbne, *Sax.* *Minſhew* of *ſecerniculum*, L.] a Device to keep off the Wind, Hail, &c. See *Screen.*

To SKREEN [probably of ſchirmen, Teut.] to defend or protect from; alſo to ſift thro' a Screen.

SKROW, ſurly, dogged. *Suff.*

To SKUE, to go ſideling along; to waddle.

SKULL, the Bones of the Head.

SCUP'PER *Holes*. See *Scopper Holes*, or *Scupper-Holes.*

SKUTE [ſchute, Du.] a little Boat.

SKY ſky, Dan. or of ꝑcinan, to ſhine, or ꝑcea ꝑian, to behold, or of ꝑcua. *Sax.* a Shadow, to which σκία, Gr. alludes] the azure Concave which ſurrounds the Earth.

SKY-LARK, a fine ſinging-Bird.

When the Sky falls we ſhall catch Larks.

The Lark is a lofty Bird, and ſoars, perhaps, as high as any of the Inhabitants of the

the airy Region; and if there be no other Way of coming at them, till the Sky falling down on their Heads bears them down into our Hands, we shall be little the better for them. This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons, who buoy themselves up with vain Hopes but in Embryo, ill conceived, and as likely to go out half their Time, or not to last till their Accomplishment; as fondly as the Lad, who seeing the Lord Mayor in his pompous Procession, said, *See what we must all come to. Ad illos redis qui dicunt, si cœlum ruat:* Lat. Θαττον ποιησει μελι καυθαρῳ ἢ γάλα κώνωψ. Greek.

SKY'VENAGE, the Precincts of the Town of *Calais* in *France*, so called while it was in the Possession of the *English*.

SLAB, the outside sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber Tree.

A SLAB, a Puddle. See *Slabby*.

SLAB, a Table of Marble for Hearths.

To SLABBER. See *Slaver*.

SLAB'BY [of slabbe, Belg.] plashy, full of Dirt.

SLACK [Slæc, *Sax.* sleck, Belg. schlapp, Teut. and L. S. *lasche*, F. *laxus*, L.] loose, not tight; also slow.

To SLACKEN [aslacien, *Sax.*] to let loose a Cord, *&c.* that is tight, to grow remiss.

SLACK'NESS, Loosenesss.

SLADE [Slade, *Sax.*] a long flat Piece or slip of Ground. *O.*

SLAEN [schlagen, Teut.] to slay. *Chauc.*

SLAG [schacke, Teut.] the Recrement or Dross of Iron.

SLAKE, slack. *Chauc.*

SLAM [either of schlam, Teut. Mud, *q. d.* to overwhelem with Mud, or of schlagen, Teut. to smite] the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

SLAM, a Substance in the making of Alum, produced often by the over or under calcining it.

A SLAM *Fellow* [*esslance*, F.] a tall, slim Fellow. See *Slim*.

SLAN'DER [*esclandre*, F. of scanden, to scandalize, Teut. *scandalum*, L.] a Reproach, Scandal, Backbiting, speaking evil of.

To SLANDER [*esclandrer*, F. schanden, Teut *Mer. Cas.* derives it of λοιδορία, Gr.] to backbite, to speak Evil of.

SLAN'DEROUS, apt to slander, or rail at; foul-mouthed, abusive.

SLANDEROUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

SLANK [probably of schlange, Teut. a Snake, because of its Length and Slendernesss] slim, slender; a Sort of Sea-Weed.

SLANT } [probably of slanghe,
SLANT'ING } Belg. a Snake] glancing or diviating aside, not strait.

To SLAP, to strike, to give one a Buffet or Blow, commonly with open Hand, or some broad, flat Thing.

A SLAP [schlappe, Teut. *Alape*, L.] a Buffet or Blow.

SLAPE, slippery. *N. C.*

SLAPE ALE, pale Ale, as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Grass, or any other Liquor.

A STAPEL, a Piece, Part Portion. *Suff.*

To SLASH [probably of schlitten, T. to rend, to tear asunder] to cut, or dash against. *N. C.*

SLATCH [*Sea Term*] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship or in the Water, they say, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope*, &c.

SLATE [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of *Esclat*, F.] a scaly Sort of Stony Substance, for roofing Houses, and other Uses.

SLAT'TERN [slodde, or sloorke, Belg.] a flattering Woman, *i. e.* one who does not dispose Things in their Places, but leaves all at Random, also one who is not tight, neat, and careful in her Apparel.

A SLAVE [*Esclave*, *Esclava*, Span. sclave, Teut. *q. d.* a *Sclavonian*, of which a great Number were taken Captives by the *Germans* and *Venetians*] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge, a Person in the absolute Power of a Master.

To SLAVER [of slabbe, or slabbere, Belg. *q. d.* of *dislabiare*] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

SLAUGHTER [slæhte, *Sax.* schacht, Teut.] a slaying or killing.

To SLAY [slæzan, *Sax.* schlagen, Teut.] to kill.

A SLAY [Slæ, of slæzan, *Sax.*] an Instrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom, also to a Stocking Frame.

To SLEAK *out the Tongue*, to put it out by way of Scorn. *Chesh.*

SLEAR, a Slayer, a Murderer. *Chauc.*

SLEA'SY *Holland* [*Silesia Holland*] a Sort of Cloth made in *Silesia* in *Germany*; but the Term is commonly used for a thin slight Holland.

SLEAVE, a kind of Fish.

SLEAVED, as sleaved Silk, is such as is wrought fit for Use.

SLEAZY, slight or ill wrought, as some Sorts of Linen Cloths are.

SLECK, small Pit Coal. *N. C.*

To SLECK [*i. e.* to slake] to quench or put out Fire; also to allay Thirst.

SLED } [slede, Belg. schlitten, T.
SLEDGE } slæde, Dan.] a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other Weighty Things, to be drawn, or such on which Traitors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution: It signifies also a genteel Carriage without Wheels, used by the Nobility and Gentry in cold Climates to divert themselves in Winter upon the Snow.

A SLEDGE [Sledz, *Sax.*] a Smith's large Hammer, to be used with both Hands in beating out Iron on the Anvil.

To SLEECH, to dip up Water. N. C.

To SLEEP [ſlæpan, *Sax.* ſlaepe, Belg. ſchlaffen, Teut.] to take Reſt by ſleeping.

SLEEP [Slæp, *Sax.* ſlaep, Belg. ſchlaff, Teut.] Reſt taken by ſleeping.

SLEEP'ERS [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Timbers which lie before and behind in the Bottom, their Uſe being to ſtrengthen and bind faſt the Timbers called Futtocks or Rungs, as alſo to line out, and make the narrowing of the Floor of the Ship.

SLEEP'INESS, the being much inclined to ſleep.

SLEEP'LESS, without Sleep.

SLEEP'Y, inclined to Sleep.

SLEEPY *Evil* [in *Swine*] a Diſeaſe.

SLEEPY-*Grave* [Slapiznáva, *Sax.*] a Tomb or Sepulchre.

To SLEER, to leer or peep at.

SLEET [probably of Slide, *q. d.* ſliding or ſlippery Rain] Rain and Snow falling together.

To SLEET *a Dog*, is to ſet him at any Thing, as Swine, Sheep, *&c.*

SLEET'INESS, the being ſleety.

SLEET'Y, abounding with Sleet.

SLEEVE [Sliep, *Sax.* ſloeve, Du.] that Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.

SLEEV'ELESS [*q. d.* liſeleſs] without Sleeves; impertinent; as, a *ſleeveleſs Errand*, a trifling Errand.

SLEIGHT, Dexterity.

SLENDER [ſlender, Belg.] ſlim, not thick, or large about in Bulk.

SLEN'DERNESS, Slimneſs.

SLEPEN [ſchlaften, Teut.] to ſleep. *Ch.*

A SLICE [Slice, *Sax.*] a thin or broad Segment.

To SLICE [Slitan, *Sax.*] to cut into Slices.

SLICK [ſlicht, Belg. ſchlicht, Teut. Slid, *Sax.*] ſmooth.

To SLICKEN [ſlichte, Belg. ſchlichten, Teut.] to ſmooth or make ſlick.

SLICK'NESS, Smoothneſs.

SLID'DER, ſlippery, falling. *O.*

To SLIDE [Slidan, *Sax.* ſlidden, Du.] to glide along.

A SLIDE [Slide, *Sax.*] a Place frozen to ſlide on.

SLI'DING *of Courage*, eaſily daunted. *O.*

SLIDING *Rule* } Mathematical Inſtru-
SLI'DING *Scale* } ments to be uſed without Compaſſes in Gauging, *&c.*

SLIGHT [ſlicht, Teut.] light, mean, not elaborate, not ſtrong or ſerviceable.

A SLIGHT, a cunning Trick, Dexterity; alſo Diſeſteem.

To SLIGHT [ſlichte, Belg.] to take little Notice of, to diſeſteem; alſo to do Work ſlightly.

SLIM, ſlender.

SLIM [of Schlim, *Sax.* ſchlim, Teut.] naughty, crafty. *Lincolnſh.*

SLIME [Slim, *Sax.* ſlim, L. S. ſchleim, Teut. *Limus*, L.] ſoft Mud; alſo a clammy or gluiſh Humour.

SLI'MING [in *Falconry*] is ſaid of a Hawk's muting longways, in an entire Subſtance, without dropping any thing.

SLIMNESS, the being ſlim.

SLI'MY [Slimig, *Sax.* ſchleimig, Teut. *Limoſus*, L.] full of Slime; ropy.

SLINESS, Craftineſs, Reſervedneſs.

To SLING [ſlinge, Belg. ſchlinge, Teut. ſlenger, Dan.] to caſt or throw with a Sling; to fix into hooked Ropes any great Bundles or Veſſels of Commodities, for heaving and removing them by Cranes.

A SLING [ſlinghe, Belg. ſchlinge, Teut. ſlynge, Dan.] an Inſtrument to throw Stones with; alſo another uſed by Brewers Servants to have Barrels out of a Dray, and for other Uſes.

SLING'ING *the Yards* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Yards are faſt bound aloft to the Croſs, and to the Head of the Maſt, by Rope or Chain; which is done that if the Tie ſhould happen to break, or be ſhot into Pieces in a Fight, the Yard might nevertheleſs be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

To SLINK [ſlincan, *Sax.*] to ſteal or ſneak away.

A SLINK [of ſlank, Belg.] a Caſt Calf.

To SLIP [ſlippan, *Sax.* ſlippe, Belg. ſchlipffen, T.] to ſlide, to fall, to miſtake.

A SLIP, a Sliding, a Fall, a Miſtake; a narrow Piece rent or cut from any Thing; a Twig or Sprig pulled off from a Branch.

A SLIP'PER [Slippep, *Sax.*] a ſort of looſe Shoe to be worn within Doors, or in dry Places.

SLIP'PERINESS, the being ſlippery.

SLIP'PERY, apt to make one ſlip.

To SLIT [ſlitan, *Sax.* ſlider, Dan.] to cut a Thing according to the Grain, as Wood, Whalebone, *&c.*

A SLIT [Slite, *Sax.* ſchlitz, Teut.] a Cut or Slice.

SLITHER, ſlippery. *Chaus.*

To SLIVE [of ſlæver, Dan.] to creep, or go about droniſhly.

To SLIVER [ſlipan, *Sax.*] to cut into Slivers or thin Slices.

A SLI'VERLY *Fellow*, a ſubtle, crafty Fellow; a Knave. *Lincolnſh.*

SLOATS *of a Cart*, thoſe under Pieces which keep the Bottom of the Cart together.

SLOCK'EN [*q. d.* ſlackened] ſoftened, as *ſlocken with overmuch Moiſture.* O.

SLOCK'ER, *or* } one that enticeth away
SLOCK'STER } another Man's Servants.

SLOE [Sla, *Sax.* ſchoben, L. S. ſlee, Belg. ſlaen, Dan.] a ſort of ſmall black wild Plum.

SLOE-WORM [Slap pýnm, *Sax.* q. d. Slow-Worm, becauſe it is ſlow in Motion] an Inſect.

SLOGARDE, Sloth, Sluggiſhneſs. *Ch.*

SLOMBRINGIS, [ſchlummeren, T.] Slumbering. *Chauc.*

SLONG, ſlung. *Ch.*

A SLOOP, a ſmall Sea-Veſſel.

To SLOP [probably of ſlabbe, Belg.] to daſh with Water.

SLOPING } ſlanting, cut ſideways or
ASLOPE } ſlanting.

SLOP'PY, abounding with Wet, plaſhy.

SLOPS [of ſlabbe, Belg.] a wide ſort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

SLOPS [*Sciloppi*, Ital.] Phyſical Potions.

To SLOT [of ſluyte, Belg. ſchlieſſen, Teut.] to ſhut a Door. *Lincolnſh.*

The SLOT *of a Deer* [of ſloot, Belg.] a Term among Hunters for the View or Print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.

The SLOTE *of a Ladder or Gate*, the flat Step or Bar. *N. C.*

SLOTH [probably of ſchlooſz, Teut. negligent, or of our *Slow*] Idleneſs.

SLOTH'FUL, lazy, droniſh, idle.

SLOTH'FULLY, lazily.

SLOTH'FULNESS, Idleneſs, Lazineſs, Droniſhneſs.

A SLOT'TERN } [ſlodde, or ſlocken,
A SLAT'TERN } Du.] See *Slattern.*

SLOUCH [probably of ſloff, Dan.] a great lubberly Fellow, a Country Bumpkin.

SLOUCHING, clowniſh, awkward in Behaviour.

SLOV'EN [ſloff, Du. or of ſchlaufz, Teut. careleſs] a naſty, beaſtly Fellow.

SLOV'ENLINESS, Naſtineſs, Clowniſhneſs.

SLOV'ENLY, naſty, clowniſh.

SLOUGH [of Slog, hollow, or Luh, *Sax.* a Lake] a deep and muddy Place.

SLOUGH [probably of Luh, *Sax.* a Lake] the Damp in a Coal Mine, ſo called becauſe of its Moiſtneſs.

A SLOUGH, a Huſk. *N. C.*

SLOUGH, the Scar of a Wound, or a Piece of corrupt Fleſh, cut out of a Sore, alſo the ſpungy or porous Subſtance in the Inſide of the Horns of Oxen or Cows.

SLOUGH *of a wild Boar*, the Soil or Mire wherein he wallows, or the Place in which he lies in the Day-time.

SLOUGH-*Silver*, a Rent formerly paid to the Caſtle of *Wigmore*, inſtead of ſome Days work in Harveſt, performed for the Lord of the Manor.

SLOUTH [probably of Slog, *Sax.* concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow Skin] the Caſt Skin of a Snake.

SLOUTH [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company, as a *Slouth of Bears*, i. e. Company of Bears.

SLOUTH-*Hound.* See *Sluth-Hound.*

SLOW [of Slap, *Sax.*] dilatory, tedious in Motion.

SLOW *in Motion* [in *Aſtrology*] is when a Planet's daily Motion happens to be leſs than its mean Motion.

SLOWLY, dully, tediouſly.

SLOW'NESS, Dulneſs, Tediouſneſs.

SLOWE, ſlain, *Chauc.*

To SLUB'BER *over* [*Skinner* chuſes to derive it of ſchlupen, Teut. or of *lubricare*, L.] to do careleſly, or without Application.

A SLUICE [ſluyſe, Du. *Eſcluſe*, F. *Schuſa*, Ital. Schluſe, Teut.] a Frame of Wood ſet in a River to keep out the Water; a Vent or Drain for Water on Land.

SLUG [of Schlagen, to ſmite] a heavy ſort of great Gun; a ſort of Shot for a Gun.

A SLUG [of ſluggen, Du. to act ſlothfully] a Ship that ſails heavily; alſo a ſort of Snail without a Shell.

A SLUG'GARD [ſluggerigh, Du.] a ſlothful, droniſh Perſon.

SLUG'GISH, ſlothful.

SLUG'GISHLY; ſlothfully.

SLUG'GISHNESS, Slothfulneſs.

To SLUMBER [ſlumeran, *Sax.* ſchlumeren, Du. ſlimmer, Dan.] to ſleep unſoundly, to doze.

To SLUMP, to ſlip or fall plump down into any wet or dirty place. *N. C.*

To SLUR [ſlooren, Du.] to draw along unevenly; to ſoil or daub; to beſpatter.

A SLUR, a Miſcarriage, a Mark of Ignominy.

A SLUT [ſlodde, Du. or probably of *lutum*, L.] a naſty, ſlatternly Woman.

SLUTH *Hound*, a Dog in *Scotland* that has an exquiſite Senſe of Smelling.

SLY [ſchlaw, Teut. *Minſhew* derives it of ſchleichen, Teut. to creep] craftily reſerved in Words or Deeds, hypocritically deſigning, fraudulent.

To SMACK [Smæcan, *Sax.* ſchmacken, Teut. ſmager, Dan.] to take a Taſte or Reliſh of with the Smack of the Lips.

A SMACK [Smæc, *Sax.* ſmacck, Belg. ſchmack, L. S. ſmaeg, Dan.] a Taſte, Reliſh, Smattering.

A SMACK [ſchmatz, Teut.] an eager Kiſs with a Noiſe made by the Lips.

SMACKS, ſmall Veſſels with one Maſt, which attend Men of War in carrying the Men or Proviſions on Board.

A SMACK'ERING [ſmaaken, L. S.] a longing for, or being deſirous of; as *to have a ſmackering after a Thing.*

A SMACK'ING *Cove*, a Coachman. *Cant.*

SMAK'A, a Smack or little Ship. *O. R.*

SMALL [ſmæl, *Sax.* of ſmale, Dan. ſmahl, Du. ſchmal, Teut. narrow, ſcant] little.

SMALL *Craft* [*Sea Term*] alſo ſuch Lines, Nets and Hooks, as are uſed to catch Fiſh; alſo all manner of ſmall Sea-Veſſels, as Catches, Hoys, *&c.*

SMALL *Piece*, a *Scotch* Coin, in Value 2 *d.* Farthing *Engliſh*, of which three make a Noble.

SMALL-*Pox*, a Diſeaſe, the Epidemical Diſtemper of *England*.

SMAL'LAGE

SMAL'LAGE, a wholesome Herb often put into Broth. *Apium*, L.

SMAL'LNESS, Littleness.

SMALT [Schmalte, Teut.] a blue Colour in Powder used in Painting; blue Enamel.

SMARAG'DINE [*Smaragdinus*, L. of Σμαράγδινος, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, transparent, of a lovely green Colour, very beneficial to the Eyes.

To SMART [ꝑmeoꝑtan, *Sax.* smerte, Belg. schmertzen, Teut.] to be painful, as a Sore.

A SMART [Smerte, Dan. Schmertz, a Pain, as of a Wound or Sore.

SMART, brisk, quick, witty, biting, sharp, violent.

SMART'NESS, Briskness, Sharpness.

To SMARTLE *away*, to waste away, *N.C.*

A SMAT'TERER [of Smacan, *Sax.*] to taste, one who has some Smatch or Tincture of Learning.

A SMAT'TERING [Smæc, *Sax.*] a superficial or slight Knowledge.

SMAUGHT [geschmacket, Teut.] tasted, perceived. *Chauc.*

To SMEAR [ꝑmeꝑan, *Sax.* smeeren, Du. schmieren, Teut.] to daub about with Grease, Soot, Dirt, *&c.*

SMECTYM'NUS, a Word made out of the first Letters of the Names of five Presbyterian Ministers, viz. *Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen*, and *William Spurstow*, who wrote a Book against Episcopacy, and the Common Prayer, *A. C.* 1641, whence they and their Followers were called *Smectymnians.*

SMEG'MA [Σμῆγμα, *Gr.*] Soap, or any thing that scours; a Wash Ball.

SMEG'MATICK [*smegmaticus*, L. Σμηγματικος, *Gr.*] belonging to Soap, soapy.

To SMELL [*Minshew* derives it of schmacken, Teut. to taste; but *Skinner* of smoel, Du. warm, or smallen, Du. to make small; because Odours are hot, and dissipate themselves or Scent into small Particles] to perceive Scent by the Nostrils.

SMELLING, is probably occasioned by the Effluvia of odorous Bodies mingling themselves with the Air entering up the Nostrils, which are covered with a very nervous and sensible Coat; and there, insinuating themselves into the Processes of the olfactory Nerves, do move them variously, according to their various and different Natures, and so communicate to the Brain such corresponding Motions, as enable the Soul to judge differently of the Bodies emitting such Effluvia; hence, when the Effluvia produces a grateful Sensation, we say it hath a *sweet Smell*, but when a disagreeable one, we say it *stinks.*

SMELLING *Cheat*, a Garden or Nosegay. *Cant.*

A SMELT [Smelt, *Sax. Dan.*] a Fish.

To SMELT [schmelten, L. S. schmeltzen, Teut.] (among *Refiners*) to melt Metal in the Oar in a Furnace, called a Smelting Furnace.

SMEREN [Schmeren, L. S.] to besmear. *Chauc.*

To SMERK [Smercian] to smile or look pleasantly.

SMERTANDE, smarting. *Chauc.*

SMERTIN, to smart. *Chauc.*

SMETH, an Ointment to take away Hair.

To SMICK'ER [Smercian, *Sax.*] to look amorously or wantonly.

SMICKET, a Woman's Shift.

To SMILE [smiler, *Dan.*] to look pleasantly, to laugh silently.

SMIRED [Smerian, *Sax.* geschmiert, Teut.] anointed. *O.*

To SMITE [schmitten, L. S. *Fr. Junius* derives it of σμώχαι, Gr.] to strike or hit.

To SMITE [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *smite*, when she wipes her Beak after Feeding.

SMITER, an Arm. *Cant.*

SMITH [Smiđ, *Sax.* Smid, Belg. and Dan. Schmied, Teut.] one who works iron.

SMITH'ERY [Smiđ craft, *Sax.* schmiederey, Teut.] the Trade of a Smith.

To follow SMITHERY [Smiđan, *Sax.* Smeede, Belg. Schmieden, Teut. Smider, Dan.] to work Iron.

A SMITHY [Schmiede, Teut.] a Smith's Shop or Forge.

SMI'TING [of Smittan, *Sax.* to infect] infectious. *Lincolnsh.*

SMITING *Line* [in a *Ship*] is a small Line fastened to the Missen Yard Arm, which serve to loosen the Missen Sail, without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard, it breaks all the Rope Yarns with which the Sail was furled; whence,

SMITE the *Missen* [*Sea Phrase*] is to pull that Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

SMOCK [Smoc, *Sax.*] a Linen innermost Garment worn by Women.

SMOCK-FACED, having a palish or womanish Complexion.

SMO'KE [Smoca, *Sax.* schmoock, L. S.] the black Exhalation which ascends from Fire.

SMOOG'ED, smoked. *Shakesp.*

To SMOKE [Smocian, *Sax.* smooken, Belg. schmocken, L. S.] to send forth such an Exhalation.

SMO'KE *Farthings*, an yearly Rent anciently paid for the Customary Dues, offered by the Inhabitants of a Diocese at *Whitsuntide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother or Cathedral Church.

SMOKE *Silver* } Money formerly paid
SMOKE *Penny* } to the Ministers of several Parishes instead of Tithe Wood.

SMOK'INESS, the being smoky.

SMOK'LESS, without a Smock, stark-naked.

SMO'KY, abounding with Smoke.

SMOOTH [Smæđe, *Sax.*] sleek, even, not rough.

To SMOOTH [ꝑmæðian, *Sax.*] to make ſmooth, plain or even.

SMOOTH *Boiling of Sugar* [in *Confectionary*] is when the Sugar is boiled to ſuch a Degree, that a Perſon dipping the Top of his Finger into it, and after applying it to his Thumb, a ſmall Thread or String ſticks to both, which immediately breaks and remains in a Drop upon the Fingers.

SMOOTHLY, evenly, without Hinderance.

SMOOTH'NESS, Evenneſs.

To SMOTHER [ꝑmoꝑian, *Sax.* ſmoore, Belg. verſchmoorten, Teut.] to ſuffocate.

A SMOTHER, a great Vapour or Smoke.

SMOP'PLE, brittle; as ſmopple Wood, ſmopple Pie-Cruſt, *&c.* N. C.

SMOT'ERLICK, Snout fair. *O.*

SMUG [ꝑmicꝑe, *Sax.*] ſpruce, neat.

To SMUG *up one's Self* [ſchmucken, Teut. ſmucker, Dan.] to trim, to ſet one's Self off to the beſt Advantage.

To SMUG'GLE [ſmeeckele, Belg. ſchmeichelen, to fawn and flatter, Teut. ſmaggerer, Dan.] to handle, feel, kiſs amorouſly; alſo to run Goods aſhore, or bring them in by Stealth.

SMUG'GLERS, ſuch as run aſhore uncuſtomed Goods.

SMUG'NESS, Neatneſs, Spruceneſs.

To SMUT [ꝑeꝑmitian, *Sax.* ſmette, Belg. ſchmutzen, Teut.] to daub with Smut.

SMUT [ſmette, Belg. ſchmutz, Teut.] the Soot of a Chimney; alſo a Diſeaſe in Corn.

SMUT'TINESS, the being daubed with Soot; Obſcenity.

SMUT'TY, daubed with Soot; obſcene in Diſcourſe.

SMYTHIETH, forgeth as a Smith. *Ch.*

SNACK, Share; as, *to go Snack with one.*

SNACKET, a Haſp for a Caſement.

A SNAF'FLE [of ſnaꝑel, Bel. ſchnabel, Teut. a Beak] a ſort of Horſe's Bit.

A SNAG [ſchnecke, Teut.] a Snail. *Suff.*

SNAG, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch. *Suff.*

SNAG'GLE *toothed* [of ſchnable, Teut. a Beak, or nagel, Teut. a Nail] having the Teeth ſtanding out.

SNAIL [ꝑnæꝑl, *Sax.* Snegal, Dan.] an Inſect hurtful to Garden Plants.

SNAKE [ꝑnaca, of ꝑnican, *Sax.* to creep, Snake, Belg.] a ſort of Serpent.

SNAKE *Weed*, an Herb, otherwiſe called Adder's Wort, and Biſtort. *Biſtorta*, L.

To SNAP [ſchnappen, Teut. ſnapper, Dan. *Happer*, F.] to break in two, to catch; alſo to ſnub or ſpeak roughly.

A SNAP, a ſort of Noiſe; alſo a Morſel or Bit; alſo a kind of Fiſhing for Pike.

To SNAP [knacken, Teut.] to make a Noiſe by hitting the Fingers one againſt the other, or againſt the Ball of the Thumb.

SNAP *Dragon*, a Sport; a Flower. *Antirrhinum*, L.

A MERRY SNAP [of Knapp, Teut. chearful, or knapa, *Sax.* a Boy, becauſe they are merry] a merry Fellow.

SNAP-HANCE [Schnaphahn, Teut.] a Firelock, a Gun that ſtrikes Fire without a Match.

To SNAP [of ſchnappen, Teut. to make a ſudden Motion or Catch with one's Mouth, as Dogs do when any thing is thrown at them, as Fiſhes at the Bait] to check.

SNAPPED, nipped with Cold, ſpoken of Fruits and Herbs. *N. C.*

SNAPPISH, ſurly, crabbed, rude, rough.

SNAP'PISHNESS, Surlineſs, Peeviſhneſs.

SNAP'SACK. See *Knapſack.*

A SNARE [of Snare, Belg. a Rope or Nerve, of Beſchnaerer, Dan.] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beaſts; alſo a Wire Gin or Stall Net, to catch Fiſh.

To SNARE, to prune Timber Trees.

To SNARE [beſchnaerer, Dan.] to inſnare, intangle or take in a Snare. See *To inſnare.*

To SNARL [of ſnarchen, Teut.] to grin like a Dog; alſo to be intangled, as a Skein of Thread, *&c.*

The SNAT, the burnt Wick or Snuff of a Candle. *N. C.*

To SNATCH [ſnappen, Teut.] to catch ſuddenly; to wreſt or take away eagerly, or by Force.

SNATCH *Block* [in a *Ship*] a great Block or Pulley, having a Shiver cut through one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope; it is chiefly uſed for the Fall of the Winding Tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Capſtan.

To SNATHE [of ſcheiden, Teut. to cut] to prune Trees. *N. C.*

SNEAD } the Handle of a Scythe. *C.*
SNEATH }

To SNEAK [ꝑnican, *Sax.* ſniger, Dan.] to creep up and down ſhamefully, to lurk about, to act mean-ſpiritedly.

SNEAK'INGNESS, Baſhfulneſs, Niggardlineſs.

SNE'AKS } a ſneaking ſorry Fellow,
SNEAKS'BY } who ſcarce dares ſhew his Head; a miſerly, niggardly Perſon.

To SNEAP, to check or chide. *N. C.*

SNEAPED, beaked, billed, *i. e.* having Bills or Beaks, as *ſneap'd* Birds. *Spenc.*

SNEB, Check, Rebuke. *Spenc.*

To SNECK *the Door*, to latch it. *N. C.*

SNACK'ET *of a Door*, a String that draws up the Latch. *N. C.*

To SNEE } to abound or ſwarm, as he
To SNIE } *ſnies* with Lice.

To SNEER, to laugh fooliſhly, or ſcornfully.

To SNEEZE [Nieſan, *Sax.* Nieſen, Teut. Neſer, Dan.] an Action well known.

SNEEZING-

SNEEZING-*Powder* [niesepulver, T.] Snuff.

SNEEZING *Wort*, an Herb so called from its Faculty of causing one to sneeze. *Ptarmica*, L.

SNELL [snell, Du. schnell, Teut. *Isnel*, F. swift and nimble] a Name.

SNET [*Hunting Term*] the Fat of all Sorts of Deer.

SNEVER, slender. *N. C.*

A SNEVER *Sparrot*, a slender Stripling. *N.C.*

To SNICK'ER } to laugh privately, to
To SNIG'GER } laugh in one's Sleeve.

To SNIP [snippen, Du.] to cut with Scissars or Shears.

SNIPE [Snite, *Sax.* sneppe, L. S. schnepfe, Teut.] a kind of Fowl.

To SNITE [schentzen, Teut. snyder, Dan.] to blow the Nose.

A SNITE, a Bird, called also a Bail.

SNITHE-WIND [of Sniban, *Sax.* to cut, of schneiden, and wind, Teut.] a cutting Wind. *Lincolnsh.*

SNI'TING [in *Falconry*] is the Sneezing, as it were, of a Hawk; or when a Hawk, as it were, wipes her Bill after Feeding.

To SNITTLE [of Sniban, *Sax.* schnitzeln, to cut in Pieces, Teut.] to cut, to kill.

SNIV'EL [Snopel, *Sax.*] Snot.

SNIV'ELLING [of Snopel, *Sax.* Snot, Snivel] peaking, snotty-nosed, childish, pusillanimous, as *a snivelling Fellow.*

SNOD, neat, handsome. *N. C.*

SNO'DDE, a smooth Roll or Bottom of Thread, Silk, *&c.* *Old Rec.*

SNOG'LY, handsomely, as *snogly geer'd*, handsomely dress'd. *N. C.*

SNOG *Malt*, smooth, with few Combs.

To SNOOK, to lie lurking for a Thing.

To SNORE [schnorken, Dan. schnarchen, Teut.] to make a Noise through the Nostrils in Sleeping.

To SNORT [snorcher, Dan.] to make a Noise like a Horse when frighted.

SNOT [Snote, *Sax.* schnott, Teut. snot, B. and *Dan.* *Junius* derives it of Νοτος, Gr.] a sort of Phlegm, voided at the Nose.

SNOT'TY, daubed with Snot.

SNOUT [schnautze, T. snapte, Belg. snaue, Dan.] the Nose of a Beast, Fish, *&c.*

SNOW [Snow, *Sax.* sneeuw, Belg. snee, Dan. schnee, Teut.] a Meteor well known in Northerly and Southerly Climates, especially beyond the Tropicks.

To SNOW [Snapan, *Sax.* schneyen, Teut. sneer, Dan. *nieger*, F. *ningere*, L.] to descend in Snow.

SNOW *Apple*, a kind of Apple.

SNOW'DEN [of Snow, *Sax.* Snow, and Den, because of the Snow always seen upon the Top of it] a Hill in *Caernarvonshire.*

SNOW *Drops*, a Flower.

To SNUB [of snubbe, Belg.] to sob; also to take one up sharply; to keep under or in subjection.

SNUBS, Knots in Wood. *Spenc.*

A SNUDGE [of Snican, *Sax.* to creep] an old Curmudgeon or close-fisted Fellow, a creeping Fellow.

To SNUDGE *along* [of Snuiger, Dan. or Snitan, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk looking downward, and poring, as though the Head was full of Business.

SNUFF [of Snopel, *Sax.* schnuppulver, Teut. snuffe, Belg. Snot, *q. d.* Snot-Powder; because it brings it away] a Sneezing Powder.

To SNUFF [snuffe, Belg. schnuppfen, Teut.] to take Snuff, also to take Exceptions at.

To SNUFFLE [snuffele, Belg. schnupfen, Teut.] to make a Noise in Respiration through the Nose, to speak in the Nose.

A SNUF'FLING *Fellow* } [Snyflung,
A SNIVE'LING *Fellow* } *Sax.*] a snotty-nos'd, mean, low-spirited, sneaking Fellow.

SNUG, lying close, hidden.

To SNUG'GLE, to lie close together.

SNURL, a Rheum or Cold in the Head. *N. C.*

SNUSH, Snuff.

SNUT *Nosed*, flat nosed.

A SO } [of *Seau*, F. Pail or Bucket]
A SOA } a Tub with two Ears to carry on a Staff. *N. C.*

SO [Spa, *Sax.* so, Teut. soo, L. S. and Belg.] thus, in like Manner.

SOAM, an Horse Load. *W. C.*

SOAP. See *Sope.*

SOAR'AGE [in *Falconry*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

SOAR-*Hawk* [with *Falconers*] a Hawk so called from the first taking her from the *Eyrie*, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

SOAVE, sweet, agreeable. *Ital.*

SOA'VEMENTE, sweetly, agreeably. *It.*

To SOAR [*essorer*, F. *sorare*, Ital.] to fly high, to aim high, to be aspiring.

To SOB [Secpian, *Sax.* to lament; but *Martinius* derives it of Σοβεω, Gr.] to sigh in Weeping or Lamentation.

SO'BER [*sobre*, F. *sobrius*, L.] moderate, temperate, modest, grave, serious.

SOBRI'ETY } [*sobrieté*, F. *sobrietas*, L.]
SO'BERNESS } a Virtue by which one abstains from eating and drinking more than is requisite or fit for Nourishment; Moderation, Temperance, prudent Carriage.

SOC [*Old Law Term*] a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction.

SOCA, a Signiority or Lordship endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of Tenants called *Socksmen.* O. L.

SOC'AGE } [of *Soc*, F. a Plough-share,
SOC'CAGE } or Soen or Socne, *Sax.* a Privilege] a Tenure of Land by inferior Services in Husbandry, to be performed to the Lord of the Fee.

SOC'AGER } [in *Old Law*] a Tenant
SOCK'MAN } who holds Lands and
SO'KEMAN } Tenements by Soccage.

SO'CIABL-

SO'CIABLE [*sociabilis*, L.] delighting in, or fit for Company or Converſation.

SO'CIABLENESS [*sociabilitas*, L.] a being ſociable or ſocial.

SOCI'ETY [*societé*, F. *societas*, L.] Company, Fellowſhip, Converſation; alſo a Company of ſeveral Perſons joined together for ſome common Intereſt, or to aſſiſt one another in the Management of any particular Buſineſs.

The Royal SOCIETY, a Fellowſhip of noble, learned, and ingenious Men, founded by K. *Charles* II. under the Name of the Preſident, Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society of London*, for improving Natural Knowledge, viz. *Mathematical*, *Phyſiological*, *Mechanical*, and *Chymical*; who for ſome Time met at *Greſham College* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.

SOCIN'IANISM, the Opinions and Principles of the *Socinians*.

SOCIN'IANS, a Sect ſo called from one *Lælius Socinus*, their Author; afterwards promoted by *Fauſtus Socinus*, at *Sienna*, 1555. He aſſerted that Chriſt was meer Man, and had no Exiſtence before *Mary*, denied the Perſonality of the Holy Ghoſt, Original Sin, Grace, Predeſtination, the Sacraments, and Immenſity of God.

A SOCK, a Plough-ſhare. *N. C.*

SOCK'ET [*ſouchette*, F. a Trunk or Stalk] Part of a Candleſtick; alſo a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, *&c.*

SOCKETS [in a *Ship*] are the Holes, which the Iron Pins of the Guns called Murdering Pieces and Fowlers are let into.

SOCK'MEN [*ſocmanni*, O. L.] a ſort of Tenants who till'd the Inland or peculiar Demeſnes of their Lord; but after the Conqueſt, thoſe who held by no ſervile Tenure, but paid their Rent as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom, were ſo called.

SOCKS [*ſocci*, L.] Clothing for the Feet.

SOC'NA [ſocne, *Sax.*] a Privilege, or Liberty and Franchiſe.

SO'COME [*Old Law Term*] a Cuſtom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond SOCOME, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love SOCOME, is when they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

SOCQUE, a Sandal or wooden Shoe worn by Friers called *Recollects*. F.

SO'CRATES [of Σάω to ſave, and κρατεω, to hold] an excellent and learned *Greek* Philoſopher, who lived about 428 Years before Chriſt, in the Times of *Haggai* and *Zachariah* the Prophets, whom the Oracle of *Apollo* pronounced the wiſeſt Man upon Earth. He was moſt noted for the Study and Practice of Moral Philoſophy, for which being envied, his Enemies accuſed him of Contempt of their Gods, for which he was condemned to die; but ſoon after the *Athenians* ſhewed their Sorrow for the Loſs of him, by ſlaying his Accuſers, and erecting Statues in Honour of him.

SOD [ſodde, Du. *Terra Soda*, Ital.] a ſort of Turf, or the Superficies of a Heath pared off.

SODA'LIS, a Companion, an Aſſociate. *L.*

SODALI'TIOUS [*ſodalitius*, L.] belonging to Society.

SODAL'ITY [*ſodalitas*, L.] Fellowſhip, Society.

SODOM [סדם, *Heb.*] one of the five Cities in the Land of *Canaan*, which were utterly deſtroyed by Fire.

SODOM-*Apples*, Apples ſaid to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the Eye, but being full of Soot and Smoke, they crumble away at the firſt Touch.

SOD'OMITE [*ſodomita*, L.] one who commits the Sin of Sodomy; a Buggerer. *F.*

SODOMIT'ICAL [*ſodomiticus*, L.] belonging to Sodomy.

SOD'OMY [*ſodomie*, F. *ſodomia*, L.] Buggery, a Sin of the Fleſh againſt Nature, ſo called, becauſe committed by the Inhabitants of *Sodom*.

SOFA, a ſort of Alcove much uſed in the Eaſtern Countries, being an Apartment of State raiſed about two Foot above the Floor, and furniſhed with rich Carpets and Cuſhions, where Perſons of the greateſt Honour are entertained.

SO'FEES [among the *Turks*] a Sect accounted Religious *Puritans*, who commonly read in the Streets and publick Places, being always very buſy with their Beads, that Notice may be taken of their counterfeit Devotion; when they ſpeak, it is but two Words at a Time, *Allah Ecbeck*, i. e. God is Great; or *Subhawn Allah*, i. e. God is Pure; or *Iſligfie Allah*, i. e. God defend.

SOFT [ſopt, *Sax.* ſaft, Belg. ſanft, Teut.] yielding to the Touch; alſo ſilly.

To SOF'TEN [ſanftigen, Teut.] to make ſoft.

SOF'TISH, ſomewhat ſoft, ſilly.

SOFT'NESS, the being ſoft.

SOIL [*ſolage*, F. *ſolum*, L.] Ground conſidered with reſpect to its Quality or Situation; Country.

To SOIL *Milk*, to cleanſe or ſtrain it. *N. C.*

A SOIL *Diſh*, a ſtraining, *&c.* Diſh.

SOIL [*Hunting Term*] the Mire in which a wild Boar wallows.

To take SOIL [*Hunting Term*] to run into the Water, when cloſe purſued.

To SOIL, to dung, muck, dirty, foul.

SOILURE, a Bolt. *Shakeſp.*

To SO'JOURN [*ſejourner*, F. *ſoggiernare*, Ital. q. *ſubdiurnare*, L.] to tarry, ſtay, or continue for ſome Time in any Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

SOIT *fait droit comme il eſt deſiré* [let it be

be done as it is desired] a Form used when the King gives his Royal Assent to a private Bill preferred in Parliament.

SO'KA } [socnea, *Sax.*] the Privilege
SOKE } of Tenants excused from Customary Impositions; the Territory in which the chief Lord exercised his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory or Jurisdiction; a Quit-Rent or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant for acting in the Quality of a *Sockman or Freeholder*.

SOKE *Reeve*, the Rent-Gatherer in the Lord's Soke.

To SOKE [socian, *Sax.*] to steep; also to drain or empty one's Pocket.

SOKEMAN'RY, the free Tenure, or holding Land by Soccage.

SOKEMEN. See *Sockmen*.

SO'KEN, Trade, Dealing. *O.*

SO'KER, a Toper, a hard Drinker.

SOL [*soleil*, F.] the Sun, the King of the Planets, the Eye of the World, and Fountain of Light. *L.*

SOL [among *Chymists*] Gold.

SOL [among *Heralds*] the Gold Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

SOL [in *Musick*] the Name of one of the Notes in the Gamut.

SO'LACE [*solatum*, L.] Comfort, Consolation, Delight.

To SOL'ACE [*solacier*, O. F. *sollazzare*, Ital. of *solari*, L.] to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's self.

SOL'ACE [among *Printers*] is when one Man affronts another, the offended Person asks Leave of the rest of his Fellow Workmen to *Solace* him, which, if granted, he spends 6*d.* or 1*s.* &c. on them, and if the Offender refuse to spend double as much after an Hour's Consideration, he is excluded from receiving Part of any Benefits which shall accrue to his said Fellow-Workmen, or holding Society with them, till he has so done.

SOLACH'S, the Grand Seignior's Foot Guards, being about 300 in Number, who attend upon him armed with Bows and Arrows.

SOLÆ'US [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle which helps to stretch out the Foot. *L.*

SOLANDER, a Disease in a Horse.

SO'LAR [*solaire*, F. *solaris*, L.] belonging to the Sun.

SOLAR *Month* [among *Astronomers*] is that Time in which the Sun runs over the Sign of the Zodiack.

SOLAR *Year* [among *Astrologers*] is either *Tropical* or *Sidereal*; the *Tropical* is the Time the Sun employs in going through the Zodiack, or returning to the same Equinoctial Point, which is about 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 16 Seconds. It is something longer in finishing the *Solar*, *Astral*, or *Sidereal Year*.

The SOLAR, *Sideral*, or *Astral Year*, is the Space the Sun takes up in coming back to any particular fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, *viz.* about 365 Days, 8 Hours, and 9 Minutes.

SOLA'RIUM, a Sun-Dial. *L.*

SOLARIUM, a Place raised and exposed to the Sun, where People used to walk; a Terrace Walk. *L.*

SOLARIUM [in *ancient Writings*] an upper Room or Garret, which in some Part of *England* is still called a *Sollar*.

SOLD, Hire, Pay. *Spenc.*

SOL'DAN, a Mahometan Prince, as the *Soldan of Egypt*.

To SOL'DER } [*soudure*, F. *soldare*, Ital.
To SOD'DER } of *solidare*, L.] to join or fasten with Solder.

SOL'DER } [*soudure*, F.] a Composition
SOD'DER } used by Plumbers, Silversmiths, and other Artificers in the working and binding of Metals.

SOL'DIER [*souldoyer*, Old F. of Sold, Teut. Hire, *soldato*, Ital. *saldad*, Span.] one who serves in the Wars for certain Pay.

SOL'DIERY [*sa soldatesque*, F.] the Militia or Body of Soldiers.

SOLE of the *Foot*, [Sole, Teut. *solea*, L.] the Bottom or hollow Part of the Foot, from the Heel to the Toes.

SOLE *of the Foot* [in a *Horse*] is, as it were, a Plate of Horn, which encompassing the Flesh, covers the whole Bottom of the Foot.

SOLE [*solus*, L.] only, or alone.

SOLE *Tenant* [*Law Term*] a Man or Woman who holds Lands in his or her own Right, without any other joined with them.

SOLEATED [*soleatus*, L.] shod, having Shoes on.

SO'LECISM [*solecisme*, F. *solœcismus*, L. Σολοικισμος, Gr. the Word is derived from the *Soli*, a People of *Attica* in *Greece*, who being transplanted to *Cilicia*, in Lesser *Asia*, quite lost the Purity of their Mother Tongue, insomuch that they became notable for their rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expression] an Impropriety of Speech contrary to the Rules of Grammar.

SOL'EMN [*solemnis*, L.] celebrated in due Order at some stated Time; done with Reverence.

SOL'EMNESS, the reverential doing of a Thing.

SOLEM'NITY [*solemnité*, F. *solemnitas*, L.] a solemn Action, the Pomp of celebrating an Anniversary Feast.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, Solemnizing.

To SOL'EMNIZE [*solemnizer*, F. *solemnizare*, L.] to celebrate, to do or set forth after a solemn Manner, as to *solemnize a Victory*, *a Marriage*, &c.

SO'LEN [Σωλην, Gr.] an oblong, hollow

low Chirurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed; a Cradle.

SOL'ID [*solide*, F. *solidus*, L.] massive, hard, firm, strong; real, substantial, sound, lasting.

A SOL'ID [among *Geometricians*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, *viz.* Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and is often used in the same Sense as *Body*.

SOLID *Angle* [in *Geometry*] is one made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and those joining in a Point like that of a Diamond well cut.

SOLID *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are such as arise from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any other whatsoever; thus 18 is a solid Number, made of 6 multiplied by 3, or of 9 multiplied by 2.

SOLID *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] one who cannot be geometrically solved but by the Intersection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Intersection of two other Conick Sections, besides the Circle.

SO'LIDATA, the Pay of a Soldier. *O.*

SOLIDA'TION, a making solid or firm.

SOLID'ITY [*solidité*, F. *soliditas*, L.] Firmness, Soundness, Massiveness.

SOLIDITY [*Figuratively*] Soundness of Judgment, Depth of Learning, *&c.*

SOLIDITY [in *Architecture*] the Choice of a good Foundation, and sound Materials to work with.

SOLIDITY [in *Philosophy*] a Quality of a natural Body opposed to Fluidity, which consists in the Parts of Bodies being woven and entangled one with another, so that they cannot spread themselves several Ways, as fluid Bodies do.

SOLIDITY *of a Body* [*Geometry*] is the Number of little, determinate, sond Measures, which are contained in it.

SOL'IDO, as *a Bond in Solido*, i. e. a Bond or Writing obligatory for the Whole.

SOLIDUS, anciently a whole Piece of Gold Coin, now taken for a Shilling. *L.*

SOLIFID'IAN [of *solus* and *fides*, L.] one who holds, that Faith only, without Works, is necessary to Salvation.

SOLIL'OQUY [*soliloque*, F. *soliloquium*, L.] a discourning or meditating alone with one's self.

SOLIPEDE [*sol'pes*, L.] whole-footed.

SOL'ITARY [*solataire*, F. *solitarius*, L.] lonesome, unfrequented, retired, private; also that loves to be alone.

SOLITARY *Sparrow*, a Sparrow naturally given to Melancholy, living lonesome in By-places.

SOL'ITUDE [*solitudo*, L.] a Desart, or uninhabited Place; also a Retirement or solitary Life. *F.*

SOLIVA'GANT [*solvagus*, L.] wandering alone, solitary.

SOL'LAR [Soller, Teut. of *solarium*, L] an upper Room of a House.

SOLLICITO, Grief, Sorrow. *Ital.*

To SOL'LICIT [*solliciter*, F. *solicitare*, L.] to importune or press; to entice, move, or egg on; to prosecute a Business.

SOLLICITA'TION, an extreating earnestly; an importuning or pressing; Motion, Inducement, Instance. *F.* of *L.*

SOLLI'CITOUR [*solliciteur*, F. *sollicitator*, L.] one who sollicits.

SOLLI'CITOUR [in *Law*] one employed to take care of, and follow Suits in Law.

SOLLI'CITOUS [*sollicitus*, L.] full of Care and Fear; much troubled or concerned about a Business.

SOLLI'CITOUS [*sollicitudo*, L.] great Care, Trouble, Anxiousness of Mind. *F.*

SOLO [in *Musick Books*] stands for singly or alone. It is frequently used in Pieces of Musick of several Parts, when one Part is to perform alone, as *Fiotta sola*, the Flute alone, *Organo solo*, the Organ alone, and *Violino solo*, the Violin alone.

SO'LO [in *Musick*] is also used to distinguish those Sonata's, for one Violin and a Bass, or one Flute and a Bass, from those with two Violins and a Bass, or two Flutes and a Bass. And so the 5*th* Opera of *Corelli*'s Sonata's, which are composed for one Violin and a Bass, are commonly called *Solo's*, to distinguish them from the 1*st*, 2*d*, 3*d*, and 4*th* Operas, which are composed for two Violins and a Bass. *Ital.*

SOL'OMON [שלמה, *Heb.* i. e. Peaceable] King *David*'s Son.

SOLOMON's *Seal*, an Herb. *Polygonatum*, L.

SOLON, one of the seven wise Men of *Greece*, and a Lawgiver to the *Athenians*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 3391, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priscus* reigned in *Rome*. *Crœsus* asked him, who in the World was more happy than he? He answered, *Tellus*, who, though he was poor, yet was a good Man, and content with what he had, died well, and in a good Age; for that till one be dead, he cannot be called happy, as *Crœsus* afterwards found true by Experience.

SOLS } a *French* Coin of 12 *Deniers*,
SOUS } whereof 20 make a *Livre*, valued at 3-5ths of a Penny *English*.

SOL'STICE [*solstitium*, L. q. *solis statis*] is the Time when the Sun being come to either of the Tropical Points, or got farthest from the Equator, seems for some Days to be at a Stand before it returns back, which happens twice a Year, in the *Summer* and *Winter*.

The Estival SOL'STICE } [in *Northern*
The Summer SOL'STICE } *Countries*] is when the Sun entring the Tropick of *Cancer*, on *June* 11, makes the longest Day and the shortest Night.

Hyemal

Hyemal SOLSTICE } [in *Northern Coun-*
Winter SOLSTICE } *tries*] is when the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, which is on the 11th of *December*, and makes the longest Night and shortest Day; for under the Equator there is no Variation, but a continual Equinox or Equality of Days and Nights.

SOLSTI'TIAL [*solstitialis*, L.] belonging to the Solstice. *F.*

SOLSTITIAL *Colure*. See *Colure*.

SOL'VABLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be resolved or explained; that is able to pay. *F.*

SOL'UBLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be unloosed or dissolved. *F.*

SOLUBIL'ITY, the being able to be loosed or payed.

SOL'UBLE [among *Physicians*] loose, or apt to go to Stool.

SOLUBLE *Tartar* [among *Chymists*] a Salt chymically prepared, by boiling eight Ounces of Cream of Tartar, with four Ounces of fixed Salt of Tartar.

To SOLVE [*solvere*, L.] to resolve or decide.

SOL'VENCY, the being able to make Payments.

SOLVENDO *esse* [in *Law*] signifies that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a Person *solvent*. L.

SOL'VENT [*solvens*, L.] able to pay.

A SOLVENT [among *Chymists*] any Menstruum or corrosive Liquor, which will dissolve Bodies. The same as *Dissolvent*.

SOLU'TIO *Chymica*, is a resolving any mixed Body into its Chymical Principles, *Spirit*, *Salt*, *Sulphur*, *Earth* and *Water*. L.

SOLUTIO *Continui* [among *Surgeons*] is a dissolving of the Unity and Continuity of Parts, as in Wounds, Fractures, &c. L.

SOLU'TION, a loosening. *F.* of *L.*

SOLUTION [of *Questions*] the unfolding, explaining, or answering them.

SOLUTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the answering any Question, or the Resolution of any Problem.

SOLUTIONE *Feudis Militis Parliamenti*, a Writ of the Knight of the Shire, or Burgess in Parliament, to recover his Allowance, if it be denied. *L. T.*

SOL'UTIVE, which loosens the Belly; as, a *Solutive Medicine*.

SOME [ꝑom or ꝑume, *Sax.* *Mer. Cas.* derives it of σῶμα, Gr. a Body] a Part of the Whole.

SOMERSETSHIRE [Somerꝑeunꝑcire, of Somerꝑeun, *Sax.* which was formerly the County Town] a Western County of *England*.

SOMETHING, a Thing; also partly.

SOME'TIMES, at particular Times, now and then.

SOME'WHAT, Part of a Thing; partly.

SOME'WHERE, in some Place.

SOMNAM'BULO [of *somnus*, and *ambulo*, L.] one who walks in his Sleep.

SOMNIC'ULOUS [*somniculosus*, L.] drowsy, sleepy.

SOMNICULOS'ITY [*somniculositas*, L.] Sleepiness, Drowsiness.

SOMNIF'ERA, Medicines which bring or cause Sleep. *L.*

SOMNIF'EROUS [*somnifer*, L.] bringing Sleep.

SOMNIF'ICK [*somnificus*, L.] causing Sleep.

SOMNI'FUGOUS [*somnifugus*, L.] driving away Sleep.

SOM'NOLENCE [*somnolentia*, L.] Drowsiness, Sleepiness.

SOMNOLEN'TIA *Continua* [with *Physicians*] constant Drowsiness or Inclination to Sleep. *L.*

SOMPNE, to summons. *Chauc.*

SOME-*While* [ꝑom-ꝑhyle, *Sax.*] sometime; one Time or other.

SOMEWILNE, some one. *O.*

SON [Sunu, *Sax.* Sonne, Belg. Sohn, Teut. Søn, Dan.] a Term applied to a Male Child in respect of the Parents.

SONA, a Sound, or Sounds, which is the proper or chief Object of Musick, and which, if performed in an agreeable Manner, one after the other, is then called Melody; but if one with another, in an agreeable Manner, it is called Harmony. *Ital.*

SONA'TA, a Musical Composition for Instruments.

SOND, Sand. *Chauc.*

SONDIN, to end. *Chauc.*

SONENESSE, a Noise. *O.*

A SONG [Sang, *Sax.* Sang, L. S. Gesang, Teut. and Dan.] a Verse or Composure sung.

SONGAL } a Handful of gleaned Corn.
SONGLE } *Herefordshire.*

SONGEDEST, did sing. *Chauc.*

SONG'STER, a Singer of Songs.

SONNET [*Sonetto*, Ital.] a sort of *Italian* Poem, consisting of 14 Verses, all whose Rhymes curiously answer one another. *F.*

SONOROUS [*sonore*, F. *sonorus*, L.] sounding, or making a loud Noise.

SONO'ROUSNESS, Loudness of Sound, Harmoniousness.

SONTICK [*sonticus*, L.] hurtful. *O.*

SOOL } any Thing eaten with Bread.
SOWL } *N. C.*

SOON [ꝑona, *Sax.*] quickly.

SOON, the Evening. *N. C.*

SOOP } [*Soupe*, F. ſuppe, Teut.] Pot-
SOUP } tage, especially made after the *French* Way.

To SOOP UP. See *Sup up*.

SOOT [Sooꝛe, *Sax.*] Smoke condensed.

SOOT'INESS, the being daubed with Soot.

SOOTY, daub'd or abounding with Soot.

SOOT, sweet. *Spenc.*

To SOOTH [ȝoꝑðian, *Sax.*] to assent to, to flatter, or encourage.

In SOOTH } [of Soð, *Sax.* true] in-
For SOOTH } deed, verily, truly; *spoken by Way of Taunt.*

SOOTHLY } True, or Truth. *Spenc.*
SOOTHLICK }

SOOTH'SAYER [of Soð, true, and Sꝑa, a Testimony, *Sax.*] a Diviner.

SOP [soppe, Belg. *sopa*, Span. *soppa*, Ital.] Bread soaked in Broth, Gravy, Dripping, Wine, or any other Liquor.

To SOP [soppe, Belg.] to dip into or soak in Broth, *&c.*

SOPE [Sape, *Sax.* saebe, Dan. seepe, L. S. seiffe, Teut. *sapo*, L.] a Composition for cleansing and scouring, *&c.*

To SOPE [ꝑapan, *Sax.* seepen, L. S. seiffen, Teut.] to daub with Sope.

SOPE *Wort*, an Herb which puts forth jointed Stalks with Leaves like Plantain. *Saponaria*, L.

SOPH, a Sophister.

SOPHEME, Sophism, Sophistry. *Chauc.*

SOPHI [*i. e.* Pure and Holy] a Title of the Supreme Monarch of *Persia*.

SO'PHIA [Σοφια, Gr. *i. e.* Wisdom] a proper Name of Women.

SO'PHISM [*sophisme*, F. *sophismus*, L. σοφισμα, Gr.] a cunning or shifting Argument or Speech.

SOPHISM [*in Logick*] a subtle, but false and deceitful Argument.

A SO'PHIST } [*Sophiste*, F. *Sophista*,
SO'PHISTER } L. Σοφιςης, Gr.] a subtil cavilling Disputer; also a young Student at the University of *Cambridge*.

SOPHIS'TICAL [*sophistique*, F. *sophisticus*, L. σοφιςικος, Gr.] belonging to a Sophism; captious, deceitful.

SOPHIS'TICATED [*sophisticatus*, L.] adulterated; it is used more especially of Wines and Chymical Preparations, that are not made good in their several Kinds, *&c.*

To SOPHIS'TICATE [*sophistiquer*, F.] to debase, corrupt, or spoil Liquors, *&c.* by mingling.

SOPHISTICA'TION, an Adulteration or Falsifying.

SO'PHISTRY [*sophisterie*, F. *sophistica*, L. σοφιςικη, Gr.] the Art of circumventing or deceiving by false Arguments.

SOPHRO'NIA [Σοφρονια, Gr. *i. e.* Prudence and Temperance] a Name of Women.

SO'PINESS, the being smeared with Sope.

SO'PITED [*sopitus*, L.] laid to sleep.

SOPO'RAL *Arteries* [among *Anatomists*] the Carotid Arteries, so called, because, if tied, they immediately incline the Person to sleep.

SO'PORATIVE, causing Sleep.

SOPORIF'ERCUS [*sopor fer*, L.] bringing Sleep.

SO'PY, besmeared with Sope.

SORBI'LE [*sorbilis*, L.] that may be, or is easily supped.

SOR'BONIST, a Divine belonging to the College of *Sorbonne* in *France*.

SORBON'NE [so called from the Village of *Sorbonne* near *Paris*] a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity, in the University of *Paris*, founded by the *French* King St. *Lewis* IX. and *Ralph de Sorbonne*, his Confessor, *A. D.* 1264.

SORBON'NIQUE, an Act of Divinity, so called, because it was held in the Hall of the *Sorbonne*.

SORBS [*Sorba*, L.] the Berries of the Service-Tree, good to purge Watry Humours and against the Scurvy.

SOR'CERER [*Sorcier*, F.] one that uses Witchcraft; a Wizard, Magician, Inchanter.

SOR'CERESS [*Sorciere*, F.] a Witch, or Hag.

SOR'CERY [*Sorcellerie*, F.] Witchcraft, or Inchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

SORD, Sorrel-coloured. *O.*

SORDET' } [*sourdine*, F.] a little Pipe
SORDINE } put into the Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

SORDID [*sordide*, F. *sordidus*, L.] foul, filthy, base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

To SOR'DIDATE, to foul, to dirty.

SOR'DIDNESS } [*Sorditas*, L.] Filthiness,
SOR'DITY } Baseness.

SORE [sore, Belg. saar, Dan. schwar, Teut.] an Ulcer or Wound that is raw and painful.

SORE or SORELY [ꝑopep, *Sax.* saare, Dan. schwer, Teut.] great, vehement, much.

SORE [among *Hunters*] a Male Deer in its fourth Year. *O.*

SORE *a Cald*, very cold. *C.*

SORE *Age* [among *Falconers*] the first Year of every Hawk.

SORE *Hawk*, a Hawk is so called from the first taking her from the Eyry, till she has mewed or cast her Feathers.

SO'REL [among *Hunters*] a Male Fallow Deer of three Years old.

SORELY, grievously, greatly.

SORE'NESS, Painfulness.

SORIE, sorrowful. *Chauc.*

SO'RING [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a Hare in the open Field.

SORO'RICIDE [*Sororicida*, L.] one that killeth his Sister.

SORI'TES [σωριτης, Gr.] an Argument or imperfect Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is still made the Subject of the latter, till, in Conclusion, the last Predicate is attributed to the first Subject; as, *A Horse is an Animal, an Animal*

mal is a Body, a Body is a Substance; therefore a Horse is a Substance.

SOR'RAGE, the Blades of green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, *&c.*

SOR'RANGE, any Disease or Sore that happens to Horses.

SOR'REL [ſuſe, *Sax.*] a Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste used in Sallads. *Acetosa*, L.

SOR'RINESS, Meanness, Paltriness.

SOR'REL [*sor, sore*, and *soret*, F. *sauritto*, Ital.] a reddish Colour in Horses.

SOR'ROW [ſæp, *Sax.* Sorge, Care, Teut.] an Uneasiness in Mind, upon the Thoughts of Goods lost, or the Sense of an Evil, either present or in Expectation.

To SOR'ROW [ſangian, *Sax.* ſorgen, to be full of Care, *Teut.*] to grieve or be uneasy in Mind.

SOR'ROWFUL [ſorigfuld, Dan.] full of Grief.

SOR'ROWFULNESS, the being much afflicted with Sorrow.

SOR'RY [ſorig, *Sax.*] that grieveth or is much concerned; also paltry or pitiful, of little Value.

SORS, Lot, Chance, Hazard. *L.*

SORS, the Principal Money lent upon Usury, distinct from Interest.

SORT [*sorte*, Ital. *sors*, L.] a Kind, Manner, Way, Fashion. *F.*

SORT *of Ballances* [among *Tradesmen*] is four Dozen in Number.

To SORT [*assortir*, F.] to dispose Things in their proper Classes.

SOR'TILEGE [*Sortilegium*, L.] a Soothsaying, or Divination by Lots; Sorcery.

SOR'TING *Kersey*, a Kind of Cloth.

SO'RUS *Accipiter*, a Sore-Hawk. *O. L.*

SORY, a kind of Mineral, a sort of Vitriol made of *Chalcitis* or *Cadmia*.

A SOSS, a mucky Puddle. *N. C.*

SOSPIRO [in *Musick Books*] a little Character called a Rest. *Ital.*

SOSMENU'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to hold out the Sound of a Note firmly in an equal and steady Manner.

SOT [ſoð, *Sax.* *sot*, a Fool, probably of Ἄσωτος, Gr.] one who is void of Wit or Sense, a blockish dull Fellow; also a Drunkard.

SOTE [Sot, L. S.] sweet. *O.*

SOTELY, cunningly, subtilly. *Chauc.*

SO'THALE, an Entertainment antiently made by Bailiffs, to those of their Hundred for Gain.

SOTHE [ſoð, *Sax.*] True. *Chauc.*

SOTHFAST [ſoðfæſt, *Sax.*] true, faithful.

SOTHFASTNESSE } Truth, Faithful-
SOTHNESS } ness. *Chauc.*

SOTHSHAW, Veracity. *Chauc.*

SOT'TISH, silly, also inclined to Drunkenness. See *Sot.*

SOT'TISHNESS [*sottise*, F.] Drunkenness, Folly, Stupidity.

SOUBLE [*Souble*, F.] tractable. *Chauc.*

SOUCE [ſout, ſalt, Belg. ſultze, Teut. of *salsum*, L.] a sort of Pickle for Hog's Flesh, *&c.*

To SOUCE, to pickle.

SOVENANCE, Remembrance.

SOV'EREIGN [*souverain*, F. *souvrano*, Ital.] absolute, chief, supreme; also excellent in its Kind.

A SOV'EREIGN, an absolute Monarch or Prince; also a Gold Coin current at 22 *s.* 6 *d.* in the Time of King *Henry* VIII.

SOV'EREIGNTY [*souveraineté*, F.] the State or Quality of a Sovereign Prince, Supreme Power.

SOUGHT, searched out.

SOUL [ſapl, or ſapul, *Sax.* Siel, Dan. Siele, Belg. Seele, Teut.] the Principle of Life; also the immortal Part of Mankind, capable of enjoying or suffering after the Separation from the Body.

SOUL'D, inspired with a new Soul. *O.*

SOUL-*Foot*, Money paid to the Priest at the Opening of a Grave.

SOUL-*less* [ſapul-leaſ, *Sax.*] dead, without Life; also dull, stupid.

SOULESCEAT, a Legacy antiently bequeathed at Death by our zealous Ancestors to the Parish Priest, instead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

SOULK, wretched. *O.*

SOULK-*Mass-Cakes*, Cakes given to the Poor on *All Souls Day*.

SOUND [ſunið, *Sax.* ſund, Dan. gesund, Belg. gesund, Teut.] entire, whole, healthy, solid, discreet; right or true.

A SOUND [*Son*, F. of *Sonus*, L.] the Object of Hearing, caused by the tremulous Motion or shaking of the Air, so that if such Motion be *uniform*, it produces a Musical Note or Sound; but if *difform*, it yields a Noise. Mr. *Holder*'s Definition.

To SOUND [*sonder*, F. *sonare*, L.] to make a Sound, *&c.*

A SOUND [in *Geography*] is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head Lands where there is a Passage through, as *Plymouth* Sound, *&c.*

The SOUND [Sund, L. S. and Dan. the Sea] the Streights of the *Baltick* Sea, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, so called by way of Eminency, as being the largest and most remarkable of all others.

To SOUND [*sonare*, L.] to make or yield a Sound or Noise.

To SOUND [*sonder*, F.] to try the Depth of the Waters of the Sea; to pump or sift one.

SOUND } [among *Hunters*] a Herd, or
SOUNDER } Company of Swine.

SOUN'DING-*Line* [*sonde*, F. or of Sond, *Sax.* a Messenger] a Line 120 Fathom in Length, for sounding the Depth of the Sea.

To SOUND *the Pump* [*Sea Term*] to measure the Depth of Water there is in it.

SOUND'NESS, Healthiness, Solidity of Judgment.

SOUNITRESS, Tresses of Hair shining like the Sun. *Chauc.*

SOUP [Suppe, Teut.] strong Broth.

SOUPIN, to sup. *Chauc.*

SOUR [Sur, *Sax.* suer, Belg. sur, L. S. and C. Br. *sur*, F. sauer, Teut.] sharp or acid in Taste, crabbed in Looks or Temper.

To SOUR [rupigan, *Sax.*] to grow sour, acid, or sharp in Taste.

To SOUR *a Person*, to do him a Displeasure or Injury.

SOURDE [*sourdre*, F.] to proceed, to spring. *Chauc.* Hence,

SOURCE [*source*, F.] the Spring Head of a River; the Place from whence it takes its Rise, and flows; and the Original, Cause, or Root of any Thing. *F.*

To SOURD', to arise or proceed. *O.*

SOUR'LY, crabbedly.

SOUR'NESS, Crabbedness.

SOUS, a French Penny. *F.*

SOUSEE [in *Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hogs Ears and Feet, sliced and stewed in Vinegar and Sugar. *F.*

SOUSE, the Offal of Swine. *O.*

SOUT'AGE, a Tax of 40 Shillings heretofore laid on every Knight's Fee. *O. R.*

SOUTAGE, coarse Cloth for Bagging; Hop Bags.

SOUTER [of *Sutor*, L.] a Cobler. *Ch.*

SOUTH [Suð, *Sax.* suud, Belg. sud, Teut. *sud*, F.] that Part which is opposite to the *North*.

SOUTH'ERLY } [Suðerne, *Sax.*] to-
SOU'THERN } ward, or of the *South*.

SOUTH'AMPTON [of *South* and *Anton*, the Name of a River] a famous Sea-Port in *Hampshire*, 62 Miles S. W. from *London*.

SOUTHERN-*Wood*, a Plant. *Abrotanum*, L.

SOUTH'SAWS, true Speeches. *O.*

SOUTH'WARK [Suðpeng, *Sax.*] a Borough Town adjoining to the South Side of *London*.

SOUTH-*Wind* [Suðpinð, *Sax.*] the Wind which blows from the *South*.

SOUVENANCE, Remembrance. *Spenc.*

SOW [rugu, *Sax.* Souwe, Belg. Sau, Teut. *sus*, L. συς, Gr.] a Female Swine; an Insect; a large Tub with two Ears; also a great Lump of melted Iron or Lead.

To SOW [rapen, *Sax.* saen, Teut. saaen, Du. saer, Dan.] to sow Corn.

To SOW [risepan, *Sax.* syer, Dan. *suere*, L.] to sew with a Needle.

SOW *Back'd Horses* [among *Farriers*] such as have straight Ribs, but good Backs.

SOW-*Bread*, an Herb. *Cyclamen*, L.

To SOWE [of *sceau*, F. a Seal] to Seal. *Ch.*

SOW-*Thistle*, an Herb. *Sonchus*, L.

To SOWL *one by the Ears*, is to pluck one by the Ears. *Lincolnsh.*

SOWLEGROVE, the Month of *February*, so called by those of *South Wales*.

SOWNE [in the *Exchequer*] leviable, or that may be collected.

SOWTER [*sutor*, L.] a Shoemaker or Cobler. *O.*

SOYL [*solum*, L.] Earth, Ground, Mould, Dung.

To SOYL [*souiller*, F. *sogliare*, Ital.] to foul.

SPACE [*spatium*, L.] Distance either of Time or Place.

SPACE [*Philosophy*] Distance considered every Way, whether there be any solid Matter in it, or not; and is either *absolute* or *relative*.

Absolute SPACE [in *Philosophy*] considered in its own Nature, and without any Regard to any Thing external, always remains the same, and is immoveable.

Relative SPACE [in *Philosophy*] is that moveable Dimension or Measure of the former, which our Senses define by its Position to Bodies within it, and this the Vulgar use for immoveable Space. *Relative Space*, in Magnitude and Figure, is always the same with *Absolute*, but it is not necessary it should be so numerically.

SPA'CIOUS [*spacieux*, F. *spatiosus*, L.] that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, wide.

SPACIOUSLY, largely.

SPACIOUSNESS, Largeness, Wideness.

A SPACT *Lad* or *Wench*, one apt to learn, ingenious. *N. C.*

SPADE [Spað, *Sax.* Spade, Dan. Spate, Teut. which *Minshew* derives of *Spata*, L. σπαθη, Gr.] a Shovel for digging the Ground; also one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

A SPADE [of *Spado*, L.] one that is gelded, either Man or Beast.

A SPADE } [*Skinner* inclines to de-
A SPAY'AD } rive it of *espava*, F.] a Deer of three Years old.

Cutting SPADE, a Tool with which they cut Hay Reeks or Corn Mows; also one of the Figures on Part of a Pack of Cards.

SPA'DIERS, Labourers who dig in the Mines in *Cornwall*.

SPAGIR'ICA MEDICINA. See *Hermetick Physick*.

SPAGIR'ICAL } [*spagirique*, F. *spagi-*
SPAGIR'ICK } *ricus*, L.] belonging to Chymistry, chymical.

SPAGIR'ICK *Art* [*spagirique*, F. *spagiria*, L. or σπᾶν and αγειρειν, Gr. to extract, and to collect] the Art of *Chymistry*, which teaches how to separate and extract the purer Parts or Substances of mixed Bodies.

SPA'GIRIST [*spagirique*, F. *spagirus*, L.] one who professes or practises Chymistry.

SPA'HI,

SPA'HI, a *Turkish* Horseman compleatly armed.

SPALLES [of *espaules*, O. F.] Shoulders. *Spenc.*

SPAILS [of spalten, Teut. to cleave] Chips of Wood.

A SPAN [Span, *Sax.* spanne, Teut. *empan*, F. *spanna*, Ital. *spithama*, L.] a Measure containing 9 Inches or 3 Handfuls.

To SPAN [Spannan, *Sax.* spannen, Teut. to extend] to measure with the Hand.

To SPAN *a Child*, to wean it. *N. C.*

SPAN *new*, very new, that was never worn or used. *S. C.*

SPAN'CEL, a Rope to tie a Cow's hind Legs. *C.*

A SPANGLE [spanghe, Belg. spang, Dan.] a small round thin Piece of Gold, Silver, or Tinsel.

SPANG'LED, set off with Spangles.

SPANG'LING, glittering. *Milton.*

SPAN'IEL [*espagneul*, F. q. d. *Canis Hispanicus*, L. a *Spanish Dog*] a sort of Dog.

SPANISH [*Hispanicus*, L.] belonging to the Country of *Spain*.

SPANISH, a sort of Earth used in the making of Bricks.

SPANISH *Flies*, a sort of green Flies used in the Composition of Blistering Plaisters. *Cantharides*, L.

SPANISH *Pick-Tooths*, an Herb.

SPANISH *Wool*, red Wool coloured in *Spain*, for the painting the Face.

To SPANK [of ȝpan, *Sax.*] to slap with the open Hand.

SPANK'ING, large, jolly, spruce, as a *spanking Lass*.

SPANNER, the Lock of a Carbine or Fusee.

SPAN'NISHING, a Span broad, full Breadth. *Chauc.*

A SPAR [sparr, Teut. sparre, Belg.] a Bar of Wood; also *Muscovy Glass*.

To SPAR [ȝpannan, *Sax.*] to shut as a Door.

SPAR [among *Miners*] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.

SPARS, the Spokes of a Spinning-Wheel.

SPAR'ABLES [q. d. *Sparrow Bills*, Dr. *Th. H.* or of ȝpannan, *Sax.* to fasten] small Iron Nails for Shoes.

SPAR'ADRAPUM [among *Surgeons*] a Piece of Linen tinged on both Sides either with a thick Ointment or Plaister. *L.*

SPARAGUS. See *Asparagus*.

SPA'RANDE, sparing. *Chauc.*

To SPARE [ȝpæpian, *Sax.* sparen, Teut. *epargner*, F. *parcere*, L.] to save, to husband; to favour, to forgive, to pardon.

SPARE, thin, lean; that is spared or saved.

To SPARE *a Game Cock*, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight.

SPARE-*Deck*, the innermost Deck in some great Ships, called also the Orlop.

'Tis too late to spare, when all is spent.

Some Persons are so much for *Enjoyment*, in the *Present Tense*, that they cannot think of being *thrifty*, but *in futuro*; and by that Means, often from an opulent Fortune, precipitate themselves into a Condition of Indigence. To such this Proverb is a good Admonition to Frugality and Providence, and not by Excesses and Luxury to out-run the Constable; and not to forget Parsimony, while we have something left to spare. It likewise holds good in a Thriftiness of our Time, not to be continually procrastinating and putting off necessary Duties, till we have no Time left us to perform them in. *Sero in fundo parsimonia*, says *Seneca*: Δειλὴ δὴ ἐν ποδμένι φείδω, says *Hesiod*.

SPARGA'NOSIS [σπαργάνωσις, Gr.] an Extension of the Breasts, caused by too great Abundance of Milk.

SPARHAWK [Spapp-hapoc, *Sax.*] a kind of short-winged Hawk.

SPA'RING [among *Cock-fighters*] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.

SPARK [Spæpc, *Sax.* sparke, Belg.] a very small Part of Fire; also a brisk young Gallant, or Lover.

SPAR'KISH, fine, spruce, genteel, gay, gallant.

SPARK'ISHNESS, Gaiety, Briskness.

To SPARK'LE [sparkeln, Teut. or of ȝpæpc, *Sax.*] to cast forth Sparks of Fire; to knit in a Glass, and send forth small Bubbles, *&c.* to glance with the Eye.

To SPARRE } [of ȝpýrpian, *Sax.*] to
To SPAR } search out by the Track, to ask, enquire, to cry at the Market place. *N. C.*

SPARRID, barred, bolted, locked. *Ch.*

SPARROW [Spappa, *Sax.* sperling, Teut.] a Bird.

SPARROW-GRASS. See *Asparagus*.

SPARROW-*Net*, a Net for catching Sparrows.

SPARROW-*Hawk* [Spapp-hapoc, *Sax.* sperber, Teut.] one sort of Hawk.

SPARTH, a double Ax or Spear. *O.*

SPASM [*spasme*, F. *spasmus*, L. σπασμος, Gr.] the Cramp, a Disease; the shrinking or plucking up of the Sinews.

SPASMATICK [*spasmaticus*, L. of σπασμος, Gr.] troubled with the Cramp.

SPASM'ODICKS [of σπασμος, and ὀδύνη, Gr. Grief or Pain] Medicines against Convulsions.

SPASMOL'OGY [of σπασμὸς, and λέγω, Gr. to say] a Discourse or Treatise of the Cramp.

SPASMUS [according to *Carda*] a convulsive Motion whereby the Members become

comes rigid and inflexible; alſo another kind which he calls *Tetanus*, by which he underſtands ſudden Concuſſions and Motions, which ceaſe and return alternately.

SPA'SMUS *Cynicus*, the Dog-Cramp. *L.*

SPAT, the Spawn of Oyſters; alſo a ſort of Mineral Stone.

SPATÆ *Placium* [*Old Law*] Pleas of the Sword, or a Court Martial, for the ſpeedy Execution of Juſtice upon Military Offenders.

SPA'THE [*ſpatula*, L. σπαθη, Gr.] an Inſtrument broad at the lower End, to take up Conſerves, Electuaries, *&c.*

To SPATTER [ſpætlian, *Sax.*] to daſh or ſparkle upon.

SPATTER *daſhes*, a ſort of light Boot without Shoes.

SPAT'ULA, a Spattle or Slice, an Inſtrument for ſpreading Salves and Plaiſters; a wooden Inſtrument uſed by Confectioners and Cooks to ſtir Syrups or Liquors. *L.*

SPAV'IN [*eparvin*, F. *ſparvano*, It.] a Diſeaſe in Horſes when the Feet ſwell; a Stiffneſs in the Ham, which makes them to halt.

A SPAUT, a Youth. *N. C.*

A SPAW, a Spring of Water paſſing thro' the Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

To SPAWL [ſpeuwen, Du. ſpiten, Teut.] to ſpit.

SPAWN [probably of ſpenne, Du. Juice, *&c.* or Spana, *Sax.* a Dug or Pap] the Semen or Milt of Fiſh.

To SPAY [of *ſpado*, L.] to caſtrate a Female.

To SPEAK [ſpæcan, *Sax.* ſpreke, L. S. ſprechen, Teut.] to utter Words, to talk, to diſcourſe.

SPEAK'ER *of the Houſe of Commons*, a Member choſen by the Houſe, and approved by the King, who is, as it were, the Common Mouth of the reſt.

SPEAKER *of the Houſe of Peers* is uſually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*.

SPEAL [ſpeaple, *Sax.* ſpille, Teut. a Spindle for Spinning] a Splinter. *N. C.*

SPEAR [ſpeape, *Sax.* ſpeer, Teut.] a Pike or Lance pointed with Iron.

SPEAR-*Men*. See *King's Penſioners*.

SPECHT [ſpecht, Teut.] a Bird.

SPECIAL [*ſpecialis*, L.] particular, ſingular, excellent, extraordinary. *F.*

SPECIALITY [*ſpecialité*, F. of *ſpecialitas*, L.] a Bond, Bill, or ſuch like Deed under Hand or Seal.

SPECIAL'ITY, ſpecial or particular Acquaintance with any Perſon. *O. R.*

SPECIES [*Eſpece*, F.] a Kind or Sort; alſo Money paid in Tale; alſo Images or Repreſentations of Objects. *L.*

SPE'CIES [in *Algebra*] are thoſe Letters, Notes, Marks, or Symbols, which repreſent the Quantities in any Equation or Denomination.

SPECIES [in *Logick*] is one of the five Predicables.

SPE'CIES [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an *Idea* that relates to one more general one, to which it is ſubſervient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars*.

SPE'CIES [in *Phyſick*] ſimple Ingredients in the Druggiſts and Apothecaries Shops, out of which compound Medicines are made.

SPECIES [among the Writers on *Pharmacy*] ſome Aromatick or Purging Powders, which were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops to make up Electuaries, Pills, Tablets, *&c.*

Viſible SPE'CIES [in *Philoſophy*] and thoſe wonderfully fine, ſuperficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces and delineates in their Proportion, and Colours in the Bottom of our Eye.

SPECIF'ICAL } [*ſpecifique*, F.] ſpecial,
SPECIF'ICK } particular, that belongs to the Character of a Thing, and diſtinguiſhes it from another of a different Species or Kind.

SPECIFICA'TION, an expreſſing, declaring, a particularizing. *F.*

SPECIF'ICK *Gravity* [among *Philoſophers*] is the peculiar Gravity that any Species of natural Bodies have, ſo as to diſtinguiſh them from all other Natural Bodies of different Kinds.

SPECIF'ICK *Medicines*, are ſuch as have a particular Virtue againſt ſome Diſeaſes; as *Quinquina*, or the Jeſuit's Bark, to cure Agues or intermitting Fevers.

To SPE'CIFY [*ſpecifier*, F. *ſpecificare*, L.] to particularize or mention in expreſs Terms, to expreſs in particular.

SPECIL'LUM, a Surgeon's Inſtrument uſually called a Probe; a little Looking-Glaſs. *L.*

SPE'CIMEN, an Example, Eſſay, Proof, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

SPE'CIOUS [*ſpecieux*, F. *ſpecioſus*, L.] fair in Appearance, plauſible, ſeemingly juſt and allowable.

SPE'CIOUS *Algebra*, the modern *Algebra*, practiſed by Species or Letters of the Alphabet, was firſt introduced by *Vieta*, about the Year 1590; and by it he made many Diſcoveries in the Progreſs of *Algebra*, not before taken notice of.

A SPECK [ſpecce, *Sax.*] a ſmall Spot.

SPECK'ED, having Specks ſpotted.

SPECK'LED, having many Speckles or Spots.

SPECK'LEDNESS, Spottedneſs.

SPECT'ABLE [*ſpectabilis*, L.] to be looked on.

SPEC'TACLE [*ſpectaculum*, L.] a publick Shew or Sight. *F.*

SPEC-

SPEC'TACLES [of *spectando*, L.] Glasses to help the Sight. *F.*

SPEC'TATIVE [*spectativus*, L.] belonging to Speculation, speculative, contemplative.

SPECTA'TOR [*spectateur*, F.] a Beholder or Looker on.

SPECTA'TRESS [*spectatrice*, F. *spectatrix*, L.] a Female Beholder.

SPEC'TRE [*spectrum*, L.] a frightful Apparition, a Ghost, a Spirit, a Vision. *F.*

To SPEC'ULATE [*speculer*, F. *speculatum*, L.] to contemplate, observe or view; to consider seriously, to meditate upon.

SPECULA'TION, Contemplation, *&c.* an Espial, a Notion; also the Theory or Study of an Art or Science, without regard to the Practice of it.

SPEC'ULATIVE, belonging to Speculation, apt to speculate; studious in the Observation of Things Divine or Natural. *Speculative* is also opposed to *Practical.*

SPECULUM [*Astrology*] a Table framed after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cusps, with their Aspects and Terms.

SPECULUM *Ani* [among *Surgeons*] is an Instrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones, or any Thing that may be there lodged. *L.*

SPECULUM *Matricis* [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to open the Womb. *L.*

SPECULUM *Oris* [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to screw up the Mouth that the diseased Parts of the Throat may be discerned, or for the Conveyance in of Nourishment or Medicines.

SPEECH [ꝼpæce, *Sax.*] Language, Discourse.

SPEECH'LESS, without speaking, unable to speak.

SPEED'ILY, quickly, hastily.

SPEED [ꝼpiED, Belg. σπεῦδη, Gr.] Diligence, Haste, Dispatch.

SPEED, a Distemper incident to young Cattle.

The more Haste, the worse Speed.

This Proverb is a good Monition to Calmness and Sedateness in the Management of any Business; it is a Reprehension to precipitate and hurrying Tempers, who frequently, by Over-Eagerness, mar what is under their Hands; it is much the same in Sense with our common Proverb, *Haste makes Waste*; and there are several Proverbs in several Languages to the same Purport. *Qui trop se haste en Cheminant, en beau chemin, se fourvoye souvent*, say the *French*: *Qui nimis propere, minus prospere*; and *Nimium properans serius absolvit*, the *Latins*: And it likewise answers to the *Festina lente*: And accordingly, *Tarry a while, that we may make an End the sooner*, was the common Saying of Sir *Amias Pawlet.* Ἡ ἀκανδὶς ἐπειγομένη τυφλὰ τίκτει, say the *Greeks*; which is much of the same Import as *Canis festinans cæcos parturit catulos*, among the *Latins.*

SPEED'INESS, Quickness, Hastiness.

SPEED'WELL, the Herb *Fluellin. Veronica, L.*

SPEED'Y [ꝼpoedigh, Du.] quick, hasty, swift.

SPEEKING *up of the Ordnance* [in *Gunnery*] is when a Quoin is fastened with Spikes close to the Breech of the Carriages of the Great Guns, to keep them close to the Ship's Sides.

SPEEKS. See *Spikes.*

A SPEER, a Chimney-Post. *N. C.*

To SPELL [*espeler*, F. ꝼpellian, *Sax.* to tell or relate] to name the Letters of a Syllable or Word.

A SPELL [Spel, *Sax.*] a Sort of Charm to drive away a Disease, by hanging a Sentence or Word written upon a Piece of Paper about the Patient's Neck.

SPELL, a History, a Tale. *Chauc.*

To SPELL [*Sea Term*] to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather-Brace, that the Sail may lie loose to the Wind.

To do a SPELL [*Sea Phrase*] is to do any Work by Turns in a short Time, and then leave it.

To give a SPELL [*Sea Phrase*] is to be ready to work in such a one's Room.

Fresh SPELL [*Sea Term*] is when fresh Men come to work, especially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

SPELL'D, enamoured.

SPELT [ꝼpeltze, T.] a sort of Corn.

SPEL'TER, a sort of imperfect Metal, the same as *Zink.*

SPEN'CER [*le Dispenser*, F. *i. e.* Steward] a Sirname.

To SPEND [ꝼpendan, *Sax.* ꝼpendieren, Teut. *spendere*, It. *dispendere*, L.] to lay out, to consume or waste, to pass away Time.

SPEND'ING *the Mouth* [*Hunting Term*] spoken of Hounds barking.

SPENE, a Cow's Teat or Pap.

SPENT [*Sea Term*] the same as broken down; as a Mast or Yard, which is broken down by foul Weather, is said to be *spent.*

What is got over the Devil's Back,
Will be spent under his Belly.

This Proverb is used of such covetous Persons, who have, by *unjust, fraudulent*, and *oppressive* Methods, amassed to themselves worldly Riches. It intimates that such *ill-gotten* Wealth is commonly wasted by a *profuse Heir*, in *Riot* and *Luxury*, and seldom descends to the third Generation. *Male parta male dilabuntur*, say the *Latins*: הונו כנשך ומתרית נדכה לתנן דליס יקבצנו, the *Hebrews.*

SPE-

SPE'RABLE [*sperabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPE'RAGE. See *Sparrow Grass*.

SPERKEL, wandring. *O.*

SPERM [*sperme*, F. *sperma*, L. σπέρμα, Gr.] the natural Seed of any Animal; also the Spawn or Milt in Fish.

SPERMA *Ceti* [i. e. Whale's Seed] an oily Substance drawn from the Brains of a certain kind of Whale, and well purify'd.

SPERMAT'ICAL } [*spermatique*, F.] of
SPERMAT'ICK } or full of Sperm.

SPERMATICK *Parts*, are those concerned in secreting the Seed.

SPERMATICK *Vessels and Parts* [*Anatomy*] the Arteries and Veins, which bring the Blood to, and convey it from the Testicles: Also the Vessels through which the Seed passes: Also all whitish Parts of the Body, which, because of their Colour, were antiently thought to be made of the Seed: Of this sort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Gristles, &c.

To SPER'MATIZE [*spermatiser*, F. *spermatizare*, L. σπερματίζω, Gr.] to throw out Sperm.

SPERMATOCE'LE [of σπέρματος, and κήλη, Gr.] a Rupture caused by the Contraction of the Vessels which eject the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

SPERST, dispersed. *Spenc.*

To SPEW [ȝpipan, *Sax.* ſpeyen, T. ſpyer, Dan.] to vomit.

SPHACELIS'MUS [σφακελισμὸς, Gr.] a gangreening, corrupting, or perishing of any Part of the Body.

SPHA'CELATED, affected with a

SPHA'CELUS [σφάκελος, Gr.] a perfect Mortification of the Part, when the native Heat is wholly extinguished, and all Sense taken away, not only in the Skin and Flesh, Nerves and Arteries, but in the very Bones, being insensible of the Knife and Fire; called also *Necrosis* and *Sideratio*.

SPHÆR'AMACHY [of σφαῖρα, and μαχή, Gr.] a playing at Tennis, Hand-Balls, or Bowls.

SPHAGITI'DES [σφαγιτίδες, Gr.] the Jugular Veins; two great Veins on each Side of the Throat, which nourish all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

SPHENOIDALIS *Sutura* [in *Anatomy*] the Seam of the Skull, which surrounds the Bone called *Os Sphenoides*, separating it from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Os Petrosum*, and the *Os Frontis*.

SPHENOI'DES [σφηνοειδὴς, Gr.] a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Skul and the upper Jaw, which is seated in the Middle of the Basis of the Skull, and joined to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the Sphenoidal Suture, except in the Middle of its Sides.

SPHENOPALATI'NUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Gargareon*, which arises from a Process of the *Sphenoides*, and is inserted to the hinder Part of the *Gargareon*.

SPHENOPHARYNGÆ'I [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the inner Wing of the *Os Sphenoides*, or *Os Cuneiforme*, thence passing downward into the Gullet, which they serve to widen.

SPHENO-PTERYGO PALATINUS. See *Pterygo-palatinus*.

A SPHERE [*sphæra*, L. of σφαῖρα, Gr.] any solid round Body, conceived (according to the Rules of Geometry) to be formed by the Circumvolution of a Semicircle round about its Diameter. *F.*

SPHERE [*Figuratively*] the Compass or Reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

SPHERE [with *Astronomers*] the whole Frame of the World, as being of a spherical or round Figure, and more strictly the *Primum-Mobile*, which encloses all the other Orbs and heavenly Bodies.

SPHERE-*Direct* } is when both Poles of
SPHERE-*Right* } the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial passes thro' the *Zenith*; so that the Equator, and all its Parallels, such as the Tropicks and Polar Circles, made right Angles with the Horizon, and are divided by it into two equal Parts; so that the Sun, Moon and Stars ascend directly above, and descend directly below the Horizon; as at all Places situated just under the Equinoctial Line.

Oblique SPHERE [*Astronomy*] such a Situation of the World, as that the Axis of it inclines obliquely to one of the Sides of the Horizon, one of the Poles being elevated less than 90 Degrees above it, and the other depressed as many below it: This Position happens to all Places wide of the Equator, and in such Places the Sun and Stars ascend and descend obliquely, and some of them never ascend at all.

Parallel SPHERE, is when one Pole is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the *Equator* being also parallel to the *Horizon*, and all the Parallels of the *Equator* being also parallel to the *Horizon*: This Position is peculiar to those Parts which lie directly under the North and South Pole; in which Places all the Stars in their Course, neither ascend above the Horizon, nor descend below it, but move in a Road parallel to it.

Material SPHERE, a Mathematical Instrument representing the princi l Circles of the Sphere, for the more easy [illegible]eying an Idea of the Motions of the He[illegible], and the true Situation of the Earth.

SPHERE *of Activity of any natural Body* [among *Philosophers*] is that determinate Space of Extent all round about it, to which and no farther, the Effluvia continually emitted from that Body do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature.

SPHERE *of a Planet* [*Astrology*] the Orb or Compass in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE *of a Planet's Activity* [*Astrology*] the Extension of a Planet's Light and Virtue, so far as it is capable of making or receiving a Platick Aspect.

SPHER'ICAL } [*spherique*, F. *sphericus*,
SPHER'ICK } L. of σφαιρικος, *Gr.*] belonging to, or round like a Sphere.

SPHE'RICK *Geometry* } is the Art of
SPHE'RICK *Projection* } describing on a Plane, the Circles of a Sphere, or any Parts of them in their just Position and Proportion, and of measuring their Arks and Angles when projected.

SPHE'RICAL *Triangle*, the Portion of the Surface of a Sphere, included between the Arks of three great Circles of the Sphere.

SPHE'RICAL *Angle*, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of the Sphere, meeting in a Point.

SPHE'RISTICUS [σφαιριστικος, *Gr.*] one who exercises that Game at Balls we commonly call Racket.

SPHEROID' [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure made by the Plane of a *Semi Ellipsis*, turned about one of its Axes, and is always equal to two Thirds of its circumscribing Cylinder.

SPHEROID'ES [*Anatomy*] Parts that approach near to a Sphere in Shape.

SPHEROID'ICAL, of or like a Spheroid.

SPHER'ULE, a little Spear. *Shakesp.*

SPHINC'TER [σφιγκτηρ, *Gr.*] a Name common to several Muscles, which bind, strengthen, or draw together any Part. *L.*

SPHINC'TER *Ani* [in *Anatomy*] a large, thick, fleshy Muscle, which encompasses the *Anus*, or End of the straight Gut, and serves to keep in the Excrements. *L.*

SPHINC'TER *Vaginæ* [*Anat.*] a Muscle lying immediately under the *Clitoris*, which strengthens the Neck of the Womb.

SPHINC'TER *Vesicæ* [*Anat.*] a Muscle seated in the upper Part of the *Glandulæ Prostratæ*, whose Contraction hinders the involuntary Egress of the Urine.

SPHINX, a Beast like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmoset.

SPHINX [with *Poets*] a monstrous Witch or Hag near *Thebes*, said to have a Head and Face like a Girl, a Body like a Dog, Wings like a Bird, and Claws like a Lion; which put forth Riddles, and killed those who could not expound them.

SPHYG'MICA [Σφυγμικη, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which treats of those Medicines that move the Pulses.

SPHY'GMUS [Σφυγμος, *Gr.*] the Pulse, the Beating of the Heart and Arteries.

SPI'CA, properly the Top of any Herbs, chiefly used for those of the Lavender kind. *L.*

SPICA'TA, a Term given by Physicians to some Compositions that take in such Ingredients as are called *Spica*.

SPICA'TE [*spicatus*, L.] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

SPIC'CATO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

SPICE [*Espices*, F.] *Indian* Drugs, Cloves, Mace, *&c.*

A SPICE *of a Distemper* [of *Species*, L.] the Beginning or Remains of it.

SPICE, Raisins, Plumbs, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Yorksh.*

SPI'CERY [*Specerey Laden*] a Place where Spices are kept.

SPICIF'EROUS [*spicifer*, L.] bearing Ears of Corn.

SPI'CING *Apple*, the meanest of all Apples that are marked red.

SPICIL'EGY [*spicilegium*, L.] a gleaning of Corn.

SPICK'NEL, an Herb, otherwise called *Meew*, *Baldmony*, and *Bearwort-Meum*.

SPICOS'ITY [*spicositas*, L.] a bearing Spikes, or being spiked like an Ear of Corn.

SPI'DER [q. d. *Spinner*, of its *spinning*, or of Spyder, Dan.] an Insect well known.

SPIG'GOT [of spiker, Du.] a Stopple for a Tap.

SPIGUR'NEL [so called from *Galfridus Spigurdnel*, who was appointed to that Office by King *Henry* III.] he that hath the Office for sealing the King's Writs.

SPI'KES } [of *spica*, L. an Ear of Corn,
SPE'EKS } which is sharp or pointed at the End] large, long Iron Nails with flat Heads, used to fasten Planks or Timbers.

SPIKED [among *Sailors*] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is said to be *spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no Use can be made of it by an Enemy.

SPI'KED [*spicatus*, L.] sharp-pointed.

SPIKE'NARD [*Spicanardi*, L.] a sweet smelling Plant.

A SPILL, a small Gift in Money.

To SPILL [spillan, *Sax.* spillen, Belg.] to let Water or Liquor accidentally drop out of a Vessel.

To SPILL, to spoil, to corrupt, to destroy.

To SPILL, to die, to perish. *Chaucer.*

To SPIN [spinnan, *Sax.* spinnen, Teut. spinder, Dan.] to make Yarn, *&c.*

To SPIN *out*, to burst out, as Blood out of a Vein, *&c.*

SPINA *Ventosa* [in *Anatomy*] an Ulceration, in which is a Bone eaten by a malig-

nant Humour, without any Pain of the *Periosteum* or Membrane that covers it.

SPINÆ *Dorsi* [in *Anatomy*] are the hinder Prominences or Knobs of the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Back. *L.*

SPIN'AGE [*Espinars*, F. spinagie, Belg. *Spinaichia*, Ital.] a Pot-herb well known.

SPI'NALIS *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle accompanying the Spines of the Neck; it arises from the five superior transverse Processes of the *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax* and inferior ones of the Neck, and is inserted into the inferior Part of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck laterally.

SPINA'TI [*Anatomy*] Muscles, whose Office is to bend and stretch out the Body backward, and move it obliquely. *L.*

SPIN'DLE [Spindel, *Sax.* and Teut. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of σπονδυλος, *Gr.*] an Instrument used in spinning.

SPINDLE [in a *Ship*] the Main Body of the Capstan or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

SPINDLE, the Axis of a Wheel of a Clock or Watch.

To SPINDLE [among *Gardeners*] to put forth a long and slender Stalk.

SPINDLE-TREE, a Shrub. *Euonymus Theophrasti*, L.

SPINE [*Spina*, L.] the Backbone; also the upper Part of the Share bone.

SPIN'ET [*Spinetto*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument, a sort of small Harpsichord.

SPINET'TO, a Spinet. *Ital.*

SPINGARD, a sort of Brass Gun. *O.*

To SPINGE, to sprinkle. *O.*

SPINIF'EROUS [*spinifer*, L.] Thorn-bearing.

SPINK, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SPINOS'ITY [*spinositas*, L.] Thorniness; also Difficulty.

SPI'NOUS [*spineus*, L.] thorny.

SPIN'STER, a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women, from a Viscount's Daughter, to the meanest.

SPI'RACLE [*Spiraculum*, L.] a Pore, or breathing Hole.

SPI'RAL [of *spira*, L.] turning round like a Skrew. *F.*

SPIRAL *Line* [in *Geometry*] is a curved Line, which winds and turns round, seeming to be almost a Circle, only it does not meet to run again into itself, but keeps on at a proportionate Distance, like the coiling of a Rope, or the Folds of a Serpent, when it lies close in several Turns.

Proportional SPIRALS [in *Geography*] are such Lines as the Rhumb Lines on a Terrestrial Globe.

SPIRA'TION, a Breathing. *F.* of *L.*

SPIRE [*Spira*, Ital.] a Steeple that rises tapering by Degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at Top.

To SPIRE [of *spirare*, L.] to breathe.

To SPIRE [*epier*, F. *spirare*, L.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

SPIRIT [*Esprit*, F. *Spiritus*, L.] an immaterial Being, a Substance distinct from Matter; also Virtue or supernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul itself; also the Ghost of a dead Body; also Wit, Livelinesss, Genius, or Disposition.

SPIRIT *of Mercury* [with *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles, which may be separated from a mixed Body by Fire. 'Tis subtile, light, penetrating and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; that is, that which probably causes the Growth and Increase of all Bodies on the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRIT *of Salt* [among *Chymists*] is made of a Paste composed of one Part of Salt, and three of Potters Earth, distilled over a Reverberatory Fire.

SPIRIT *of Salt dulcified*, is when equal Parts of this, and Spirits of Wine are mingled together, and digested by a gentle Heat for about three or four Days.

SPIRITS *of Sulphur* [with *Chymists*] is the acid Part of Brimstone changed into a Liquor by means of Fire; it is commonly called Oil of Sulphur *per Campanam.*

Universal SPIRIT [among *Chymists*] is the first Principle in Chymistry, which can be admitted for the Composition of mixed Bodies; which being spread out thro' all the World, produces different Things, according to the several Matrices or Pores of Earth in which it settles.

SPIRITS [in an *Animal Body*] were reckoned of three Sorts, the *Animal Spirits* of the *Brain*, *Vital* in the *Heart*, *Natural* in the *Liver.* Late Authors distinguish them only into two Kinds, the *Vital* and *Natural* (which are the same) in the Mass of Blood.

The *Animal* SPIRITS [among *Naturalists*] are a very thin Liquor, which distilleth from the Blood to the external or cortical Substance of the Brain, exalted into Spirit, and thence thro' the medullar Substance of the Brain, the *Corpus Callosum* and *Medulla oblongata*, are derived into the Nerves, and in them perform all the Actions of Sense and Motion.

The Vital SPIRITS } [among *Naturalists*] are the
The Natural SPIRITS } most subtil Parts of the Blood, which cause it to act and ferment, so as to make it fit for Nourishment.

To SPIRIT *away*, to entice, or convey away secretly.

SPIRITO } [in *Musick Books*] signi-
SPIRITOSO } fies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*

SPIR'ITUAL [*spiritual*, F. *spiritualis*, L.] that consists of Spirit without Matter; also *Ecclesiastical*, in opposition to *Temporal*; also devout, pious, religious.

SPIRI-

SPIRITUALTIES [*Spiritualia*, L.] the Profits which a Bishop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord, *viz.* the Revenues which arise from his Visitations, the Ordaining and Instituting of Priests, Prestation Money, *&c.*

SPIRITUALITY [*spiritualité*, F.] Spiritualness, Devotion.

SPIRITUALIZATION [*spiritualisation*, F.] the Extraction of the most pure and subtil Spirits out of natural Bodies.

To SPIRITUALIZE [*spiritualizer*, F.] to explain a Passage after a spiritual Manner; to give a Mystical Sense.

To SPIRITUALIZE [in *Chymistry*] is to reduce a compact mixed Body into the Principle called *Spirit*.

SPIRITUOUS [*spirituoux*, F.] full of Spirit.

SPIRT'NET, a sort of Fishing Net.

SPISS [*spissus*, L.] thick, gross.

SPISSITUDE } [*spissitas*, L.]
SPI'SSITY } or Grossness.

To SPIT [Spetan, *Sax.* sputzen, T. spytter, Dan. *sputare*, L.] to evacuate Spittle.

A SPIT [Spetu, *Sax.* spit, Belg. spiess, Teut.] an Instrument for roasting Meat.

SPITCHCOCK-EEL, a large sort of Eel, that is usually roasted.

SPIT-DEEP, as much Ground in Depth as may be dug at once with a Spade.

SPITE [spite, L. S.] Malice.

SPI'TEFUL, full of Malice.

SPI'TEFULNESS, the being spiteful.

SPITTAL [Contract. of *Hospital*] a Mansion for poor or sick People. See *Hospital*.

SPIT'TER [among *Hunters*] a Red Male Deer near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and Spit-wise.

SPIT'TLE [speichel, Teut. *sputum*, L.] the Moisture of the Mouth.

SPLA'NCHNICA [σπλαγχνικα, of σπλαγχνευω, to operate upon the Bowels, *Gr.*] Medicines proper for Diseases of the Intestines.

SPLA'NCHNOLOGY [σπλαγχνολογία, of σπλαγχνα, the Entrails, and λογος, a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise, or Description, of the Entrails of a human Body, *&c.*

To SPLASH, to dash any Liquid upon.

SPLASHY, wet, watry.

To SPLAT *a Pike*. } [in *Carving*] is to
To SPLAY *a Bream* } cut it up.

SPLAY, to display. *Chauc.*

SPLAY-*Footed*, one who treads his Toes much outward.

SPLAYING *of the Shoulder*; a Disease in Horses caused by a Slip, so that the Shoulder departs from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film under the Skin, and makes a Horse trail his Legs after him.

SPLEEN [*Splen*, L. of σπλεν, Gr.] a Bowel under the short Ribs, which is a Receptacle for the Salt and earthy Excrement of the Blood, that there by the Assistance of the Animal Spirits it may be volatilized, and returning into the Blood may help its Fermentation; also a Distemper in that Part; also Hatred, Grudge, Spite.

SPLEEN-WORT, an Herb. *Scolopendria*, L.

SPLEGET, a Tent for a Wound.

SPLENDENT [*splendens*, L.] bright, shining.

SPLEN'DID [*splendide*, F. *splendidus*, L.] glorious, magnificent, noble, stately.

SPLENDIDNESS, Brightness, Gloriousness.

SPLE'NDOR [*splendeur*, F. *splendor*, L.] great Light or Brightness; also Glory, Magnificence.

SPLE'NETICK [*spleneticus*, of σπλενητικος, *Gr.*] belonging to the Spleen; also sick of the Spleen, troubled with a Disease or ill Humours of that Part.

SPLE'NETICK *Artery* [among *Anatomists*] the greatest Branch of the *Cœliaca*, an Artery which goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

SPLE'NICA, Medicines against the Spleen.

SPLE'NICA *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] the left Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which is bestowed upon the Stomach and Caul; a Part of the Gut *Colon* and the Spleen.

SPLE'NICAL [*splenique*, F. *splenicus*, L.] of σπληνικος, *Gr.*] belonging to, or proper for the Spleen.

SPLENII *Musculi* [*Anatomy*] Muscles that rise from the four upper Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Back, and from the two lower of the Neck, which ascending obliquely, adhere to the upper transverse Processes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and are inserted into the upper Part of the *Occiput*; their Use is to pull the Head backwards to one Side. *L.*

SPLE'NIUM [σπληνιον, *Gr.*] a long Plaister of Cloth to be laid on the Body of one sick of the Spleen; also a Bolster made of Linen doubled several Times, which is used upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures.

SPLENT } [in a *Horse*] a hard Swelling
SPLINT } on the Bone of the Leg.

SPLENTS [in *Surgery*] Pieces of Wood used in binding up broken Limbs; also the Pieces of a broken Bone.

To SPLICE [splissen, Du.] to join one Rope to another, by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Strands, and with a Fid to lay every Strand in order one into another.

To SPLICE [among *Gardeners*] is to graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together.

SPLINTER [splinter, Belg. splind, Dan. splitter, Teut.] a small Shiver of Wood.

To SPLIT [splitte, Belg. splitter, Dan.] to cleave or cut asunder, also to per-

plex a Cause or Law-Suit, by raising new Difficulties.

SPLIT [*Sea Term*] a Sail is said *to be Split*, when it is torn.

SPO'DIUM [σποδιον, *Gr.*] the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Brass; also Ivory calcined in an open Fire. *L.*

To SPOIL [*spolier*, F. *spoliare*, L.] to rob and plunder.

To SPOIL [Spillan, *Sax.* spillr, Belg.] to mar or damage.

SPOILS [*Spolia*, L.] Plunder, that which is taken by Violence.

SPOKES [Spacan, *Sax.*] the Rays of a Wheel.

SPOKES'MAN [of Spæcan, *Sax.*] one who speaks in the Behalf of another.

SPOLIA'TION, a spoiling or robbing. *L.*

SPOLIATION [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for an Incumbent against another in any Case, where the Right of Patronage cometh not in Debate.

SPON'DEE [*spondeus*, L. of σπονδαίος, Gr.] a sort of Latin or Greek Verse, consisting of two long Syllables, as *Cœlum*.

SPON'DYLES [*spondyli*, L. of σπονδυλος, Gr.] the Chine-Bone.

SPON'GIOUS [*spongiosus*, L.] spungy; or like a Spunge.

SPON'GIOUSNESS, the being spungy.

SPONGOIDE'A *Ossa* [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Cribriformia*. L.

SPONSAL [*sponsalis*, L.] belonging to a Spouse or Marriage.

SPON'SION, an Engagement, Promise, or Obligation. *L.*

SPONSOR, an Undertaker or Surety for another; a Godfather. *L.*

SPON'SUS, a Bridegroom [among *Chymists*] *Mercury*, so called as the Husband to *Sulphur*, to express their Fitness to join or be joined one with another. *L.*

SPONTANE'ITY, Voluntariness.

SPONTA'NEOUS [*spontanée*, F. *spontaneus*, L.] free, acting of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSLY, Voluntarily.

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, Voluntariness.

A SPOON [spoen, Belg.] an Utensil for eating liquid Things.

SPOON'ING [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship being under Sail, is put right before the Wind, which is generally done in some great Storm: when they find the Ship too weak to endure the lying under the Sea, and when there is Danger left she should bring her Masts by the Board, by her violent seeling and rolling about, and so founder; they generally set up the Fore Sail to make her go the steadier, and this is termed *Spooning the Fore Sail*.

SPORADES [in *Astronomy*] such Stars as were never yet ranked in any particular Constellation. *L.* of *G.*

SPORADICI *Morbi* [among *Physicians*] are those Diseases which are rife in many Places, or which (tho' different in Nature) seize several People at the same Time and in the same Country.

SPORT [of *Diporto*, Ital. according to *Skinner*] Pastime, Divertisement.

To SPORT [of *se deportare*, Ital.] to divert with Play, to play.

SPOR'TULA [sportelgeld, Teut. [*Old Records*] Gifts, Gratuities, Salaries. *L.*

SPOT [probably of Spott, Teut. Ignominy] a Speck, Stain, or Colour, Dirt, &c.

SPOT'TED, having Spots or Specks.

SPOT'TY, full of Spots.

SPOTS *in the Sun* [in *Astronomy*] certain opacous or shady Masses, which sometimes appear sticking to the Sun's Body, whose various Figures or Motions may be discerned by means of convenient Telescopes.

A SPOUSE [*Espouse*, F. *Sposa*, Ital, *Sponsa*, L.] a Bridegroom or Husband, a Bride or Wife.

SPOUS'AGE, betrothing.

SPOUS'AL, betrothing.

SPOUSE *Breach*, Adultery, or Incontinence between married Persons, opposed to simple Fornication. *O. L.*

A SPOUT [spuyte, Belg.] a Pipe to carry off Water.

SPOUT [*at Sea*] a Mass of Water, collected between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in shape of a Pillar or Water Spout. These Spouts frequently happen in the *West-Indies*, and bring Ships that are near them into great Danger, unless they be dispersed and broken by Shot from great Guns.

S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus, L. *The Senate and People of* Rome.

A SPRAIN [more properly *Strain*, probably of *estreint*, or *etreint*, F. a wringing hard] a violent Contorsion or wresting of the Tendons of the Muscles, occasioned by some sudden Accident.

To SPRAIN. See to *Strain*.

SPRAINT, sprinkled. *O.*

SPRAINTS, the Dung of an Otter.

A SPRAT [sprot, Dan.] a small Fish.

To SPRAWL [sprieel, Belg. a Grass-Plat] to lie on the Ground, to stretch out at full length.

SPRAY, a Bough or Sprig. *O.*

SPRAY [of the *Sea*] a sort of watery Mist like a small Rain, occasioned by the dashing of the Waves, which flies some Distance, and wets like a small Shower.

To SPREAD [spreeuw, Belg. uthreeden, L. S. sprader, Dan. to sprinkle] to lay open.

SPREN, Broken-wood, or Wind-fall.

SPRENT, springed, leaped. *O.*

SPRETION, a despising. *L.*

SPRIG [Sprric, *Sax.* Brig, *C. Br.*] a small Twig or Branch of a Plant; it signifies

nifies ſomewhat more than a Slip; as having more Leaves and ſmall Twigs on it than a Slip, and being generally of ſome Growth and Maturity.

SPRIG'GY, having ſeveral Sprigs.

A SPRIGHT [q. d. *Spirit*] a Phantom or Hobgoblin.

SPRIGHTFUL, briſk, lively.

SPRIGHT'FULNESS, Briſkneſs, Livelineſs.

SPRIGHT'LINESS, Livelineſs.

SPRIGHT'LY [q. d. *ſprightfully*] full of Spirit and Life, lively, briſk.

SPRIGHTS, ſhort Arrows formerly uſed in Sea Fights, which had wooden Heads made ſharp; they were diſcharged out of Muſquets, and paſſed through the Sides of a Ship where Bullets could not enter.

A SPRING, a Piece of temper'd Steel uſeful in ſeveral Machines to give them Motion.

A SPRING [Spring, *Sax.* ſpringh, B. of ſpringen, Teut.] a Fountain, Original; a Principle of Motion; one of the Seaſons of the Year; a Device for catching Fowl.

Barren SPRINGS, are ſuch as uſually flow from Coal Mines, or ſome ſulphureous Mineral, which being of a brackiſh and harſh Quality, inſtead of nouriſhing Plants, kill them.

SPRING *Arbour* [of a *Watch*] that Part in the Middle of the Spring-Box, about which the Spring is wound or turned.

SPRING *Box* [of a *Watch*] the Box which contains the Spring, being a Caſe or Frame ſhaped like a Cylinder.

SPRING *Tides*, the Tides at New and Full Moon, which flow higheſt, ebb loweſt, and run ſtrongeſt.

To SPRING [rpringan, *Sax.* ſpringen, L. S. and *Teut.* ſpringer, *Dan.*] to ſprout or ſhoot forth like Plants or Flowers; to ariſe, come, or ſprout out, as a River of Water does; to ariſe or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To SPRING *a Maſt* [*Sea Term*] when a Maſt is only cracked but not broken in any Part, it is ſaid to be *ſprung*.

To SPRING [in *Fowling*] to raiſe a Partridge or Pheaſant.

To SPRING *a Leak* [*Sea Term*] is to begin to leak.

SPRIN'GAL [of *ſpringing*, q. d. a young Shoot] a Stripling or young Man.

SPRINGE [rpring, *Sax.*] a Snare or Device made of twiſted Wire to catch Birds or ſmall Beaſts.

SPRIN'GINESS, the being ſpringy or elaſtick.

SPRIN'GY *Bodies* } [among *Philoſophers*]
ELASTICK *Bodies* } ſuch as having had their Figure changed by the Stroke or Percuſſion of another Body, can recover again their former Figure; which Bodies not ſo qualified, will not do: Thus, if a Piece of Steel be bent any Way, it will turn to its former Straightneſs, but a Piece of Lead will ſtand bent in any Form.

SPRINGOLDS, or *Springalds*, warlike Engines.

To SPRINKLE [ſprinkle, Bel. ſprengen, Teut. beſprenger, Dan. Onrpringa, *Sax.*] to bedew with ſome Liquor, to wet with Drops of Liquor.

A SPRINK'LING, a wetting by Drops here and there.

SPRIT-*Sail* [ſprietſ, Du.] the Sail which belongs to the Bolt-Sprit-Maſt.

To SPROUT [rpryttan, *Sax.* ſprupte, B. ſproſſen, T.] to put forth as Plants.

SPROUTS [rpraura, *Sax.* ſprynce, Belg. ſpraten-kool, L. S.] a ſort of young Coleworts.

SPRUCE, neat or fine in Garb.

SPRUCE-*Beer* [ſprutz-beer, T.] a ſort of Phyſical Drink, good for inward Bruiſes, &c.

SPRUCE *Leather*, i. e. *Pruſſian* Leather.

SPRUCELY, neatly, finely.

SPRUCE'NESS, Neatneſs, Fineneſs in Dreſs.

SPRUNT, very active or briſk, wonderful lively.

A SPUD, a ſhort ſorry Knife; a little deſpicable Fellow, a Short-arſe.

SPUL'LERS *of Yarn* [not unlikely of ſpuhle, a Bobbin, *Teut.*] Men employed to ſee if it be well ſpun, and fit for the Loom.

To SPUME [*ſpumare*, L.] to froth or foam.

SPUME [*ſpuma*, L.] Froth, Foam, Scum of Gold or Silver.

SPUMIF'EROUS [*ſpumifer*, L.] bearing Froth.

SPUN *Yarn* [among *Sailors*] the Yarn of untwiſted Ropes, whoſe Ends are ſcraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the End of other Ropes, and ſo made as long as Occaſion ſhall require.

SPUNGE [*ſpongia*, L.] a Subſtance which grows under the Rocks, a Sea Fungus or Muſhroom.

SPUNGE [among *Farriers*] that Part of a Horſe's Shoe next the Heel.

A SPUNGE [in *Gunnery*] a Rammer or Staff, with a Piece of Lamb-Skin about the End of it, for ſcouring great Guns before they are charged with freſh Powder.

To SPUNGE, to clear a great Gun with a Spunge, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in it, which would endanger the Life of him that ſhould load or charge it again.

To SPUNGE, to waſh or rub a Thing over with a Spunge.

To SPUNGE *upon*, to eat or drink at the Coſt of another without Invitation.

SPUNG'ING-*Houſe*, a Victualling-houſe where Perſons arreſted for Debt are kept for ſome Time, either till they agree with their Adverſary, or are removed to a cloſer Confinement.

SPUNGI-

SPUN'GINESS, the being of a ſpungy Nature.

SPUN'GY [*ſpongieux*, F. *ſpongioſus*, L.] hollow like a Spunge.

SPUNK, Touchwood, half rotten Wood, Match for Guns; alſo a Subſtance which grows on the Sides of Trees.

A SPUR [ſpore, *Sax.* ſpohr, Teut. *eſperon*, F.] a Device to make a Horſe go.

To SPUR [ſpore, Belg. ſpohren, T.] to prick a Horſe with a Spur; to put or egg on, or to put forward.

SPUR *Rial*, a ſort of Gold Coin current in the Time of K. *James* I.

SPUR'CIDICAL [*ſpurcidicus*, L.] ſpeaking ſmuttily.

SPURGE [*epurge*, F.] a Plant; the Juice of which is ſo hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropped upon Warts eats them away. *Tithymalus*, L.

SPURGE *Flax*, a kind of Shrub.

SPUR'GET, a Peg or Piece of Wood to hang any Thing upon. *N. C.*

SPU'RIOUS [*ſpurius*, L.] Baſe-born, baſtardly, not genuine, falſe, counterfeit.

SPU'RIOUS *Diſeaſes* [among *Phyſicians*] are ſuch as degenerate from their kind, as a Baſtard Pleuriſy, *&c.*

SPURIOUS *Fleſh* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Fleſh of the Lips, Gums, Glans, Penis, *&c.* that is of a Conſtitution different from all the reſt.

SPU'RIOUSNESS, the being falſe or counterfeit.

To SPURK *up*, to ſpring up ſtrait, to briſk up. *N. C.*

SPUR'KETS [of a *Ship*] are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compaſſing Timbers, or betwixt the Timbers called Rungs on the Ships Sides, afore and aft, above and below.

To SPURN [Spornan, *Sax.*] to kick at.

SPURRE *Way*, a Horſe-way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by Right of Cuſtom. *O.*

SPUR'RY, a ſort of Herb. *Spergula*, L.

To SPURT [ſprutzen, Teut.] to burſt out as Liquor out of a Bottle, *&c.*

A SPURT, a Start or ſudden Fit.

SPU'TATIVE [of *ſputare*, L.] ſpitting much.

To SPY [*eſpior*, F. ſpyder, Dan. Spynian, *Sax.*] to diſcover with the Eye.

A SPY [*eſpion*, F.] one who clandeſtinely ſearches into the State of Places or Affairs, eſpecially as to what paſſes in an Army.

A SQUAB, a ſoft ſtuffed Cuſhion or Stool; alſo a thick fat Man or Woman.

A SQUAB *Rabbit*, *Chicken*, &c. one ſo young as ſcarce fit to be eaten.

SQUAB'BLE, a Quarrel, Bramble, or Diſpute.

SQUAB'BLED [among *Printers*] is when ſeveral Lines are mixed one with another.

SQUA'DRON [*eſcadron*, F. *ſquadrone*, It. q. d. *Acies quadrata*, L.] a Body of Horſe from 100 to 200 Men.

A SQUADRON [of *Ships*] a certain Number, eſpecially of Men of War.

SQUAIMOUS, ſqueamiſh. *Chauc.*

SQUAL'ID [*ſqualidus*, L.] foul, naſty, filthy, ill-favoured.

SQUALIDITY [*ſqualiditas*, L.] Filthineſs, Naſtineſs, Ill-favouredneſs.

SQUALL [*Sea Term*] a ſudden Storm of Wind or Rain.

To SQUALL [ſchallen, Teut.] to bawl out.

SQUAL'LEY, a Note of Faultineſs in the making of Cloth; alſo inclinable to ſudden Storms.

SQUAME'OUS [*ſquamoſus*, L.] ſcaly, or like Scales.

SQUAMI'GEROUS [*ſquamiger*, L.] Scale bearing or having Scales.

SQUAMO'SA *Oſſa* [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Skull behind the Ears. *L.*

SQUAMOSA *Satura* [*Anatomy*] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, ſo called becauſe the Parts of the Bones are joined together aſlope, and like Scales. *L.*

SQUAMOUS [*ſquamoſus*, L.] ſcaly, that has Scales.

To SQUANDER [verſchwenden, T.] *ſquandere*, Ital. of *expandere*, L.] to laviſh, to ſpend or waſte.

SQUARE [*carré*, F. *quadratus*, L.] conſiſting of four equal Sides, and as many Right Angles.

A SQUARE [*carre*, F. *ſquadra*, Ital. *quadra*, L.] ſuch a Figure as above.

To SQUARE [*carrer*, F. *ſquadrare*, Ital. *quadrare*, L.] to make ſquare, to ſuit.

A SQUARE, an Inſtrument uſed by Maſons, Carpenters, *&c.* for Squaring.

To SQUARE, to quarrel. *Shakeſp.*

A SQUARE [among *Aſtrologers*] an Aſpect between two Planets, which are diſtant 90 Degrees one from another, which is counted an unfortunate Aſpect.

Hollow SQUARE [*Military Term*] a Body of Foot drawn up, with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every Way by Pikes to oppoſe the Horſe.

SQUARE *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] any Number which is ſquared and multiplied by itſelf, as 2 by 2, which is 4; 3 by 3, which is 9, *&c.*

SQUARE *Root* [in *Arithmetick*] the Side of a ſquare Number.

A Long SQUARE [in *Geometry*] a Figure that has four Right Angles, and four Sides, but two of the Sides are long, and the other ſhort.

To SQUARE *the Sail Yard* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to make them hang right a-croſs the Ship, and one Yard Arm not traverſed more than the other.

SQUARING [*Mathematicks*] the making a Square equal to any Figure given; thus the ſquaring of a Circle is the making a Square equal and exactly correſpondent to a Circle, or the finding out of the *Area* or Content of ſome Square, that ſhall be exactly equal to the *Area* of ſome Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ableſt Mathematicians, although they have come near enough to the Truth for any Uſe.

SQUASH, an *American* Fruit like a Pompion; alſo a little Animal.

To SQUASH, to paſh or bruiſe flat.

To SQUAT [*ſquattare*, Ital.] to ſit or cour down.

To SQUAT, to bruiſe or make flat by letting fall. *Suſſex.*

To SQUEAK [of quecken, *Teut.* or *ſquittare*, Ital.] to make a ſhrill Noiſe, to cry out.

SQUEAKER, a Bar-Boy. *Cant.*

SQUEAM'ISH [q. d. *qualmiſh*, Qaemmig, Dan.] weak-ſtomached.

SQUEAM'ISHNESS, the being of a weak Stomach.

To SQUEEZE [Cpyran, *Sax.* or, as *Minſhew* will have it, of *quaſſare*, L. quetſchen, *Teut.*] to preſs cloſe together.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming-Houſe*] a ſort of Puff of a lower Rank, who has half the Salary the Puff has given him to play.

SQUIBS, a ſort of Fireworks.

A SQUILL [*ſquille*, F. *ſquilla*, L.] a Sea Onion, a Phyſical Herb.

SQUINAN'CY [*ſquinancie*, F. *ſquinantia*, L.] a Swelling and Inflammation in the Throat, which often ſtops the Breath, and hinders the ſwallowing of Meat.

To SQUINT [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of ſcentan, *Sax.* ſchewn, or why not of ſcheelen, which ſignifies to look awry; tho' even this laſt is not a natural Etymon, *Teut.*] to look awry.

To SQUIRE, to wait upon a Perſon.

A SQUIRE [*eſcuyer*, *F.*] the next Degree of Honour below a Knight.

To SQUIRM, to move very nimbly about, ſpoken of an Eel. *S. C.*

A SQUIR'REL [*ſcieure*, F. *ſciurus*, L. Σκίουρος, Gr.] a ſort of Wood Weaſel.

To SQUIRT [ſpurpter, Dan. σκιρτάω, Gr. to leap] or ſpirt out.

To SQUIT'TER [probably of ſcheterere, Belg. q. d. *ſcatter*, or *ſhitter*] to void the Excrement with a Noiſe.

SQUIT'TER [with *Tinners*] the Droſs of Tin.

A SQUOB'BLE. See *Squabble.*

To STAB [probably of ſtoſſen, or ſtechen, to thruſt, *Teut.*] to wound by a thruſt with a Dagger, Sword, *&c.*

STA'BLE [*ſtabilis*, L.] firm, fixed, ſure, ſteady, laſting. *F.*

A STABLE [*ſtabulum*, L. ſtall, Teut.] a Place to keep Horſes in.

STABIL'ITY } [*ſtabilité*, F. *ſtabilitas*,
STA'BLENESS } L.] Firmneſs, Sureneſs, Conſtantneſs or Continuance.

STABLE *Stand* [*Old Law*] one of the four Evidences, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to ſteal the King's Deer, *i. e.* when he is found ſtanding in a Foreſt with his Bow bent, ready to ſhoot; and cloſe by a Tree with Greyhounds ready to let ſlip; the other three being *Back-berond*, *bloody-hand*, and *Dog-draw.*

When the Steed's ſtolen, ſhut the Stable Door.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a careleſs Groom, but has a more extended Aim; and intimates, that 'tis a mighty Imprudence to neglect the weighing of all the Circumſtances of an Action, both as to Time and Place, before we venture upon doing what perhaps we may repent of in the Event, to our great Shame and Damage. This is generally the Wiſdom of the World, when the Thing is over, we are as wiſe as Experience can make us. Almoſt all the Miſcarriages of Mankind are for want of Thinking: After-Wit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with Misfortune, Anxiety, or Sorrow; for there is no unthinking a Misfortune, after it has befallen us for want of Precaution and Foreſight; an After-thought may inhance our Trouble, but can't relieve our Diſtreſs; it may prevent like Inconvenience for the future, but cannot make any Satisfaction for what is paſt. *Serrar la Stalla quando s'ban perduti buovi*, ſay the *Italians.* *Il eſt temps de fermer l'eſtable quand les Chevaux en ſont allez*, the *French.* *Quando quidem accepto claudenda eſt janua damno*, the *Latins.* And Πρεμηθεὺς ἐξ μετὰ τὰ πράγματα, the *Greeks.*

To STAB'ULATE [*ſtabulatum*, L.] to keep up, as Cattle in a Stall.

STACCA'DO, a Pale or Fence.

STA'CHIA [*Old Law*] a Dam made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, *&c.* to ſtop a Water Courſe.

A STACK [*ſtacca*, Ital.] a Pile of Hay, Wood, *&c.* of 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 high.

STACCA'TO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſigni-
STOCCA'TO } fies the ſame as *ſpiccato*, Ital. which ſee.

To STACK, to pile up Wood, Hay, *&c.*

To STACK [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] to ſtumble, as *this Horſe's Leg ſtacks.*

STACTE [στακτη, Gr.] the Gum or Creamy Juice iſſuing out of Myrrh Trees.

STAD [*q. d.* beſtad] encumber'd. *O.*

A STADDLE, a Mark or Impreſſion made by any Thing lying upon it.

STAD-

STAD'DLES, young tender Trees. See *Standils.*

STAD'DLES, the Marks of the ſmall Pox. *N. C.*

STA'DIUM, a *Roman* Meaſure, now taken for a Furlong. *L.*

STADLE, a Staff. *Spenc.*

STAFF [Staꝼ, *Sax.* Staff, Belg. Staꝼ, *Teut.*] a Stick to walk with.

STAFF [in *Poetry*] a particular Number of Verſes in a Pſalm or Poem.

A STAFF *of Cocks* [among *Cock-fighters*] a Pair of Cocks.

STAFF-*Tree*, a ſort of Buſh which holds its Leaves in Winter.

STAF'FORD [of Staꝼ, *Sax.* and *Ford*] the County Town of *Staffordſhire*, 104 Miles N. W.

A STAG [probably of Stican, *Sax.* to prick, from its Readineſs to puſh with its Horns] a Red Male Deer, 5 Years old.

STAG BEETLE, an Inſect.

STAG-*Evil* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, a Palſy in the Jaw.

A STAGE [probably of Stigan, *Sax.* or Staigen, Teut. to aſcend, to mount, becauſe it is raiſed above the Level] a Place where the Players act in a Theatre.

A STAGE [probably of *ſtade*, F. *ſtadium*, L.] a Journey by Land, or ſuch a Part of it where a Perſon inns, or takes freſh Horſes.

STAG'GARD [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of four Years old, of the Red Deer Kind.

To STAG'GER [ſtaggere, Belg.] to trip or reel ; to wave or be in doubt.

STAG'GERS [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, ſomewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo*.

STAGIA'RIUS [*Old Law*] a Canon who kept his ſtated Reſidence in a Cathedral Church.

STA'GIRITE, *Ariſtotle*, ſo called from *Stagira*, a Town in *Macedonia*, where he was born.

STAG'MA [in *Chymiſtry*] Juices of Plants mixed together in order to Diſtillation.

STAG'NANT [*ſtagnans*, L.] ſtanding, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To STAGNATE [*ſtagnatum*, L.] to ſtand ſtill as Water ; to want a free Courſe, to ſtop as Blood when grown thick.

STAID, grave, ſober.

STAIDNESS, Gravity, Soberneſs.

To STAIN [*Skinner* thinks from *teindre*, F.] to ſpot, defile or daub, to die Colours, to blur or blemiſh one's Reputation.

STAINANT *Colours* [in *Heraldry*] are Tawney and Murrey.

A STAIR [Stapez, *Sax.*] a Step to aſcend by.

STAKE, a ſmall Anvil uſed by Smiths.

A STAKE [*eſtaca*, Span.] a Stick in a Hedge ; a Pledge laid down on a Wager.

To STAKER, to ſtagger. *Chauc.*

STALDINGS, a ſort of old Money.

STALE, that is not freſh, old ; as *ſtale* Beer, a *ſtale* Maid, *&c.*

To STALE [ſtale, Belg. ſtallen, *Teut.*] to piſs ; ſpoken of Cattle.

STALE [ſtalle, Belg. but *Scaliger* derives it of *Stabulum*, L. a Stable, becauſe when Horſes come into a Stable, they uſually ſtale] the Urine of Cattle.

STALE [Stele, *Sax.* ſteel, L. S.] a Handle ; alſo the round Step of a Ladder.

STALE, a living Fowl put in any Place to allure other Fowls ; a decoy Fowl.

STA'LENESS, the being of long Continuance.

STALES [Stala, *Sax.*] Theft, Tricks. *Spenc.*

To STALK [Stæclan, *Sax.*] to walk ſoftly, as Fowlers do ; to go ſtately or ſtrut.

A STALK [ſtele, Belg. ſtiel, T. Στέλεχος, Gr.] the Stem of a Plant, *&c.*

STALKERS, a ſort of Fiſhing Nets. *O.*

STA'LKING-*Hedge*, an artificial Hedge, uſed by Fowlers, to hide them from being ſeen by their Game.

STALKING *Horſe*, a Horſe made uſe of in tunnelling for Partridges, a Perſon employed as a Tool to bring about a Buſineſs ; a Thing uſed for a Pretence.

STALL [Stal, *Sax.* Stall, *Dan.* and *Teut.* *ſtallo*, Ital.] a Stable for Cattle ; a little Shop, *&c.* or the Fore-part of a Shop.

To STALL, put into a Stall, alſo to glut or cloy.

STALL-*Boat*, a ſort of Fiſher-Boat.

A STALL *Wimper*, a Baſtard. *Cant.*

STA'LLAGE, Money paid for ſetting up Stalls in a Fair or Market ; or the Right of doing it.

STA'LLING *Ken*, a Broker's, or any Houſe that receives ſtolen Goods.

STA'LLION [*eſtalon*, F. *ſtalione*, Ital. prob. of Stal, a Horſe kept in a Stable] a Stone Horſe kept to cover Mares ; a Man kept by a luſtful Woman to ſatisfy her lewd Deſires ; a Gallant or Bully.

STALWORTH, brave, ſtout. *Chauc.*

To STALMFLESH, to Cant. *Cant.*

STAMINA [in *Anatomy*] are the Solids of a Human Body.

STAMINA [among *Botaniſts*] the little fine Threads of Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompaſſing round the Style, and on which the Apices grow at the Ends.

STAMI'NEOUS [*ſtamineus*, L.] that has in it as it were Threads.

STAMI'NEOUS *Flowers* [among *Floriſts*] imperfect Flowers which want the fine coloured Leaves called *Petala*, and conſiſt only of the *Stylus* and the *Stamina*.

STA'MMEL, a great flouncing Mare ; an over-grown bouncing Wench.

STAM'WOOD, the Roots of Trees grubb'd up. *C.*

To STAM'MER [ſtammeren, Teut.] to ſtutter, to faulter in one's Speech.

A STAMMERER [Stamor, *Sax.*] a Stutterer, one who faulters in his Speech.

To STAMP [ſtampe, Belg. ſtamper, Dan.] to beat the Ground with the Foot.

To STAMP [*Eſtamper*, F. *Eſtampare*, Ital.] to fix a Stamp or Effigies upon.

A STAMP [*Eſtampe*, F. *Eſtampa*, Span. *Stampa*, Ital.] ſuch a Mark or Impreſſion.

STAMPERS, Shoes or Carriers. *Cant.*

STAMPS, Legs. *Cant.*

To STANCH [*etancher*, F. *ſtagnare*, L.] to ſtop a Flux of Blood; to ceaſe to flow or run.

STANCH [probably of ſtanban, *Sax.*] ſubſtantial, ſolid, good, ſound.

STAN'CHNESS, Firmneſs, Subſtantialneſs.

STAN'CHIONS [*Eſtanſons*, F.] Supporters in Building.

STAN'CHIONS [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber to ſupport the Waſte-Trees.

To STAND [ſtandan, *Sax.* ſtahn, L. S.] to bear upon, or be ſupported by the Feet.

A STAND [Stand, *Sax.*] a Pauſe or Stay, Doubt or Uncertainty; alſo a Frame to ſet any Thing upon.

STANDARD [*Eſtandart*, F. *Standardo*, Ital.] the chief Enſign of a Royal Army or Fleet; the ſtanding Meaſure of the King or State, to which all Meaſures are framed; the ſtanding Allay of Gold or Silver, as it is ſettled in the King's Mint.

STANDARD *Hill*, in *Eſſex*, ſo called becauſe *William* the *Conquerer* ſet up his Standard on this Hill, becauſe he joined Battle with *Harold*.

STANDARD-*Graſs*, a ſort of Herb.

STAN'DILS } Trees reſerved at the
STANDARDS } felling of Wood for Growth for Timber.

STANDING *Part of the Sheet* [*Sea Term*] is that Part which is made faſt to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter.

STANDING *Lifts* [in a *Ship*] the Lifts for the Sprit-ſail Yard.

STANDING *Ropes* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe which do not run in any Block, but are ſet *tau't*, or let ſlack, as Occaſion ſerves, as *Sheet Stays*, *Back Stays*, &c.

STANDING *Part of a Tackle* is the End of the Rope where the Block is ſeiz'd or faſtened.

STAND'ISH [of Stand and Diſh] a ſtanding Inkhorn for a Table.

STANES [of Stana, *Sax.* Steene, L. S. Stones] a Town in *Middleſex*, 15 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

STAN'FORD [of Stan, *Sax.* a Stone, and Ford, *q. d.* Stony Ford] a Place in *Lincolnſhire*, 69 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

STANG [ſtæng, *Sax.* Strange, Teut. Piſtang, C. Br.] a Cowl ſtaff. *N. C.*

STANK, weary, weak or faint. *Spenc.*

A STANK, a Dam or Bank to ſtop Water. *N. C.*

STANLEY [of Stan, Stone, and Leaz, a Field, *q. d.* Stony Field] a Sirname.

STAN'NARIES [*Stannaria*, L.] the Mines and Works where Tin is digged and purified, as in *Cornwal*, and other Places.

STAN'TON [of Stan, a Stone, and tun, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* Stony Town] a Sirname.

STANZA, a Staff of Verſes, being an intire Strain. *Ital.*

STA'PES [in *Anatomy*] a little Bone in the inner Part of the Ear.

STAPHY'LOMA [Σταφυλωμα, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, affecting the two Tunicks the *Cornea* and the *Uvea*. *L.*

STAPHYLOPAR'TES [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to raiſe up the *Uvula* when it is looſed. *Gr.*

STAPLE [*Eſtape*, F. Stapel, *Teut.* and *Dan.* a Market or Fair] a City or Town where Merchants jointly lay up their Commodities for the better vending of them by the Great; a publick Storehouſe.

STA'PLE *Commodites* [probably of ſtapul, *Sax.* a Baſis or Foundation] are ſuch as are vended abroad in Fairs or Markets, alſo good and ſaleable Commodities, not eaſily ſubject to periſh.

STAPLE's INN, an Inn of *Chancery* by *Holbourn Bars*, ſo called becauſe formerly a Staple for Merchants.

A STAR [Steorra, *Sax.* Sterre, Belg. Stern, Teut. *Stella*, L. Ἀστηρ, *Gr.*] a luminous Globe in the Heavens.

STAR *of Bethlehem*, a Plant.

STAR BOARD [ſteorboꝛd, *Sax.*] the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat.

STAR-*Chamber*, a Chamber in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, ſo called becauſe the Ceiling of it was adorned with the Figures of Stars, where the Lord Chancellor formerly kept a Court in order to puniſh Routs, Riots, Forgeries, &c.

STAR-*Fort* [in *Fortification*] a Work having ſeveral Faces, made up from 5 to 8 Points, with Salient and Re-entring Angles, that flank one another on every one of its Sides, containing from 15 to 25 Fathoms.

STAR-*Read*, the Doctrine of the Stars, Aſtronomy. *Spenc.*

STAR-*Redoubt*, a ſmall Fort of 4, 5, 6, or more Points.

STAR-*Wort*, an Herb. *Stellaria*, L.

STARCH-*Wort*, an Herb. *Antirrhinum*, L.

STARCH [ſtarcke, Teut.] a ſort of thin Paſte for ſtiffening Linen.

STARCH'LY, affectedly.

STARCH'NESS, Stiffneſs, Affectedneſs.

A STARE [ſtæn, *Sax.* Staar, Teut.] a Starling, a Bird kept for whiſtling.

To STARE [ſtæran, *Sax. Belg.*] to look ſtedfaſtly, to have a wild Look.

STARK [ſtarc, *Sax.* ſtark, *Du.* and *Dan.*] rigid, ſevere; alſo ſtrait or tight; alſo throughly, as *ſtark Mad.*

STARK [of Starr, ſtiff, *Teut.*] ſtiff, weary. *N. C.*

STARK'INESS, Stiffneſs.

STARK'Y, being ſtiff.

To START [ſtarte, Belg. *Skinner* derives it from ſtyrt, *Sax.*] to give a ſudden Leap, to make a ſudden Motion with the Body, to begin to run.

A START [Belg. Steert, L. S.] a long Handle of any thing, a Tail. *N. C.*

To START *a Hare* [*Hunting Term*] to force her to leave her Seat.

START'ING [among *Brewers*] is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again, alſo the filling their empty Butts with Beer newly brewed.

START'ISH, ſomewhat apt to ſtart.

To STARTLE, to cauſe to ſtart, or ſurprize by Fright; to ſtart or tremble for Fear.

START'UP, a ſort of high Shoe.

To STARVE [ſtearfian, *Sax.* to kill, ſterve, Belg. to die; but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of σφαιρω, *Gr.*] to kill or periſh with Hunger, Cold, *&c.*

A STARVE'LING, a meagre or very lean Perſon.

STAT'HOLDER [Statthalter, *Teut.*] a Governor of a Province, chiefly that of *Holland.*

STATE [Staet, Belg. *Status*, L.] Condition, Circumſtance, Pomp, Magnificence, Majeſty.

STATE'LISH, ſtately. *Chauc.*

STATE'LINESS, Majeſticknes.

STATE'LY [ſtatelick, Belg. ſtattlich, Teut.] Pompous, Majeſtick.

STA'TER [with *Apothecaries*] a Weight an Ounce and half.

STATES *General* [General Staeten, *Belg.*] an Aſſembly of the Deputies of the ſeveral *Dutch* Provinces.

STATES'MAN, a Politician, a Miniſter of State

STAT'ICKS [*Statique*, F. *Statice*, L. of ϛατικὴ *Gr.*] a Science treating of Weights, ſhewing the Properties of Heavineſs and Lightneſs, Equilibriums of natural Bodies, *&c.* a Part of Mechanicks.

STA'TION, a ſtanding Place; a Road for Ships; Poſt, Condition, Rank, *F.* of *L.*

STATION [among *Mathematicians*] a Place where a Man fixes himſelf and his Inſtruments, to take Angles or Diſtances, as in Surveying.

STATION [among *Roman Catholicks*] a Church or Chapel appointed to pray in and gain Indulgences.

STATION *of the Planets* [in *Aſtronomy*] two Points in which the Planets are fartheſt removed from the Sun on each Side.

STATION-*Staff*, a Mathematical Inſtrument uſed by the Surveyors.

STA'TIONARY [*Stationaire*, F. *Stationarius*, L.] ſettled in a Place.

STA'TIONARY [*Aſtronomy*] a Planet is ſaid to be *Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points called Stations; ſo that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears for ſome Time to ſtand ſtill, and have no progreſſive Motion forward in its Orbit.

STA'TIONER [*Stationarius*, L. *a Statione*, F. becauſe formerly they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street] a Seller of Paper, Books, a Bookbinder, *&c.*

STATUARY [*Statuaire*, F. *Statuarius*, L.] a Carver of Statues or Images.

STAT'UARY [*Staturia*, L.] the Art of making Statues.

A STATUE [*ſtatua*, L.] a ſtanding Image of Metal, Stone, Wood, *&c. F.*

STAT'URE [*ſtatura*, L.] natural Height, Size or Pitch. *F.*

STA'TUS *de Manerio* [in *Old Records*] all the Tenants and Legal Men within the Lands of a Manour, aſſembled in their Lord's Court, to do their Cuſtomary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.

STAT'UTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament relating to the Matter.

STAT'UTE [*ſtatut*, F. *ſtatutum*, L.] a Law, Ordinance, or Decree.

The STATUTE [of *England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament made and eſtabliſhed by the King and the three Eſtates of the Realm.

STATUTE *Merchant*, a Book acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statute Merchant, the Mayor of a City and Town Corporate, and two Merchants appointed for that Purpoſe: The Execution of this Bond is firſt to take the Debtor's Body, if it be to be found, or elſe to ſeize upon his Lands and Goods.

STATUTE *Seſſions*, certain petty Seſſions in every Hundred, for deciding Differences between Maſters and Servants; the rating of Servants Wages, and beſtowing ſuch People in Service, as being fit to ſerve, refuſe to ſeek or get Maſters.

STATUTE *Staple*, a Bond or Record, acknowledged before the Mayor and one of the Conſtables of the Staple; by Virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods.

STATUTE *Staple Improper*, is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before one of the Chief Juſtices, or elſe before the Mayor of the Staple, and Recorder of *London.*

STAT'UTES [*Statuta*, L.] Acts of Parliament.

STAT'UTO *Mercatoria*, a Writ for the impriſoning of him who has forfeited a Bond called *Statute Merchant*, till the Debt be ſatisfied. *L.*

STA-

STA'TUTO *Stapulæ*, a Writ for seizing the Body and Goods of him who forfeits *Statute Staple*. L.

STA'TUTUM *de Laboratiis*, a Judicial Writ against Labourers who refuse to work according to the Statute.

To STAVE [prob. of stowe, Belg.] to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrel, Cask, *&c.*

A STAVE, a Board of a Barrel, *&c.*

Cart STAVES, those that hold the Cart and the Raers together, which make the Cart's Body.

STA'VERS [in a *Horse*] the Staggers.

STAVES-*Acre*, an Herb. *Staphys agria.* L.

STAW'D, stowed. *N. C.*

To STAY [ȝreizan, *Sax.* stahn, L. S. staat, *Dan.* of *stare*, L. of ἵστάναι, *Gr.*] to continue in a Place, to stop.

To STAY [*estayer*, F.] to support, to bear up.

A STAY [staye, Du. *estaye*, F.] a Prop, a Support; also a Stop, Let, or Hindrance.

STAYS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes which keep the Masts from falling aft.

To STAY *a Ship*, i. e. *To bring a Ship upon the* STAY } is to manage her Tackle and Sails, so that she cannot make any Way forward.

Back STAYS [in a *Ship*] Ropes which go on either Side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

STAYS, a sort of Bodices for Women.

STAY'MAKER, a Maker of Women's Stays.

STEAD [ȝteda, *Sax.*] Place, Room.

To STEAD *a Person*, to stand him in stead. *Shakesp.*

STEADFAST [statfest, Teut.] firm, constant.

STEADFASTLY, firmly.

STEADFASTNESS, Firmness, Constancy.

STEAD'ILY, firmly.

STEADINESS [ȝtad'gnerr, *Sax.* statigkett, Teut.] Constancy, Firmness.

STEA'DY [ȝtedig, *Sax.* of ȝteda, Place, Stadigh, Du. Stadig, Teut.] firm, constant, sure.

STEADY [*Sea Term*] is when the Conder would have the Steersman to keep the Ship constant in her Course, from making *Yaws*, or going in and out.

STEAKS [Stecce, *Sax.* of Stucke, Pieces, *Teut.*] Slices of Meat to fry or broil.

To STEAL [ȝtelan, *Sax.* stehlen, Teut. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of στέρεω, *Gr.*] to take away unlawfully, privily, or violently.

One Man has better steal a Horse, than another look over the Hedge.

This Proverb does not justify stealing at all; it means very honestly, and is only a smart Turn upon all partial Proceedings, as well in private Judgments as publick Trials. It intimates, that when great Rogues are in Authority, and have the Laws against Oppression and Robbery in their own Hands, little Thieves only go to pot for it; and that inferior Pirates are punished with Death at the Gallows, while great Offenders live safe and secure under the Helm of Government. This Proverb is for doing all People justice alike, from the highest to the lowest, and in all Cases whatsoever, either of *Desert* or *Demerit*. We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, and plundering Age; *Cozening* is become a topping Trade, only we have got a genteeler Way of stealing now than only to take a Man's Horse from under him on the Highway, and a little loose Money out of his Pocket; our *Rapparees* are Men of better Breeding and Fashion, and scorn to play at such small Game; they sweep away a noble Estate with one slight Brush, and bid both the *Gallows* and *Horse-Pond* defiance; and the Mob is not always just in this Point, for one Pick-pocket deserves a Horse-pond as well as another, without any regard to Quality or fine Cloaths. But, *Dat veniam Corvis, vexat Censura Columbas*, say the *Latins*.

He steals a Goose, and gives the Giblets in Alms.

This Proverb points at such Persons, who by Acts of Injustice, Oppression, and Fraud, amass to themselves large Estates, and think to attone for their Rapine by doing some charitable Acts while they are alive; or when they can no longer possess them, by leaving their Lands in *Mortmain* to pious and charitable Uses, as building and endowing Hospitals, Alms-houses, and other Acts of Beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Christian Charity) but they who think, by thus paying *Paul*, to atone for their robbing *Peter*, entertain an Opinion highly disparaging the Justice of the Almighty. Parallel to this is the *Hebrew* Adage, לכישא וטחלקא בהוורין נפא.

The STEALE [of steel, L. S. tiel, Teut.] the Handle of any Thing. *N. C.*

STEALTH, Theft, Stealing.

To STEAM [ȝteman, *Sax.*] to send forth a Vapour, as hot or boiling Liquor.

A STEAM [of Stema, *Sax.*] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

STEAM'INESS, the abounding with Steams or Vapours.

STEAM'Y, full of Steams.

A STEAN [Stan, *Sax.* Steen, L. S. Steen, Teut.] a Stone.

STEATOCE'LE [of στεάτωμα and κήλη, *Gr.*] a Rupture or Tumour of the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence. *L.*

STEATOMA [στεάτωμα, *Gr.*] a Preternatural Swelling in the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence.

STEATOMATOUS, of a *Steatoma*.

STECCA'DO, the Lists, a Place railed in for beholding a Combat or Duel. *Span.*

STECCADO [in *Fortification*] a sort of Pale or Fence before Trenches.

STEDE [Stete, Teut.] a Place. *O.*

STEDFAST [of Steda and fast, *Sax.*] firm, sure, constant, immoveable. *O.*

STEDSHIP, Firmness, or Sureness. *O.*

STEE, a Ladder. *N. C.*

STEED' [steda, *Sax.*] a Horse; a Race or War Horse.

STEEL [staal, *Dan.* staal, *Du.* stahl, *Teut.* χομωμα, *Gr.*] a sort of refined and hardened Iron.

STEELYARD, a sort of Balance for weighing.

TO STEEM, to bespeak a thing. *N. C.*

A STEENKIRK, a Neckcloth.

STEEP [Steap, *Sax.*] of difficult Ascent.

To STEEP [Steap, *Sax.* stippe, Belg.] to soak or drench in Liquor.

STEEP *Tubs* [at *Sea*] Vessels for watering Beef, Pork, or Fish.

STEEP'NESS, the being difficult of Ascent.

STEEPY, difficult of Ascent.

STEEPINGS. a sort of Gold Coin.

STEE'PLE [Stypel, *Sax.*] that Part of a Church where the Bells, *&c.* are.

A STEER [Steor, or Styre, *Sax.*] Stier, *Teut.*] a Bullock or young Ox.

To STEER [Steoran, *Sax.* stiere, *Belg.* styrer, *Dan.* steuren, *Teut.*] to guide a Ship, also to manage an Affair.

STEER'AGE, Steering; also a Place in a Ship, before the Bulk-head of the great Cabin, where the Steersman stands and lodges.

STEERILESS, without Steerage. *Ch.*

STEERSMAN [Steornan, *Sax.* steuresman, T.] he who guides or steers a Ship.

STEEVE [*Sea Term*] the Bowsprit of a Ship is said to *steeve*, when it does not stand upright, or straight enough forwards.

STEEV'ING, is stowing Cotton or Wool, by forcing it with Screws.

A STEG, a Gander. *N. C.*

STEGANOG'RAPHY [of στεγανος, covert or private, and γραφη, *Gr.* Writing] the Art of secret Writing, by Characters or Cyphers, known only to the Persons that correspond one with another.

STEGNOSIS [στεγνοσις, *Gr.*] a stopping up the Pores of the Body.

STEGNO'TICKS [*Stegnotica*, L. στυγνωτικα, *Gr.*] binding Medicines.

STEL'LAR [*stellaris*, L.] starry.

STELLATE [*stellatus*, L.] starry, marked with Spots like Stars.

STELLATE *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain Intervals in the Form of a Star, with Beams, as *Cross-Wort*, *Madder*, &c.

STELLA'TION, an adorning with Stars.

STELL'D, stored, contained. *Shakesp.*

STELLIF'EROUS [*stellifer*, L.] bearing Stars.

To STEL'LIFY, to transform into a Star. *Chauc.*

STEL'LIO, a spotted Lizard that casts her Skin (a sovereign Remedy for the Falling Sickness) every half Year, and commonly devours it.

STEL'LIONATE [in *Civil Law*] all kind of Cozenage and knavish Practice in Bargaining, and all sorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law, as the selling or mortgaging a Thing twice, paying Brass Money, exacting a Debt when it has been already paid, *&c.*

A STEM [Stamm, *Teut.* of *stamma*, L. *Mer Cas.* derives it of στημα, Gr.] the Stalk of an Herb, Flower, or Fruit; the Stock of a Tree; also a Race or Pedigree.

The STEM [of a *Ship*] is that great Piece of Timber which is wrought compassing from the Keel below, and serves to guide the Ship's Rake.

To STEM, to stop, to put a Stop to.

To STEM, to bespeak a Thing. *N. C.*

STENOCORIASIS [στενοκοξιασις, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, when the Apple or Sight is straitned or weakened.

STENOG'RAPHY [στενογραφια, Gr.] the Art of short Writing, Steganography.

STENOTHO'RACES [στενοθωρακες, of στενος, strait, and θωραξ, the Breast, *Gr.*] those who have narrow Chests, and on that Account are liable to Phthisical Affections, *&c.*

STENT, stint. *Spenc.*

STENTIN, to stay, to stop, to stint, to desist. *Chauc.*

STENTO'RIAN *Voice* [so called from *Stentor*, a *Greek* mentioned by *Homer*, who is said to have had a Voice louder than fifty Men together] a roaring loud Voice.

STENTOROPHONICK *Tube* [an Instrument invented by Sir *Samuel Moreland*] a speaking Trumpet.

STEP [Stæp, *Sax.* Stap, *Belg.* Stepfe, *Teut.*] a Pace, a Measure of two Feet; also a Degree of Stairs, a Round of a Ladder.

STEP and LEAP, one of the seven Airs or artificial Motions of a Horse.

STEP [in a *Ship*] that Piece of Timber whereon the Masts or Capstans do stand at bottom; any Piece of Timber having the Foot of another Timber standing upright fixed into it.

To STEP [steppan, *Sax.*] to go by Steps, to set one Foot before the other.

STEP [steop, *Sax.* stef, *Du.* and *Teut.*] rigid, severe, cruel. Hence,

STEP-*Dame* } [Steop-Moder, *Sax.*
STEP-*Mother* } Stief-moder, L. S. Stief-mutter, *Teut.*] a Mother-in-Law.

STEPHEN [Στεφανος, *Gr.* a Crown] a proper Name of a Man.

STERCORA'NISTS [of *stercus*, L. Dung] those who believed Sacramental Bread and Wine so far digested, as that some Part of it was turned into Excrement,

STERCORA'TION, a dunging, mixing or covering with Dung. *L.*

STER'CORARY [*ſtercorarius*, L.] that feeds upon Dung.

STERCOROSUS *Fluxus* [among *Phyſicians*] a Looſeneſs in which much Liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails. *L.*

STERELICH, earneſtly. *O.*

STEREOGRAPHICK *Projection of the Sphere*, a Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane, where the Eye is ſuppoſed to be in the Surface of the ſame Sphere it projects.

STEREOG'RAPHY [*ſtereographia*, L. of στερεογραφία, of στερεὸς, ſolid, and γραφη, Deſcription, *Gr.*] the Art of repreſenting Solids on a Plane.

STEREOM'ETRY [*ſtereometria*, L. of στερεομετρία, of στερεὸς and μετρεω, to meaſure, Gr.] a Science ſhewing how to meaſure ſolid Bodies, or to find their ſolid Contents.

STER'IL [*ſterile*, F. *ſterilis*, L.] barren or unfruitful, dry, empty, ſhallow.

STERIL'ITY [*ſterilite*, F. *ſterilitas*, L.] Barrenneſs, Unfruitfulneſs, Dryneſs, Poorneſs.

STER'LING [ſo called from Oſterlings, i. e. *Pruſſians* and *Pomeranians* who in old Times were Artiſts in fining Gold and Silver, and taught it to the *Britons*] a general Name or Diſtinction for the current lawful Money in *England*.

STER'LING *Penny*, the ſmalleſt *Engliſh* Coin before the Reign of King *Edward* I. marked with a Croſs, or Strokes croſswiſe, ſo that upon Occaſion it might be cut into half for Half-pence, or into Quarters for Farthings.

STERN [ſtrenne, *Sax.* probably of Stirne, Teut. the Forehead] ſevere, crabbed, grim.

STERN [*Hunting Term*] the Tail of a Greyhound, or a Wolf.

STERN [ſtreapne, *Sax.* ſtiet, Belg.] the hindermoſt Part of a Ship; but ſtrictly taken, only the outermoſt Part behind.

STERN-*Chaſe*, the Guns placed on a Ship's Stern.

A STERN *Chaſe* [*Sea Term*] is when one Ship purſuing another, follows the chaſed a-ſtern, directly upon one Point of the Compaſs.

To STERNE [*ſternere*, L.] to lay down flat. *Chauc.*

STERN-*Faſt* [of a *Ship*] a faſtening of Ropes, *&c.* behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawſer may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern faſt to a Wharf.

STERN'LY, ſourly, ſeverely.

STERN'NESS, Sourneſs, Severity.

STERNOHYOI'DES [of στερνον, the Breaſt, and ὑοειδὲς, Gr.] that Pair of Muſcles which ariſe from the inner Part of the *Clavicula*, and have their Inſertion at the Root of the Fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides*.

STERNOTHYROI'DES [of στερνον, θυρα, a Door, and ὑοειδὲς, Gr.] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the upper and inner Parts of the *Sternum*, and inſerted to the *Thyroidal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

STER'NON [στέρνον, Gr.] the Breaſt-Bone, the great Bone in the foremoſt Part of the Breaſt, joined to the Ribs, which conſiſts of three or four Bones, and often grows into one Bone in thoſe that are come to Ripeneſs of Age. *L.*

STERNUTA'TION, Sneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the Head ſome ſharp Matter, which twitches and diſturbs the Nerves and Fibres. *L.*

STERNU'TATIVE, apt to provoke Sneezing. *F.*

A STERNU'TATORY [*ſternutatoire*, F. *ſternutatorium*, L.] a Medicine which will cauſe Sneezing.

STERTLING, ſudden, unexpected. *Ch.*

To STERVE [ſtreopran, *Sax.* ſterve, Belg. ſterben, Teut.] to die, to kill, to periſh. *Spenc.*

STE'VEN [Steven, *Sax.*] Sound, Noiſe. *Spenc.*

To STEW [eſtuber, Dan. *etuver*, F.] to boil gently, and a conſiderable Time.

STEW, a Place to keep Fiſh in alive for preſent Uſe.

STEWS [of *eſtuve*, F. *ſeuſa*, Ital. ſtue, Dan. a Hot-Houſe] Brothel-Houſes, thoſe Places heretofore permitted to Women of profeſſed Incontinency, ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1646.

A STEWARD [Stipapo, *Sax.*] an Officer of Account within his Juriſdiction.

STEWARD [of a *Ship*] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purſer, ſees it well ſtowed in the Hold, looks to it when there; alſo the Bread, Candle, *&c.* and ſhares out the Proportions of all the ſeveral Meſſes in the Ship.

Lord High STEWARD [of *England*] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time, to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of ſome Nobleman for High-Treaſon; which being ended, his Commiſſion expires; ſo that he breaks his Wand, and puts an End to his Authority.

To STICK [ſtrican, *Sax.* ſtecken, Dan. ſtechen, Teut.] to thruſt a pointed Weapon into.

To STICK [ſtrican, *Sax.*] to cleave to.

A STICK [ſteck, Belg. ſtecken, T.] a Piece of a Bough, a Staff.

A STICKLER [of ſtrican, *Sax.* &c. to cleave to] a buſy Body in publick Affairs, a zealous Perſon.

STICK'LER, an officer formerly who cut

cut Wood for the Priory of *Ederose*, within the King's Park at *Clarendon*. O. R.

STI'CTICUM *Emplostrum*, a Plaister for healing and closing up of Wounds. *L.*

STIFF [ȝtiꝑe, *Sax.* ſtuff, L. S. ſteiff, Teut.] not pliable, rigid.

A STIFF-*Gale* [*S. T.*] a ſtrong Wind.

A STIFF-*Quean*, a luſty Wench. *N. C.*

To STIFFEN [ȝtiꝑian, *Sax.* ſteiffen, Teut.] to make or grow ſtiff.

STIFFLY, inflexibly, rigidly.

STIFFNESS, Inflexibility, Rigidneſs.

To STIFLE [*etouſer*, F. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of ςυφω, Gr.] to ſuffocate; alſo to ſuppreſs or conceal a Matter.

STIFLE *Joint* [of a *Horſe*] the firſt Joint and Bending, next the Buttock and above the Thigh.

STI'FLED *Horſe*, whoſe Leg Bone is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

STIGAND [of ȝtiȝan, *Sax.*. ſteigen, Teut. to climb, *q. d.* the Climber] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the Time of *William* the Conqueror.

STIGMAT'ICAL } [*ſtigmaticus*, L. of
STIGMAT'ICK } Στιγματικός, Gr.] branded with Infamy or Diſgrace.

To STIG'MATIZE [*ſtigmatiſer*, F. *ſtigmare*, L. στιγματιζω, Gr.] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to ſet a Brand of Infamy upon, to defame, to ſlander.

STIL'BON [Στίλβων, glittering, *Gr.*] the Planet *Mercury*, becauſe it twinkles more than the reſt of the Planets.

STILE [Stȝele, *Sax.* a Step.] an Entrance into a Field, Lane, *&c.* made to go up with Steps.

STILE *in Writing*. See *Style*.

STILES [with *Joyners*] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainſcot.

STILL [ȝtille, *Sax.* ſtell, Belg. ſtill, Teut.] quiet, not noiſy.

To STILL [ȝtȳllan, *Sax.* ſtillen, Teut. ſtiller, Dan.] to quiet, make ſtill, to ſuppreſs a Noiſe.

STILNESS [ſtille, Teut.] Quietneſs.

STILL-BORN [ȝtille-bonene, *Sax.*] born dead, abortive.

STILL-YARD [q. d. *Steel Yard*, ſo called from the great Quantities of Steel ſold there] a Place in *Thames-Street*, *London*, where the Company of *Eaſterlings* or *Hanſe* Merchants had their Abode.

To STILL [of *Stillare*, to fall Drop by Drop, L.] See *to Diſtill*.

A STILL [of *Stillando*, L.] an Alembick, *&c.*

STILL, until now, till this Time.

STILLATI'TIOUS *Oils* [*ſtillatitius*, L.] Oils drawn out of mix'd Bodies, by Force of Fire, and diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are made by Expreſſion.

STILLATORY, a Place to put a Still in.

STILLETTO, a Dagger or Tuck. *Ital.*

STI'LLING, a Stand or wooden Frame to ſet a Veſſel on in a Cellar, *&c.*

STILTS [of ſteltȝen, Teut. ſtelten, L. S. or Stælcan, *Sax.* to go with Stilts] worn on the Feet for going thro' dirty Places.

To STIM'ULATE [*ſtimulatum*, L.] to move or ſtir up, to ſpur or egg on.

STIMULA'TION, a puſhing or egging on; a Property in angular Bodies, whereby they cauſe Vibrations, Inflations of the Fibres, and a greater Derivation of the nervous Fluid into the Part affected.

A STING, a ſort of little Spear in ſome Inſects, ſerving as a defenſive Weapon.

To STING [Stinȝan, *Sax.* of ςιζω, Gr.] to wound or put to Pain with a Sting.

STI'NGINESS, Niggardlineſs, Covetouſneſs.

STINGO, a ſort of Drink in *Yorkſhire*.

STI'NGY, niggardly, covetous, miſerly.

To STINK [Stencan, *Sax.* ſtincken, T. ſtincke, Dan.] to ſend forth an ill Smell.

A STINK [Stenc, *Sax.* Stanck, Teut.] an ill Smell.

STI'NKARD [of Stenc, and Aerd, Belg. Nature, ſtancker, Teut.] a ſtinking naſty Fellow.

To STINT [ȝtintan, *Sax.*] to bound or confine, to reſtrain or curb.

A STINT, a Bound, or Limit.

STI'ONY [of ςία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe within the Eye-lids.

STIPA'TION, guarding, environing. *L.*

STI'PEND [*ſtipendium*, L.] Salary, Hire, Wages, Pay.

STIPE'NDIARY [*ſtipendiarius*, L.] that ſerves for Hire or Wages.

STI'PONY, a ſort of ſweet Liquor.

STI'PTICAL } [*ſtipticus*, L. ςυπτικός,
STI'PTICK } Gr.] ſtopping, more eſpecially of Blood, binding.

To STIPULATE [*ſtipuler*, F. *ſtipulatum*, L.] to covenant, bargain, or agree.

STIPULATION, a Covenanting, Agreeing; an Agreement on Words and Clauſes o be put into a ſolemn Contract. *F.* of *L.*

To STIR [ȝtȳran, *Sax.*] to move.

A STIR [ȝtȳrung, *Sax.*] a Buſtle, a Commotion, a Diſturbance.

STIRIOUS [*Stiria*, L. an Icicle] hanging, or being in Drops like Icicles.

STIRK } ȝtȳre, *Sax.*] a young Steer,
STURK } Ox, or Heifer. *Lancaſh.*

STI'RRUP [ȝtiꝑap, *Sax.*] an Iron faſtened to the Saddle to reſt the Foot in.

STIRRUP [in a *Ship*] is a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when ſome Part of it is loſt or beaten off.

A STITCH [ȝtice, *Sax.* ſtich, Teut.] the Sewing with a Needle; alſo a ſharp pricking Pain.

To STITCH [ſtitchen, L. S. and Teut.] to ſew with a Needle.

STITCH-*Wort*, an Herb good againſt Stitches and Pains in the Side. *Caryphyllus, holeſteus glaber.* L.

STITHE [of Stith, *Sax.* ſteift, Teut.] ſtrong, ſtiff, as *Stithe Cheeſe.* N. C.

STI'THY [Stith, *Sax.*] a Smith's Anvil; alſo a Diſeaſe in Oxen.

STIT'TLE-*Back* [ſtichling, Teut.] a little Sort of Fiſh.

STIVEN, Sternneſs. *N. C.*

STIVER [ſtuyver, Belg.] a Coin, in Value 1 and a 5th of a Penny *Engliſh.*

STIVES, Stews, where lewd Women proſtitute themſelves.

STOAK'ED, ſtocked or ſtopped.

STOAKED [*S. T.*] when the Water in the Bottom of the Ship cannot come to the Pump, they ſay, *the Ship is ſtoaked.*

STOAK'ER, one who looks after the Fire in a Brewhouſe.

A STOAT [Stut, *Sax.*] a Stallion Horſe; alſo a ſort of Rat.

STOCCA'DO [*Stoccata*, Ital.] a Stab or Thruſt with a Weapon. *Span.*

STOCK [Stocce, *Sax.* ſtock, L. S. and Teut.] the Trunk or Stem of a Tree; a Fund of Money; Part of a Tally ſtruck in the Exchequer.

STOCK [*Eſtoc*, F. *Stocco*, Ital. Staeck, Du. Stock, Teut.] a Race or Family.

STOCK [of *Cards*] the Cards not dealt.

STOCK *Dove*, a Fowl.

STOCK *Drawers*, Stockings. *Cant.*

STOCK'EN *Apples*, a Fruit much eſteemed in Cyder Countries.

STOCK *Fiſh* [ſtockviſch, Belg. ſtockfiſch, Teut.] a ſort of Fiſh dried in Froſty Air without being ſalted.

STOCK *Gilliflower*, a Plant of which there are various Sorts both ſingle and double.

To STOCK, to ſupply, to furniſh.

STOCKS [Stocce, *Sax.* ſtock, Belg. and Teut.] an Engine for the Puniſhment of Malefactors; alſo a Frame of great Timbers for building and repairing Ships.

STO'ICISM [*Stoicismus*, L.] the Maxims and Opinions of the Stoicks.

STO'ICKS [*Stoiciens*, F. *Stoici*, L. Στοικὸς, Gr.] a Sect of Philoſophers at *Athens*, Followers of *Zeno*; ſo called from Στοά, Gr. a Porch, becauſe he taught in a common Porch of the City: They held that a wiſe Man ought to be free from all Paſſions, never to be moved with either Joy or Grief, eſteeming all Things to be ordered by an inevitable Neceſſity of Fate.

STO'KER. See *Stoaker.*

STOL'E [*Stola*, L. στολὴ, Gr.] a Royal Robe or long Garment.

Groom of the STOLE, the Head Officer belonging to the Bed-chamber of a King or Prince.

STOLE, an Ornament worn about the Neck of a Prieſt, and acroſs his Breaſt, denoting the Yoke of Chriſt, and the Cord that bound him; a Tippet.

STOL'ID [*Stolidus*, L.] fooliſh.

STOLID'ITY [*Stoliditas*, L.] Fooliſhneſs.

A STOLY-*Houſe*, a cluttered dirty Houſe. *Suff.*

STO'MA [στόμα, Gr.] the Mouth of a Vein or other Veſſel.

STOMACA'CE [στομακάκη, Gr.] a Soreneſs in the Mouth, Rankneſs of the Gums.

STOM'ACH [*Stomachus*, L. of στόμαχος, Gr.] that Part of the Body which receives and digeſts the Food; alſo the Appetite to Meat; alſo Choler or Paſſion, a teſty and refractory Humour.

To STO'MACH [*ſtomachari*, L.] to be angry, to reſent a Thing.

STOM'ACHFUL [*ſtomachabundus*, L.] that hath a great Spirit; dogged, peeviſh, loth to ſubmit.

STOM'ACHFULNESS, the being full of Reſentment.

STOMACH'ICAL } [*ſtomachal*, F. *ſtomachicus*, L. στομαχικὸς, Gr.] of, or good for the Stomach.
STOMACH'ICK }

STOMACHICKS [*Stomachica*, L.] Medicines good for the Stomach.

STOMACHOS'ITY [*Stomachoſitas*, L.] Anger, or Indignation.

STOM'ACH *Skins*, a Diſeaſe in young Fowls, occaſioned by the Skins that breed in their Stomachs.

STONE [ſtan, *Sax.* Staen, Dan. Stein, Teut.] a hard Mineral that may be broken or crumbled into ſmall Parts.

STONE *Break*, *Crop*, *Wort*, [Stancrop, *Sax.*] ſeveral Sorts of Herbs.

STONE *Gray*, a Diſtemper in Hawks.

STONE *Falcon*, a ſort of Hawk, which builds her Neſts in Rocks.

STONE-*Henge*, an admirable Pile of vaſt Stones, upon *Saliſbury-Plain*, in *Wiltſhire*, raiſed within the Compaſs of a Ditch, as it were a Crown, with three Ranks one within another, ſome of the Stones being 28 Feet high, and 7 broad, upon the Heads of which others lie acroſs with Mortiſes, ſo that the whole Frame ſeems to *hang*. As to the Deſign and Antiquity of it, Authors are not agreed, but ſome think, they were ſet up for Monuments of famous Men that were there ſlain.

STONE of Wool, 14 *lb.* Stone of Beef, at *London*, 8 *lb.* in *Herefordſhire*, 12 *lb.* Stone of Glaſs, 5 *lb.* of Wax, 8 *lb.*

To STONE [ſtænan, *Sax.* ſteinigen, Teut.] to throw Stones at.

STONED [Geſtenet, *Sax.*] pelted with Stones, or put to Death by ſtoning.

STONY [ſteinig, Teut.] full of Stones.

STOOD, cropt. *N. C.* as Sheep are ſaid to be *Stood*, whoſe Ears are cropt; and Men

Men who wear their Hair very ſhort.

STOOK, a Shock of Corn of 12 Sheaves.

A STOOL [Stole, *Sax.* Stool, Dan. Stuhl, Teut. Ystol, C. Br. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of ϛύλος, Gr.] a Thing to ſit upon.

STOOM'ING [of *Wine*] is putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients in it.

To STOOP [ſtoepe, Belg. to bow or bend downwards, to cringe, to condeſend.

To STOOP [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid to ſtoop, when being upon her Wing ſhe bends down violently to ſtrike the Fowl.

A STOOP [Stoppa, *Sax.*] two Quarts.

To STOP [ſtoppe, Belg. ſtopper, Dan. *Eſtouper*, F.] to ſtay, to hinder, to keep from going forward.

STOP'PER [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Cable made uſe of to ſtop the Halliards or the Cable that it may not run out too faſt.

STOP'PING *in the Belly*, a Diſeaſe to which Poultry are ſubject.

STOP'PLE [ſtopſel, Teut.] a Stopper of a Caſk, Bottle, *&c.*

STO'RAGE, Warehouſe Room.

STO'RAX [Στοραξ, Gr.] a Gum of a *Syrian* Tree, that is very ſweet ſcented, and much uſed in Phyſick.

STORE [ystor, *C. Br.*] Abundance; alſo Proviſions or Ammunition laid up.

To STORE [ſtuyren, Belg. ſtewern, Teut.] to lay up; alſo to furniſh with.

STORGE [Στοργὴ, Gr.] natural Affection.

STORIAL, Hiſtorical. *Chauc.*

STORK [of Στοργὴ, Gr. natural Affection, becauſe of the great Care it takes of its Dam when grown old] a Fowl.

STORKS *Bill* [ſtorch-ſchnabel, T.] an Herb; alſo an Inſtrument uſed by Surgeons.

A STORM [storm, *Sax.* L. S. B. and Dan. ystorm, *C. B.* ſturm, T. *Stormo*, It.] bluſtering Weather; a Tempeſt, Buſtle, Noiſe, Aſſault or ſudden Attack; alſo Trouble.

To STORM [storme, Belg. ſturmen, Teut. ſtormen, Dan. *Stormai*, Ital.] to chaſe, to fume; to attack a fortified Place furiouſly; alſo to brawl or ſcold.

STORMINESS, Tempeſtuouſneſs.

STORMY [ſtormigh, Belg. ſturmig, Teut.] boiſterous, tempeſtuous.

A STORY [Contraction of *Hiſtory*] a Relation, a Tale, a Lye.

A STORY [Stoh, *Sax.*] a Floor of a Building.

A STOTE [Stod, *Sax.*] a young Horſe or Bullock. *N. C.*

A STOTE, a kind of ſtinking Ferret.

A STOVE [stofa, *Sax.* ſtove, Belg. ſtube, Teut. *Stufo*, Ital. *Eſtuve*, F.] a Stew or hot Bath; a Room made with an Iron Device in it to cauſe Sweating, or in Northern Countries for Warmth; alſo a Conveniency to burn Sea Coal in a Chimney.

STOVE [with *Confectioners*] a Cloſet well ſtopped on all Sides with ſeveral Stories or Rows of Wire Shelves one above another, for the drying of Sweetmeats.

STOVEL, Straw or Fodder for Cattle. *C.*

STOUND [Stund, *Sax.* ſtunde, Teut.] Hour, Time, Seaſon; alſo Misfortune. *Sp.*

STOUND, a Veſſel that ſtands an End.

STOUND. See *Line.*

A-STOUND, a little while. *Suff.*

STOUNDEMELE [of stund-mælum, *Sax.*] various, changeable by Turns. *Ch.*

STOUNDS, Sorrows, Dumps, Fits. *Sp.*

STOUR, a Fight, an Aſſault. *Spenc.*

STOUR'MINSTER [of the River *Stowr*, and a Miniſter there] a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, 94 Miles W. S. W. from *London.*

STOUT [ſtout, B.] luſty, hardy, bold, courageous.

STOUTNESS, Courageouſneſs, Bravery.

STOUTS, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOW [Stow, *Sax.* a Place] a Name.

To STOW [ſtouwe, Belg.] to place Wares, Proviſions, *&c.* in a Warehouſe, or in the Hold of a Ship.

STOW'AGE, Money paid for laying up Goods; alſo the Place where laid up.

STOW *your Whids*, ſpeak warily. *Cant.*

STOWERS, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOWK [perhaps of ſtacs, a Stick, *T.*] a Handle of any Thing. *C.*

STOWR, a Hedge-Stake; alſo the Round of a Ladder.

STRA'BISM [*Strabiſmus*, L. Στραβισμος, Gr.] a ſquinting, or looking a-ſquint. *L.*

To STRAD'DLE [*q. d.* to ſtriddle, or ſtride] to ſpread the Legs wide.

STRAD'DLING [a Corruption of *Eaſterling*] a Sirname.

To STRAGGLE [*Stravolare*, Ital. *Minſhew* derives it of *extrahendo*, L. *Spelman* from Strye, *Sax.* away] to go from one's Company, to wander.

STRAICKS [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron, which ſerve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun Carriage.

STRAIGHT, [Strace, *Sax.* ſtracke, Teut.] right, direct, extended.

STRAIGHT [ſtracks, T. and L. S.] preſently, by and by, anon, in a little Time.

STRAIGHT'NESS, the being ſtraight, or direct.

STRAIGHT'WAY, directly, immediately.

To STRAIN [*eſtraindre*, F.] to preſs or ſqueeze; to preſs any Liquor thro' a Sieve, Cloth, *&c.* to raiſe the Voice high; to exert vehemently.

To STRAIN [of *ſtringo*, L.] to conſtrain, *Chauc.*

A STRAIN, a vehement Effort.

A STRAIN, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength; a Sprain.

A STRAIN [Strenge, of strynan, *Sax.* to procreate] a Breed of Horſes; a Tune; a Flight of Speech.

To STRAIN [*Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid to *Strain*, when ſhe catches at any thing.

A STRAIN [among *Hunters*] the View or Track of a Deer.

A STRAIT [*Eſtrait*, F.] a great Preſſure, a Difficulty, Diſtreſs, extream Want.

A STRAIT [*Hydrography*, *un Eſtroit*, F. *Stretto*, Ital.] a narrow Arm of the Sea, ſhut up on both Sides by Land, affording a Paſſage from one great Sea to another.

STRAITNESS, Narrowneſs, Difficulty.

STRAITS, a narrow Kerſey Cloth.

A STREAK [Streek, L. S. Strich, Teut.] the Line or Track which a Wheel or any Thing elſe leaves behind it.

STRAKE [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.

STRAKE, to paſs. *O.*

A STRAND [ſtrand, *Sax. Teut. L. S.*] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence a Street on the North-Weſt of *London*, lying near the Bank of the River *Thames*, is called the *Strand*.

A STRAND [among *Sailors*] a Twiſt of a Rope.

STRAND *and Stream*, Freedom from Cuſtom and all Impoſition upon Goods or Veſſels by Land or Water. *O. R.*

STRANDED [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship either by Tempeſt or ill Steerage, is run aground, and ſo periſhes.

STRAN'DY [ſpoken of *Children*] reſtive, paſſionate. *O.*

STRANGE [*eſtrange*, F. q. d. *extraneus*, L.] unuſual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRANGE'NESS, Uncommonneſs; alſo Shyneſs.

STRAN'GER [*Eſtranger*, F. *Extraneus*, L.] a Man born out of the Kingdom; one with whom we have no Acquaintance.

A STRANGER [in *Law*] one who is not privy or Party to an Act.

To STRAN'GLE [*eſtrangler*, F. ſtrangulieren, Teut. *ſtrangulare*, L.] to choak or ſtifle.

STRAN'GLES, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, attended with the running at the Noſe.

STRAN'GLE *Weed*, a kind of Herb.

STRAN'GURY [*Stranguria*, L. of στραγγυρία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe when the Urine is voided by Drops, and with Pain, and a continual Inclination to make Water.

A STRAP [ſtripp, Teut, ſtrop, Du. *Stroppa*, Ital. *F. Junius* derives it of στρόφος, *Gr.* but *Mer. Caſ.* of στρεπτος, *Gr.* flexible] a Thong of Leather.

STRAP [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is ſpliced about any Block, and made with an Eye to faſten it any where on Occaſion.

STRAP [among *Surgeons*] is a Sort of Band to ſtretch out Members in the ſetting of broken or diſjointed Bones.

STRAPPAN'DO, a kind of Rack, a Puniſhment inflicted by drawing the Criminal up on high, with his Arms tied backwards. *Ital.*

STRAPPING, huge, luſty, bouncing.

STRA'TA [among *Naturaliſts*] Layers or Beds of different Kinds of earthy Matter, lying one over another. *L.*

STRAT'AGEM [corrupt for *Strategem*, *Stratageme*, F. *Stratagema*, L. of στρατηγημα, Gr.] a politick Device or ſubtil Invention in War.

STRATAGEMI'CAL, of or belonging to a Stratagem.

STRATARITMETRY [of στρατος, an Army, ἀριθμὸς, Number, and μέτρον, Meaſure] the Art of drawing up an Army, or any Part of it, in any Geometrical Figures; and alſo of expreſſing the Number of Men contained in ſuch a Figure, as they ſtand in Array, either near at Hand, or at a Diſtance aſſigned.

STRATIFICA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] a putting different Matters Bed to Bed, or one Layer upon another, in a Crucible, in order to calcine a Metal, *&c.* L.

To STRATIFY *Gold and Cement* [among *Refiners*] to lay a Bed of Cement, and then a Plate of Gold, and then another, and ſo on till the Crucible is full.

STRATOC'RACY [of στρατος, an Army, and κρατεία, Power, *Gr.*] Military Government, or a Commonwealth that is governed by an Army, or by Soldiers.

STRAT'TON [*q. d.* Strait Town] a Market-Town in *Cornwall*, 174 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

To STRATU'MINATE [*Stratumino*, L.] to pave.

STRA'TUM *ſuper Stratum*, Layer upon Layer, Rows over one another.

STRAUGHT [geſteecker, T.] ſtretched out. *O.*

STRAW [Strpeap, *Sax.* Stroh, Teut.] Stubble, the Stalk of Corn.

STRAW [*Military Term*] a Word of Command for Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, ſo that they be ready to return to them upon the firſt firing of a Gun, or Beat of a Drum.

STRAW'BERRY [Strpeapberian, *Sax.*] a Fruit well known.

STRAW-*Worm* [Stroh-Warm, Teut.] a Sort of Inſect.

STRAW'Y [Strpepene, *Sax.*] full of or ſtrewed with Straw.

To STRAY [of Strpe, *Sax.* away, or *ſtraviare*, Ital.] to wander from the Company.

A STRAY, a Beaſt taken wandering from its Paſture.

To STREAK [ſtricken, L. S. *ſtriccare*, Ital.] to make Lines or Streaks.

STREAKINESS, the being full of Streaks.

STREAK'Y [ſtreiffig, Teut.] abounding with Streaks.

A STREAM [Strpeam, *Sax.* Stroom, L. S. Strom, *Teut.*] a running Water, the Cur-

Current or Course of a River.

To STREAM [Streamian, *Sax.* stroomen, L. S.] to run in a Stream.

STREAM *Anchor* [*Sea Term*] a small Anchor made fast to a Stream Cable, for a Ship to ride in gentle Streams.

STREAM'ER [likely of Striemen, a Tract, *Teut.* because it forms by its Motion various Tracts in the Air] a Flag or Pendant in a Ship.

STREAM *Works*, certain Works in the Tin Mines, where the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches.

To STRECK [streichen, T.] to strike. *Sp.*

STREET [Strete, *Sax.* Straet, Belg. Strade, Dan. *Strada*, Ital. of *Strata*, L. sc. *Via*] a paved Way in a City, *&c.* built on both Sides.

STREET-*Gravel*, the Sum of 2*s.* antiently paid by every Tenant for the Manour of *Cholington*, in *Sussex*, to the Lord, for his going out, and returning into it.

STREMEDEN, streamed, flowed. *Ch.*

STRENE, Race, Descent. *Spenc.*

STRENGTH [Strengð, *Sax.*] Ability, Power.

STRENU'ITY [*Strenuitas*, L.] Valiantness, Manhood, Activity.

STRENUOUS [*Strenuus*, L.] stout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STREN'UOUSNESS, Vigorousness, Valiantness.

STREP'EROUS [*streperus*, L.] hoarse, jarring; also noisy.

STRE'PEROUSNESS, Noisiness.

To STREP'ITATE [*strepitatum*, L.] to make a great Noise, to mutter.

STREPITUS *Judicialis* [*Old Law*] the Circumstances of Noise, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Trial in a publick Court of Justice. *L.*

STRESS [Strece, *Sax.* Violence] a Storm, or foul Weather at Sea; also the main Point in a Business.

To lay a STRESS *upon*, to insist or rely o

To STRETCH [Strecan, *Sax.* strecken, L. S. and Teut. strecker, Dan.] to reach out, to draw into a Length.

STRETCH'ERS [in a *Boat*] those wooden Staves which the Rowers set their Feet against.

To STREW [Strepian, *Sax.* strewen, Teut.] to scatter abroad or upon.

STREWD [Strewde or gestrewd, *Sax.* gestrewet, Teut.] scattered here and there.

STRI'Æ [among *Naturalists*] are the small Hollows or Chamferings in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell-fish.

STRI'ATED, chamfered, channelled.

STRICK'EN, beaten, smitten; also advanced, as *stricken in Years.*

STRICK'LE } [of Strican, *Sax.* to
STRICK'LESS } strike, Streich-holtz, Teut.] a Thing to strike the over Measure of Corn, *&c.*

STRICT [*strictus*, L.] close, exact, positive, punctual, rigid, severe.

STRICT'IVE [*strictivus*, L.] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRICT'LY, exactly, severely.

STRICT'NESS, Exactness, Severity.

STRICTURE [*Strictura*, L.] a Spark from a red hot Iron: but it is chiefly used in a figurative Sense, as *Brutes have some Strictures of Ratiocination.*

STRIDE [Stride, *Sax.*] two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.

To STRIDE [of Stræde, *Sax.* or of schriiden, L. S.] to step wide, or bestride, or lay the Leg over a Horse.

A COCK's STRIDE [*Skinner* derives it of strind, *Sax.* of strinen, *Sax.* to procreate] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; also a wide Step of a Cock.

STRI'DENT [*stridens*, L.] making a Noise, gnashing with the Teeth.

STRIDULOUS [*stridulus*, L.] crashing or screaking.

STRID'ULOUSNESS, the being stridulous or noisy.

STRIFE [of striben, Teut.] Contention, Endeavour.

The STRIG, the Foot-stalk of any Fruit. *Suff.*

To STRIKE [strican, *Sax.* stricker, Dan.] to beat or hit; to affect or make an Impression on the Mind; to make even Measure with a Strickle.

To STRIKE *Sail* [stricken, L. S.] is to let down, or lower the Sail.

A STRIKE [Streiche, Teut.] a Strickle to measure Corn, *&c.* also a Measure containing four Pecks.

A STRIKE [of *Flax*] as much as is heckled at one Handful.

A STRING [Streng, *Sax.* of *stringere*, L. Stringhe, Belg. *stringa*, Ital. all of *stringendo*, L.] any Thong, Thread, Line, *&c.* to tie with.

STRING *that Lamprey* [in *Carving*] cut it up.

STRING *Halt* [in *Horses*] a sudden twitching up the hinder Leg.

STRIN'GENT [*stringens*, L.] binding, forcing, forcible.

STRING'INESS, the being full of Strings.

STRINGS [Strenge, Dan.] the Cords of a Musical Instrument.

STRINGY, full of Strings.

To STRIP [stroepe, Belg.] to pull off the Cloaths, Skin, Hide, *&c.*

A STRIP, a small Piece of Cloth, *&c.*

STRIP [in *Law*] Spoil, Destruction, as *to make Strip and Waste.*

A STRIPE [Streepe, Belg. Streiff, Teut.] a Blow or Lash; also a Streak in Silk, Cloth, or Stuff.

STRIPE [of *stirps*, L.] Race, Kindred. *Chauc.*

STRIP-

STRIP'LING [*q. d.* Trippling, says *Minshew, tripudiando*, L. dancing] a young Man or Youth.

To STRIVE [ſtreben, Teut. and L. S. ſtriver, Dan. *eſtrimer*, F.] to endeavour earneſtly, to contend, to combat with.

A STROAK [ſtrice, *Sax.* Streke, Belg. Strich, Teut.] a Streak, Line, or Daſh.

A STROAK [Stretch, Teut.] a Blow.

To STROAK [ſtrácan, *Sax.* ſtreichen, Teut. *ſtriccare*, Ital. ſtager, Dan.] to rub or feel gently with the Hand.

STROKAL, an Iron Inſtrument uſed in making Glaſs.

To STROLE, to rove or ramble about.

STROM, an Inſtrument to keep the Malt in the Fat. *N. C.*

STRO'MATICKS [of στρῶμα, *Gr.*] Books of ſeveral ſcattered Subjects.

STRONG [ſtrang, *Sax.* ſtreng, Dan. *ſtrenuus*, L. σθενης, Gr. *Heſych.* but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of σεριμένος, *Gr.*] able, luſty, ſtout, of great Strength.

STRONG'LY, luſtily, ſtoutly.

STRONGNESS, the being ſtrong.

STRO'PHE [στροφη, *Gr.*] the firſt of the three Members of a *Greek* Lyrick Poem.

STROUDS [*Sea Term*] the ſeveral Twiſts at the End of a Cable or Rope.

STROUGHT, ſtrewed. *Chauc.*

STROY, to deſtroy. *Chauc.*

STRUC'TURE [*Structura*, L.] a Fabrick or Pile of Building. *F.*

STRUCTURE [in *Philoſophy*] the Combination of all thoſe Qualities or Matter in any natural Body, which diſtinguiſh it from others.

STRUCTURE [in *Rhetorick*] is a Diſpoſure of a Diſcourſe.

STRUDE } a Stock of Breeding Mares.
STRODE }

STRUG'GLE, an earneſt or violent ſtriving.

To STRUG'GLE [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of στρόγομαι, *Gr.*] to ſtir one's ſelf violently, to wreſtle, to ſtrive earneſtly.

STRUMA, a Swelling in the Neck, *&c.* the King's Evil. *L.*

STRUMA'TICK [*ſtrumaticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with ſuch Swellings.

STRU'MOUS is applied to ſuch Swellings of the Glands as happen in the *Struma.*

A STRUMPET [*Minſhew* derives it of *Trompei*, F. to deceive, or of Strout-pot, Belg. of Strout, Filth, Dung, and Pot, a Pot, q. d. a common Jakes, *&c.*] a common Harlot.

STRUNT, a Tail or Rump, eſpecially of a Horſe. *N. C.*

STRUNTED *Sheep*, Sheep with their Tails cut off.

STRUSHINGS, Orts. *N. C.*

To STRUT [*q. d.* ſtretch out, *Minſhew*; or of ſtrutzen, Teut. or of ſtreopp, *Sax.* the Tail, *q. d.* to erect the Tail] to walk after a proud and ſtately Manner.

STRUT'TINGLY, proudly, ſtately.

STRUT } [at *Briſtol* in *England*] an
STROUT } Hoop-Petticoat.

A STUB [Stýbe, *Sax.* Stobbe, Belg. *Stipes*, L.] a Stump or Stock of a Tree, *&c.*

STUB'BED, ſhort and well ſet.

STUB'BEDNESS, the being ſhort and thick.

STUB'BING [in *Husbandry*] the pulling Shrubs, Broom, *&c.* out of Land.

STUB'BLE [Stropper, L. S. and Teut. *eſtouble*, F. *ſtopple*, Ital. of *ſtipula*, L.] ſhort Straw left after the Corn is reaped.

STUB'BORN [*q. d.* ſtout born, *Minſhew*, or of στερφος, *Gr.* thick, *Mer. Caſ.*] obſtinate, inflexible.

STUB'BORNLY, obſtinately.

STUB'BORNNESS, Obſtinacy.

A STUCK'LING, an Apple-paſty or Pye. *Suff.*

STUD [Stuub, *Sax.*] a Nail emboſſed in any Thing; a ſort of Button.

A STUD [Stub, *Sax.* Stuterey, T.] a Stock of Breeding Mares.

STUD'DING *Sails* [on *Ship Board*] are Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of Wind, along the Side of the Main Sail, and boomed out with a Boom.

STU'DENT [*un Etudiant*, F. *Studens*, L.] one who ſtudies any Art or Science, eſpecially at the Univerſity.

STU'DENT [*ſtudens*, L.] ſtudious. *Ch.*

STU'DIOUS [*ſtudieux*, F. *ſtudioſus*, L.] much given to ſtudy; alſo earneſt for, deſirous of, regardful.

STU'DIOUSLY, with Study, diligently.

STU'DIOUSNESS, the being very ſtudious.

STUDS, Buttons for Shirt-Sleeves, *&c.*

STUD'Y [*Etude*, F. *Studium*, L.] Application of Mind to learn, or do any thing; alſo a Cloſet to ſtudy in, a Library.

To STUD'Y [*etudier*, F. *ſtudere*, L.] to apply the Mind to, to contrive.

STUFF [Stoffe, Du. *eſtoffe*, F. *ſtoffa*, Ital. Stoff, C. Br.] Matter; alſo thin woollen Cloths; alſo a general Name for all Kinds of Works made of Gold, Silver, Silk, Wool, Hair, Cotton or Thread.

To STUFF [either of *Stuff*, as above, or as *Mer. Caſ.* conjectures, of στυφεω, *Gr.*] to cram or fill.

STUF'NET, a Poſnet or Skillet. *Suff.*

STUKE } [*Stuc*, F. *Stucco*, Ital.] Mortar
STUCK } made of Chalk and white Marble, pounded together and ſifted, fit for the making of Imagery; Plaiſter of *Paris.*

A STULL, a Luncheon; a great Piece

of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals. *Essex.*

STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine.

STULTIE [*stultus*, L.] foolish, silly. *Chaucer.*

STULTIL'OQUENCE [*Stultiloquentia*, L.] foolish Talk.

STUM, the Flower of Wine, set a working.

To STUM, to put Ingredients in Wine decayed, to revive it, and make it brisk.

To STUMBLE [Stamma, *Swed.* q. d. to *tumble*] to falter, to fall in going.

A STUMP [Stompe, Belg. Stump, Dan. Stumpff, Teut.] a broken Piece of a Tree, standing out of the Ground; also the Part of a broken Tooth that remains in the Jaw Bone.

To STUMP [Stumper, Dan. Stumpffen, Teut.] to cut off a Stump; also to brag or boast.

A STUMPER, a Boaster or Bragger.

To STUN [*estonner*, F. ȝeptun, *Sax.* erstannen, Teut. a Noise] to render stupid by a Blow or Noise.

STUNT [Stunta, *Sax.*] a Fool; sullen, angry. *Lincolnsh.*

STUNTED, hindered in the Growth.

STUPEFAC'TION, a making stupid, dull or senseless; an extraordinary Astonishment. *F.* of *L.*

STUPEFAC'TIVE [*stupefiant*, F.] that is of a stupifying Quality; as a *stupefactive Medicine.* L.

STUPEN'DIOUS } [of *Stupere*, L.] pro-
STUPEN'DOUS } digious, wonderful, astonishing.

STUPENDIOUSNESS, Wonderfulness.

STU'PES [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets of Tow, *&c.* dipped in hot Liquors, to be applied to the Parts affected.

STUPID [*stupide*, F. *stupidus*, L.] blockish, dull, senseless.

STU'PIDNESS, Dulness, Blockishness.

STUPID'ITY [*stupidité*, F. *stupiditas*, L.] Dulness, Blockishness, Senselessness.

To STU'PIFY [*Stupifier*, F. *Stupificare*, L.] to make stupid, dull, or senseless, to benumb, to astonish or dismay.

STU'POR [*Stupeur*, F.] lack of Sense or Feeling, Insensiblenes, Stupidity. *L.*

To STU'PRATE [*Stupratum*, L.] to ravish a Woman.

STUPRA'TION, deflowering or ravishing a Woman, committing a Rape.

STUR'BRIDGE [of *Sture*, the Name of a River, and *Bridge*] a Town near *Cambridge*, where a great Fair is kept every Year in *September.*

STUR'DILY, lustily, obstinately.

STURDINESS, Lustiness, Obstinateness.

STUR'DY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of στιβαρος, *Gr.* corpulent] strong, lusty, bold, resolute; also a Disease in Cattle.

STURGEON [*Esturgeon*, F. *Sturio*, L.] a Fish.

STURK [Styrc, *Sax.*] a young Ox or Heifer.

To STUR'KEN, to grow, to thrive. *N. C.*

STUR'RY, inflexible, sturdy, stiff. *S. C.*

To STURT, to straggle. *O.*

To STUT'TER [Stotteren, Teut.] to speak hastily, and brokenly.

STUT [Stut, *Sax.*] a Gnat. *O.*

A STY [Stiȝe, *Sax.* Stig, Dan.] a Place for keeping or fatting Swine in.

A STY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of στια, *Gr.* but *Skinner* of ȝtiȝan, *Sax.*] a kind of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

STY'GIAN [*Stygius*, L.] belonging to the River *Styx*, which the Poets feign to be the River of Hell; also infernal, hellish.

STYGIAN *Liquors* [with *Chymists*] acid Spirits, so named of their Efficacy in destroying or dissolving mixed Bones.

STYLE [*Stylus*, L. of Στύλος, *Gr.*] a Manner of Writing, a Way of Expression. *F.*

STYLE [in *Chronology*] a particular Method of reckoning the Year, according to the *Old* or *New Style.*

NEW STYLE, the New Computation of Time according to the Settlement of Pope *Gregory* XIII. which now goes 11 Days before the Old; the first Day of the Month, among those that go by the *Old Style*, being the twelfth with those that observe the *New*; so that their fixed Festivals fall 11 Days before ours: This Style is used in most Places beyond Sea.

OLD STYLE, is the Computation of Time according to the Settlement of *Julius Cæsar*: This Style is in use in *England* and some other Protestant Countries.

STYLE [in *Dialing*] a Line whose Shadow on the Plane of the Dial shews the true Hour Line, and is the upper Edge of the Gnomon, Cock or Needle.

STYLE [among *Botanists*] is that middle prominent Part of the Flower of a Plant, which adheres to the Fruit or Seed, being usually long and slender, whence it takes its Name.

STYLOBA'TA [Στυλοβάτη, *Gr.*] the Pedestal of a Column or Pillar, the Base on which it stands. *L.*

STYLOCERATOHYOI'DES [of στυλος, a Pillar, κέρας, a Horn, and ὑοειδης, *Gr.*] are Muscles of the *Os Hyoides*, which draw upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*, as also the Jaws in Deglutition, or the Act of swallowing.

STYLOGLOS'SUM [of στύλος, and γλῶσσα, *Gr.* the Tongue] is the Pair of Muscles

Muſcles which lift up the Tongue.

STYLOIDES [Στυλοειδης, Gr.] certain Proceſſes of Bone, ſhaped like a Pencil, and fixed in the Root of the Skull.

STYLOPHARYNGÆ'US [of στυλος, and φαρυγξ, Gr. a Gaping] a Pair of Muſcles which dilate the *Gullet*, and draw the *Fauces* upwards.

STYM'MA [Στύμμα, Gr.] is that thick Maſs, which remains after the ſteeping of Herbs, Flowers, *&c.* and preſſing out the Oil.

STYP'TICK [*Styptique*, F. *Stypticus*, L. of Στυπτικος, Gr.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYP'TICK *Water* [among *Chymiſts*] a Liquor made of Colcothar calcined, or Vitriol diſſolved, with burnt Allum, Sugar-Candy, the Urine of a young Man, *&c.* for ſtopping the Flux of Blood.

STYX, a poiſonous Fountain of *Arcadia*, feigned by the Poets to be a River of Hell, by which the Gods ſwore, and he that ſwore falſly was baniſhed from Heaven and Nectar for 1000 Years.

SUADA, the Goddeſs of Eloquence. *L.*

SUA'SIBLE [*ſuaſibilis*, L.] that may be perſuaded.

SUA'SION, a perſuading. *L.*

SUA'SIVE, belonging to Perſuaſion.

SUA'SORY [*ſuaſorius*, L.] tending to perſuade.

SUAVIA'TION, an amorous kiſſing. *L.*

SUAVIL'OQUENCE [*ſuaviloquencia*, L.] ſweet and pleaſant Talk.

SUAV'ITY [*ſuavité*, F. *ſuavitas*, L.] Sweetneſs, Pleaſantneſs.

SUBAC'TION, a kneading or working; a bringing under or ſubduing. *L.*

SUBAC'TION [among *Apothecaries*] is the working or ſoftening of Plaiſters.

To SUBA'GITATE [*ſubagitatum*, L.] to ſollicit; alſo to have to do with a Woman. *L.*

SUBAL'BID [*ſubalbidus*, L.] whitiſh.

SUBA'LPINE [*Sub-Alpinus*, L.] that lies, lives, or grows on or under the Mountains called the *Alps*.

SUBAL'TERN [*ſubalterne*, F.] that ſucceeds by Turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBALTERN *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as, *Every Triangle is right angled, ſome Triangles are right angled.*

SUBALTERNS [*Subalternes*, F.] inferior Judges or Officers.

SUBAQUA'NEOUS [*ſubaquaneus*, L.] that lies under Water.

SUBCARTILAGIN'EUM [among *Anatomiſts*] the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Griſtles of the Cheſt, the ſame as *Hypochondria*.

SUB-CHANTOR, an under Chantor, an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, who begins the Anthem in the Abſence of he Chantor.

SUBCINERI'TIOUS [*ſubcineritius*, L.] baked under the Aſhes.

SUBCLA'VIAN *Veſſels* [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins and Arteries that paſs under the *Clavicles*.

SUBCLA'VIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing from the lower Side of the *Clavicula*, near the *Acronium*, and deſcends obliquely to be inſerted into the upper Part of the firſt Rib near the *Sternum*.

SUBCONSTELLA'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] a leſſer Conſtellation.

SUBCONTRARY *Poſition* [in *Geometry*] is when two ſimilar Triangles are ſo placed, as to have the Angle at the Vertex common, and yet their Baſes not parallel.

SUBCONTRARY *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as differ in Quality, and agree in Quantity; as, *Some Man is a Creature, ſome Man is not a Creature.*

SUBCONSEQUEN'TIALLY, by way of Conſequence, from a former Conſequence.

SUBCUTA'NEUS [*Anatomy*] a Branch of the Baſilick Vein that runs towards the inner *Condyle*, or joint of the Arm. *L.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [*ſubcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUB-DEAN, a dignified Clergyman, next to the Dean.

SUBDEL'EGATE *Judge*, a Judge appointed under another, a Deputy.

To SUBDEL'EGATE [*ſubdeleguer*, F. *ſubdelegatum*, L.] to ſubſtitute or appoint another to act under one's ſelf.

SUBDEND [ſpoken of *Verſe*] low, groveling, mean.

SUBDITI'TIOUS [*ſubditititius*, L.] that is put in the Room of another, that is not what he pretends to be; foiſted, forged.

To SUB-DIVI'DE [*ſubdiviſer*, F. of *ſub*, and *dividere*, L.] to divide the Part of any Thing already divided.

SUBDIVINE, which is divine, but in an inferior Degree, as Angels, the Soul, *&c.*

SUB'DOLOUS [*ſubdolus*, L.] ſubtil, crafty, deceitful, ſly.

To SUBDU'CE [*ſubducere*, L.] to draw away privately, to ſeduce.

SUBDU'CTION, a taking privately from, a Subtraction, an Abatement.

To SUBDU'E [*ſubdere*, L.] to bring under, maſter, conquer, mortify.

SUBDU'PLE *Proportions* [in *Mathematicks*] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice; thus 3 is ſaid to be ſupduple of 6, and 6 is duple of 3.

SUBFUMIGA'TIONS, a Ceremony uſed by Sorcerers to drive away evil Spirits by burning Incenſe.

SUB'JECT

SUB'JECT [*sujet*, F. *subjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to some Dependance; liable, apt, inclinable, wont, or used to be.

A SUB'JECT [*Sujet*, F. *Subjectus*, L.] one who is under the Dominion of a sovereign Prince.

A SUB'JECT [*Sujet*, F. *Subjectum*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that which a Science is conversant about.

SUB'JECT [with *Philosophers*] the Subject to which Qualities are joined.

To SUB'JECT [*subjectum*, Sup. of *subjicere*, L.] to make subject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJECTION [*Subjection*, F.] being subject; Obedience to a Superior; great Dependance; Slavery; Obligation; Necessity. *L.*

SUBJEC'TIVE [*subjectivus*, L.] of or relating to the Subject.

To SUBJOIN' [of *sub* and *joindre*, F. *subjungere*, L.] to annex, join or add to.

SUBITA'NEOUS [*subit*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] sudden, hasty.

SUBIT'O [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and nimble; *Volti subito*, turn over quick, without Loss of Time. *Ital.*

To SUB'JUGATE [*subjuguer*, F. *subjugatum*, L.] to bring under the Yoke, to subdue.

SUBJUGA'TION, subduing, taming.

SUBJUNC'TION [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *Hypozeuxis*.

SUBJUNC'TIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] a Mood so called, because it has some Condition joined to what is affirmed.

SUBLAPSARIANS [of *sub*, after, and *lapsus*, L. the Fall] a Sect who held that God's Decree of Reprobation was made after the Fall of *Adam*.

SUBLA'TION, a lifting up. *L.*

SUBLAXA'TION [with *Surgeons*] an imperfect Dislocation, when a Bone has got but a little out of its Place. *L.*

SUBLEVATE [*sublevatum*, L.] to lift up, succour, or ease.

SUBLEVA'TION, a lifting up, easing or succouring. *L.*

SUBLIGA'CULUM [with *Surgeons*] a sort of Truss used in Ruptures. *L.*

To SUBLI'GATE [*subligatum*, L.] to bind underneath. *L.*

SUBLIGA'TION, a binding or tying underneath. *L.*

To SUB'LIMATE [*sublimer*, F. *sublimatum*, L.] to raise any volatile or light Matter, by Means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

SUBLIMATE [*Sublimatum*, L.] Mercury sublimate.

SUB'LIMATE *Corrosive* [with *Chymists*] a strong, corrosive Powder, made of Quicksilver, impregnated with Acids, and then sublimated up to the Top of the Vessel. *F.*

SUBLIMA'TION [with *Chymists*] differs little from Distillation, except that in Distillation only the fluid Part of Bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the Matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but in Sublimation is only made of solid Substances.

SUBLI'MATORIES, subliming Pots. *Ch.*

SUBLI'ME [*sublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great; as, a *sublime Style*, *Notion*, &c.

To SUBLIME [*sublimer*, F.] to raise, to refine; the same as *Sublimate*.

SUBLI'MING *Pots*, Vessels used for subliming mixed Bones. See *Alludels*.

SUBL'IMIS [*Anatomy*] the Name of one of the Muscles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLIMITY } [*sublimé*, F. *sublimitas*, L.] Height,
SUBLIME'NESS } or Loftiness.

SUB'LIMY, the same as *Sublimate*.

SUBLINGUA'LES [with *Anatomists*] certain small Glands which run on each Side the Tongue near its Tip. *L.*

SUBLI'TION [in *Painting*] the laying the Ground Colour under the perfect Colour. *L.*

SUBLU'NARY [*sublunaire*, F. *sublunis*, L.] under the Orb of the Moon.

To SUBMER'GE [*submerger*, F. *submergere*, L.] to drown, dip, or plunge under Water.

SUBMER'SION, a plunging under Water, drowning, sinking, or dipping. *F.* of *L.*

SUBMIS'SION, a yielding to; Respect, Humbleness. *F.* of *L.*

SUBMIS'S } [*submissus*, L.] humble, lowly, respectful.
SUBMIS'SIVE }

SUBMIS'SIVENESS, Humbleness, Lowliness.

To SUBMIT' [*submittere*, L.] to be subject, to humble one's self, to yield; to leave or refer to another.

SUBMU'LTIPLE *Number* or *Quantity* [among *Mathematicians*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of Times exactly; thus 4 is the Submultiple of 24, being contained in it just six Times.

SUBMUL'TIPLE *Proportion* [*Mathematicks*] the Reverse of multiple Proportion.

SUBNERVATE, to cut the Sinews of the Thighs, or Leg, to hamstring. *O. L.*

SUBNORMAL [*Mathematicks*] is a Line determining, in any Curve, the Intersection of the Perpendicular to the Tangent in the Point of Contact with the Axis.

SUBOR'DINATE [of *sub* and *ordinatus*, L.] inferior, placed under another.

SUBOR'DINATE [*subordonner*, F. of *sub* and *ordinatum*, L.] to place or set under another.

SUBORDI'NATION, Dependance of Persons or Things with respect one to, or upon one another. *F.*

To SUBOR'N [*suborner*, F. *subornare*, L.] to put one upon bearing false Witness, or any mischievous Design, to send one privily, and instruct him what to do or say.

SUBORNA'TION, a setting up or hiring false Witness; also an enticing thereto. *F.* of *L.*

SUBORNA'TION [in *Law*] a secret or underhand preparing or instructing; a bringing a false Witness; also an inticing or alluring to do such an Act.

SUB-POENA [*i. e.* under the Penalty, as *sub pœna centum librarum*, i. e. under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds] a Writ to call a Man, under the Degree of Peerage, in *Chancery* only, where the Common Law fails, and has made no Provision; a Writ for the summoning of Witnesses, to testify in other Courts. *L.*

SUB-*Reader*, an under-Reader in the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Reading.

SUPREPTI'TIOUS. See *Surreptitious*.

SUBRIG'UOUS [*subriguus*, L.] wet, moist, watry underneath.

SUBRIS'ION, a smiling. *L.*

To SUBROGATE [*subroger*, F. *subrogatum*, L.] to substitute or put in Place of another.

SUBROGA'TION [*Civil Law*] putting another Person in the Place and Right of him who is the proper Creditor. *F.* of *L.*

SUBSANNA'TION, a mocking at. *L.*

SUBSCAPULA'RIS [*Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Arm which fills up the inward hollow Part of the Shoulder-Blade.

To SUBSCRIBE [*subscribere*, L.] to sign or set one's Hand to a Writing; also to consent, to submit to.

SUBSCRIP'TION, a signing or setting one's Hand to the Bottom of a Writing. *L.*

SUBSCRIP'TION [among *Booksellers*] is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those that take so many Books at a certain Price, and lay down Part of the Money before the Impression is finished.

SUBSE'QUENT [*subsequens*, L.] immediately following, or coming next after. *F.*

To SUBSERV'E [*subservire*, L.] to promote or help forward.

SUBSER'VIENCY, a being subservient.

SUBSER'VIENT [*subserviens*, L.] serviceable, helpful.

SUBSESQUIAL'TERAL *Proportion*. See *Sesquialteral*.

To SUBSIDE [*subsidere*, L.] to sink or become lower; as *the Streams subside from their Banks*.

SUBSI'DENCE [*subsidentia*, L.] the settling to the Bottom, as Settlement in Urine, *&c.*

SUBSID'IARY [*subsidiaire*, F. *subsidiarius*, L.] that is given or sent to the Aid and Assistance of another; helping.

SUBSIDY [*subside*, F. *subsidium*, L.] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King upon an urgent Occasion, and imposed upon the Subjects, according to a certain Rate on Lands or Goods.

To SUBSIST [*subsister*, F. *subsistere*, L.] to stand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

SUBSIST'ENCE [*subsistance*, F. *subsistentia*, L.] Being, Abiding, Continuance, Food, Livelihood.

SUBSIST'ENCE *Money*, Half-pay given to Soldiers for their present Support.

SUBSORTI'TION, a chusing by Lot to fill up the Place of them that were before refused.

SUBSTANCE [*Substantia*, L.] Essence or Being; Matter, Reality; Estate, Goods, Wealth; also the most material Points of a Discourse; the best and most nourishing Parts of a Thing. *F.*

SUBSTAN'TIAL [*substantial*, F. *substantialis*, L.] essential, real, strong, solid, pithy; rich, wealthy.

SUB'STANTIVE [in *Grammar*] as a *Noun Substantive*, a Word which denotes the absolute being of a Thing, and which joined with a Verb serves to make a perfect Sentence. *F.* of *L.*

To SUB'STITUTE [*substituer*, F. *substituere*, L.] to put in the Room of another.

A SUB'STITUTE [*Substitut*, F. *Substitutus*, L.] a Deputy, one who supplies the Place of another.

SUBSTITU'TION [in *Algebra* or *Fractions*] is the putting in the Room of any Quantity of an Equation, some other Quantity which is equal, but expressed after another Manner. *F.* of *L.*

SUBSTRUC'TION, an under-pinning, groundselling, or laying the Foundation of a House. *L.*

SUBSTY'LAR *Line* [in *Dialing*] is that Line on the Plane of a Dial, over which the Style stands at right Angles with the Plane.

To SUBSUL'T [*subsultare*, L.] to lead under or about.

SUBSULTA'TION, such a leaping.

SUBSULT'ORY, leaping under or up and down.

SUB SUPRA *Particular Proposition* [in *Mathematicks*] is contrary to *super particular Proposition*.

SUBTAN'GENT [in any *Curve*] is the Line which determines the Intersection of the Tangent in the Axis.

SUBTEGULA'NEOUS [*subtegulaneus*, L.] under the House Eaves or Roof.

SUBTENSE [in *Mathematicks*] is a right Line connecting the two Extremities of an Ark or other Curve-Line; or a right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the

the Circle into two equal Parts, to both which it is subtended.

SUBTERDU'CTION, a private leading away or stealing.

SUB'TERFLUOUS [*subterfluus*, L.] that flows or runs under.

SUB'TERFUGE [*subterfugium*, L.] Evasion, Escape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at.

SUBTERRA'NEOUS } [*subterraneus*,
SUBTERRA'NEAN } L. *souterrain*, F.] is whatsoever is within the Surface, Bowels, Caverns, or hollow Places of the Earth; that lies under Ground.

SUBTERRA'NEITY, a being subterraneous.

SU'BTILE } [*subtil*, F. and *subtilis*, L.]
SU'BTLE } crafty, cunning, sharp, quick, ready; also thin, pure, fine, separated from its grosser Parts.

SUBTILIZA'TION [*subtilization*, F.] the Act of subtilizing.

To SU'BTILIZE [*subtiliser*, F.] to make subtle or thin; also to use Subtilties, Tricks or Shifts.

SU'BTILLY, craftily.

SU'BTILTY } [*subtilité*, F. of *subtili-*
SU'BTILITY } *tas*, L.] Craft, Sharpness of Wit; a subtle Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Quirk.

To SUB'TRACT [*subtractum*, L.] to deduct, or take from.

SUBTRAC'TION [in *Arithmetick*] is the taking one Thing from another, to find the Remainder. *L.*

SUBTRACTION *Compound* [*Arithmetick*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded likewise of the same Sorts of Species; as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

SUBTRAHEN'D [*subtrahendum*, L.] the lesser Number, which is to be taken or subtracted out of a greater.

SUBTRIPLE *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number is contained in another just three Times, as 2 is said to be Subtriple of 6, and 6 is the Triple of 2.

SUBVEC'TION, a secret Conveyance or Carriage. *L.*

SUBVENTANEOUS [*subventaneus*, L.] under the Wind; also addled, as a subventaneous Egg, *i. e.* an addled Egg.

SUBVEN'TION, Supply, Aid, Subsidy. *F.* of *L.*

SUBVER'SION, turning upside down, or overthrowing; the Ruin or Destruction of a State or Kingdom. *F.* of *L.*

To SUBVERT' [*Subverter*, F. of *Subvertere*, L.] to overturn, overthrow, or ruin; as to *subvert the Government.*

SUBURBA'NITY [*Suburbanitas*, L.] the Neighbourhood of them that dwell without the City.

SUBUR'BIAN [*Suburbanus*, L.] belonging to the Suburbs.

SUB'URBS [*Suburbia*, L.] that Part of a City or Town, which lies without the Walls or Bounds of it.

SUBU'BERES [of *sub*, under, and *Uber*, the Breasts, *L.*] sucking Infants.

SUBVULTU'RIAN [*subvulturius*, L.] living by Rapine like a Vulture.

SUC'CAGE, the same as *Apochylisma.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS [*Succedaneus*, L.] succeeding, or coming in the Room of another; as a *succedaneous Medicine*, is the Medicine used after or instead of another.

SUCCE'DENT [*succedens*, L.] succeeding, following after.

SUCCE'DENT *Houses* [among *Astrologers*] are the Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Eleventh; so termed because they follow or succeed Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not so much in Order, as in Dignity and Condition.

To SUCCEED [*succeder*, F. *succedere*, L.] to follow, to come next after, to come in the Place of another; to speed well or prosper; to come to pass or fall out.

SUCCEN'TOR, one who sings the Bass or lowest Part in a Concert of Musick. *L.*

To SUCCENTU'RIATE [*Succenturiatum*, L.] to fill up the Number of a Band of Soldiers.

SUCCES'S [*Succez*, F. *Successus*, L.] the Event or Issue of a Business either good or bad; but it is most commonly taken for a happy Issue, or good Luck.

SUCCES'SFUL, fortunate, lucky.

SUCCES'SFULLY, fortunately, luckily.

SUCCES'SFULNESS, the being fortunate or lucky.

SUCCES'SION, a succeeding or coming after; a Series or continued Order of Time.

SUCCES'SION *of the Signs* [in *Astrology*] is that Order in which they are usually reckoned, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. it is otherwise termed *Consequence.*

SUCCES'SIVE [*successivus*, L.] that succeeds, or follows one after another. *F.*

SUCCES'SOR [*Successeur*, F.] one who succeeds another in his Place or Estate. *L.*

SUCCID'UOUS [*succiduus*, L.] ready to fall.

SUCCINC'T [*succinctus*, L.] brief, short, comprehended in a few Words. *F.*

SUCCINCT'LY, briefly, concisely.

SUCCINCT'NESS, Briefness, Comprehensiveness.

SUCCIN'EOUS [*succineus*, L.] belonging to Amber.

SUC'CORY [*Cichorium*, L. κιχωρίον, Gr.] an Herb good to cool, and open Stoppages in the Liver; wild Endive.

SUCCOS'ITY [*Succositas*, L.] Fulness of Juice.

SUCCOTRI'NE *Aloes*, is the finest Sort that comes from the Isle *Succotra*, on the Coast of *Arabia*; and from its Colour is

called *Aloes Hypatica*, or Liver-coloured *Aloes*.

To SUCCOUR [*succurrere*, L. *secourir*, F.] to assist, help, or relieve.

To SUCCOUR [*Sea Term*] to strengthen or make more firm, as, *to succour a Mast, Cable*, &c.

To SUCCOUR *a Place*, is to raise the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

SUCCOUR [*Secours*, F.] Help, Relief, Supply.

SUC'COUS [*succosus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

SUC'CUBUS [*Succube*, F.] a Devil or Demon which assumes a Woman's Shape to lie with a Man. *L.*

SUC'CULA [in *Mechanicks*] a bare Axis or Cylinder with Staves in it, to move it round with any *Tympanum*. L.

SUC'CULENCY, a being succulent.

SUC'CULENT [*succulentus*, L.] full of Juice, juicy. *F.*

To SUCCUMB' [*succomber*, F. *succumbere*, L.] to fall down, sink, or fall under; as, *to succumb under the Weight of Afflictions*.

SUCCUS *Pancreaticus* [with *Anatomists*] the Pancreatick Juice. *L.*

SUCCUSA'SION } [with *Physicians*]
SUCUS'SION } such a shaking of the nervous Parts as is procured by strong *Stimuli*, or *Stimulatores*, *Friction*, and the like, which are commonly used in Apoplectick Affections.

SUCUS'SION [in *Philosophy*] a violent jolting or shaking. *L.*

SUCH [ꝥylc, *Sax.* ſulck, Du. ſolch, Teut.] like this.

To SUCK [ꝥuccan, *Sax.* ſoogheu, Du. ſaugen, Teut. *sucer*, F. *succare*, It. of *sugere*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth, &c.

SUCK'ERS *of Trees* [in *Husbandry*] unprofitable Shoots, which spring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

SUCK'INY, a Frock, a white Attire like a Rochet. *Chauc.*

SUCK'STONE, a Sea-Lamprey, a Fish.

To SUCK'LE [of ꝥuccan, &c. as above] to give Suck.

SUCTION, a Sucking. *L.*

SUD [*Sea Term*] the South Wind. *F.*

SUDA'TION, a Sweating. *F.*

SU'DATORY [*sudatorius*, L.] belonging to sweating, a sweating House.

SUD'DEN [ꝥeden, *Sax.* *soudain*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] coming unexpected, hasty, quick.

SUDDENLY, hastily, quickly.

SUDDENNESS, Hastiness.

SUDIM'INA [among *Physicians*] certain red and angry Pimples in the Skin, like Millet Grain; frequent in Children and Youth; especially those who are of a hot Temper, and have much Exercise; they break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Arms, &c. and mostly about the Privities, &c.

SUDORIF'EROUS } [*sudorifique*, F. *sudorificus*, L.] provoking or causing Sweat.
SUDORIF'ICK }

SUDORIF'ICKS [*Sudorifica*, L.] sweating Medicines, the same as *Hydroticks*, and *Diaphoreticks*.

SUDS [of ꝥeoden, sodden, or ꝥeoðan, *Sax.* to boil] the soapy Liquor in which Cloaths are boiled.

To SUE [of *suivre*, F. q. d. *sequi*, L.] to prosecute at Law; to entreat earnestly; to put in, or stand for an Office, &c.

To SUE [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *sue*, when she whets her Beak.

SU'ET, a hard sort of Fat.

To SUFFAR'CINATE [*suffarcinatum*, L.] to stuff.

SUFFEC'TION, a substituting. *L.*

To SUFFER [*souffrir*, F.] to undergo, endure, lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; to bear, give leave, permit.

SUF'FERABLE, that may be endured or suffered.

SUF'FERANCE [*Souffrance*, F. *Sufferentia*, L.] Allowance, Permission, Leave, Forbearance; a suffering or bearing Pains or Affliction; also Affliction itself.

SUFFEREN'TIA *Pacis* [*Old Law*] a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or Truce.

SUFFERSU'RÆ, certain Pustles or Wheals in Children, occasioned by Heat.

To SUFFI'CE [*suffire*, F. *sufficere*, L.] to be enough; to satisfy, to afford Satisfaction.

SUFFI'CIENCY [*suffisance*, F. *sufficientia*, L.] a being sufficient; Ability, Capacity.

SUFFI'CIENCY, Pride, Conceit, or Presumption. Sir *William Temple*.

SUFFI'CIENT [*suffisant*, F. *sufficiens*, L.] that suffices or is enough to satisfy Necessity; able, capable.

SUFFI'CIENTLY, well enough, fully, satisfactorily.

SUFFIMEN'TUM } a Perfume which is
SUFFI'TUS } burnt or smoaked. Powder compounded of odoriferous Plants, Gums, &c. which, thrown upon Coals, smell pleasantly. *L.*

SUFFIRABLE, patient. *Chauc.*

SUFFISANCE, Sufficiency. *Chauc.*

To SUFFLA'TE [*sufflatum*, L.] to puff or blow up.

To SUF'FOCATE [*suffoquer*, F. *suffocatum*, L. of *sub* and *faux*] to stop the Breath, to stifle, smother, or choak.

SUFFOCA'TION, a stifling, a Stoppage

of the Breath; a smothering. *L.*

SUF'FOLK, [Suꝑpolc, *Sax.* q. d. Southfolk, in Opposition to those of *Norfolk*] a Southern County of *Britain.*

SUFFOS'SION, an undermining. *L.*

SUF'FRAGAN [*Suffragant*, F. *Suffraganeus*, L. *q. d.* Assistant] a Bishop's Vicar, or a Bishop that is subordinate to an Archbishop.

SUF'FRAGE [*Suffragium*, L.] a Note given at an Election in favour of any Person; Approbation or Allowance in general.

SUFFRAUNCE, Patience. *Chauc.*

SUFFRU'TEX [among *Botanists*] a low, woody, perpetual Plant, which sends forth no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the Bottom of its Stalk, as *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Sage*, &c.

To SUFFU'MIGATE [*suffumigatum*, L.] to smoak underneath.

SUFFUMIGA'TION, a Smoaking or Fuming underneath.

SUFFUMIGA'TION [in *Physick*] is an external Remedy, consisting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoke of which is conveyed into the Body from a Close-Stool, for Diseases of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

SUFFU'SION, a pouring upon, or spreading abroad. *L.*

SUFFU'SION [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye called a Pin or Web.

SUG, an Insect called a Sea-Flea.

To SUG [*sugere*, L.] to soak in Water.

SU'GAR [*Sucre*, F. *Zuccaro*, Ital. ȝucker, Teut. Sucker, Dan. Sukker, C. Br. *Saccharum*, L. Σακχαρον, Gr.] a sweet Juice drawn out of Canes, growing in the *West Indies*, which being bruised and pressed, are put into Vessels, where the Liquor is boiled several Times, till it is brought to a Consistence, &c.

To SUGGEST [*suggerer*, F. *suggestum*, L. of *sub* and *gero*, q. d. to assist underhand] to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGES'TED, tempted, provoked, prompted. *Shakesp.*

SUGGES'TION, a prompting or putting into one's Mind, an Insinuation. *L.*

To SUGILLATE [*sugillatum*, L.] to beat black and blue.

SU'ICIDE [*Suicidium*, L.] Self-killing, Self-Murder.

SUIT [*Suite*, F.] a prosecuting a Person at Law, being the same as Action, either real or personal.

SUIT, a Petition, Request or Motion.

SUIT *of Courts* } [*Law Term*] Attend-
SUIT *Service* } ance which Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT *Covenant* where the Ancestor of one Man has covenanted with the Ancestor of another to sue to his Court.

SUIT *Custom*, when I and my Ancestors have been possessed of our own and our Ancestors Suit Time out of Mind.

SUIT *Real* } is when Men come to the
SUIT *Regal* } Court called the Sheriffs Turn or Leet.

SUIT *of the King's Peace*, is the pursuing a Man for Breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, or Trespasses.

SUIT *Silver* [in the Manour of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Rent paid by the Freeholders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Courts Baron.

SUITABLE, agreeing, matching.

SUIT'ABLENESS, Agreeableness.

SUIT'ABLE, agreeable.

SUIT'OR, one who courts a Woman, or sues for any Place or Office.

To SUITOR, to woo or court a Woman.

SULCA'TION, a making Furrows.

SULCUS *Aquæ* [*Old Law*] a small Brook or Stream of Water.

SULL, a Plough. *W. C.*

SULL *Paddle*, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W. C.*

SUL'LEN [q. *Solaneus*, L. i. e. affecting Solitude] dogged, stubborn, peevish.

SUL'LENLY, stubbornly.

SUL'LENNESS, Doggedness, Stubbornness.

To SULLY [*Souiller*, F. *Sogliare*, Ital. ſuglen, Teut.] to defile, dirty, daub, or foul, to blemish one's Reputation.

To SULLY *the Fancy*, to fill it with filthy, nasty, or impure Thoughts.

SULPHUR [in *Chymistry*] the second Hypostatical or active Principle; a liquid clammy Substance, which soon takes Fire, and rises up like Oil after Distillation.

SULPHUR *vivum*, the greyish Sulphur, as it comes from the Earth. *L.*

Flower of SULPHUR [among *Chymists*] the purest Part of Sulphur that sticks to the Head of the Alembick.

SULPHUR *of Antimony* [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Medicine made of the Regulus of Antimony, boiled in Water and strained, afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, so that the Reddish or Gold coloured Powder will sink to the Bottom of the Vessel, which is called *Golden Sulphur of Antimony.*

SULPHU'REOUS [*Sulphure*, F. *Sulphureus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Sulphur.

SUL'TAN, the Grand Signior, or other *Mahometan* Prince.

SULTA'NA, the Grand Signior's Consort, the Sultaness.

SUL'TANAS, *Turkish* Ships so called.

SULTAN'IN, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 8 *s.* *English* Money.

SUL'TRINESS, excessive Heat.

SUL'TRY

SUL'TRY [q. d. *Swelry*] excessive hot, eaking of the Weather. See *Swelry*.

SUM } [*Somme*, F. *Summa*, L.] a cer-
SUMM } tain Quantity of Money; the Substance of a Discourse; an Abridgment of a Book.

SUM [in *Arithmetick*] the Number which arises from the Addition of two or more Numbers together.

SUM *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to (o).

SUM'ACK } a rank smelling Shrub, that
SUMA'CH } bears a black Berry, used by Curriers in dressing Leather.

SU'MAGE } a Toll paid for a Horse-
SUM'MAGE } Carriage; also an Horse-Load.

SUM'MA [in *Ancient Deeds*] any Load or Burden of a Horse.

SUM'MARILY, concisely, briefly.

A SUM'MARY [*un Sommaire*, F. *Summarium*, L.] a brief gathering of a Matter in a few Words, an Abridgment.

SUM'MARY [*sommaire*, F. *summarius*, L.] concise, short, brief, abridged.

SUMMARY *Arithmetick*, the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

SUM'MED [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyry or Mew.

SUM'MER [Sumep, *Sax.* Sommer, Teut. and Dan.] one of the four Seasons of the Year.

SUM'MER [q. d. *trabs summaria*, L] a main Piece of Timber that supports a Building, an Architrave between two Pillars.

SUMMER *Sault* [*Soubresault*, F.] a Feat of Activity shown by a Tumbler.

To SUMMER *Stir*, to fallow or till Land in the Summer. *C.*

SUMMER-*Tree* [*Architect.*] a Beam full of Mortises for the Joists to lie in.

SUM'MIST, an Abridger.

SUM'MIT } [*Sommité*, F. *Summitas*, L.]
SUMM'ITY } the highest Part or Top of a Thing.

SUMMITA'LES [in *Botany*] the Tops of Plants. *L.*

To SUM'MON [*sommer*, F. *summonere*, L. of *sub* and *moneo*, q. to give one private Notice] to call one to appear before a Judge or Magistrate; also to demand the Surrender of a Place.

SUMMO'NEAS, a Writ Judicial of great Diversity, according to the divers Cases wherein it is used.

SUM'MONER } a petty Officer who calls
SUM'NER } a Man to any Court of Justice, especially the Ecclesiastical Court; an Apparitor.

SUMMONI'TOR, an Apparitor, who is to cite Offenders to appear, at a certain Time and Place, to answer to the Charge exhibited against them. *L.*

SUM'MONS [*summonitio*, L.] is a citing to a Court of Judicature.

SUM'MONS *ad Warrantizandum*, is the Summons whereby a Vouchee is called.

SUM'MONS *in Terra Petita*, is a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party sending the Summons, seeks to have. *Lat.*

SUM'MUM *Bonum* [*i. e.* the chiefest Good] that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and compleatly happy.

SUMPTER *Horse* [Sommer, Du. a Burden, Saumpferd, Teut.] a Horse which carries Necessaries for a Journey.

To SUMP'TIFY [*sumptificare*, L.] to make great Costs and Charges.

SUMP'TUARY [*Sumptuarie*, F. *sumptuarius*, L.] belonging to Expences.

SUMP'TUARY *Laws*, Laws made to restrain Excess in Diet or Apparel, which were repealed in *England*, *Anno* 1 *Jac.* I.

SUMPTUOS'ITY [*sumptuosité*, F. *sumptuositas*, L.] Sumptuousness, Costliness, Stateliness, Magnificence.

SUMP'TUOUS [*Sumptueux*, F. *Sumptuosus*, L.] rich, costly, stately, magnificent.

SUMP'TUOUSLY, richly, magnificently.

SUMP'TUOUSNESS, Costliness, Magnificence.

The SUN [Sunne, *Sax.* Son, Belg. Sonne, Teut.] the Illuminator of the Day, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

SUN'DAY [Sunnan-dæg, *Sax.* Sondag, Du. Sondagh, Dan. Sonntag, Teut.] the first Day of the Week, so called from its being set apart by our *Saxon* Ancestors for worshiping the Idol of the Sun.

SUNDAY *Letter*, the Dominical Letter.

SUN-DEW, an Herb. *Ros Solis*, L.

SUN'DRY [Sundep, *Sax.*] divers.

SUONA } *See* Sona. *Ital.*
SUONO }

SUONA'TA } [in *Musick Books*] is the
SONA'TA } Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick well known. They are of two Sorts, one for Churches and Chapels, called *Sonata di Chiesa*, or Church *Sonatas*; the other for Chambers or private Concerts, called *Sonata di Camera*, or Chamber *Sonatas*. Ital.

SUONATINA, a little, short, plain, and easy Sonata. *Ital.*

SU'PERABLE [*superabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or surpassed.

To SUP [supan, *Sax.* supper, Du. supfen, Teut.] to drink by little and little.

To SUP [*souper*, F.] to eat a Supper, an Evening Meal.

To SUPERABOUND [*surabonder*, F. *superabundare*, L.] to be over and above, to be superfluous.

SUPERABUNDANCE [*Surabondance*, F. *Superabundantia*, L.] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Excess.

SUPERABUNDANT [*Surabondance*, F. *Superabundans*, L.] overflowing in Plenty, excessive, enough and too much.

To SUPERAD'D [*Superaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give a Vantage.

SUPERAFFU'SION, a pouring upon. *L.*

SUPERAN'NUATED [*Suranne*, F. *Superannatus*, L.] growing out of Date, worn out with Age, past the best.

SUPERANNUA'TION [*Superannuatio*, L.] a being grown out of Date, *&c.*

SUPERB [*Superbe*, F. *Superbus*, L.] proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERBIF'ICK [*Superbificus*, L.] making proud.

SUPERBIL'OQUENCE [*Superbiloquenda*, L.] a speaking proudly.

SUPERBIPAR'TIENT *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which divides another Number, not exactly into two Parts, but leaves something over and above.

SUPERBUS [*Anatomy*] the Muscle *Attollens*, thus called because it lifts up the Eyebrows, and gives an Air of Pride. *L.*

SUPERCAR'GO, one employed by the Freighters of a Ship to go a Voyage, to oversee the Cargo or Lading, and to dispose of it out and in to their best Advantage. *Ital.*

SUPER'CHERY [*Supercherie*, F.] Superfluity; also an Injury or sudden Assault.

SUPERCIL'IOUS [*Superciliosus*, L.] of a sour Countenance; of an affected lofty Carriage, proud, arrogant, haughty.

SUPERCILIUM [[in *Anatomy*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Gristle of the *Coxendix* or Hip Bone.

SUPER DAINTY, overdainty, toodainty. *Shakesp.*

SUPEREM'INENCE [*Supereminentia*, L.] singular Excellence, Authority or Prerogative above another.

SUPEREM'INENT [*Supereminens*, L.] excelling above another.

To SUPERE'ROGATE [*Supererogatum*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPEREROGATION [*Supererogatio*, L.] a giving or doing more than is required; a performing more good Works than one is bound to do.

SUPEREROGA'TORY [*Surerogatoire*, F.] belonging to Supererogation.

SUPERFETA'TION [*Superfœtatio*, L.] a second conceiving before the first young is brought forth, so that both Conceptions are in the Womb together; a breeding Young upon Young, as Hares and Conies do.

SUPERFI'CIAL [*Superficiel*, F.] belonging to a Superficies, or Surface, outward, or light, slight, imperfect.

SUPERFICIAL *Content.* See *Area.*

SUPERFICIAL *Wound* [with *Surgeons*] one that lies only in the Skin, or does not reach very deep.

SUPERFICIALLY, slightly, imperfectly.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS, Slightness, Imperfectness.

To SUPERFI'CIALIZE, to do a Thing superficially.

SUPERFICIARY [*Superficiarius*, L.] he that pays a Quit-Rent for a House, built upon another Man's Ground.

SUPERFI'CIES [*Superficies*, L.] the Surface or outermost Part of a Thing; the Outside. *L.*

SUPERFICIES [in *Geometry*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extension which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickness.

SUPERFINE [*Superfin*, F.] very fine or thin.

SUPERFLUITY [*Superfluite*, F. *Superfluitas*, L.] that which is superfluous or more than needs, Overplus, Excess.

SUPER'FLUOUS [*Superflu*, F. *Superfluus*, L.] over much, more than needs, enough and to spare; also unnecessary, idle, needless, unprofitable.

SUPERFLUOUSLY, needlesly.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, the being superfluous, needless.

SUPERGEMINA'LIS [with *Anatomists*] a winding Vessel, joined to the Testicles, the same as *Epididimis.* L.

SUPERHUMA'NE [of *super* and *humanus*, L.] more than human; above Man's Capacity or Reach.

SUPERHUMERA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulder. *L.*

To SUPERINDUCE [*Superinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above, to draw any Thing over another; to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDUC'TION, an adding or bringing in, over and above, *&c.*

SUPERINJECT [*Superinjectum*, L.] to cast or lay over and above.

SUPERINSTITUTION [*Law Term*] one Institution upon another; as when a Clerk is advanced and instituted into a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewise instituted to it by the Preferment of another Patron. *L.*

To SUPERINTEND' [of *super* and *intendere*, L.] to oversee, or to have the chief Management of Affairs.

SUPERINTEN'DENCY [*Superintendance*, F.] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

SUPERINTEN'DENT [among the *Lutherans* in *Germany*] a sort of Bishop or dignified Clergyman.

SUPERINTENDENT [of *super* and *intendens*,

tendens, L. *Surintendant*, F.] one who overrules or governs.

SUPERIO'RITY [*Superiorité*, F.] Preeminence, Excellence above others; also a being a Superior of a Monastery.

SUPE'RIOUR [*superieur*, F. *superior*, L.] upper or uppermost, prevailing; that is above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, *&c.*

SUPERIOURS [*Superiores*, L.] our Betters, Governors, Magistrates, *&c.*

SUPERIOURS [in *Printing*] small Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which directs by a like Letter or Figure to the Citation in the Margin.

SUPERIOURS [in *Astronomy*] the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, so called by way of Eminence, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERLA'TION } [*Superlativus*, L.] of
SUPER'LATIVE } the highest Degree, very eminent or extraordinary. *F.*

SUPERLATIVE *Degree* [in *Grammar*] the highest Degree in Comparison, usually expressed in *England* by putting the Particle *est* at the End, or *most* before the Adjective, as *highest*, *most noble*, &c.

SUPER'LATIVELY, eminently.

SUPER'LATIVENESS, the being most excellent or eminent.

SUPERLIGAM'INA [among *Surgeons*] upper Swathes or Bands. *L.*

SUPERLI'GULA [with *Anatomists*] the Cover of the Wind Pipe.

SUPER'NAL [*supernus*, L.] that comes from above.

SUPERNALLY, descending from above.

SUPERNATA'TION [with *Philosophers*] a floating or swimming at Top. *L.*

SUPERNAT'URAL [*Surnatural*, F. of *super* and *naturalis*, L.] that is above the Course, Strength, or Reach of Nature.

SUPERNATURAL'ITY, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNA'TURALNESS, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPER'NITY [*Supernitas*, L.] being above or aloft.

SUPERNU'MERARY [*surnumeraire*, F. *supernumerarius*, L.] that is above the limited or usual Number; also an Officer in the Excise.

SUPERONERATIONE *Pasturæ*, a Writ against one who is impleaded in the County for the over-burthening of a Common with his Cattle, in case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

SUPERPARTICULAR *Proportion* [*Mathematicks*] when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part whose Number is 1, so that the Number which is so contained in the greater is said to be to it, *in superparticular Proportion*.

SUPERPAR'TIENT *Proportion* [in *Mathematicks*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and some Number of *Aliquot Parts* remaining; as 1 Two Thirds, 1 Three Fourths, and the like.

SUPERPON'DERANT [*superponderans*, L.] weighing over and above.

SUPER *Prerogativa Regis*, a Writ lying against the King's Widow marrying without his Leave. *L.*

SUPERPURGA'TION, an overmuch purging by Stool. *L.*

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS *Inferior* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that helps to draw the Arm backwards; the same as *Infraspinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS *Superior*, the same as *Supraspinatus*.

To SUPERSCRIBE [*superscribere*, L.] to write over or on the Outside of a Letter, Deed, *&c.*

SUPERSCRIPTION [*Suscription*, F.] a Writing on the Outside of a Letter; also that which is written on the Outside of a Letter, a Direction.

To SUPERSE'DE [*Supersider*, F. *Supersedere*, L.] to omit the doing of a Thing, to suspend, to put off, or stop an Affair or Proceeding, to countermand.

SUPERSE'DEAS, a Writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise ought to be done according to Law, were it not for that Reason on which the Thing is granted. *L.*

SUPER SERVICEABLE, more than serviceable enough. *Shakesp.*

SUPER *Statuto*, 1 *Edward* III. a Writ which lay against the King's Tenants, holding in chief, who alienated the King's Land without his License. *L.*

SUPER *Statuto de Articulis Cleri*, a Writ against the Sheriff or other Officer that distrains in the King's Highway, or in the Glebe Land, anciently given to Rectories.

SUPER *Statuto de York*, &c. a Writ lying against one who uses Victualling either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor.

SUPER *Statuto facto pour Senescbal.* &c. a Writ lying against the Steward or Marshal for holding Pleas in his Court, for Freehold, Trespass, or Contracts not made within the King's Houshold.

SUPER *Statutum Edwardi* III. *versus Servantes*, &c. a Writ which lies against him who keeps another Man's Servant, departed out of his Service against Law.

SUPERSTI'TION [of *super*, and *sto*, q. d. too great Nicety as to Things above us] a being over-scrupulous and nice in Divine Worship; too much Ceremony in Divine Worship; mistaken Devotion. *F.* of *L.*

SUPERSTITIOUS [*superstitieux*, F. *superstitiosus*,

perstitiosus, L.] addicted to Superstition, bigotted, over nice.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, over scrupulously, bigottedly.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, the being over scrupulous or bigotted.

To SUPERSTRUCT [*superstructum*, L.] to build upon, or to build one Thing upon another.

SUPERSTRUC'TURE [of *Super* and *structura*, L.] that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

SUPERTRIPAR'TIENT *Number* } SUPERTRIPAR'TIENT *Quantity* } [in *Mathematicks*] is that which divides another Number or Quantity into three Parts, but leaves some Remainder.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS [*supervacaneus*, L.] superfluous, unprofitable, needless, that serves to no Use or Purpose, unnecessary.

To SUPERVENE [*survenir*, F. *supervenire* L.] to come unlooked for, to come upon a sudden, to come in unlooked for, or unsuspected.

SUPERVE'NIENT *Signs* [*Physick*] such as arise at the Declension of a Distemper. *L.*

A SUPERVEN'TION [*Superventus*, L] a coming upon one suddenly.

To SUPERVISE [of *super* and *videre*, *visum*, L.] to oversee.

SUPERV'ISOR, an Overseer or Surveyor. *L.*

SUPERVI'SOR [of a *Will*] one that is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will is justly performed.

SUPINA'TOR *Radii Brevis* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm called *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward Part of the *Ulna*. L.

SUPINA'TOR *Radii Longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward Part of the Shoulder Bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*. L.

SUPI'NE [*supinus*, L.] idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

SUPINES [in *Grammar*] Terminations of the Verb which have the Signification of an Infinitive Mood, the one in *um*, which has an Active Signification, the other in *u*, which has a Passive.

SUPIN'ITY } [*supinitas*, L.] Sloth,
SUPINE'NESS } Negligence, Carelessness.

To SUPPED'ITATE [*suppeditatum*, L] to find, supply, or furnish, as to *suppeditate Matter*.

To SUPPLANT' [*supplanter*, F. *supplantare*, L.] to trip up one's Heels; to deceive, or beguile, to undermine.

SUPPLANTA'LIA [among *Physicians*] Plaisters applied to the Feet, for the most Part made of Leaven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, *&c.* L.

SUP'PLE [*souple*, F.] soft or limber, pliant; also submissive, complaisant.

To SUP'PLE, to make limber or pliant.

SUPPLENESS, Limberness, Pliantness.

SUPPLEMENT [*Supplementum*, L. of *sub* and *pleo*] any Addition that is made to supply something deficient before, particularly an Addition to a Treatise. *F.*

SUPPLEMENT *of an Arch* [in *Geometry*] is the Number of Degrees that it wants of being a Semi-Circle; as a Complement signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

SUPPLE'TORY [of *supplere*, L.] that serves to supply some Imperfection or Defect.

SUP'PLIANT } [*suppliant*, F. *supplicans*, L.] a Petitioner
SUP'PLICANT } or humble Suitor.

To SUP'PLICATE [*supplier*, F. *supplicatum*, L. of *sub* and *plico*, q. d. to bend downwards] to make humble Request, to beg, to entreat or beseech earnestly.

SUP'PLICATION, humble Suit, Petition; earnest and submissive Prayer. *F.* of *L.*

SUPPLICAVIT, a Writ out of the Chancery, for taking the Surety of the Peace against a Man, and was heretofore called *Breve de Minis*.

SUP'PLICE [*supplicium*, L.] Punishment.

To SUPPLIER, to make Supplication. *O.*

SUPPLO'SION, a Stamping or Noise made with the Feet. *L.*

To SUPPLY' [*suppleer*, F. *supplere*, L.] to make up what is wanting; to fill up one's Place; to furnish with Necessaries.

SUPPLY', Aid, Relief.

SUPPLIES [in *War*] Recruits of Forces, the furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To SUPPORT [*supporter*, F. *supportare*, L.] to bear or prop up; to protect or uphold; to feed or maintain; to countenance, favour, or back; to assist.

SUPPORT' [*supportatio*, L.] that which upholds or bears up a Burden or Weight; a Prop, Defence, or Protection. *L.*

SUPPORT'ABLE, that may be endured or suffered; tolerable, sufferable. *L.*

SUPPORT'ABLY, in a Manner that may be borne.

SUPPORTA'BLENESS, Capableness of being borne.

SUPPORT'ED *of the Pale* [in *Heraldry*] is when any Beast is drawn upon the Pale in an Escutcheon.

SUPPORT'ERS [in *Architecture*] Images to bear up Posts, *&c.* in a Building.

SUPPORTERS [in *Heraldry*] some kind of savage Beasts, as Lions, Tygers, Griffins, Eagles, *&c.* which in Atchievements, are drawn standing on each Side of the Shield or Escutcheon, and seem to support it; which Atchievement is allowed to none under the Degree of a Knight Banneret.

SUPPO'SABLE, that may be supposed.

SUP-

SUPPOSABLE, Supposition. *Chauc.*

To SUPPOSE [*supposer*, F. *suppositum*, L.] to imagine, to think, to grant, or take for granted; also to produce a false Thing instead of a true.

SUPPOSI'TION } Imagination; also a
SUPPO'SAL } thing taken for granted; an uncertain Allegation. *F.* of *L.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS [*suppositius*, L.] put in the Room of another, that is real or proper; false, counterfeit, forged.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY, counterfeitly, spuriously.

SUPPOS'ITORY [*Suppositoire*, F. *Suppositorium*, L.] a solid Medicine put up the Fundament to loosen the Belly: it is usually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt, and other Ingredients.

To SUPPRES'S [*supprimer*, F. *suppressum*, L.] to keep under; to put a Stop to; to smother; to take away or put down an Office; to conceal; to pass over in Silence.

SUPPRES'SION, a putting a Stop to, smothering, concealing, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

SUPPRES'SION *of the Courses* [in *Women*] is when they are stopped, and have not a free Passage.

SUPPRESSION *of Urine*, a Difficulty in making Water.

SUPPRESSIONIS *Ignis* [with *Chymists*] a Fire made above the Sand.

To SUP'PURATE [*suppurer*, F. *suppuratum*, L. of *sub* and *pus*] to run with, or void Matter as a Sore does.

SUPPURA'TION, a ripening of a Boil or Imposthume, a gathering into Matter. *F.* of *L.*

SUP'PURATIVE, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

SUPPURGA'TION, a too often Use of purging Medicines.

SUPPUTA'TION, a counting, casting up, a reckoning. *F.* of *L.*

SUPRALAPSA'RIANS [of *supra* and *lapsus*, L.] those who hold that God passed his Decree of Election and Reprobation, before the Fall of *Adam*.

SUPRAMUND'ANE [of *supra* and *mundanus*, L.] above the World.

SUPRASCAPULARIS *Inferior* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm, the same as *Infraspinatus*. L.

SUPRASCAPULARIS *Superior* } [in *A-*
SUPRASPINA'TUS *Superior* } *natomy*]
a Muscle so called from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-Blade.

SUPREM'ACY [*Suprematie*, F.] Sovereignty, the most transcendant Height of Power and Authority, more especially the supreme or chief Power of the King or Queen of *England*, in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SUPRE'ME [*supremus*, L.] highest, chiefest, most eminent, advanced to the highest Degree of Authority or Dignity.

SUPREME'LY, most eminently.

SUPREM'ITY [*Supremitas*, L.] the last End, the State of Men after Death.

SU'RA [in *Anatomy*] the lesser Bone of the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

SU'RAL *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which runs down the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

SURA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Crural Vein, spreading itself into two Branches, one outward, and the other inward.

SURANT'LER [among *Hunters*] the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

SURBA'TE } [of *sur* and *batre*, F.] a
SURBATING } Bruise under a Horse's Foot, often occasioned by travelling too long unshod.

SUR'BET, wearied. *Spenc.*

To SUR'CEASE [of *surcecir*, F. *q. d. supercessare*, or *supersedere*, L.] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To SURCHARG'E [*surcharger*, F.] to over-load, to over-charge.

SURCHARGE [in *Traffick*] Charge in any Thing, which is over and above that which is just; Charge upon Charge. *F.*

SURCHARGER [of the *Forest*]. he who puts more Beasts into the Forest than he hath a Right to do. *F.*

SURCINGLE [*sopracinghia*, Ital. *q. d. supercingulum*, L.] a Girdle with which the Clergymen of the Church of *England* usually tie their Cassocks; a sort of upper Girth or Harness for Horses.

SURCO'AT [of *sur*, F. and *Coat*, q. d. *superior Coat*] a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour; a sort of upper Garment.

SUR *cui in Vita*, a Writ for the Heir of a Woman whose Husband has alienated her Lands in Fee, and she brings not the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the Recovery of it; in which Case the Heir may have this Writ against the Tenant, after her Decease.

SURCULA'TION, a pruning or lopping of Trees. *L.*

SURCULO'SE [*surculosus*, L.] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SURCU'LUS, a Shoot, Set, or Slip; a Scyon or Graft; a young Twig or Branch of a Tree. *L.*

SURD [*surdus*, L.] Deaf; also void of Sense or Reason.

SURD [in *Mathematicks*] as, *a Surd or Irrational Root*, is a Square Root, Cubick Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number.

SURD'ITY [*surdité*, F. *surditas*, L.] Deafness, Dulness.

SURDS [in *Geometry*] are Figures incommensurable to the Rational Square, or Lines which have not any common Measure with the Rational Line given.

SURE

SURE [*seur*, F. *securus*, L.] safe, secure, trusty, faithful.

SURE'LY, certainly, faithfully.

SURE'NESS, Certainty, Faithfulness.

SURE'BY [*q. d.* Sure-by, *Ptolemy* calls it Ἐυλίμενον, Gabrantovicorum] in *Yorkshire*.

SUREMENT, Security. *Chauc.*

SURE'TISHIP, the being Surety for another.

SURE'TY [*Sureté*, F. *Securitas*, L.] Safety, Security, Bail.

SURETY [of the *Peace*] is an Acknowledgment of the Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace.

SURETY *of the good Abearing*, differs from the Surety of the Peace in this Respect. That whereas the Peace is not broken without any Affray or Assault, yet the *good Abearing* may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his or their Weapons and Harness.

SUR'FACE [q. d. *Super-facies*, L. *Surface*, F.] the bare Outside of a Body, the Superficies.

SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickness, the same as *Superficies*.

A Plain SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is made by the Motion of a Right Line, always keeping in the same Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Carved SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is convex above or without, and concave below or within; which Surface may be produced either by the Motion of a right Line, or of a curve or crooked Line, or of a curved Line on a right one.

To SUR'FEIT [of *soprafare*, Ital. to oppress, q. d. *suprafacere*, L.] to cause an Indisposition in the Body by over-charging the Stomach; to cloy.

A SURFEIT [q. d. *surfait*, F.] an Indisposition caused by Excess in eating, drinking, and over-charging the Stomach.

A SURGE [of *Surgendo*, L.] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, especially such as beats upon the Shore.

To SURGE [*surgere*, L.] to rise up in Surges or Waves.

To SURGE [*Sea Phrase*] when Men heave at the Capstan, and the Cable happens to slip back a little, they say, *the Cable Surges*.

SUR'GEON [*Chirurgeon*, F. *Chirurgus*, L. of χειρουργὸς, Gr.] one who is skilled in, or professes Surgery.

SUR'GERY [*Chirurgie*, F. *Chirurgia*, L. χειρουργία, Gr. of χειρ, a Hand, and ἔργον, Work, *q. d.* manual Operation] an Art which teaches how to cure the outward Diseases of a human Body, by the Help of the Hands. The several Parts of Surgery are, *Anaplerosis*, *Diaresis*, *Diorthosis*, *Exaeresis*, and *Synthesis*. Also a Room where Surgeons keep their Medicines and Instruments, and perform their Operations.

SURK'NEY, a kind of white Garment like a Rochet.

SUR'LILY, morosely, crosly.

SUR'LINESS [of sauer, Teut. Sour.] Moroseness, Crossness.

SUR'LY [Surlic, *Sax.*] morose, crabbed, dogged.

SURMICHA [*Old Law*] a Loaf of coarse white Bread.

To SURMISE [*surmiser*, F. obsol.] to imagine, suppose or think, to have a Suspicion of.

To SURMI'SE [*surmise*, F. obsol.] an Imagination, Supposition, or Suspicion.

To SURMOUNT [*surmounter*, F. *surmontare*, Ital.] to overcome, to get the better of, to surpass or outdo.

SURMOUNTED [*surmonté*, F.] overcome, outdone, *&c.*

SURMOUNTED [in *Heraldry*] is when one Ordinary is borne upon another.

SUR'NAME [of *sur*, i. e. *super*, and *name*] the Name of the Family a Person is descended from.

To SURPAS'S [*surpasser*, F.] to go before, to exceed or excel.

SUR'PLICE [*Surplis*, F. q. d. *super pelicium*, L.] a Linnen Vestment worn by Clergymen when they officiate at Divine Service.

SURPLUS'AGE [*Surplus*, F.] that which is over and above.

SURPLUSAGE [in *Common Law*] a Superfluity or Addition more than needeth, which sometimes causeth the Writ to abate.

SURPRI'SAL } [*Surprise*, F.] a sudden
SURPRIZE } assaulting or coming upon a Man unawares, Amazement, Astonishment.

To SURPRI'SE } [*surprendre*, F.] to
To SURPRIZE } take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into an Error by causing to do a Thing over-hastily; to amaze or astonish.

SUR'PRIZING [*suprenant*, F.] which causes Surprize, wonderful, strange.

SUPPRIZ'INGLY, strangely, wonderfully.

SURQUEDRY [of *Surquider*, O. F.] Pride, Presumption; an over-weening Conceit of one's Knowledge. *O.*

SURREBUT'TER [*Law Term*] a second Rebutter; a Rebutting more than once.

SURREJOINDER [*surjoindre*, F. obsol.] a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action, opposite to the Defender's Rejoinder, called *Triplicatio* by the *Civilians*.

To SURRENDER [*surrendre*, F. obsol.] to yield or deliver one's self up; to give up a Thing; to lay down one's Office.

A SUR'RENDER, a resigning or giving up.

SURREN'DER [in *Law*] is a Tenant's yielding up his Lands to him that has the next Remainder or Reversion.

SURREP'TION, a stealing upon one, a Surprize. *L.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS [*surreptitius*, L.] stolen, or done by Stealth, falsly come by, got by Stealth or Surprize.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, done by way of Stealth.

SUR'REY [of Suð, *Sax.* the South, and ꝑea, *Sax.* a River, according to *Cambden*] a Southern County of *Britain*.

To SUR'ROGATE [*surroger*, F. *surrogatum*, L.] to depute or appoint in the Room of another, most commonly said of a Bishop or a Bishop's Chancellor.

SURROGA'TION, the Act of appointing a Deputy. *F.* of *L.*

To SURROUND' [*surronder*, F. obsol.] to go round or encompass.

SURSANURE [q. d. *sursum sanatum*, L.] a Sore, whole without, and festering inwardly. *Chauc.*

SURSI'LE, such Penalties as are laid upon those who pay not their Duties or Rent for Castleward at their Days. *F.*

SURSOL'ID [in *Algebra*] is the fifth Power from any given Root, either in Species or Numbers.

SURSOLID *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is that which cannot be resolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the Conick Sections.

SURTOOT } [*sur tout*, F.] a great up-
SURTOUT } per Coat.

SURTOUT [among *Confectioners*] a *Pistachios in Surtout*, is the Kernels of Pistachio Nuts prepared after the same Manner as Almond Sugar Plums.

SURTOUT [in *Cookery*] as *Pidgeons dress'd in the Surtout*, is farced, roasted with Veal Collops, and serv'd up in Ragoo. *F.*

To SURVEY' [of *survoir*, F. obsol. *q. d. supravidere*, L.] to view or look upon on all Sides, to oversee; to measure Land.

A SURVEY', a general Review; a Draught of one's Land; a Description of a Country.

SURVEY'AUNCE, surveying. *Chauc.*

SURVEYER or SURVEY'OR, a Measurer of Land; Overseer of the Customs, Land, Building, *&c.*

SURVEYER [of the *Melting*] an Officer of the Mint, whose Business is to see the Bullion cast out, and that it be not altered after the Delivery of it to the Melter.

SURVEYER *of the Navy*, an Officer whose Business is to know the State of all Stores, and see all Wants supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards of Ships; to audit the Boatswains, *&c.* Accounts.

SURVEYER *of the Ordinance*, an Officer whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordnance, Stores and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper of the Tower of *London*; to allow all Bills of Debt; also to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work.

SURVEY'ING [of *Land*] the Art of measuring the Areas or superficial Contents of Lands, Grounds, Fields, *&c.* by the Help of proper Instruments.

SURVI'VANCE [*Survivance*, F.] an out-living one.

To SURVI'VE [*surviver*, F. q. d. *supravivere*, L.] to out-live.

SURVI'VOR [*survivant*, F.] one who out-lives another.

SURVI'VOR [in *Law*] is the longer Liver of two joint Tenants.

SURVI'VORSHIP, the Condition, State, or Circumstances of a Survivor.

SUSAN'NA [שושנה, *Heb.* i. e. a Lily] a Name of Women.

SUSCEPT'IBLE [*susceptum*, L.] capable of receiving an Impression or Form. *F.*

SUSCEP'TIBLENESS, the being capable of receiving an Impression.

SUSCEP'TION, the undertaking of, or Capableness of a Thing. *L.*

SUSCI'PIENT [*susciptiens*, L.] capable of receiving, undertaking.

To SUS'CITATE [*susciter*, F. *suscitatum*, L.] to raise up or quicken.

SUSCITA'TION, a raising up or quickening. *F.* of *L.*

SU'SHIN, a sort of old Corn.

To SUSPEC'T [*suspicari*, L.] to fear or mistrust.

SUSPECTIOUN, Suspicion. *Chauc.*

SUSPECT'FUL, apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPECT'FULNESS, the being too apt to mistrust others.

SUSPENCE' [*Suspense*, F. *Suspensio*, L.] Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind.

To SUSPEND [*suspender*, F. *suspendere*, L.] to delay, put off, or stop; to deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid the Exercise of it; to wave or avoid giving one's Judgment.

To SUSPEND [in *Law*] signifies a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

SUSPEND'ED [*suspendu*, F. *suspensus*, L.] hanged up; put out of Office for a Time.

SUSPEN'SION, a hanging up, Cessation or ceasing for a while; also the being suspended from an Office. *F.* of *L.*

SUSPENSION [in *Common Law*] is a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right, as when a Seigniority or Rent, *&c.* by Reason of the Unity of Possession, or otherwise, lies dormant for some Time.

SUSPENSION [in *Canon Law*] the lesser Excommunication.

SUSPEN'SOR *Testiculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle called also *Cremastor*.

SUSPENSO'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Ligament of the *Penis*, which arises from the forepart of the *Os Pubis*, and is fixed to the upper Part of the *Dorsum Penis*.

SUSPEN'SORY [*Suspensoire*, F. *Suspensorium*, L.] a sort of Truss or Bandage; also a Cord hung up in a Bed for a sick Person to ease and turn himself.

SUS'PICABLE, liable to Suspension. *L.*

SUSPI'CION, Jealousy, Fear, Conjecture, Distrust. *F.* of *L.*

SUSPI'CIOUS [*soupçonneux*, F. *suspiciosus*, L.] full of Suspicion or Jealousy, distrustful, jealous; also that may be suspected or feared.

SUSPICIOUSLY, distrustfully.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, Distrustfulness.

SUSPIRAL [*soupiral*, F.] a Spring of Water passing under Ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing Hole, a Vent or Air Hole.

SUSPIRATION, a Sighing. *O. L.*

SUS'SEX [Suðſrex, *Sax.* q. d. *South Saxony*, or the Country of the *South Saxons*] a Southern County of *England*.

To SUSTAIN' [*soutenir*, *sustenter*, F. *sustinere*, L. of *sub* and *teneo*] to uphold or support, to bear, hold, or keep up, to strengthen or nourish, to bear or endure.

SUSTENANCE, Nourishment, Food.

SUSTERNE [ſuſter, L. S.] Sister. *Ch.*

SUSURRA'TION, a whispering. *L.*

To SUSUR'RATE [*susurratum*, L.] to whisper or speak low.

A SUTE } [of *suite*, F.] a compleat Set
SUIT } of Garments.

To SUTE [of *suitte*, or *suivre*, F. to follow] to fit or agree with.

SUTHWELL [*i. e.* the South Well; *Bede* calls it Fobul Fingacester] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 94 Miles N. N. W. from *London*, where St. *Pauline*, Archbishop of *York*, baptiz'd the People of that Country in the River *Trent*.

A SUT'LER [Sottelaer, Belg. Sudeler, Teut.] one who sells Provisions to Soldiers in a Camp or Garrison.

SUT'TLE *Weight* [among *Merchants*] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Deduction of the Allowance for Tare.

SUT'TON [q. d. *South-Town*] in *Devonshire*.

SUTURE [*Sutura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch.

SUTURE [in *Anatomy*] the closing of the Skull Bone like the Teeth of Saws set one into another.

SUTURE [among *Surgeons*] a sewing together the Lips of a Wound.

SUTURES [among *Naturalists*] the Closure with which the Shells of Fishes are joined one into another.

Bastard SUTURES } [in *Anatomy*] are
False SUTURES } those Seams of a Skull whose Figure resembles the Scales of a Fish, and are joined together by going one over another.

To SURY, to assure, to ensure.

SWAB, a Cod of Beans.

SWABBER, an inferior Officer on board a Ship of War, whose Office is to take care that the Ship be kept clean.

A SWACHE, a Tally. *N. C.*

A SWAD [probably of Speðele, *Sax.* a Swathe] a Peascod Shell, or Peascod with a few or small Pease in it.

To SWAD'DLE [ſpeðan, *Sax.*] to wrap up with Swathing Bands; also to bang or cudgel, to drub.

To SWAG [ſpegan, *Sax.* to sound, schwancken, Belg. to vacillate] to force or bear downwards, as a Weight does, to hang down.

A SWAG, a Shop. *Cant.*

To SWAGGER [ſpegan, *Sax.* to sound, swadder, Belg. to make a Noise] to play the *Hector*, to boast, vault, or huff.

A SWAG'GERER, a boasting Person.

SWAIN [Span, *Sax.* of Spincan, *Sax.* to labour] a Countryman, a Clown, a Neatherd, or Shepherd.

SWAI'NMOTE } a Court touching Fo-
SWAINIMOTE } rest Matters, held thrice a Year, the Vedurers being Judges.

SWALDALE [of the River *Swabl*, and *Dale*] in *Yorkshire*.

SWALE, swelled. *O.*

To SWALE [ſpælan, *Sax.*] to burn, to waste, or blaze away like a Candle, *&c.*

SWALE, windy, bleak, cold. *N. C.*

SWAL'LET, Water breaking in upon the Tin Miners at their Work.

SWAL'LOW [Sepaleipe, *Sax.* Swaluwe, Belg. Schwalbe, Teut. Svale, Dan.] a sort of Bird; also a flying Sea-Fish; also a Whirl-pool or Gulph.

One Swallow does not make Summer.

All the false as well as foolish Conclusions, from a *Particular* to an *Universal Truth*, fall under the Censure of this Proverb. It teaches, that as he that guesses at the Course of the Year by the Flight of one single Bird, is very liable to be mistaken in his Conjecture; so that a Man cannot be denominated *Rich* from one *single* Piece of Money in his Pocket, nor accounted *universally good* from the Practice of one *single Virtue*, nor *temperate* because he is *stout*, nor *liberal* because he is *exactly just*: That *one Day* cannot render a Man completely happy in Point of *Time*, nor *one Action* consummate his Glory in Point of *Valour*. In short, the Moral of it is, That the right Way of judging of Things, beyond Imposition and Fallacy, is not from Particulars, but Universals. *Una Hirundo non facit ver*, says *Horace*. Το ἔαρ μία χελιδὼν οὐ ποιεῖ, *Aristot.* from whence we borrow it.

SWAL-

SWAL'LOW-*Tail* [in *Fortification*] an Out-work, narrower towards the Place than towards the Country. See *Queue d' Hironde.*

SWALLOW-*Tail* [in *Joinery* and *Carpentry*] a particular Way of faſtening together two Pieces of Timber ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot fall aſunder.

SWALLOW-*Wort*, an Herb noted for its Virtue in reſiſting Poiſon. *Aſclepias*, L.

To SWALLOW [ꝼpelgan, *Sax.* ſwelgee, Dan.] to paſs or let down the Throat.

SWAMP } a Bog or marſhy Place in *Virginia*, and other Places in the *Weſt-Indies.*
SWOMP }

SWAM'PY, of or belonging to, or abounding with Swamps or Bogs.

A SWAN [Swan, *Sax.* ſchwan, Teut. ſwane, Dan.] a large Water Fowl; concerning which there is a Law, that whoever ſhall ſteal their Eggs out of the Neſt, ſhall be impriſoned *for a Year and a Day*, and fined according to the King's Pleaſure.

SWANES'COMB [q. d. *Swain's Camp*, or *Swain's Comb*, i. e. the Valley of *Swain*, a General of the *Danes* that pitched his Tents there] a Place in *Kent.*

SWANG, a green Swarth or Furrow amidſt ploughed Land. *N. C.*

A SWANG, a marſhy Place, or Part of a Paſture overflowed with Water.

A SWANK [at *Bocking* in *Eſſex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot, or Cup, which is juſt ſufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the Left Hand Man, and according to the Quantity is called either a large or little Swank.

SWANK'ING, great.

SWAN SKIN, a ſort of fine thick Flannel, ſo called upon the Account of its extraordinary Whiteneſs.

To SWAP } to exchange one Thing for
To SWOP } another, to barter, to truck.

To SWAPPE, to ſtrike out, to cut off, to wipe off ſuddenly. *Chauc.*

SWARD [Sweapd, *Sax.* ſwaerde, Belg. ſchwarte, Teut.] the Rind of Bacon.

SWARD [*Huſbandry*] Ground is ſaid to *have a Sward*, or *to be ſwarded*, when it is well covered with Graſs and other Herbs.

To SWARM [Sweapmian, *Sax.* ſwarme, Belg. ſwarmen, Teut.] to fly in a Company or Cluſter, as Bees do; alſo to abound, ſpoken of Vermin.

A SWARM [ꝼweapm, *Sax.* ſchwarm, Teut.] a Swarm or Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any winged Vermin, *&c.*

SWARTH [probably of Sweapt, *Sax.* black] the Ghoſt of a dying Perſon. *Comb.*

SWARTHINESS, Blackiſhneſs, Tawnineſs.

SWARTHY [of Sweapt, *Sax.* ſwart, Belg. ſchwartz, Teut. Black] blackiſh, tawny, Sun-burnt.

SWASH [probably of Waſchen, Teut. to waſh] a Stream or Puddle of Water.

To SWASH, to make fly about, as Water; to claſh as Swords.

SWASH BUCKLER [ſwadderen, Du. to make a Noiſe or Bawling, and *Buckler*] a vain-glorious Sword-Player, a meer Braggadochio, a vapouring Fellow.

SWATH } [Swaðele, of Sweðan, *Sax.*
SWARTH } to roll up or make into Bundles; ſwadde or ſwade, Belg.] Graſs or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mowers from the Scythe. *Kent.*

To SWATHE' [Sweðan, *Sax.*] to bind up with Swathes, to ſwaddle.

A SWATHE [Sweðele, *Sax.* ſwadle, Belg.] a Roller or Swaddling Band for young Children.

SWATHE, Calm. *N. C.*

A SWATHE *Bank*, a Swarth of new mown Graſs or Corn. *N. C.*

SWATHE [among *Surgeons*] a long or broad Band to bind up any wounded or diſeaſed Member or Part.

To SWATTLE *away*, to waſte. *N. C.*

To SWAY [ſchweben, Teut. to move] to hold a Sceptre; to govern; to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAY'ING [in *Horſes*] a hollow ſinking down of the Back-bone.

To SWEAL [Swelan, *Sax.* to inflame] to melt away waſtefully, like bad Candles.

To SWEAL *a Hog*, to ſinge him. *C.*

A SWEAM [ſchweimen, to ſwoon, Teut.] a Qualm or ſudden Fit of Sickneſs.

SWEAM'ISH, ſqueamiſh, modeſt. *N. C.*

To SWEAR [Swerian, *Sax.*] ſweere, Belg. ſchweren, Teut.] to take an Oath before a Magiſtrate, or ſolemnly; alſo to ſwear profanely.

To SWEAT [Sweran, *Sax.* ſweete, Belg. ſchwitzen, Teut. ſuaeder, Dan. ſchwyſn, C. Br. *ſudare*, L.] to perſpire thro' the Pores of the Body by reaſon of Heat.

SWEAT [Swettan, *Sax.* ſweet, L. S. and Belg. ſchweiſs, Teut. ſchwyſs, C. Br. *ſudor*, L.] Moiſture preſpired thro' the Pores of the Body.

SWEATH, the ſame as *Swarth.* *Kent.*

SWEATING *Sickneſs*, a Diſeaſe which began in *Shrewſbury*, and overrun the whole Kingdom, *A. C.* 1551.

SWEAT'Y [Swætig, *Sax.* ſweetig, L. S. ſchwitzig, Teut.] wet with Sweat.

SWEAT'INESS, the abounding with Sweat.

To SWEB, to ſwoon. *N. C.*

To SWEEP [Sweopan, *Sax.*] to cleanſe with a Broom, Bruſh, *&c.*

To SWEEP [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid to *ſweep*, when ſhe wipes her Beak after ſhe has fed.

SWEEP [of the *Ship*] the Mould where ſhe begins to compaſs at the Rung-heads; the Semicircular or oval Line made by Compaſſes, Hand, or any Motion or Vibration.

SWEEP [among *Alchymiſts*] a refining Furnace.

SWEEP NET, a ſort of Fiſhing Net.

SWEEP'AGE, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

SWEEPING [*Sea Term*] is dragging along the Ground at the Bottom of the Sea with a three fluk'd Grapnel to find ſome Cable that is ſlipt from an Anchor.

SWEET [Swæt, *Sax.* ſuit, Belg. ſoet, L. S. ſuſs, Teut. *ſuavis*, L. which *Junius* derives of Ηδυς, Gr.] pleaſant in Taſte, as Honey, *&c.*

After ſweet Meat comes ſour Sauce.

This Proverb is an excellent Monition to *Temperance* and *Sobriety*; for that whatſoever is *exceſſive* and *unreaſonable*, either in our *Actions* or our *Paſſions* or *Appetites*, in either drinking or eating to *Gluttony*; either in point of Wit, Mirth, or Wantonneſs to *Intemperance*; of Luſt, Leachery, or Lewdneſs to *Iniquity*, will certainly make the ſweeteſt Meat we can eat riſe as ſour as a Crab in our Stomachs; for that there is a rank *Poiſon* in the Tail of all unlawful Pleaſures, a *bitter* Sweet, or a *deadly* ſour Dreg in the Bottom of the Veſſel, which will be *Wormwood* and *Gall* in the *Belly*. *Poſt gaudia Luctus*, ſay the *Latins*; and Εξ ὀπζαξιας πραγμαλα, ſay the *Greeks*.

To SWEE'TEN [ſuſſen or verſuſſen, Teut.] to make ſweet.

A SWEE'TENER, one who decoys Perſons to Game.

SWEE'TING, a ſort of ſweet Apple.

SWEET'ISH [ſuſslich, Teut.] ſomewhat ſweet.

SWEET'ISHLY, pleaſant in Taſte.

SWEET'LY, in a ſweet Manner, pleaſantly.

SWEET'NESS [ſuſsigkeit, Teut.] the being of a ſweet Quality.

A SWEETHEART, a Lover or Suitor.

To SWELL [Swellan, *Sax.* ſwellen, L. S. ſchwellen, Teut.] to riſe up as a Tumour; to puff or blow up one's ſelf, to look big.

SWEL'LED *Pizzle*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

A SWEL'LING [Swell or Swyle, *Sax.*] a Tumour or Riſing of the Belly.

SWELT, burned. *Spencer.*

To SWELTER [Swelcan, *Sax.* to die, Swælan, *Sax.* to enflame, ſwelte, Belg. to faint, Swoleð, *Sax.* Heat] to broil with exceſſive Heat.

SWEL'TRY [of Swoleð, *Sax.* Heat] extremely hot.

To SWELVEN [of ſchwelgen, gluttoniſing, *Teut.*] to ſwallow. *O.*

SWEPE } an Engine having croſs Beams
SWIPE } to draw up with.

SWERD, the Superficies of the Ground with Graſs.

SWERE [Sweor, *Sax.*] the Neck. *Ch.*

To SWERNE, to ſwear. *Chaucer.*

To SWERVE [ſchweiffen, Teut.] to wander from.

A Bed SWERVER, one inconſtant to his Bed, a Rover, Debauchee, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

SWEVEN [Sweorn, *Sax.* of ſchweben, to hover, Teut.] a Dream. *C.*

SWIFT [Swift, *Sax.*] quick or nimble.

SWIFT [among *Aſtrologers*] a Planet is ſaid to be *ſwift in Motion*, when it exceeds or moves faſter, by its own proper diurnal or daily Motion, than its mean diurnal Motion.

SWIF'TERS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to the Main Maſts or Fore Maſts, which ſerve to ſtrengthen the Shrouds, and keep the Maſts ſtiff.

SWIFT'ING *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] encompaſſing her Gun-wale round with Ropes, to ſtrengthen her in Streſs of Weather; to bring her around upon a Careen.

SWIFTING [of the *Capſtan Bars*] is ſtraining a Rope all around the outer End of the Capſtan Bars, in order to ſtrengthen and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

SWIFTING *the Maſts*, is a particular Manner of eaſing and ſtrengthening them when a Ship is either brought a-ground or on a Careen.

SWIFTLY, quickly, nimbly.

SWIFT'NESS, Nimbleneſs.

SWILK [ſolch, Teut.] ſuch.

To SWILKER *Ore*, to daſh over. *N. C.*

To SWILL [Swelgen, *Sax.* ſwelghe, Belg. ſchwelghen, Teut.] to gulp or ſwallow down greedily, to drink hard.

SWILL *Bowl*, a luſty Toper.

SWILL, Hog-waſh. *C.*

SWILL, a Waſhing Tub with three Feet; alſo a Shade or Shadow. *S. C.*

SWILL *Pough*, a Dilling, or Child born when the Parents are old. *O.*

To SWIM [Swimman, *Sax.* ſchwimmen, Teut. ſwemmer, Dan.] to paſs along in, or float on the Water.

A SWIM'MING *in the Head* [ſwiſmelendge, Belg. ſchwindel, Teut.] a Vertigo or Giddineſs.

SWIMMINGLY, ſmoothly, proſperouſly.

SWINE [Swyn, *Sax.* ſwiin, L. S. ſchweine, Teut. ſvin, Dan.] Hogs, either Boars or Sows.

SWINE *Herd* [Swyn hyrde, *Sax.* ſchweine hirte, Teut.] a Keeper or Feeder of Swine.

Herd of SWINE [Swyn heorde, *Sax.* Herde Schweine, Teut.] a Flock or Company of Swine.

SWINE *Crew* }
SWINE *Erne* } a Swine Sty or Hog Sty. *O.*
SWINE *Hull* }

SWINE *Greun* [of Graun, Dan. the Noſe] a Swine's Snout. *N. C.*

SWINE

SWINE *Pipe*, a Bird of the Thrush Kind.

SWI'NISH [ſchweiniſch, Teut.] like a Swine, filthy.

SWI'NISHLY, filthily.

SWI'NISHNESS, Filthineſs.

To SWING [ꝼpingan, *Sax.* ſwingen, L. S. ſchwingen, Teut. ſvingen, Dan.] to vibrate, to move to and fro hanging.

SWING *Wheel* [in a Royal *Pendulum Clock*] is the Wheel that drives the *Pendulum*; in a Watch it is called alſo the *Crown Wheel*.

To SWINGE [ꝼpingan, *Sax.*] to whip or bang ſoundly, to chaſtiſe ſeverely.

SWIN'GING, huge, exceeding great.

To SWIN'GLE, to beat.

SWINGLE-STAFF, a Stick to beat Flax with.

To SWINK, to labour. *Chauc.*

SWINK, Labour. *Spenc.*

SWIPE, an Engine for drawing up Water; alſo another for throwing Granadoes.

SWIPPER, nimble, quick. *N. C.*

A SWICH, a ſmall Wand uſed as a Whip.

SWITH [ꝼpiðe, *Sax.*] quickly. *Sp.*

SWITHIN [*Camden* derives it of ꝼpiðe, greatly, and þeah, high, *Sax.* formerly called Swithcahn] a famous Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, celebrated for his Piety, and on that account canonized for a Saint.

To SWIVE [ſchweven, Teut. to agitate] to copulate with a Woman.

SWI'VEL, a ſort of Metal Ring that turns about either Way.

To SWIZZEN, to ſinge. *N. C.*

SWOLE-HOT, ſultry hot. *O.*

A SWOLING [of *Land*] as much as one Plough can till in a Year; a Hide of Land; but ſome ſay an uncertain Quantity.

To SWOON [Aꝼpunan, *Sax.* or as Dr. *Th. H.* of Soꝼeꝼan, *Sax.* a Dream, ſchwenden, to vaniſh, Teut. ſvinder, Dan.] to faint away, to ſuffer a *Deliquium* of the Spirits.

To SWOOP [among *Fowlers*] to fly down haſtily, and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

To SWOP. See to *Swap*.

SWORD [ꝼpeoꝼt, *Sax.* ſwerd, Dan. ſchwert, Teut.] an offenſive Weapon.

SWORD *Bearer*, an Officer who carries the Sword of State before a Magiſtrate, particularly before the Lord Mayor of *London*.

SWORD *of Bacon* [ꝼpeaꝼd, *Sax.* ſwarde, Belg. ſchwarte, Teut.] the Rind or Skin of Bacon.

SWORD-FISH [ſchwerdt-fiſch, Teut.] a Sea Fiſh, having a Bone five Foot long, like a Sword, with Teeth on either Side, at the End of the upper Jaw, and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

SWORD-GRASS [ſchwerdt-graſs, Teut.] a kind of Sedge.

SWORD SLEIPER [*q. d.* ſchwerdt-ſchleiffer, Teut. *i. e.* Sword-grinder] a Sword Cutler. *N. C.*

To SWORL [ſchnurren, Teut.] to ſnarl, as a Dog does. *Suff.*

SWORN [geſchworen, Teut.] having taken an Oath.

SWORN *Brothers* [geſchworenes bruder, Teut.] Soldiers of Fortune, who uſed to engage themſelves by mutual Oaths, to ſhare the Rewards of their Services.

A SWOUCH, a Swoon or Swooning; alſo Sound, Noiſe. *Chauc.*

SWOTE, Sweet. *O.*

SWUM [Erſchwamme, did ſwim, Teut.] did ſwim.

SWUNG, did ſwing.

SWYFF, ſwift. *Chauc.*

SYB *and ſom*, Peace and Security. *O.*

SYBARIT'ICAL [of the *Sybaritæ*, Inhabitants of the City of *Sybarius*, who were arrived to that Height of Luxury and Voluptuouſneſs, that they taught their Horſes to dance to the Sound of the Flute, ſo that the *Crotoniatæ*, who waged War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipers into the Field of Battle, made their Horſes fall a dancing, and ſo broke their Ranks, by which Means they utterly overthrew them] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

SY'COMA, SY'COSIS [Συκωμα and Σύκωσις, Gr.] a fleſhy Subſtance, Wart, or Ulcer, growing about the Fundament, ſo called from its Reſemblance to a Fig.

SY'COMORE [*Sycomorus*, L. of Συκη, a Fig, and Μορεα, a Mulberry Tree] a Fruit like Figs; alſo a ſort of Maple with Leaves, like thoſe of the Fig-Tree. *F.*

SY'COPHANCY [*Sycophantia*, L. of Συκοφαντια, Gr.] falſe Dealing, falſe Accuſation, Tale-bearing.

SY'COPHANT [*Sycophanta*, L. of Συκοφαντης, of τα συκοφαντεια, Gr. an Informer among the antient *Athenians*, who gave notice of the Exportation of Figs contrary to the Law] a falſe Accuſer, a Tale-bearer, a Pick-thank, a Flatterer.

To SY'COPHANTIZE [of Συκοφαντηζειν, Gr.] to accuſe or ſlander falſly, to deal deceitfully.

SY'DER, a ſort of Drink made of the Juice of Apples.

SYDERA'TION, Blaſting of Trees with great Heat and Drought; alſo a Corruption not only of the ſolid Parts, but Bones alſo. *Lat.*

SYDEROS'E [*Syderoſus*, L.] Planet-ſtruck.

SYGHTFUL, viſible. *Chauc.*

SYLLA'BICAL [*ſyllabique*, F. *ſyllabicus*, L. Συλλαβικος, Gr.] of Syllables.

SYLLA-

SYL'LABLE [*Syllaba*, L. of Συλλαβος, Gr.] an articulate or compleat Sound, made of one or several Letters. *F.*

SYLLEP'SIS [σύλληψις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where two Nominative Cases Singular of different Persons, are joined to a Verb Plural, as *Tu & ille estis in Tuto.* L.

SYL'LOGISM [*Syllogisme*, F. *Syllogismus*, L. Συλλογισμὸς, Gr.] an Argument of Logick, consisting of three Propositions, wherein some Things being supposed, or taken for granted, a Conclusion is drawn different from the Thing supposed.

SYLLOGISM *Categorical*, is one wherein both the Propositions are positive; as, *Every Man is a living Creature*, &c.

SYLLOGISM *Hypothetical*, is when one or both Propositions are upon Supposition; as, *If a Man be a Man, he is a living Creature*, &c.

SYLLOGIS'TICAL [*Syllogisticus*, L. of Συλλογιστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Syllogisms, or logical Disputations.

SYLLOGIS'TICALLY, by way of Syllogism.

SYLPHES, a sort of Fairy Nymphs. *L.*

SYLVA *Cædua*, a Wood under 20 Years Growth, Underwood. *L. T.*

SYL'VAN } [*Sylvaticus*, L.] be-
SYLVATICK } longing to Woods or Forests.

SYMBOL [*Symbole*, F. *Symbolum*, L. of σύμβολον, Gr.] a Badge, Sign, or Mark, an Emblem or Representation of something; a Mystical Sentence; a Motto or Device; as, two Hands joined or clasped together, are a Sign or Symbol of Union or Fidelity.

SYMBOL [among *Divines*] the Apostles Creed, or Sum of Christian Belief.

SYMBOLS [in *Algebra*] Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks, by which any Quantity is represented, or which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c.

SYMBOLICAL [*Symbolique*, F. *Symbolicus*, L. συμβολικος, Gr.] belonging to, or of the Nature of a Symbol; mystical.

SYMBOL'ICALLY, mystically.

SYM'BOLISM } [by *Anatomists*] is said
SYM'BOLE } either of the Fitness of the Parts one with another, or of the Consent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To SYM'BOLIZE, to signify some hidden Thing by certain outward Signs, as an Eye symbolizes Watchfulness.

To SYMBOLIZE *with* [*Symbolizer*, F.] is to agree in any Thing with, or partake of each others Qualities; as *Air* and *Fire* are symbolizing Elements.

SYMBOLOG'RAPHY [of σύμβολον and γραφη, Gr. Description] Description of Symbols.

SYM'MACHY [*Symmachia*, L. Συμμαχία, Gr. of σύν, with, and μαχή, a Fight, Gr.] Aid or Assistance in War.

SYM'METRAL [*Symmetrus*, L. of συμμέλεος, Gr.] commensurable.

SYM'METRY [*Symmetrie*, F. *Symetria*, L. of συμμέλεια, of συν, and μέτρον, Measure, Gr.] a due Proportion or Uniformity of each Part in respect to the Whole.

SYMMETRY [among *Physicians*] a good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHET'ICAL } [*Sympathetique*,
SYMPATHET'ICK } F. of σύν, and παθος, Gr. Suffering] pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Inks*, are such as can be made to appear or disappear by the Application of something that seems to work by Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Powder*, a Powder chemically prepared from Green or Blue Vitriol; or else only opened by the Sun Beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it; which is said to cure Wounds at a Distance, being spread on a Linen Cloth dipped in the Blood of the Wound.

SYMPATHETI'CALLY, by way of Sympathy.

To SYM'PATHIZE [*Sympathizer*, F. συμπαθεω, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SYM'PATHY [*Sympathie*, F. *Sympathia*, L. of συμπάθει, of συμπάχω, to suffer with, Gr.] the natural Agreement of Things; a Conformity in Nature, Passions, Dispositions or Affections; a Fellow-feeling, Compassion.

SYMPATHY [in *Physick*] is an Indisposition of one Part of the Body caused by the Disease of the other.

SYMPEP'SIS [Συμπέψις, Gr.] a Concoction or ripening of those Humours that are growing into an Inflammation.

SYM'PHONY [*Symphonie*, F. *Symphonia*, L. of συμφωνια, of συμφωνεω, to agree in one Sound, Gr.] a melodious Harmony or Musical Concert, by which is to be understood Airs in 2, 3, or 4 Parts, for Instruments of any kind; or the Instrumental Parts of *Songs*, *Motets*, *Opera's*, or *Concerto's*.

SYMPHY'SIS [with *Surgeons*] the joining of two Bones, when neither has a proper distinct Motion, and it is either without any Medium, or else with one that ties them strait together; as a Cartilage or Gristle, a Ligament of Flesh, &c.

SYMP'LOCE [συμπλοκη, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when several Sentences or Clauses have the same Beginning and the same Ending.

SYMP'TOM [*Symptome*, F. *Symptoma*, L. of συμπτωμα, of συμπιπτω, to happen together, Gr.] a preter-natural Disposition of the Body, occasioned by some Disease; also

alſo a Sign or Token diſcovering what a Diſtemper is, or indicating what will be the Iſſue of it, or the Means of Cure.

SYMPTOMATI'ICAL [*ſymptomatique*, F. *ſymptomaticus*, L. of συμπτωματικος, Gr.] belonging to, attended with, or cauſed by ſome Symptoms.

SYMPTOMAT'ICALLY, by way of Symptom.

SYN, ſince. *Chauc.*

SYNAC'TICKS [Συναικτικοι, Gr.] Medicines that contract any Part.

SYN'ÆRESIS [Συναιρεσις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, a clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one.

SYNAGO'GICAL, belonging to, or of a Synagogue.

SYN'AGOGUE [*Synagoga*, L. of Συναγωγή, of συνάγειν, to gather together, *Gr.*] a Congregation or Religious Aſſembly among the *Jews*, or the Place where they meet. *F.*

SYNALOE'PHA [Συναλοφή, Gr.] a Contraction of two Vowels into one in a *Latin* Verſe, when any Word ends with a Vowel, and the next Word begins with another Vowel. *L.*

SYNAR'THROSIS [συνάρθρωσις, of συναρθροσειν, Gr.] a cloſe joining of Bones that are void of any ſenſible Motion. *L.*

SYNASTO'MOSIS. See *Anaſtomoſis.*

SYNATHROSMUS [Συναθροισμος, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when ſeveral Matters of different Nature are heaped up together. *L.*

SYN'AXIS [Σύναξις, Gr.] a gathering together, a Congregation; alſo the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

SYN'CAMPE [of συν and καμπή, Gr.] Bending or Bowing.

SYNCAMPE [in *Anatomy*] the Flexure or Bend of the Arm, where the lower Part is joined to the upper.

SYNCATEGO'REMA [συγκατηγορημα, Gr.] a Word in Logick that imports ſomewhat with another, as, *all*, *none*, *certain*, &c. which ſignify little of themſelves, but add to the Force of other Words. *L.*

SYNCATEGOREMAT'ICAL [*ſyncategorematicus*, L. of Συγκατεγορηματικος, Gr.] belonging to ſuch a Term that has no predicamental or Self Signification.

SYNCHON'DROSIS [of σύν and χονδος, Gr.] that ſort of Articulation of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another by Means of an intervening Cartilage. *L.*

SYNCHO'RESIS [συγχώρεσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein an Argument is ſcoffingly yielded unto, and then marred by a Retortion upon the Objector. *L.*

SYNCHRISM [Συγχρισμα, Gr.] a kind of liquid or ſpreading Ointment. *L.*

SYNCHR'ONICAL [σύγχρονος, Gr.] being, or done together at the ſame Time, contemporary, of one Time or Standing.

SYNCHRO'NISM [Συγχρονισμος, of συν, with, and χρονος, Time, *Gr.*] the being or happening of ſeveral remarkable Things, or Tranſactions at the ſame Time.

SYN'CHISIS, [συγχυσις, Gr.] a pouring together, Confuſion. *L.*

SYNCHISIS [in *Grammar*] a confuſed and diſorderly placing of Words in a Sentence.

SYNCHISIS [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural Confuſion of the Blood or Humours in the Eyes.

SYNCHYSIS [*Rhet.*] a Fault in Speech when the Order of Things is diſturbed.

SYNCLAR [i. e. *Sainte Clare*, F. of *St. Clara*] a Sirname.

SYNCOPALIS *Febris*, or the ſwooning Fever, is that in which the Patient often ſwoons and faints away.

To SYN'COPATE [*Syncopatum*, L. of συγκοπτω, Gr.] to cut or take away, to ſhorten.

SYNCOPA'TION [in *Muſick*] is when a Note of one Part ends or breaks off upon the Middle of another Part.

SYN'COPE [συγκοπή, of συγκοπτω, to fall down, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, whereby one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as, *Amârunt* for *Amaverunt*. F. and L.

SYNCOPE [in *Muſick*] is the driving a Note; as when an odd *Crotchet* comes before 2 or 3 Minims, or an odd *Quaver* between 2 or 3 more *Crotchets*.

SYNCOPE [in *Phyſick*] is a ſudden Fainting or Swooning away; a haſty Decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength, with a very weak or no Pulſe, and a Loſs of Senſe and Motion.

SYN'CHRISIS [σύγχρισις, Gr.] a Figure whereby contrary Things and different Perſons are compared in one Sentence. *Retorick.*

SYNCRIT'ICA [συγκριτικά, Gr.] relaxing, looſening, or opening Medicines. *L.*

SYNDES'MUS [συνδεσμος, Gr.] a joining together, a Band or Tie. *L.*

SYNDESMUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Ligament for the cloſing together of Bones and other Parts.

SYNDESMUS [in *Grammar*] a Part of Speech called a Conjunction.

SYN'DICK [*Syndic*, F. *Syndicus*, L. of σύνδικος, Gr.] a Perſon deputed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SYN'DICATE } [*Syndicat*, F.] the
SYN'DICKSHIP } Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the Time of being in that Office.

SYNDROME [συνδρομή, Gr.] a Concourſe,

course, a running or meeting together of many in the same Place.

SYNDROME [among *Physicians*] a Concurrence or meeting together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

SYNECH'DOCHE [συνεχδοχή, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when the Ablative Case is changed into the Accusative. *L.*

SYNECHDOCHE' [in *Rhetorick*] a Trope whereby the Whole is put for a Part, or a Part for the Whole; or a *Genus* for the *Species*, and the contrary.

SYNECPHO'NESIS [συνεκφώνησις, Gr.] a clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one.

SYNEDRENONTA [of συνεδεύω, Gr.] common Symptoms in a Disease, which neither take their Rise from the Nature of it, nor of Necessity accompany it, yet signify the Greatness, Continuance, *&c.* of it.

SYN'GRAPHA [συνγραφή, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties. *L.*

SYNIME'SIS [of συνίημι, Gr.] the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as in Infants the Bones of the *Sinciput* with the *Os Frontis*.

SYNNEU'ROSIS [συνευρόσις, Gr.] an Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

SYNO'CHUS [συνόχος, of συνοχέω, or συνέχω, to continue, *Gr.*] a continued or intermitting Fever, which lasts many Days.

SYN'OD [*Synode*, F. *Synodus*, L. συνοδός, Gr.] a Meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical Persons, to consult concerning Religion and Church Affairs; and is either,

A General SYNOD, where Bishops, *&c.* of all Nations meet.

A National SYNOD, where those of one Nation only meet.

A Provincial SYNOD, where those of one Province only meet; or

A Diocesan SYNOD, where those of but one Diocese meet.

SYNO'DAL } [*synodique*, F. *synodalis*,
SYNOD'ICAL } and *synodicus*, L. συνοδικός, Gr.] belonging to, done in a Synod.

SYNODICAL *Instrument*, the solemn Oath which was taken by

SYNODAL *Witnesses*, who were the Urban and Rural Deans, so called from their giving Informations of and attesting the Disorders of the Clergy and Laity to the Episcopal Synod, whose Authority came, in Process of Time, to be devolved upon the Church-Wardens.

SYN'ODAL, a pecuniary Rent paid to the Bishop at the Time of the annual Synod by every Parochial Priest.

SYN'ODALS *Provincial*, the Canons or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

SYNOD'ICAL [with *Astronomers*] belonging to the Course of the Moon.

SYNOD'ICAL *Month* } [in *Astronomy*]
SYNO'DICK *Month* } is that Space of Time contained between the Moon's parting from the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to him again; and this Month consists of about 29 Days 12 Hours, and something better.

SYNODICAL *Revolution* [in *Astronomy*] is that Motion by which the Moon's whole Body is carried along with the Earth round the Sun.

SYNO'DUS [in *Astrology*] a Conjunction of two or more Planets, or their meeting by Beams in other Aspects.

SYNOECEOSIS [συνοικείωσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, whereby contrary Qualities are united, and attributed to the same Person or Thing. *L.*

SYNON'YMA [συνωνυμία, Gr.] Words of one and the same Signification. *L.*

SYNON'YMA } [*synonyme*, F. *synonymous*, L. συνώνυμος, Gr.] of the same Name or Signification.
SYNON'YMOUS }

SYNON'YMY [*synonyme*, F. *synonymia*, L. συνωνυμία, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when divers Words of the same Signification are made use of to amplify a Matter.

SYNOP'SIS [σύνοψις, Gr.] a short View or Epitome of Things together; an Abstract or Abridgment.

SYNOVIA [among *Anatomists*] the glewy Matter between the Joints.

SYN'TAGMA [σύνταγμα, Gr.] a disposing or placing Things in an orderly Manner; a Treatise or Discourse on a Subject.

SYN'TASIS [σύνταση, Gr.] a preternatural Distention of the Parts.

SYN'TAX [*syntaxe*, F. *syntaxis*, L. σύνταξις, Gr.] Order, Construction; that Part of Grammar which teaches how regularly to join Words and Sentences together.

SYNTEC'TOE, is a kind of Loosenesses that proceeds from the melting away of the Substance of the Body by a violent hot Distemper of the solid Parts, such as sometimes happens in an Inflammation of the Bowels; and is a vehement burning Fever, Hectick or Pestilential, in which a fat Matter, as it were mixed with Oil or Grease, is voided by Stool.

SYNTENOSIS [of συντείνομαι, Gr.] the Union of two Bones, which are joined by a Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-Bone and *Tibia*.

SYNTE'RESIS [*synteresis*, L. of συντέρησις, Gr.] Remorse, Sting, or Prick of Conscience.

SYNTERET'ICKS [of συνληρέω, Gr.] that Part of Physick, which gives Rules for the Preservation of Health.

SYN'TEXIS [σύνλεξις, Gr.] a deep Consumption, a lingering Sickness.

SYN'THESIS [σύνθεσις, of συνίθημι, to compound, *Gr.*] a joining together.

SYNTHESIS [among *Grammarians*] a Figure

a Figure in which a Noun Collective Singular, is joined to a Verb or Participle Plural, and of a different Gender.

SYN'THESIS [in *Mathematicks*] is the Method of demonstrating Propositions from the first Principles, or prædemonstrated Propositions.

SYNTHESIS [in *Surgery*] is that Method whereby the divided Parts are re-united; also the Frame of the whole Body, more strictly that of the Bones.

SYNTHET'ICAL [συνθετικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to Synthesis.

SYNTHETICAL *Method of Enquiry*, [among *Mathematicians*] is when the Artist pursues the Truth chiefly by Reasons drawn from Principles before established, and Propositions formerly proved, and proceeds by a long regular Chain, till he comes to the Conclusion; as is done in the Elements of *Euclid*, and the *Demonstrations* of the Ancients. This is called *Composition*, and is opposed to the Analytical Method, which is called *Resolution*.

SYNTHET'ICALLY, by way of Synthesis.

SYNULOT'ICKS [*Sinuloticа Medicamenta*, L.] Medicines which bring Wounds or Sores to a Scar.

SY'PHILIS [of συν, with, and φιλία, Love or Friendship, *Gr.*] the *Lues Venerea*.

SY'PHON, a Tube or Pipe of Glass, or Metal, which is usually bent to an acute Angle, having one Leg shorter than the other. They are used frequently to draw off Liquors out of one Barrel or Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs, and are called *Cranes*. L.

SY'RINGE [*Seringue*, F. *Syrynx*, L. of σύριγξ, *Gr.*] an Instrument used in injecting Liquor into the Ears, Fundament, &c.

SYRINGE [among *Confectioners*] an Instrument for making March-panes, &c.

To SYRINGE [*seringuer*, F.] to squirt Liquors into the Ears, Sores, &c.

SYRINGOTO'MATA [of σύριγξ, a Fistula, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] Surgeons Knives with which they open Fistulas.

SYRINGOTOMI'A [of σύριγξ, and τομὴ, *Gr.*] the cutting of a Fistula.

SY'RITES [of συρῖτης, *Gr.*] a kind of Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

SYR'TES [σύρτις, of σύρειν, *Gr.*] dangerous Gulphs in the fartheſt Part of *Africa*, full of Quicksands, called the greater and Lesser *Syrtes*. Whence the Word is taken for any Quicksands or Shelves in the Water, made by the Drift of Sand or Gravel.

SYR'UP [*Syrop*, F. *Syrupus*, L. σιρῶπιον, *Gr.*] a Composition of a thick Consistence, made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits, boiled up with Sugar.

SY'SOR, one of the Assize or Jury. *O.*

SY'SSARCOSIS [Συσσαρκωσις, *Gr.*] the Connection of Bones by means of Flesh.

SYSTEM [*Systeme*, F. *Systema*, L. of σύστημα, of συνιστήμι, to put together, *Gr.*] properly a regular, orderly Collection or Composition of many Things together; a complete Treatise or Body of any Art or Science.

SYSTEM *of the World* [*Astronomy*] the general Fabrick and Constitution of the Universe, or an orderly Representation of it, according to some noted Hypothesis.

The *Copernican* SYSTEM, is a System wherein the *Sun* is supposed to be placed in the middle of the World; next to the *Sun*, *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth* and *Moon*, perform a joint Course; then *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn* make their Revolution about the same Centre. This is the same with the *Pythagorean* System, revived by *Nicholas Copernicus*, and now generally maintained by Astronomers.

The *Ptolemaick* SYSTEM [so called from *Ptolemy*] is that System wherein the Globe of the *Earth* is fixed in the Centre of the Universe, the *Sun*, *Moon*, and *Stars* performing their Course round it every Day, each in their several Orbits and different Distances from it.

The SYSTEM of *Tycho Brahe* (*a Danish* Nobleman) is a System which makes the *Earth* the Centre of the *Sun and Moon*, and of the Orb of the fixed *Stars*; but the *Sun* the Centre or the other four Planets, which he accounts eccentrick to the *Earth*, and constantly moving in the Liquid Æther or Sky about the *Sun*, &c.

The *Solar* SYSTEM [according to the *New Astronomy*] is the joint Union, or orderly Disposition of all the Planets, which move round the *Sun* as their Centre, in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and usual Bounds.

SYSTEM [in *Musick*] an Extent of a certain Number of *Chords*, having its Bounds towards the *Grave* and *Acute*; which has been differently determined by the different Progress made in Musick, and according to the different Divisions of the *Monochord*. Or,

SYSTEM [of *Musick*] is a Treatise of Musick, or a Book treating of Musick in all its several Parts, both Mathematical and Practical.

SYSTEM [of *Philosophy*] is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them dogmatically, or in a scholastick Way, in Contradistinction to the Way of Essay, in which the Writer delivers himself more freely, loosely, and modestly.

SYSTEMAT'ICAL [*Systematicus*, L.] belonging to, or reduced to a System.

SYSTEMAT'ICALLY, by way of System.

SYSTOLE [in *Anatomy*] is the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery, as the Dilatation or Widening of those Parts is called *Diastole*.

SYSTOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure in *Prosodia*, by which a long Syllable is made short.

SYSTYLE [in *Architecture*] is a Building where the Pillars stand thick, but not quite so thick as in the *Pycnostyle*, the Intercolumniation being only two Diameters of the Column.

SYXHEN'DEMEN [Sýxhinþemen, of Sýx, *Sax.* 6. þindene, *Sax.* a Society, and Man, *Sax.* *i. e.* 600 Men] Men worth 600 Shillings, 30*l.* In the Time of our *Saxon* Ancestors, all Men were ranked into 3 Classes, the *Lowest*, the *Middle*, and the *Highest*, and were valued according to the Class they were in; that is, if any Injury was done, Satisfaction was to be made according to the Value or Worth of the Man to whom it was done. The *Lowest* were called þrýhinþemen, *Sax.* i. e. valued at 200 Shillings; the *Middle* Sýxhinþemen, *i. e.* valued at 600 Shillings; and the *Highest* þwelþhinþemen, *i. e.* valued at 1200 Shillings.

SYZSUG'MENON [of σύν and ζευγνύω, *Gr.*] a Musical Note called *Be-fa be-mi*.

SYZY'GIA [συζυγια, *Gr.*] joining together. *L.*

SYZYGIA [among *Astrologers*] is the Intercourse of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams.

SYZYGIA [among *Astronomers*] is the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars, when they are both supposed to be in the same Point in the Heavens, or when they are referred to the same Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude, passing thro' them both.

SYZYGIA [*Grammar*] the coupling of different Feet together in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse.

SYZYGIA [among *Anatomists*] is that Pair of Nerves which conveys Sense from the Brain to the rest of the Body.

T A

T. Frequently is put for *Theologiæ*, L. as T. *D. Thelogiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

T. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the *Italian* Word *Tutti*, i. e. all, or altogether, which see.

T. is the Brand of one convicted of any Felony (save Murder) and having the Benefit of the Clergy, *i. e.* burning in the Hand.

TAB, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

TABAC'CO [so called from the Island *Tabago*, in the *West-Indies*] a well known Plant, brought into *England* from thence by Sir *Francis Drake*, *Anno Dom.* 1585.

TAB'ARD } [probably of Taboerd, L. S.
TAB'ERD } a Woman's Gown] a short Gown that reaches no farther than the middle of the Leg, a sort of Jacket or sleeveless Coat; a Herald's Coat.

St. TABB's [i. e. the Church of *Ebba*, Daughter of *Edelford*, King of *Northumberland*] a Town in the County of *Northumberland*.

TABBY [*tabbi*, *tabino*, Ital. *tabais*, F.] a sort of waved or watered Silk.

TABEFAC'TION, a consuming or wasting away. *L.*

To TABEFY [*tabere*, L.] to pine, consume, or waste away.

TABELLA'RIOUS [*tabellarius*, L.] belong to Letters, or a Letter-Carrier.

TABEL'LION, a Notary Publick, or Scrivener. *F.*

TABER [*tabour*, F.] a small Drum.

TA'BERN [of *taberna*, L.] a Cellar. *N. C.*

TAB'ERNACLE [*tabernaculum*, L. Dim. of *taberna*] a Pavilion or Tent, a wooden Chapel for Divine Service. *F.*

TABERNACLE [among *Roman Catholicks*] a little Vessel in which the Sacrament is put on the Altar.

TABERNACLE [of the *Jews*] a Tent in which the Ark of the Covenant was kept.

The Feast of TABERNACLES, a Feast kept by the *Jews* for seven Days together, in Remembrance that their Fathers lived for a long Time in Tents, after their Departure out of *Egypt*.

TABERNAC'ULUM [*Old Records*] a publick Inn, or House of Entertainment.

TABERNA'RIOUS [*tabernarius*, L.] belonging to Taverns or Shops.

TABES *Dorsalis*, a Consumption in the Marrow of the Back-bone. *L.*

TAB'ID [*tabidus*, L.] dry, lean, wasting away.

TABIF'ICABLE [*tabificabilis*, L.] that may fall into a Consumption.

TABIFICK [*tabificus*, L.] consumptive, bringing into a Consumption, wasting.

TABI'TERS } [in *Queen's College* in
TABARDEE'RS } *Oxford*] Batchelors, Scholars so called from *Taberd*, a short Gown which they are obliged to wear.

TABITHA [טבותא, *Syr.* *i. e.* a Roebuck] a proper Name of a Woman.

TAB'LATURE, a Musick Book, directing to play on the *Lute*, *Violin*, &c. *L.*

TABLATURE [in *Anatomy*] a Division or parting of the Skull Bones.

TA'BLE [tæþl, *Sax.* taffel, Teut. *Tabula*, L.] a Piece of Houshold Stuff well known; also an Index or Collection of the Heads or principal Matters contained in a Book. *F.*

TABLE [in *Architecture*] is a ſmooth and ſimple Part of a different Figure, but moſt commonly in the Form of a Rectangle or Triangle.

TABLE *of Apelles*, a pictured Table, repreſenting the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

TABLE *Projecturing* [in *Architecture*] is that which jets out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedeſtal, *&c.*

A Raking TABLE [*Architecture*] is that which is hollowed in the Square of a Pedeſtal, or elſewhere.

To TABLE, to board, to entertain or be entertained at one's Table.

TABLE *Rents*, Rents paid to Biſhops or religious Perſons, and reſerved for their Table or Houſe-keeping.

Twelve TABLES [of *Braſs*] *Roman* Laws brought from *Athens* to *Rome* by the *Decemviri*.

TABLES *of Houſes* [*Aſtrology*] Tables ready drawn up for the Aſſiſtance of Practitioners in ſetting a Figure.

TABLES *Aſtronomical*, the Tables of the Motions of the Planets.

TABLES *Loxodromick*, Tables of Traverſes, which ſerve for the eaſy and ready Solution of Problems in *Navigation*.

TABLES *of Sines*, *Tangents*, and *Secants*, [in *Trigonometry*] are proportional Numbers, calculated from, and depending on the given Quality of the *Radius*; whence any other Sine may be found.

TABLES, a certain Game ſo called.

TA'BLETS [among *Apothecaries*] are ſolid Electuaries, much of the ſame Nature with Lozenges. Alſo little Tables.

TABLING *of Fines* [*Law Phraſe*] a making a Table with the Contents of every Fine paſſed in any one Term, for every County where the King's Writ runs.

TABOR [*Tabourine*, F.] a ſmall Drum.

Privilege of TABOURET [in *France*] a Privilege for ſome great Ladies to ſit in the Queen's Preſence on a Stool. *F.*

To TABOUREN, to make a drumming Noiſe. *Chauc.*

To TABULATE [*tabulatum*, L.] to floor or board.

TABULA'TION, a faſtening together of Boards, *&c.* a making of a Floor. *L.*

TABULA'TURA } is the old way of
TABULA'TURE } writing Muſick with Letters inſtead of Notes.

TACAMAHA'CA, a Reſin brought from *New-Spain*.

TACE, *Lat.* } [in *Muſick Books*] ſig-
TA'CET, *Ital.* } nifies to hold ſtill, or keep Silence.

TA'CES [of *attacher*, F.] Armour for the Thighs.

A TACH [of *attache*, a fixing, *F.*] a Hook, Buckle, or Claſp.

To TACHER [*tacher*, F.] to endeavour *Chauc.*

TACHES, Pranks. *O.*

TA'CHYGRAPHY [ταχυγραφία, of ταχυς, ſwift, and γραφη, Writing, *Gr.*] the Art of ſwift Writing.

TACIT [*tacite*, F. *tacitus*, L.] ſilent, implied or meant, though not expreſſed.

TA'CITLY, ſilently.

TACITUR'NITY [*taciturnité*, F. of *taciturnitas*, L.] a being ſilent, or of few Words; a cloſe or reſerved Humour.

To TACK [of *attacher*, F.] to ſew ſlightly or join together.

A TACK, a ſmall Nail.

To TACK *about* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Ship's Head is to be brought about, ſo as to lie a contrary Way.

TACKS [in a *Ship*] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them ſtand cloſe by a Wind.

TACKLE } [in a *Ship* is the Furni-
TACKLING } ture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby ſhe is fitted for ſailing.

TACK'LES [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes which run in three Parts, having a Pennant with a Block at one End, for heaving of weighty Things in and out of the Ship.

The TACKLES [of a *Boat*] Tackles which ſerve to hoiſt the Boat in and out.

Gunner's TACKLES [in a *Ship*] the Ropes with which the Ordnance are haled in and out.

TACTICAL [*tacticus*. L. of ταχτικος, *Gr.*] belonging to martial Array.

TAC'TICK [*tactique*, F.] the Art of marſhalling Soldiers in an Army; the Art of making the Machines of the Ancients, for caſting of Darts, Stones, *&c.*

TAC'TILE [*tactilis*, L.] that may be touched. *F.*

TAC'TILE *Qualities* [among *Philoſophers*] are ſuch as have a primary Relation to our Senſe of Feeling.

TAC'TION, a Touching or Feeling. *F.* of *L.*

TAD'CASTER [tade, a Toad, and Ceaſtren, a Caſtle, *Sax.* perhaps becauſe the Ditch or Trench round it might abound with Toads] a Town in *Yorkſhire*, 142 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

TADDY, or TODDY, a pleaſant Liquor iſſuing out of a ſpungy Tree in *America*.

TADPOLE [of tade, a Toad, and pola, a young one, *Sax.*] a young Frog.

TÆ'NIA [among *Phyſicians*] a broad Worm like a Piece of Tape, for which Reaſon it is called the Tape-Worm.

TÆNIA [in *Architecture*] a Member of the *Dorick* Capital, reſembling a ſquare Fillet, ſerving inſtead of a Cymatium, being made faſt as it were to a Capital below the Triglyphs, whereof it ſeems the Baſe.

TAFFEREL [in a *Ship*] the uppermost Part, Frame, or Rail abaft over the Poop.

TAFFE'TY [*taffetas*, F. *taffeta*, Ital. *tafetan*, Span.] a kind of Silk.

TAG [of *attache*, F.] a Point of a Lace; also a young Sheep. *Kent.*

TAIL tagl, *Sax.* tagel, Teut, tagl, Goth. *Minshew* derives it of τέλεος, *Gr.* an end; *F. Junius* of θεγάλεος, sharp, because it ends in a Point; others of *tegendo*, L. from covering the Fundament] the Train of a Beast, Fowl, Fish, *&c.*

Fee TAIL [in *Law*] is a Fee opposed to Fee Simple, and which it is not in the Man's Power to dispose of.

TAIL, a Taily or Piece of Wood cut into Notches.

TAIL'AGERS, Tax, or Toll-gatherers.

TAIL'BOIS [of *tailler*, to cut, and *Bois*, a Wood, *i. e.* a Carpenter] a Sirname.

TAIL *General* [in *Law*] is that whereby Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Issue by his Wife.

TAIL *Special* [in *Law*] is when Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Wife, and the Heirs of their particular Bodies.

TAIL, after Possibility of Issue extinct, is, where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them outlives the other without Issue begotten between them: In this Case, the Surviver shall hold the Land for Term of Life, as Tenant in Tail, after Possibility of Issue extinct.

TAIL *of the Trenches* [*Military Term*] is the first Work the Besiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches at the Head of the Attack, and is carried on towards the Place.

TAIL'LAR [in *Architecture*] is the flat square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar. *F.*

Kentish long TAILS, the *Kentish* Men are said to have had long Tails for some Generations; by way of Punishment, as some say, for the *Kentish* Pagans abusing *Austin* the Monk and his Associates, by beating them, and opprobriously tying Fish Tails to their Backsides; in revenge of which, such Appendants grew to the hind Parts of all that Generation. But the Scene of this lying Wonder was not in *Kent*, but at *Carne*, in *Dorsetshire*, many Miles off. Others again say it was for cutting of the Tail of Saint *Thomas* of *Canterbury*'s Horse, who, being out of Favour with King *Henry* II. riding towards *Canterbury* upon a poor sorry Horse, was so served by the common People. *Credat Judæus Apella.*

TAILE, the same as *Tenor*, which see. *Ital.*

TAIL'OR [*tailleur*, F.] a Maker of Garments.

To TAILOR [of *tailler*, F. to cut out] to cut out or make Garments.

TAINCT, a small red Spider, troublesome to Cattle in Summer Time.

TAINT } [*teint*, F.] attainted, convicted of a Crime.
TAINTE }

TAINT [of *teint*, F.] a Conviction, a Spot or Blemish in Reputation.

To TAINT [of *teindre*, F. to dye or stain, of *tingere*, L.] to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe, to attaint.

TAINT [either of *teint*, F. or ταγγὴ, Gr. *Attinctus putredine*] corrupted as Meat, smelling rank.

TAIN'TED, convicted of a Crime, having an ill Smell.

To TAKE [tager, Dan. tacke, Belg. or of *attaquer*, F. *M. Cas.* derives it of δέχομαι, *Gr.*] to lay hold on, to receive.

To TAKE *and leave* [*Sea Phrase*] Sailors say, *A Ship can take and leave upon her when she will*, when she sails so well that she can come up with another, or outsail her at pleasure.

TAK'EL, a Feather or Arrow. *O.*

TAL'BOT [probably of tagl, a Tail, and Butan, *Sax.*] a Dog with a turned-up Tail.

A TALE [talu, of tallan, *Sax.* to tell, or tale, Belg. and Dan. Speech] a Story, a Relation, a Fable.

TALE [Getæl, *Sax.* zahl, *Teut.*] Number, Reckoning, Computation.

TA'LENT [*Talentum*, L. of τάλεντον, *Gr.*] a *Jewish* Coin in Silver, in our Money worth 342 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*

TALENT [of *Gold*] worth 5475 *l.* reckoning Gold at 4 *l.* the Ounce.

TALENT *of Silver* [among the *Greeks*] worth in our Money, reckoning Silver at 5 *s.* the Ounce, 193 *l.* 15 *s.*

TALENT [a *Jewish Weight*] being reduced to *English* Troy Weight, contains 189 *lb.* 8 *oz.* 15 Penny-Weights, 17 Grains, and 1-7*th.*

Common Attick TALENT, is 56 *lb.* 11 *oz.* and 17 1-7*th* Grains, Troy-Weight.

Egyptian TALENT, equal to 75 *lb.* 12 *oz.* 14 Penny-Weights, 6 Grains.

The TALENT [of *Alexandria*] contains 91 *lb.* 15 Penny-Weights, Troy.

The TALENT [of *Antiochia*] contains 341 *lb.* 6 *oz.* 4 Penny-Weights, 6 Grains, Troy.

TAL'ENT, Desire, Inclination. *Chauc.*

TAL'ENT, Capacity, Genius.

TALES [in *Law*] a supply of Jurymen for them that appear not, or have been challenged as not indifferent Persons.

TA'LION *Law* [*Lex Talionis*] a Punishing the Offender in the same Manner as he served others.

TAL'ISMAN [of τελεσμὰ, *Greek*; or

צלם, *Chaldee*] a magical Image or Figure made under certain Constellations, according to the keeping or wasting of which, the Person represented by it, is said to be preserved or wasted away.

TALISMAN'ICAL [*talismanique*, F.] belonging to Talismans.

TALIS'MANIST [*talismaniste*, F.] one who makes or gives Credit to Talismans.

To TALK [of tellan, *Sax.* talcr, Dan. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of θέλγειν, or διαλέγεσθαι, *Gr.*] to speak or discourse.

TALK [talu, *Sax.* talc, Dan. and Belg.] Speech, Discourse.

TALK [*talkum*, L. Barb.] a sort of white and transparent Mineral, of which a curious Preparation is made to beautify the Skin.

TALK'ATIVE, full of Talk.

TALK'ATIVENESS, the being talkative.

TALL [tal, *C. Br.* which *Davis* derives of תלל, *H.* he elevated; *Mer. Cas.* of τηλικοῦτος, Gr. so great; but *Skinner* rather of *taille*, F. Stature, or teala, *Sax.* comely] high in Stature.

TAL'LAGE, Custom or Impost. *F.*

TALLA'GIUM *facere* [*Old Law*] to give up Accounts in the Exchequer.

TALLIARI *de certo tallagio* [*Old Records*] to be assessed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage, or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TALL'NESS, the being of a tall or high Stature.

TAL'LOW [talgh, Belg. talg, Dan. talck, Teut.] the Fat of Beasts melted.

TALL *Wood*, a long kind of Shiver riven out of the Tree, which shortened is made into Billets.

TAL'LY [of *tailler*, F. to cut or notch, q. d. *Bois taille*, i. e. cleft Wood] a cleft Piece of Wood, to score an Account upon by Notches, such as is given by the *Exchequer*, to those that pay Money there upon Loans.

To TALLY, to score upon a Tally, to answer directly.

TALLY *the Sheets* [*Sea Phrase*] a Word of Command, when the Sheets of the Mainsail or Fore-sail are to be haled off.

TAL'LEY-Man, one who sells Cloaths, *&c.* to be paid by the Week.

TALMUD [תלמוד, *H.*] a Book in Seven Folio Volumes, containing the Body of the *Jewish* Law, especially the ceremonious Part, composed by their Rabbins, and of great Authority among them.

TALMUDI'CAL, of the *Talmud*.

TAL'MUDIST [*Talmudiste*, F.] one who studies, or is skilled in the *Talmud*.

TA'LON [of *Talon*, F. a Heel] a Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TALON [in *Architecture*] a small Member made up of a square Fillet, and a straight Cymatium.

TAL'PIA [in *Surgery*] a Tumour that feeds upon the Skull, under the Skin.

TAL'PICIDE [*Talpicida*, L.] a Mole-Catcher or Killer.

TALUS [*Fortific.*] the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may stand faster.

TALUS [in *Masonry*] as the *Talus of a Wall*, is when its Thickness is lessened by Degrees.

TALUS *Exterior* [in *Fortification*] is the Slope given to the Place on the Outside, towards the Country.

TALUS *Interior*, the Slope of the Inside of the Work next the Town.

TALSHIDE } a long kind of Wood riven
TALWOOD } out of the Tree, which shortened is made into Billets.

TAM'ARIND [*Tamarin*, F. *Tamarinda*, L.] a sort of *Indian* Fruit, good to quench Thirst.

TAM'ARISK [*Tamarisc*, F. of *Tamariscas*, L.] a Shrub with a red Bark and Leaves like Heath.

TAMBRI'NE, a Musical Instrument.

TAMBOUR, a Drum, a fine Sieve. *F.*

TAMBOUR [among *Architects*] an Ornament in the Chapiters of Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order.

TAME [tame, *Sax.* tam, Dan. teem, L. S. zahm, Teut.] gentle, not wild.

To TAME [tame, *Sax.* tamme, Belg. zahmen, Teut. *domare*, L. of δαμάω, Gr.] to make gentle, to subdue or bring under.

TA'MELY [zahmig, Teut.] gently, without Resistance.

TAME'NESS [zahmigheit, Teut.] Gentleness, the being tame.

TAM'ERLANE, a *Scythian*, who having vanquished and taken Prisoner *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, carried him about in an iron Cage.

TAM'ERTON [of the River *Tamera*, and tan, *Sax.* a Town] in *Cornwall*.

TAMMY [of *Tamis*, a Sieve, *F.*] a Sort of a thin transparent Stuff to trace the Outlines of a Picture through.

To TAM'PER *with* [probably of *temperare*, L.] to practise upon, or endeavour to draw in or bring over to something, *&c.*

TAM'PION } [probably of *Tampion*, F. a
TAM'KIN } Bung] a Stopple made for
TOM'KIN } the Mouth of a great Gun.

TAM'POY [in the *Moluccа* Islands] a Sort of Drink made of Gillifloweres.

TAM'WORTH [of the River *Tama* and porð, *Sax.* an Isle, also a Country-House] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 89 Miles N. W. from *London*.

To TAN [Getannan, *Sax.* *tanner*, F. tanne, Belg.] to prepare or consolidate and harden Hides by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, used by Curriers, *&c.*

TAN'ACLES [probably of *Tanailles*, F.] Instru-

Instruments of Torture like Pincers.

TANE, taken. *O.*

A TANG [tangh, Belg. sharp, τάγγη, Gr.] a rank Taste.

TAN'GENT [*Tangente*, F. of *tangens*, L. i. e. touching] is a right Line drawn without a Circle, perpendicular to some Radius or Semi-diameter.

TANGENT [of a *Parabola*, or other *Conick Section*] is a right Line drawn so as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

TANGIBIL'ITY, the being tangible. *L.*

TAN'GIBLE [*tangibilis*, L.] that may be touched, sensible to the Touch.

TAN'GLE, a Sea Weed, such as is on Oysters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-side, between high-water and low-water Mark.

TANGLED, entangled like Thread, *&c.*

TAN'ISTRY, an ancient Custom in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, that a Man of *ripe Age* is to be preferred before a Child; an *Uncle* before a *Nephew*, &c.

TANK [*tanque*, O. F.] a Cistern to keep Water in; a little Pool or Pond.

TANKARD [*Minshew* supposes it to be derived of *Cantharus*, L. Dr. *Th. H.* of the Twang or Sound the Lid makes] a drinking Pot with a hinged Cover.

TAN'NER [*Taneur*, F. tanner, Belg.] one who tans Hides for Leather.

A TANQUAM [in the *Universities*] a Person of Worth and Learing, that is fit Company for the Fellows of Colleges, *&c.*

TAN'SY [*tanaise*, F. *tanacetum*, L. of Ἀθανασία, Gr. Immortality] an Herb.

To TAN'TALIZE [of *Tantalus*, L. of Ταλαντατος, Gr. *i. e.* most unhappy; a King of *Phrygia*, who, as the Poets feign, discovered the Secrets of the Gods to Men, and therefore is said to be thus tormented in Hell: He stands up to the Chin in a pleasant River, and a Tree of fair Fruit hanging over him, and yet is always plagued with *Hunger* and *Thirst*; for when he either stoops down to *drink*, or reaches out his Hand to *take an Apple*, they both retire that he cannot *reach* the one, or *taste* the other] To deceive under specious Shew; or to make one eager for a Thing, and yet not suffer him to enjoy it.

TANTAMOUNT [of *tant*, so much, and *montant* or *monter*, F. to mount] that amounts, or is worth so much.

TANTIV'Y [q. d. *tanta vi*, i. e. with so great Might] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

A TANTIVY, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Churchman, who bestirs himself for Preferment.

TANTREL'S, idle People. *N. C.*

To TAP [tæppan, *Sax.* tappen, L. S. zapsen, Teut.] to broach a Vessel.

To TAP ONE [*taper*, F. tappe, Belg. τύπτω, Gr.] to give him a light Blow.

To TAP [*Hunt. Term*] a Hare is said to *tap* or *beat*, when she makes a Noise.

To TAP *a Tree* [among *Husbandmen*] is to open it round about the Root.

A TAP [tæppe, *Sax.* tappe, L. S. tap, Dan. *tappa*, Ital.] a Faucet and Spigot to draw Liquors out of Vessels.

TAPAS'SANT [among *Hunters*] lurking or squatting.

TAPE [*Minshew* derives it of απτω, Gr. but *Skinner* rather from *estoupe*, F. coarse Flax, of which it was probably made] a sort of Ribbon made of Flax.

A TAPER [tapep, *Sax.* which *Minshew* derives of τάφος, Gr. a Burial, because used at Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau; also a large Wax-light.

TAPER } Broad beneath and sharp
TAPERING } towards the Top.

TAPER *Bored* [*of a Piece of Ordnance*] is when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

TA'PERING [*Sea Term*] is when a Rope or any Thing is much bigger at one End than it is at the other.

TA'PESTRY [*tapisserie*, F. *tapezzaria*, Ital.] Manufacture in Worsted, Silk, Silver, and Gold-thread, worked into Figures to adorn a Room by covering its Walls.

TAPINAGE [*en tapinois*, F.] Secrecy, Slyness. *Chauc.*

TAPISTRY, a Tapestry-maker. *Chauc.*

TAPI'STER, a Tapster. *Chauc.*

TA'PITE, to hang with Tapestry. *Ch.*

TAP'PY [*taper*, or *se taper*, F.] to lie hid as a Deer does.

TAP'STER [teppepe or tæppyrep, *Sax.* tapper, Belg. and L. S.] a Drawer of Drink at an Inn or Alehouse.

TAR [tepe, *Sax.* taer, Belg. teer, L. S. teere, Dan.] a sort of liquid Pitch.

TARAN'TARA [*a Sono*] a Word of Encouragement to Battle, founded by Trumpets. *L.*

To TAR [probably of zerren, Teut. to pull or hale] to set on, to provoke, *&c. Sha.*

TARANTA'TI, those that are bit by the *Tarantula.*

TARANTISM, a Distemper arising from the Bite of a *Tarantula.*

TLRANTULA [so called of *Tarenta*, a City of *Naples*, where they abound] a venomous Ash-coloured Spider, speckled with little white and black, or red and green Spots, whose Bite is of such a Nature, that it is said to be cured only by Musick.

TAR'AXIS [τάραξις, Gr.] a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eyes, Stomach, or the Entrails.

TAR'DIGRADE [*tardigradus*, L.] slow-paced.

TARDILO-

TARDIL'OQUY [*Tardiloquentia*, L.] Slowness of Speech or Discourse.

TAR'DITY [*Tardiveté*, F. of *Tarditas*, L.] Slowness, Slackness; also Guiltiness.

TARDO [in *Musick Books*] signifies slow; much the same as *Largo*, Ital. which see.

TAR'DY [*Tardif*, F.] dull, slow; also guilty, found tripping in a Fault.

TARE [of *Tarare*, Ital. to subtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer, for the Weight of the Cask, Chest, Bag, &c. in which Goods are packed up.

TARE [of *Flax*] the finest dressed Part.

TARES [of tteren, L. S. Zehren, Teut. to consume, because they consume the Corn] a sort of Vetches.

TAR'GET [targa, *Sax. targe*, F. *targa*, Ital. tartsche, Teut. which *Bochartus* derives of תרה, *Chald.* but *Menagius*, of *tergus*, L.] a great Shield or Buckler.

TAR'GUM [תרגום, *Chald.*] the *Chaldee* Paraphrase of the Old Testament.

TAR'IFF [*tariff*, F.] a Custom Book; a Book of Rates agreed on between Princes or States, for Duties to be laid upon their respective Merchandizes.

A TARN, a Lake or Pool. *N. C.*

To TARNISH [*se ternir*, F. *ternire*, Ital.] to lose its Lustre or Brightness, as Plate does; to grow dull.

TARPAUL'IN } of tere, *Sax.* and
TARPAWLING } *Pallium*, L. a Cloak, *q. d.* a tarr'd Garment] a Piece of Canvas, well tarr'd over to keep off the Rain from any Place; also a Person bred at the Sea, and skilled in maritime Affairs; a downright Seaman.

TAR'RAGON [*Tarragona*, Span. of *Tarragon* in *Spain*, where it abounds] the Herb Dragon-Wort, a Salad Herb.

TAR'RAS [*Terasse*, F. *Skinner* derives it of Terras, Belg.] a sort of Plaster or strong Mortar; a rising Place to walk on; the flat Roof of a House.

TAR'RIWAGS, *Membra virilia.*

To TARRY [tarso, C. Br. *terder*, F. *terdare*, Ital. and L.] to loiter or lag; to abide or continue.

TARS [taopr, *Sax.* Teers, Belg. Zerse, Teut.] a Man's Yard.

TARSUS [in *Anatomy*] the Space between the lower End of the two *Focil* Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones which bear up the Toes.

TART [tearr, *Sax.* which *Mer. Cas.* derives of Ταρτηρός, *Gr.*] sharp, eager in Taste; also sharp in Words.

A TART [*tarte*, F. *torta*, Ital. taart, *Dan.* torth, C. Br.] a Pie made of Fruit.

TAR'TANE, a Ship of great Bulk used in the *Mediterranean Sea.* F.

TARTAR [*tartarum*, L.] a sort of Salt, arising from the Reaking-wines, that hardens into a Crust, and sticks to the Side of the Vessel.

TAR'TAR, a Native of *Tartary.*

TARTAR *Vitriolate* [among *Chymists*] is a Preparation made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and reducing it to a very white Salt.

Cream of TARTAR [*Cremor tartari*, L.] a Skin which swims on the Top of the Liquor in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of TARTAR [among *Chymists*] is made of Tartar washed, purified, and calcined in a Chymical Furnace.

Oil of TARTAR, the Salt of Tartar dissolved by setting it in a Cellar in a glass Vessel.

TARTARE, or *a la tartare* [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Chickens, after they have been breaded and broiled. *F.*

TARTA'REAN [*tartareus*, L.] belonging to *Tartarus*, a deep Place in Hell; also hellish, devilish.

To TAR'TARIZE [*tartarifer*, F.] to refine or purify by the Means of Salt of Tartar.

TAR'TAROUS [*tartareux*, F.] belonging to, or full of Tartar.

TART'LY, sharply.

TART'NESS, Sharpness.

TARTUF'E [*tartufe*, F.] an Hypocrite.

TASK [*Old British*] Tribute; and thence probably our Word *Task*, for the Duty or Work imposed upon any Person.

TAS'CO, a sort of Clay, for making Melting-pots.

A TASK [*tasche*, F. of *taxare*, L. of τάσσω, *Gr.*] a determinate Portion of Work laid upon or required of a Person.

TAS'SEL [*tiercelet*, F. *terzilo*, Ital.] a Male Hawk.

TASSEL [*tassette*, F. tasche, L. S. and Teut. a sort of Purse or Pouch] a pendant Handle hanging down from a Cushion, or such like Thing; also a small Ribbon or Silk, sewed to a Book to be put between the Leaves.

TASSELS, a kind of hard Burr, used by Clothworkers in dressing Cloth.

TAS'SELS [*Architect.*] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-piece.

TAS'SID, fringed. *Chauc.*

TASTATU'RA, the Keys of Organs and Harpsichords. *Ital.*

TASSUM, a Mow of Corn. *O. L.*

To TASTE [*taster*, F. *tastare*, Ital.] to feel; tasten, Teut. to touch lightly; to prove or try the Taste of a Thing by the Palate or Tongue.

To TASTE, to smell. *N. C.*

TASTE [tast, *Belg.*] Savour, Relish; also the Sense of Tasting, a light Touch.

TA'STELESS, without Taste.

TASTO [in *Musick Books*] to touch, signifies that the Notes must not be held out their full Strength, but only just touched. This chiefly respects the Organ or Harpsichord,

chord, in playing a thorough Bass. *Ital.*

TATCHE [tæcan, *Sax.* to teach] Craft. *O.*

A TATCH [*Attache*, F.] a sort of Fastening, a Loop or Button, *&c.*

TATCH [*Old Law*] a Privilege of some Lords of Manours of having their Tenants Sheep folded upon their Ground.

TATOU'S, an *American* wild Beast, covered with Scales like Armour.

TATTER-DE-MALLION, a ragged shabby Fellow.

TAT'TERS [of tættecan, *Sax.* *tattere*, Ital.] Rags, Clothes hanging in Rags. *O.*

To TATTLE [tateren, *Du.*] to chat, or prate.

TAT'TOO [q. d. *taptoo*] the Beat of Drum at Night, for Soldiers to repair to their Quarters in a Garrison, or to their Tents in a Camp.

TAU'DRY } [as Dr. *Th. H.* says, from
TAW'DRY } certain Knots and Ribbons bought at the Fair kept in *Audrey*'s or *Etheldred*'s Chapel] ridiculously gay.

To TAVE [toben, Teut.] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.

TAV'ERN [*taverne*, F. *taverna*, Ital. *taberna*, L.] a House where Wine is sold.

TAV'ERNER, one who haunts Taverns; a common Drunkard. *Chauc.*

TAUGHT [q. d. *tight*, or of teon, *Sax.* to draw] tight, stiff, or fast. *Sea Term.*

TAUGHT [*of teach*] instructed.

TAV'ISTOCK [of the River *Teau*, and Stop, *Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Devonshire*, 166 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

To TAUNT [*Minshew* derives it of *tentare*, L. but *Skinner* of *tanser*, F. to scold at] to joke sharply upon, revile, rail at.

A TAUNT, a reproachful, abusive, or biting Jest.

TAUNT [*Sea Term*] when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her, the Sailors say, *She is taunt masted.*

TAUNT'ING, reviling, railing at.

TAUNT'INGLY, revilingly.

TAUNTI'NGNESS, Raillery.

TAURICOR'NOUS [*tauricornis*, L.] having Bull's Horns.

TAURIF'EROUS [*taurifer*, L. ταυροφέρος, Gr.] bearing or nourishing Bulls.

TAU'RIFORM [*tauriformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAUROCOL'LA [of ταῦρος, a Bull, and κόλλα, Glew, *Gr.*] a glewy Substance made of a Bull's Hide.

TAURUS [*Astronomy*] the 2d Sign of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *April.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL, belonging to, or full of Tautologies.

TAUTOLOGICAL *Echoes*, are such Echoes as repeat the same Sound or Syllable many Times.

TAUTOL'OGY [*tautologia*, L. of ταυτολογία, of τὰ αὐτὰ, the same Things, and λέγω, to say, Gr.] a saying or repeating the same Thing over again.

To TAW [tapian, *Sax.* touwe, Belg.] to tan or dress Leather.

TAW [*Heraldry*] the Ordinary reckoned among the Crosses, so called from its Figure resembling the capital Letter T. *Greek.*

TAWDRY. See *Taudry.*

To TAWN, to swoon. *N. C.*

TAW'NINESS, the being tawny.

TAWNY [*tané*, F. tonept, Du.] of a tanned, yellowish, or dusky Colour.

TAWNEY [in *Heraldry*] a Colour the same as *tenne.*

To TAX [*taxer*, F. *taxare*, L. of τάξω, Gr. *Salmasius*] to lay a Tax upon; also to accuse or charge one with.

A TAX [*taxe*, F. *taxatio*, L. of τάξις, Gr.] a Tribute or Duty laid upon Land, *&c.*

TAX'ABLE, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

TAXA'TIO *Bladorum* [*Law Term*] an Imposition laid upon Corn. *L.*

TAXATIO *Norwicensis*, the Valuation of Church-Livings, anciently made for the Pope, by *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich.*

TAXA'TION, an Imposition, or laying of Taxes, a Valuation. *F.* of *L.*

TAX'ERS [*taxatores*, L.] two Officers chosen annually in the University of *Cambridge*, to look after the true Gage of all Weights and Measures.

TEA, a known Liquor made of the Leaves of a *Chinese* Shrub.

To TEACH [tæcan, *Sax.* which *Mer. Cas.* derives of διδάσκειν, Gr.] to instruct in Literature, Trade, Mystery, *&c.*

TEACHABLE, capable of being taught.

TEACH'ABLENESS, Capableness of being taught.

A TEAL [teeling, Belg.] a wild Fowl.

A TEAM [tyme, *Sax.*] a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, *&c.* also a Flock of Ducks.

TEAM and THEAM [*Old Records*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manour, for the restraining and judging of Bondmen and Villains in his Court.

TEAM'FUL, brimful. *N. C.*

To TEAR [tepan, *Sax.*] to rend, to pull in Pieces.

To TEAR *and Roar* [tiere, Belg.] to make a great Noise in crying.

A TEAR [teap, *Sax.* zähre, Teut. taare, *Dan.*] a watery Drop in the Eye, proceeding from Grief, *&c.*

To TEASE } [tepan, *Sax.* teese, Belg.]
To TEAZE } to tease or tose Wool; also to disquiet continually.

TEASH

TEASIL [tæſl, *Sax.*] a Fuller's Thiſtle.

A TEAT [titte, *Sax.* tupte, Du. teth, C. Br. tutte, L. S. *Tette*, F. *Tetta*, Ital.] a Nipple, Breaſt, or Dug.

A TECH, a Touch. *O.*

TECH'NICAL [*Technicus*, L. τεχνικος, of τέχνη, Gr. Art] Artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

TECHNO'LOGY [*Technologia*, L. or τεχνολογία, Gr.] a Deſcription of Arts, eſpecially Mechanical.

TECH'Y [probably of *Touch*, q.d. one who cannot bear to be touched] froward, or apt to find fault with every Thing.

TECTON'ICK [*tectonicus*, L. of τεκτονικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Building.

TECTONICK [*tectonice*, L. of τεκτονικη, Gr.] the Art of Building.

To TED. See to *Tede Graſs.*

A TED'DER. See *Tether.*

TEDE [*Teda*, L.] a Torch. *Spenc.*

TE DEUM, a Hymn of Thankſgiving, uſed in Churches upon ſolemn Occaſions, ſo called from its firſt Words in *Latin.*

To TEDE *Graſs*, to turn or ſpread abroad the new mown Graſs. *S.* and *E. C.*

TEDIF'EROUS [*tedifer*, L.] Torch-bearing.

TEDING-PENNY. See *Tething-Penny.*

TE'DIOUS [*tædioſus*, L.] over-long, long-winded, irkſome, weariſome.

TE'DIOUSLY, irkſomely.

TEDIOUSNESS, Irkſomeneſs.

To TEEM [of team, *Sax.* an Offſpring] to bring forth, or produce plentifully.

To TEEM *out* [tommer, Dan.] to pour out. *Lincolnſh.*

TEEMING, frequently pregnant.

TEEN [of tynan, *Sax.* to enrage] angry. *N. C.* Sorrow. *Spenc.*

TEEN, Trouble, Miſchief.

To TEEN [of tynan, *Sax.*] to excite or provoke. *Spenc.*

TEEN'AGE, Bruſh-wood for Hedges, *&c.* C.

TEES [called by *Ptolemy* Τύεσις, Gr.] a River in the Biſhoprick of Durham.

TEETH [teð, *Sax.*] See *Tooth.*

TEGG [among *Hunters*] a Doe in the ſecond Year of her Age.

TEGUMENT [*Tegumentum*, L.] a Covering.

TEIGUEMOTH [*i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Teigue*] in *Devonſhire.*

BISHOPS TEIGUETON, a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary in former Times, a Village upon the River *Teiguemoth.*

TEIL *Tree* [of *Tilia*, L.] the ſame as *Linden-Tree.*

TEINE [in *Hawks*] a Diſeaſe which makes them pant and loſe their Breath.

TEINT [*Teint*, F.] Complexion, Colour of one's Face.

TEINT [in *Painting*] an artificial or compound Colour.

TELAMO'NES [*Architecture*] Images of Men, which ſeem to bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices in the *Roman* Buildings.

TEL'EPHIUM [among *Surgeons*] a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure; ſo named from *Telephus*, who received a Wound from *Achilles*, which proved incurable.

TEL'ESCOPE [of τέλος, of τελέω, to perfect, and σκοπη, a Looking-glaſs, *Gr.*] an optical Inſtrument, conſiſting of two or more Glaſſes, placed in Tubes of various Lengths, for obſerving Objects at a Diſtance; its chief Uſe is for Aſtronomical Obſervations.

Aerial TELESCOPE, an Inſtrument made for the Night, and to be uſed without a cloſe Table. *F.*

Reflecting TELESCOPE, a ſort of Teleſcope invented by Sir *Iſaac Newton.*

TELESCOP'ICAL *Stars*, are thoſe which are not viſible to the naked Eye, and can be diſcovered only by a Teleſcope.

TELIF'EROUS [*Teliſer*, L.] Dart-bearing.

To TELL [tællan, or tyllan, *Sax. teller*, Dan. *zahlen*, Teut.] to count or number.

To TELL [tællan, *Sax.* taler, Dan.] to relate, to make known.

To TELL *no Store* [*Old Phraſe*] to account as nothing.

TEL'LERS [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers, whoſe Buſineſs it is to receive and pay all the Monies on the King's Account.

To TEMEN [of zehmen, *Teut.* to tame] to bind or lay. *O.*

TEMENTALE [*Old Law*] a Tax of 2 *s.* upon every ploughed Land.

TEMERA'RIOUS [*temeraire*, F. *temerarius*, L.] raſh, haſty, unadviſed.

TEMERITY [*Temerité*, F. *Temeritas*, L.] Raſhneſs, Unadviſedneſs.

TEMESE [*tamis*, F.] a ſmall fine Sieve. *N. C.*

TEM'ESFORD [the Ford of the *Thames* and *Ouſe*] in *Bedfordſhire.*

TEM'PER [*Temperies*, L.] Conſtitution of Body, natural Diſpoſition, Humour.

To TEMPER [*temperer*, F. *temperare*, L.] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

TEMPERAMENT [*temperamentum*, L.] a proportionable Mixture of any Thing, but more eſpecially of the Humours of the Body; the Habitude or natural Conſtitution of the Body; alſo a Medium or Means found out in a Buſineſs of Controverſy.

TEM'PERANCE [*temperantia*, L.] Moderation, Soberneſs, Reſtraint of Affections or Paſſions. *F.*

TEMPERAN'TIA [*Phyſical Term*] Medicines which allay ſharp Humours; either Sweeteners or Correctors, and ſuch as bring the Body to a due Temperament. *L.*

TEM'PERATE [*temperant*, F. *temperatus*, L.] that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, ſober.

TEM'PERATURE [*temperatura*, L.] the ſame as *Temperament:* It is frequently applied to the Air, and ſignifies the Quality of it, as to Heat, Cold, Moiſtneſs, Dryneſs, its Gravity, Elaſticity, *&c.* F.

TEMPERIES [with *Phyſicians*] that Diverſity in the Blood of different Perſons, whereby it is more apt to fall into ſome different Combinations in one Body than another. *F.*

A TEM'PEST [*tempete*, F. *tempeſtas*, L.] a Wind accompanied with Rain or Hail, overblowing ſo violently, that it is not poſſible for a Ship to bear any Sail.

TEMPES'TIVE [*tempeſtivus*, L.] ſeaſonably, timely, done in Time.

TEMPESTIV'ITY [*tempeſtivitas*, L.] convenient Time, Seaſonableneſs.

TEMPEST'UOUS [*tempetueux*, F. *tempeſtuoſus*, L.] ſtormy, boiſterous.

TEMPESTU'OUSLY, boiſterouſly.

TEMPEST'UOUSNESS, Storminess, Boiſterouſneſs.

TEMPLARS. See *Knights Templars.*

TEM'PLE [*Templum*, L.] anciently a publick Building, erected for the Service of a falſe Deity: A Church or Place ſet apart for the Worſhip of the True God.

The TEMPLE, a famous College of the Students of the Law in *Fleet-ſtreet, London*; formerly the Reſidence of the Knights Templars in *England.*

TEMPLE *Bruer* [of *Temple* and *Bruyer*, F. a Place where Heath, Briers, *&c.* grow] in *Lincolnſhire.*

The TEMPLES [*tempora*, L.] a lateral Part of the Skull, in the middle between the Ears and the Eyes. *F.*

TEMP'ORAL [*temporel*, F. *temporalis*, L.] that continues for a certain Time; ſecular in Oppoſition to ſpiritual; alſo belonging to the Temples of the Head.

TEM'PORALE *Augmentum* [in *Grammar*] an Increaſe or Alteration of the Quantity of the firſt Vowel or Diphthong in ſeveral Tenſes in a *Greek* Verb.

TEMPORA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards.

TEMPORAL'ITIES [of *temporalitez*, F.] the Temporal State of the Church, or Churchmen.

TEMPORALITIES [of *Biſhops*] the Temporal Revenues, *viz.* Lands, Tenements, and Lay-fees belonging to them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TEM'PORARY [*temporarius*, L.] that laſts for a Time; fleeting, periſhable.

To TEM'PORISE [*temporiſer*, F.] to obſerve or comply with the Times.

A TEM'PORISER [*temporiſeur*, F.] a Time-ſerver, one who alters his Principles or Practices according to the Times.

TEM'PORUM *Oſſa* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Bones of the Temples. *L.*

To TEMPT [*tenter*, F. *tentare*, L.] to allure or intice.

TEMPTA'TIO, an Eſſay or Trial. *O. L.*

TEMPTA'TION [*tentation*, F. *tentatio*, L.] a tempting, an alluring or Enticement, a provoking or trying.

TEMPTATION [among *Divines*] the Means which the Devil makes uſe of to tempt Mankind.

TEMPT'INGLY, by way of Enticement.

TEMPUS *Pinguedinis et Firmationis*, the Seaſon of the Buck and Doe. *O. L.*

A TEMSE [temſe, Belg. *tamis*, F.] a fine Searſe, a ſmall Sieve. *N. C.*

TEMSE BREAD, ſifted Bread. *S. C.*

TEM'ULENCY [*temulentia*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

TEM'ULENT [*temulentus*, L.] drunken.

TEN [tyn, or tien, *Sax.* tien, Belg. zehen, Teut.] X. 10 in Number.

TE'NABLE, holdable, or capable of Defence, when applied to a Town or Place of Defence; alſo that may be maintained or held, in ſpeaking of an Opinion; that may be held or kept. *F.*

TENA'CIOUS [*tenace*, F. *tenax*, L.] holding faſt; cloſe-fiſted, covetous; alſo ſaid of Liquors which ſtick faſt or are clammy.

TENA'CIOUSLY, cloſely, covetouſly.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, Cloſeneſs, Covetouſneſs; alſo Clamminess.

TENA'CITY [*tenacité*, F. *tenacitas*, L.] a Stiffneſs in Opinion; Niggardlineſs.

TENA'CITY [among *Phyſicians*] that Property in viſcid Subſtances, by which they adhere together.

TENAIL'LE [in *Fortification*] a kind of Outwork, longer than broad, whoſe long Sides are parallel.

TENAILLE *Single* [in *Fortification*] is a Work whoſe Front conſiſts of two Faces, and makes a re-entring Angle. *F.*

TENAILLE *Double*, is a Work the Front thereof having four Faces, forms two re-entering, and three ſalient Angles. *F.*

TENAILLE *in the Foſs* [in *Fortification*] is a low Work, raiſed before the Curtain, in the middle of the Foſs.

TENAILLE *of the Place* [in *Fortification*] is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Baſtions, as the Faces, the Flanks, and the Curtain.

TEN'ANCIES [*Law Term*] Dwelling-houſes held of others.

TEN'ANT } [*tenant*, F. *tenens*, L.] one who
TEN'ENT } holds or poſſeſſes Lands, *&c.* by any kind of Right, either in Fee, for Life, Years, or at Will.

TENANT *by Charter* [*Law Term*] is he that holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation in Writing.

TENANT *by Copy* } one admitted Te-
TENANT *by Court Roll* } nant of Land, *&c.* in a Manour, demiſed according to the Cuſtom of that Manour.

TENANT *in Demesn*, is he who holdeth Demesns of a Manour for a Rent without Service.

TENANT *in Dower*, is a Woman possessing Land by virtue of her Marriage Portion or Jointure.

TENANT *of the King*, is he who holds of the King's Person, or has some Honour.

TENANT *by the Verge* [in *ancient Demesn*] is he who is admitted by the Rod in the Court of ancient *Demesn*.

TENANT *Particular*, is one who holds Lands, *&c.* only for a Term.

VERY TENANT, is one who holds immediately of his Lord.

TEN'ANTABLE, fit to be occupied by a Tenant.

TE'NAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle which draws the Thumb from the Fingers.

TENAUNCE, to enhance, advance, or help; also Tenants. *Chauc.*

TENCH [tince, *Sax. tanche*, F.] a delicious Fresh-water Fish.

To TEND [*tendere*, L.] to incline or move towards, to draw or aim at, to look to, to take care of, to wait upon.

To TEND [*in Law*] to endeavour, offer, or shew forth.

TENDEHEVED, the Head of ten Families. *O.*

TEN'DENCY [of *tendens*, L.] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TEN'DER [*tendri*, F. *tener*, L.] soft, feeble, nice, scrupulous; kind, good-natured.

A TENDER [of *attendre*, F. to wait upon] a Vessel that attends upon others of a larger Size; also a Nurse which looks to sick Persons.

A TENDER [of *tendere*, L. to hold out, *&c.*] an Offer.

To TENDER [of *tendere*, L.] to offer, or endeavour the Performance of any Thing.

To TENDER *a Person* [probably of *attendrir*, or *tendresse*, F.] to treat with great Tenderness, to make much of.

TEND'ERING [among *Hunters*] the soft Tops of a Deer's Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

TEND'ERLY, softly, kindly, scrupulously.

TEN'DEREMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies tenderly or gently; that is, to sing or play after a sweet, gentle, or affecting Manner. *Ital.*

TEN'DERNESS [*tendresse*, F. *teneritas*, L.] Softness, Delicacy; also Endearingness, or making much of.

TEN'DON [*Tendon*, F. of *tendo*, to stretch out, *L.*] the Extremity of a Muscle, where its Fibres run into a strong springy Chord. *L.*

TEN'DREL [*tendron*, or *tendrillon*, F.] a little Gristle; also a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

TENE, Sorrow. *O.*

TENE'BRÆ } [*i. e.* Darkness] a Service
TENE'BRES } performed in the Church of *Rome*, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday* before *Easter*, in Representation of the Agony of Christ in the Garden. *F.* and *L.*

TENEBROS'ITY [*tenebrositas*, L.] Obscurity, Darkness.

TENE'BROUS [*tenebreux*, F. *tenebrosus*, L.] full of Darkness, gloomy.

TEN'EMENT [of *tenendo*, L.] properly a House or Homestal.

TENEMENT [in a *Law Sense*] a House or Land which a Man holds of another. *F.*

TENEMEN'TARY *Lands*, Lands that the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noblemen, let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TENEMEN'TIS *Legalis*, a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controversies touching Tenements devised by Will.

TENEN'TIBUS in *Assisis*, &c. a Writ lying for him to whom a Disseisor has made over Land which he disseised of another, that he be not disturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENER'ITY [*teneritas*, L.] Tenderness.

TENES'MUS [Τενεσμος, Gr.] a continual Inclination to go to Stool, attended with an Inability of voiding any Thing.

TE'NET [*i. e.* he holdeth] a Doctrine or Opinion. *L.*

TEN'NE } [in *Heraldry*] tawney; a
TEN'NEY } Colour made of red and yellow mixed in the Coats of Gentry.

TENNIS, a sort of playing at Ball.

TEN'ON [in *Architecture*] the square End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Mortoise. *F.*

TE'NOR [in *Law*] the Substance or true Intent or Meaning of a Writing, *&c.* *L.*

TENO'RE [in *Musick*] the first Mean or middle Part next the Bass.

TENORE, a Part of *Musick* called *Tenor*, Ital. thus, *Tenore Viola*, is a Tenor Viol; *Tenore Violino*, a Tenor Violin; *Tenore Ripiene*, the Tenor that plays in some Part only; *Tenore Concertante*, the Tenor that plays throughout. *Ital.*

TENORE *Indictimenti mittendo*, a Writ whereby the Recorder of an Indictment, and the Process upon it, is called out of another Court into Chancery. *L.*

TENORIS'TA, one that has a Tenor Voice, *i. e.* a Voice proper for a Tenor. *Ital.*

TENSARE [*Old Law*] to fence or hedge in.

TENS'ES [q. d. *tempses*, of *tempora*, L.] the Distinction of Time in a Verb.

TENSION [among *Philosophers*] a bending or stretching out. *F.* of *L.*

TE'NSORS [q. d. *Extensores*, L.] those Muscles which serve to extend the Toes.

TENT [*tente*, F. *tentorium*, L.] a sort of Booth for Soldiers to lie in.

TENT [either of *tendere*, to stretch, L.

or *tentare*, to try, L.] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

TENT [among *Lapidaries*] is what they put under Table-diamonds, when they set them in Work.

To TENT, to tend or look to. *N. C.*

TENT, Intent. *Chauc.*

TENTA'TION, an essaying or trying. *F.*

TENT'ER [τειτρε, *Sax.* of *tendendo*, L.] a Stretcher, or Frame for stretching Cloth, used by Clothiers.

TENTHS, a yearly Tribute that all Ecclesiastical Livings pay to the King.

TENTIFF, careful. *O.*

TENTIFELY, diligently. *Chauc.*

TENU'IOUS } [*tenuis*, L.] slender, thin,
TENU'OUS } subtile, fine.

TENU'ITY [*tenuité*, F. of *tenuitas*, L.] Smallness, Slenderness, Thinness.

TE'NURE [of *tenendo*, L.] the Manner whereby the Lands or Tenements are held of their respective Lords.

TEPEFAC'TION, a making warm. *L.*

TE'PID [*tepidus*, L.] luke-warm, cold and slack, indifferent.

TEPID'ITY [*tepiditas*, L.] Lukewarmness, Indifferency.

TER'APHIM [תרפים, *Heb.*] Images or Idols.

TERAT'ICAL [τερατικός, Gr.] monstrous, prodigious.

A TERCE [*tiers*, F.] a Wine-vessel, containing 84 Gallons.

TER'CET [in *Musick*] a Third.

TER'EBINTH [*terebinthus*, L. of τερεβινθος, Gr.] the Turpentine Tree.

TEREBIN'THINE [*terebinthinus*, L. of τερεβινθινος, Gr.] of or like, relating to, or yielding Turpentine.

TERE'BRA [among *Surgeons*] a Trepan.

TEREBRA'TION, a boring or piercing. *L.*

TE'RES *Major* [*Anatomy*] a round smooth Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Corner of the Shoulder Blade. *L.*

TERES *Minor*, a Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Part of the inferior *Costa* of the Shoulder-Blade. *L.*

TERGIFOE'TOUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backsides of their Leaves. *F.*

To TERGIVER'SATE [*tergiverser*, F. *tergiversatum*, L.] to boggle, shuffle, to use Fetches or Shifts.

TERGIVERSA'TION, a Boggle, Shuffling, or Flinching, a Fetch or Shift. *F.*

TERGIVERSA'TOR [*tergiversateur*, F.] a Boggler, Shifter, *&c.* L.

TERM [*terme*, F. *terminus*, L.] a particular Word or Expression; a Bound or Limit; a limited or set Time.

TERM [in *Geometry*] is the Extremity or Bound of a Magnitude.

TERM [in *Law*] a fixed and limited Time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law-Suits; and there are four of those in a Year.

HILARY-TERM, begins *January* the 23d (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *February* the 12th.

EASTER-TERM, begins the *Wednesday* Fortnight after *Easter-day*, and ends the *Monday* after *Ascension-day*.

TRINITY-TERM, begins the *Friday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wednesday* Fortnight after.

MICHAELMAS-TERM, begins *November* the 6th (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *November* the 28th.

TERM *of Progression* [in *Mathematicks*] every Member of that Progression.

TERMS *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] are the several Names or Members of which it is composed.

TERMS [among *Astrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs in which Planets are observed to have their Virtues increased.

TERMS [among *Physicians*] are Womens Monthly-courses.

TERMS, are Articles and Conditions; the State or Pass of an Affair.

TERMS *of Proportion* [in *Mathematicks*] are such Numbers, Quantities or Letters, as are compared with one another.

To TERM, to call or name.

TER'MAGANT [probably of *ter magna*, L. thrice great] a ranting, lusty, bold Woman.

A TERMER, he who holds for a Term of Years or Life.

To TERMINATE [*terminer*, F. *terminatum*, L.] to limit or bound; to determine or decide.

TERMINATION [among *Grammarians*] the last Syllable of a Word.

TERMINER [of *terminer*, F. to determine or decide] as a Commissioner of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, i. e. of hearing and determining, on the Trial of Malefactors.

TERMINI *Censuales* [*Old Law*] Rent-Terms, the four Quarterly Festivals on which Rent is usually paid. *L.*

TER'MINTHUS [τερμινθος, Gr.] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black Rising at the Top. *L.*

TER'MON *Land*, Glebe Land, or Land belonging to the Church. *O. L.*

TERMOR [*Law Term*] one who holds Lands or Tenements for Term of Life.

TER'NARY [*ternaire*, F. *ternarius*, L.] of or belonging to three, threefold.

A TERNARY [*ternaire*, F. *ternio*, L.] the Number Three.

TER'NION [*ternio*, L.] the Number 3.

TERNS, large Ponds. *N. C.*

TERP'SICHORE [τερψιχόρη, Gr.] one of the Nine Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

TERRA [in *Doomsday-Register*] arable or ploughed Land.

TERRA *Damnata* } [among *Chymists*] that
TERRA *Mortua* } earthy Part, or thick drossy Matter, which remains after the Distillation of Minerals. *L.*

TERRA *excultabilis* [*Old Law*] Land that may be tilled or ploughed. *L.*

TERRA *extendenda*, a Writ for the Escheator to find the true Value of Lands. *L.*

TERRA *firma* [among *Geographers*] the Continent or Main Land. *L.*

TERRA *frusca* [*Old Law*] such Land as hath not been lately ploughed.

TERRA *gilliflorata*, Land held by the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower. *L.*

TERRA *lucrabilis*, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or inclosed out of a Waste to a particular Use.

TERRA *Magellanica* [so called from *Ferdinand Magellanus* the Discoverer] the Southern Part of *America*.

TERRA *Normannorum*, Lands in *England*, anciently fortified by *Norman* Noblemen, who took Part with the *French* King in the Time of *Henry* III. *L.*

TERRA *sigillata*, Earth of *Lemnos*, that comes to us sealed, good against Wounds, Fluxes, *&c.* *Lat.*

TERRA *Vestita*, Land sown with Corn. *Lat.*

TERRÆ *Filius*, [i. e. a Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the University of *Oxford*, appointed to make jesting and satyrical Speeches.

TERRÆ *testamentales* [*Law Term*] Lands which were held free from Feodal Services, and devisable by Will.

TERRA *a* TERRA [in *Horsemanship*] a short and pressed Gallop, with the Croup in; in which a Horse's Legs move more quick than in a common Gallop.

TER'RAGE, a Freedom from the Service of Ploughing, Reaping, *&c.* for the Lord, or from all Land-Taxes.

TERRA'QUEOUS of [*terra* and *aqua*, L.] belonging to the Earth and Water mixed, as the *Terraqueous Globe*.

TER'RAR } [*Old Law*] a Book or Roll
TER'RIER } in which the several Lands of a single Manour, *&c.* are particularly set down.

TERRA'RIUS [*Old Law*] a Land-holder or Tenant.

TERRA'RIUS *Cœnobialis*, an Officer in a religious House, whose Office was to keep a Terrar of all their Estates.

TER'RASS } [*terraccia*, *terrazia*, Ital. of
TER'RASE } *turris* or *terra*, L.] a Bank of Earth, an open raised Walk or Gallery in a Garden. *F.*

TERRE-*Plain* [in *Fortification*] the plain Space or Walk upon the Ramparts, even with the Level of the Ground. *F.*

TERRE *Tenant* [*Law Term*] a Land Tenant, he that hath the natural and actual Possession of the Land.

TER'RENE [*terrenus*, L.] earthy.

TERREL'LA, a Load-stone turned into a spherical Figure, and so placed, that its Poles and Equator, *&c.* correspond to the Poles and Equator of the World.

TERRES'TRIAL [*terrestre*, F. *terrestris*, L.] earthy, belonging to the Earth.

TER'RIBLE [*terribilis*, L.] dreadful, fearful. *F.*

TERRIBIL'ITY [*terribilitas*, L.] great Fear or Dread.

TER'RIBLY, dreadfully.

TER'RIBLENESS, Dreadfulness.

TER'RIER, a kind of Hunting-dog; also an Auger to bore with.

To TER'RIFY } [*terrificare*, L.] to
To TER'REFY } fright or make afraid.

TERRIL'OQUOUS [*terriloquus*, L.] that speaketh terribly, that talketh of dreadful Things.

TER'RINE [in *Cookery*] a Breast of Mutton stewed with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, *&c.* between two Fires. *F.*

TERRIS *Bonis & Catallis*, &c. a Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands, *&c.* having cleared himself of a Felony, *&c.* L.

TERRIS *& Catallis tentis*, &c. a Writ for the recovering Lands or Goods, to a Debtor, who is distrained above the Quantity of a Debt. *L.*

TERRIS *liberandis*, a Writ which lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to take a Fine for his Imprisonment, and to deliver him his Lands, *&c.* again.

TERRISO'NOUS [*terrisonus*, L.] that soundeth terribly.

TER'RITORY [*territoire*, F. *territorium*, L.] a certain Compass of Land, lying within the Bounds, or belonging to the Jurisdiction of any State, City, *&c.*

TER'ROUR [*terreur*, F. *terror*, L.] Dread, great Fear or Fright.

TER'RULENCY [*terrulentia*, L.] an Earthiness, a Fulness of Earth.

TER'RULENT [*terrulentus*, L.] full of Earth.

TERRY [of *Thiery*, F. probably contracted of Theodorick, *Germ.*] a Sirname.

TERSE [*tersus*, L.] exact, neat.

TER'SION, a cleansing or wiping. *L.*

TER'TIAN [*tertiana*, L.] a Tertian Ague or Fever; one which intermits entirely, and returns again every third Day.

To TERTIATE *a Piece* [in *Gunnery*] is to round the thickest of the Metal of a Cannon at the Touch-hole, Trunnions, and Muzzle.

TERTIA'TION, a doing of a Thing the third Time.

TERTIUM *Quid* [among *Chymists*] the Result of the Mixture of some two Things which form something very different from both. *L.*

TE'RY, all in Tears. *Chauc.*

TER'ZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Third; also the Number 3; as *Terza Opera*, the 3d Opera; *Terza Violina*, the third Violin. *Ital.*

IN TERZA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
IN TERZO } Songs or Tunes in 3 Parts, the same as *Trio*; which see. *Ital.*

TERZET'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies little Airs in three Parts.

TESSERACOS'TA [τεσσαρακοστή, Gr.] the Forty Days between *Easter* and *Holy-Thursday:* Also the Time of *Lent.*

TEST [*testimonium*, L.] an Oath appointed by Act of Parliament, for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, *&c.*

TEST [with *Chymists* and *Refiners*] a broad Instrument made of Bone-ashes, hooped with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver, a Furnace for melting down Iron, *&c.*

TESTA'BLE [*testabilis*, L.] that by the Law may bear Witness.

TESTA'CEOUS [*testacée*, F. *testaceus*, L.] Shelly, or that has a Shell.

TESTACEOUS *Fishes*, are such whose strong and thick shells are intire, and all of one Piece.

TES'TAMENT [*Testamentum*, L.] the last Will of a Person concerning the Disposal of his Estate after his Death.

TESTAMENT [in a *Scriptural Sense*] a Covenant.

TESTAMENTA'RIOUS } [*testamentaire*,
TESTAMEN'TARY } F. *testamentarius*, L.] belonging to a Testament.

TESTA'TOR [*Testateur*, F.] he that makes or has made his last Will. *L.*

TESTA'TRIX [*Testatrice*, F.] a Woman who makes a Will. *L.*

TESTA'TUM [in *Law*] is a Writ after a *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the County where the Action was laid.

TES'TER [*Testiera*, Ital. the Head] the Tester, or upper Part of a Bed; also a Head-piece. *Chauc.*

TESTES [among *Anatomists*] the Testicles of a Male or Female.

TESTES *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the two lower and lesser Knobs of the Brain. *L.*

TES'TICLES [*Testicules*, F. *Testiculi*, L.] the Organs of Seed in Men and Women.

TESTIC'ULAR [*testicularis*, L.] belonging to the Testicles.

TESTIC'ULOUS [*testiculosus*, L.] that hath great Cods.

TESTIFF, wild, hair-brained. *O.*

TESTIFICA'TION, an evidencing or proving by Witnesses.

To TES'TIFY [*testificare*, L.] to witness or certify; to make appear or known.

TESTIMO'NIAL [*testimonialis*, L.] belonging to Testimony. *F.*

A TESTIMO'NIAL [*testimoniale*, L.] a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, the Master and Fellows of a College, or some other Person in Authority. *F.*

TES'TIMONY [*testimonium*, L.] Witnessing, Evidence, Proof, Token; a Quotation from an Author.

TESTIMONY [in the *Holy Scriptures*] signifies a Law or Ordinance.

TES'TO, signifies the Text or Words of a Song. *Ital.*

TESTON, an old Silver Coin formerly worth 12 *d.*

TESTU'DINOUS [*testudineus*, L.] belonging to a *Tortoise.*

TESTU'DO [among *Surgeons*] a soft large Swelling in the Head, in form of an arched Dome, or the Back of a Tortoise, from whence it takes its Name.

TEST'ILY, peevishly.

TEST'INESS, Peevishness.

TES'TY [*testardo*, Ital. of *testa* the Head, Ital.] peevish, apt to take pet, morose, snappish.

TETAN'OTHRA [τετανωθρα, Gr.] a Medicine to smooth the Skin. *L.*

TE'TANUS [τέτανος, Gr.] a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. *L.*

TETARTÆ'US [τεταρταῖος, Gr.] a Quartan Ague.

TETCHES, Frowardness. *O.*

A TETHER [q. *tentor*, of *tenere*, L. to hold] a Band for Horses.

TE'TRACHORD [*tetrachordus*, L. of τετράχορδον, Gr.] a Concord, or Interval of three Tones.

TETRACHORDO, the same as *Tetrachord* above. *Ital.*

TETRACHYMAG'OGAN [of τετράς, four, χυμος, a Humour, and αγωγεὺς, a Leader, *Gr.*] a Medicine which purges four Sorts of Humours.

TETRA'COLON [τετρακωλον, Gr.] a Stanza or Division in *Lyrick* Poetry, consisting of Four Verses.

TETRADIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a Quadruple Diapason is a Musical Chord, otherwise called a Musical Eighth, or nine and twentieth. *Gr.*

TETRAE'DRON [τετράεδρον, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies, comprehended under four equal and equilateral Triangles.

A TETRAE'TERID [τετραετηρίς, Gr.] the Space of four Years.

TETRAGLOT'TICK [of τέτρας and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, *Gr.*] consisting of four Languages.

TETRAGON [*tetragonus*, L. of τετραγωνος, of τετρὰς, and γωνια, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Square.

TETRA-

TE'TRAGON [with *Astrologers*] a square Aspect.

TETRAG'ONAL [*tetragone*, F. *tetragonus*, L. or τετράγωνος, Gr.] belonging to a Tetragon.

TETRAG'ONISM [among *Geometricians*] the squaring of a Circle.

TETRAG'ONUS [in *Anatomy*] a large square Muscle, called *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETRAGRAM'MATON [τετραγράμματον, of τετρᾶς and γραμμα, a Letter, *Gr.*] the Great Name of God (*viz.* יהוה) so called because consisting of four Letters.

TETRA'LOGY [of τετρας and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse in four Parts.

TETRAM'ETRUM [τετραμετρον, of τετρας and μετρον, a Measure, *Gr.*] a Measure in Verse, consisting of four Metres or eight Feet.

TETRAPET'ALOUS *Flower of a Plant* [of τετρας, and πεταλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] is that which consists of only four single coloured Leaves called *Petala*.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM [τετραφάρμακος, of τετρας and φάρμακον, a Medicine, *Gr.*] a Medicine consisting of four Ingredients.

TETRAP'TOTON [τετραπτωτον, of τετρᾶς, and πτωσις, Gr. a Case] a Noun that has only four Cases.

TE'TRARCH [*Tetrarque*, F. *Tetrarcha*, L. of τέτραρχης, Gr.] a Governor of four Provinces.

TE'TRARCHY [*Tetrarchia*, L. of τετραρχία, of τετρας, and ἀρχη, Dominion, *Gr.*] the Jurisdiction and Government of a Tetrarch.

TE'TRAS [τετρᾶς, Gr.] the Number Four.

TETRAS'TICH [τετραστιχον, of τετρᾶς, and στιχος, a Verse, *Gr.*] a Sentence or Epigram comprised in four Verses.

TETRAS'TYLE [τέτρασυλον, of τετρᾶς, and στύλος, a Pillar, *Gr.*] a Building which has four Columns in the Faces before and behind.

TETRASYLLABICAL [*tetrasyllabus*, L. of τετρασυλλαβος, of τετρας, and συλλαβος, a Syllable, *Gr.*] consisting of four Syllables.

TETRI'CITY [*tetricitas*, L.] Severity, Harshness, Crabbedness of Countenance.

TETRON'YMAL [*tetronymus*, L. of τετρονυμος, of τετρας, and ονομα, a Name, *Gr.*] of four Names.

A TETTER [tetep, *Sax. Dartre*, F.] a Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

TETTER [in *Horses*] a Disease called a *Flying Worm*.

TEWKS'BURY [of *Teuk*, and Biriz, Sax. *q. d.* the Church of *St. Teuk*, an Hermit] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 73 Miles N. W. from *London*.

TEUTON'ICK [of *Teutones*] belonging to the *Germans*, anciently called *Teutones*.

TEUTONICK *Order*, an Order of religious Knights, founded *A. C.* 1191, in favour of the *German* Nation.

To TEW [tapian, *Sax.* ziehen, Teut.] to tug or pull; also to beat Mortar.

To TEW *Hemp* [tepian, *Sax.*] to beat or dress it.

TEWEL, a Chimney. *O.*

TEWLY, tender, sick. *S. C.*

TEXT [*texte*, F. *textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition; also a Portion of the Sacred Writ, chosen for the Subject of a Sermon.

TEXT-*Letters*, the Capital Letters in all Sorts of Hands.

TEX'TILE [*textilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

TEXTO'RIAN [*textorius*, L.] belonging to weaving.

A TEXT'UARY [*textuaire*, F.] one skilled in the Texts of Scripture; also a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloss or Comment upon it.

TEX'TURE [*textura*, L.] Composure; the ordering or framing a Discourse.

TEXTURE [among *Naturalists*] is that peculiar Disposition of the Particles of any natural Body, which makes it to have such a Form, Nature, or Quality.

TEYNTED [*tinctus*, L.] tainted, dipped. *O.*

THACK *Tile*, that Sort of Tile which is laid upon the Side of an House.

THAKKID, trumped. *Chaue.*

THALAS'SIARCH [*thalassiarcha*, L. of Θαλασσιαρχης, of Θαλασσα, the Sea, and αρχος, a Ruler, *Gr.*] the Office of an Admiral.

THAL'AMI *Nervorum*, &c. [with *Anatomists*] are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the *Cerebrum*; out of which the Optick Nerves rise. *L.*

THA'LIA [Θαλια, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of *Geometry* and *Husbandry*.

THA'MES [*Thamesis*, L. so called from the meeting together of the Rivers *Tame* and *Isis* or *Owse*] the chief River of *Great-Britain*.

THA'NAGE *of the King*, a Part of the King's Lands, of which the Governor was stiled *Thane*. O. R.

THA'NET } [*Solinus* calles it *Athanaton*;
THE'NET } hence *Thanaton*, from the *Gr.* Θάνατος, Death; because, as he relates, it killeth Serpents that are brought into it] an Island in *Kent*.

THANE [Ðagin, of ðenian, *Sax.* to serve, because they were the King's Attendants] a Nobleman, a Magistrate, a Freeman.

THANE *Lands*, Lands granted by Charter of *Saxon* Kings to the *Thanes*.

To THANK [ðancgian, *Sax.* ðanckc, Belg.

Belg. Dancken, Teut. *thanken*, F. Theot.] to give one Thanks.

THANK'FUL [ðancpull, *Sax.*] full of Thanks, grateful.

THANKFULLY, gratefully.

THANK'FULNESS, Gratefulnes.

THANKS [ðancar, *Sax.* Dank, Teut. and L. S.] Acknowledgment of a Benefit or Kindnes received.

THARKY, dark. *Suff.*

THARM } [ðearm, *Sax.* Darme, Teut.]
THARN } Guts wash'd for making Hog's Puddings. *Lincolnsh.*

THASSA'RE [*Old Law*] to lay up Hay or Corn into a Truss or Mow.

THAT [ðæt, *Sax.* Dat, L. S. and Belg. Dat, Teut.] *that* a Conjunction.

THATCH [ðac, *Sax.*] Straw, *&c.* for covering Houses.

To THATCH [ðacian, *Sax.* of Decken, to cover, *Teut.*] to cover Houses with Thatch.

THAVIES *Inn* [in *Holborn*] one of the Inns of Chancery, formerly the House of *John Thavie*, an Armourer.

THAUMATUR'GICKS [Θαυματυργικά, of Θαυμα, a Miracle, and αυτυργεω, I myself work, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for making of strange Works; any Art that does or seems to do Wonders.

To THAW [Dapc, Belg. taWen, Teut.] to give or melt after a Frost.

A THAW [Dauwe, Belg. taW, Teut. Dew] a giving or melting after a Frost.

THE [Dc, Belg.] an Article used before Nouns, *&c.*

THEAT [spoken of *Barrels*] firm, stanch, not leaky. *N. C.*

THEA'TER } [*theatre*, F. *theatrum*, L.
THEA'TRE } Θεατρον, of Θεασθαι, to behold, *Gr.*] a Playhouse; also the Stage in it; also any Scaffold raised for the beholding any publick Sight or Ceremony.

The THEATRE *at Oxford*, a noble Edifice in that City, founded by Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

THEA'TINES, an Order of religious Persons, established by *J. Caraffa*, Bishop of *Theate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. F.

THEA'TRAL [*theatralis*, L.] belonging to a Theatre or Stage. *F.*

THEAT'RICAL [*theatricus*, L. Θιατρικος, Gr.] belonging to a Theatre or Stage.

THEAVE, a Ewe-lamb of the first Year. *C.*

THECA, a Case or Covering. *L.*

THECH, plain, smooth. *O.*

THECK, such. *O.*

THEDOM, thriving, Success. *O.*

THEE [ðe, *Sax.* Dy, *Du.*] thou.

THEEVO, a young Plant or Set; also any Branch or Bough of a Tree. *O. L.*

THEFT [Deopðe, *Sax.* Diebepe, Belg. Diebepy, Teut. and L. S.] the Act of Stealing; an unlawful or felonious taking away another Man's Goods.

THEFT BOTE [ðeopðe bote, *Sax.*] the maintaining or abetting a Thief by receiving stolen Goods from him.

THEIRS [ðopa, *Sax.*] of them.

THELONIO *rationabili*, &c. a Writ lying for one who has the King's Demesn in Fee Farm, to recover reasonable Toll for his Majesty's Tenants there. *L.*

THELO'NIUM *essendi quiete*, &c. a Writ to free Citizens, *&c.* from paying Toll. *L.*

THELON'MANNUS, [*Old Law*] the Tollman who receives the Toll.

THELY'GONA [among *Botanists*] a general Name given to all feminine Plants.

THELY'GONUM [Θηλυγονον, Gr.] an Herb, which steeped in Drink is said to make a Woman conceive a Girl.

THEM [Deom, *Sax.* Denen, Teut.] the Pronoun *they* in an oblique Case.

A THEME [*Thema*, L. of Θεμα, Gr.] a Subject to write or speak upon. *F.*

THEME [with *Astrologers*] the Position of the heavenly Bodies at any Moment, when they require the Success of any Thing either begun or promised.

THEMMA'GIUM [*Old Law*] a Duty anciently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Team*; which see.

THEN [ðenne, *Sax.* Dan, Belg. Dann, Teut.] at that Time.

THENAR [Θεναρ, Gr.] an abducent Muscle, which draws away the Thumb.

THENCE, from that Place.

THENCEFORTH, from that Time.

THENCEFORWARD, from that Time and afterwards.

THE'OBALD [of Deod, the People, and Bald, bold, *Sax. Camden*; or Thendbald, *Du.* early virtuous or valiant, *Verstegan*] a proper Name.

THEOC'RACY [Θεοκρατία, Gr.] Government by God himself; such as the *Jews* Form of Government before they had an earthly King.

THEOCRAT'ICAL, of Theocracy.

THEO'DEN, an under Thane, Husbandman, or inferior Tenant. *Sax.*

THEOD'OLITE, an Instrument used in Surveying, and taking Heights and Distances.

THEODOM, Servitude. *Sax.*

THEODO'RE [*Theodorus*, L. Θεοδωρος, of Θεος, God, and δωρον, a Gift, *Gr.*] a proper Name of Men.

THEOD'ORICK [of ðeod, the People, and ric, rich, *Camden*] a Christian Name.

THEODO'SIA [Θεοδοσια, of Θεος, and δωσις, a Gift, *Gr.* the Gift of God] a Christian Name of Women.

THEOGON'IA [*theogonie*, F. Θεογονια, of Θεος and γονη, *Gr.* Offspring] the Generation of the Gods. *L.*

THEOL'OGER } [*theologus*, L. *theologien*, F. Θεολογος, *Gr.*]
THEOLO'GIAN } a Divine,

a Divine, a Professor of Divinity.

THEOLO'GICAL [*theologique*, F. *theologicus*, L. of θεολογικος, Gr.] belonging to Divinity, divine.

THEOLO'GICALLY, Divinely.

THEOL'OGY [*theologie*, F. *theologia*, L. of θεολογια, of Θεος, God, and λογος, a Word, *Gr.*] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of God and divine Things.

THEOMA'CHY [θεομαχια, of Θεος, and μαχη, a Fight, *Gr.*] a fighting against or resisting God.

THEOMA'GICAL [θειος, divine, and μαγικη, Magick, *Gr.*] belonging to divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

THEO'MANCY [θεομαντεια, of θειος, and μαντεια, Divination, *Gr.*] a kind of Divination by calling upon the Name of God.

THEOPH'ILUS [Θεοφιλος, of Θεος, and φιλος, a Friend, *Gr.*] a proper Name of Men.

THEOPHRAS'TICI, the Disciples of *Theophrastus Paracelsus*.

THEOR'BO [*teorbe*, F. *tiorba*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; a large Lute made use of by the *Italians*, for playing a thorough Bass, much the same as *Arcilcuto*, or Arch-Lute. *Ital.*

THE'OREM [*theorem*, F. *theorema*, L. of θεωρημα, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions, or Equalities, duly inferred from some Suppositions about Quantity.

A plain THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is such as has a Relation either to a Right-lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle.

A Solid THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is one which treats about a Space bounded by a solid Line, *i. e.* by one of the three Conick Sections.

A Reciprocal THEOREM [*in Mathematicks*] is a Theorem whose Converse or Contrary is true.

THEOREMAT'ICK [*theorematicus*, L. of θεορεματικος, *Gr.*] consisting of or belonging to Theorems.

THEORET'ICK, THEOR'ICAL, THEOR'ICK [*theorique*, F. *theoricus*, L. of θεωρητικος, *Gr.*] belonging to Theory; speculative.

THEORET'ICKS [θεωρητικα, *Gr.*] those Things which belong to the speculative Part of Physick.

THE'ORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THE'ORY [*theorie*, F. *theoria*, L. of θεωρια, of θεωρεω, to contemplate, *Gr.*] the Contemplation or Study of an Art or Science, without Practice.

THEORIES *of the Planets* [in *Astronomy*] are Hypotheses, according to which they explain the Reason of the Phenomena, or Appearance of the Planets.

THERAPEU'TICKS [*therapeutique*, F. *therapeutica*, L. θεραπευτικα, of θεραπευω, to heal, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which shews the Method of curing Diseases.

THE'RAPHIM, TE'RAPHIM [תרפים, *H.*] certain Idols or Images made in the Shape of Men.

THERE [ðer, *Sax.* daer, Belg. dar, Teut. and L. S. der, Dan.] in that Place.

THEREABOUT, near that Place or Number.

THEREAF'TER [ðæræfter, *Sax.* daerachter, Belg.] according to.

THEREFORE [daerdoor, Belg. darfur, Teut.] for that Cause.

THERENI'ABIN, TENERI'ABIN Oriental Manna.

THEREON [ðæron, *Sax.* daran, Teut.] upon that Thing.

THEREWITH [damit, Teut.] with that Thing.

THERI'ACA, THERI'ACE [*theriaque*, F. *theriaca*, L. of θηριακη, of θηρ, a Beast, and ακεομαι, to cure, *Gr.*] Treacle; any Medicines against Poisons, or for the curing the Bites of poisonous Animals.

THERI'ACAL [*theriacus*, L. of θηριακος, *Gr.*] that belongs to, or has the Virtue of Treacle.

THERIO'MA [θηρίωμα, *Gr.*] a wild raging Ulcer; a Symptom of the Venereal Disease, a Shanker.

THER'MÆ [*thermes*, F. θερμαι, of θερμαινω, to make warm, *Gr.*] hot Baths.

THERMAN'TICKS [*thermantica*, L. of θερμαινω, *Gr.* to warm] Medicines which cause Heat.

THERMO'METER [of θερμη, Warmth, and μετρον, a Measure, *Gr.*] a Tube of Glass, filled with Spirit of Wine, or other proper Liquors; an Instrument to shew the several Degrees of Heat and Cold of a Stove for Plants, or any Room where it stands.

THERMO'METRON [*Physical Term*] that natural Heat which is measured or perceived by the Pulse.

THER'MOSCOPE [of θερμη, and σκοπος, *Gr.*] the same as *Thermometer*.

THESE [dese, Belg. diese, Teut.] the Things spoken of last; *those*, the Things spoken of before.

THE'SIS [*these*, F. θεσις, *Gr.*] any short Sentence, a Position, a Proposition advanced and to be made good, a Subject to dispute upon. *L.*

To THESAU'RIZE [*thesauriser*, F. of θησαυρίζω, *Gr.*] to gather up, or lay up Treasure.

THET'FORD [of the River *Thet*, and *ford*] a Town in *Norfolk*, 70 Miles N. N. E. from *London*, formerly a Bishop's See.

THETHING [Ð ðe ȝ, *Sax.* zetting, Teut.] a Tithing.

A THEW, a Ducking-stool.

THEWED, mannered; as, *well thewed*, well mannered. *Spenc.*

THEWED, cowardly. *N. C.*

THEWES, Qualities, Manners, Customs. *Spenc.* Also Sinews. *Shakesp.*

THEY [þi, *Sax. illi*, L.] those Persons.

A THIBLE, a Stick to stir a Pot; also a Dibble or Setting-stick. *N. C.*

THICK [Ðicce, *Sax.* dick, L. S. and Teut.] contrary to thin; gross; that has a Dimension in Depth, besides Length and Breadth.

To THICK'EN [tickner, Dan.] to make thick.

THICKET [of *thick*] a Place or Hedge full of or thick set with Bushes or Brambles.

THICKLY, close together.

THICK'NESS, Closeness.

THIEF [Ðeof, *Sax.* dieb, Teut.] one that steals.

To THIEVE [Ðeofian, *Sax.* dieben, Teut.] to steal.

THIE'VISH [diebisch, Teut.] inclining to stealing.

THIE'VISHLY, stealingly.

THIE'VISHNESS, the being inclined to steal.

A THIGH [Ðeoh, *Sax.*] a Member of the Body from the Knee to the Groin.

To THIGH [in *Carving*] as, *thigh that Woodcock or Pigeon*, i. e. cut it up.

THIGHT, well jointed or knit together.

THILK, such as this. *Spenc.*

THILL, the Beam or Draught-tree of a Cart or Waggon.

THIL'LER } that Horse that is put un-
THILL-*Horse* } der the Thill.

THIN [Ðinne, *Sax.* dunne, Teut.] having little Depth; also (spoken of *liquid Things*) not of a thick Consistence.

To THIN [Ðinnian, *Sax.* dunnen, Teut.] to make thin.

THINE [Ðine, *Sax.* dein, L. S. dein, Teut.] of or belonging to thee.

THING [Ðing, *Sax.* ding, Teut.] a Matter, Substance, Accident, *&c.*

THIN'GUS [*Old Law*] a *Thane* or *Saxon* Nobleman; a Knight or Freeman.

To THINK [Ðincan, *Sax.* denken, L. S. and Teut.] to meditate; to suppose, to be of Opinion.

THINLY, not thickly.

THINNESS, the being thin.

THIRD [Ðridda, *Sax.* derde, Belg. *tertius*, L.] next in order to the second.

THIRD-*Borow*, a Constable. *O. S.*

THIRD *Earing* [in *Husbandry*] the Tilling or Ploughing the Ground the third Time.

THIRD'ENDEAL, a Liquid Measure containing about three Pints.

THIRDINGS [*Law Term*] the third Part of Grain growing on the Ground at the Death of the Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Herior.

THIRD-*Penny*, the third Part of Fines, *&c.* arising from Law-Suits; of old Times allowed to the Sheriff, the other two for the King's Use.

THIRDLY, in the third Place.

To THIRL'E [Ðirlian, *Sax.*] to bore or drill, to pierce through. *Lincolnsh.*

THIRLEWALL-*Castle* [Ðirl, a Hole, of Ðirlian, *Sax.* to bore through a Wall] a Castle in *Northumberland*, so called, because the *Scots*, in their Invasion of *England*, made several Holes or Gaps in the Partition Wall (which the Emperor *Severus* built for the Division of the two Kingdoms) for the better Conveniency of entring and retreating.

To THIRST [Ðyrstan, *Sax.* dorsten, L. S. dursten, Teut.] to be thirsty.

THIRST [Ðyrst, *Sax.* Durst, Teut.] Thirstiness, Dryness of the Throat, *&c.*

THIRSTILY, drily.

THIRST'INESS, Dryness, Want of Moisture.

THIRST'Y [Ðurstig, *Sax.* durstig, Teut.] troubled with Thirst.

THIRTE'EN [Ðreotyne, *Sax.* dertien, Belg.] XIII. or 13.

THIRTY [Ðritig, *Sax.* dertich, Belg.] XXX. or 30.

THIS [Ðis, *Sax.* dieser, e, es, Teut.] a Person or Thing near one.

THIST'LE [Ðistel, *Sax.* Distel, L. S. and Teut.] a Weed.

THISTLE *Take*, a Duty of a Half-penny, anciently paid to the Lord of the Manor of *Halton* in the County of *Chester*, for every Beast driven over the Common, suffered to graze or eat but a Thistle.

THIS'TLEWORTH [formerly Gistleworth, of Gisle, *Sax.* or Gistel, Teut. a Hostage, a *pinð*, a Court or Hall, because the Hostages from foreign Countries were there kept by the West-Saxon Kings] a Village in *Middlesex*, 8 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

THITHER [Ðider, *Sax.*] to that Place.

A THIVEL. See *Thible.*

THLI'PSIS [θλῖψις, Gr.] a squeezing or crushing; Trouble or Affliction.

THLI'PSIS [*Anatomy*] a pressing together of the Vessels of a human Body.

THO [Ðonne, *Sax.*] then. *Sp.* those. *Ch.*

THOMES, Fish with broken Bellies. *O.*

To THOLE, to suffer. *Chauc.*

To THOLE [of Ðolian, *Sax.*] to brook or endure. *N. C.*

THOLED, suffered. *Chauc.*

THOMAS [Θωμᾶς, *Gr.* תאומא, *Syr.* of תאם, *H. i. e.* double, called therefore Δίδυμος, *Gr. i. e.* of two Hearts, because of his doubting] a proper Name of Men.

THOMAS *Aquinas*, a School Divine, called (by the Papists) the *Angelick Doctor.*

THOMISTS, Divines who follow the Doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas.*

THONE, damp, moist, wet. *N. C.*

THONG

THONG [ðpang, *Sax.*] a Strap of Leather.

To cut large Thongs out of another Man's Leather.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a *Cutter* to a Shoemaker, who does not contrive and *cut out* his Master's Leather to the best Advantage; but it aims at all those Persons, who, *niggardly* to an Excess of *their own*, would fain gain the Character of *Generous* or *Charitable* at other People's Expence, and so are very *liberal* of *other* People's Pockets to save their own, either in *Donations* of *Amity* or *Alms*, and do, as *Erasmus* says, *Ex alieno tergore lata secare lora*, Latin; and the *French*, *Il coupe large curroye du cuir d'autruy*; and the *Greeks*, Ταλλοτριν αμαν ϛερος.

THOR [Ðop, *Sax.*] an Idol of great Esteem among the ancient *Saxons* and *Teutonicks*, equal to *Jupiter* of the *Romans*. It is either a Contraction of *Thunder*, because he was their God of *Thunder*; or of ðeran, to tear, *Sax.* because he may be said to rend the Clouds.

THORACI'CA [of *thorax*, L.] the Breast. *Lat.*

THORAC'ICA *inferior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, spreading itself upon the Sides of the Breast. *L.*

THORAC'ICA *superior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, passing to the Paps and Muscles of the Breast.

THORACICK, belonging to, or proper in Distempers of the Breast.

THO'RAL LINE [in *Palmestry*] a Mark in the Hand, called also the Line of *Venus*.

THO'RAX [θωραξ, *Gr.*] the Chest, all that Cavity circumscribed above by the Neck-bone, below by the Diaphragm, before by the Breast-bone, behind by the Back-bone, on the Sides by the Ribs. *L.*

A THORN [ðorn, *Sax.* torn, Dan. doorne, Belg. dorn, Teut. drain, C. Br.] a Prickle of a Bush; also a Shrub of two Sorts, a black and a white.

THORN *Apple*, a Plant bearing white Flowers, succeeded by round prickly green Heads. *Stramonium*, L.

THORN-*Back*, a Fish.

THOR'NEY [of ðorn-ige, *Sax.* the Thorney-Isle] in *Hampshire*.

THORN'INESS, the abounding with Thorns.

THORNY [dornich, T.] full of Thorns.

THOROUGH [ðrun, *Sax.* durch, Teut.] through.

THOROUGH-*Bass*, [in *Musick*] that which goes quite through the Composition.

THOROUGH-*Toll*, a Duty anciently paid to the Earls of *Richmond*.

THORP [ðorp, *Sax.* *thorph*, F. *theor*. dorp, Belg. L. S. dorff, Teut.] a Village or Country-town; also a Sirname.

THORUCK, an Heap. *O.*

THOSE [ðr, *Sax.* diese, Belg.] Persons or Things at a Distance from one; *these*, Things near one.

THOU [ðu, *Sax.* du, L. S. and Teut. tu, C. Br. *tu*, L.] You, *when applied to one Person.*

THOUGH [ðeah, *Sax.*] although.

A THOUGHT [ðoht, *Sax.*] an Operation of the Mind, an Opinion.

THOUGHTFUL, full of Thought, pensive.

THOUGHT'FULLY, pensively.

THOUGHTFULNESS, Pensiveness.

THOUGHTS, the Rowers Seats in a Boat.

THOUGHTY, thoughtful. *Chaus.*

A THOUSAND [ðuepend, of zien, 10, and Senb, 100, *Sax.* duysent, Belg. tausent, Teut.] M. *Lat.* or 1000.

THOWLS [*tholus*, Lat. θολος, *Gr.*] Wooden Pins in a Boat, through which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculs, when they row.

THRACKSAT [*Chymical Term*] the Metal which is put in the Mine.

THRAGES, busy Matter. *O.*

THRALL } [ðpæl, *Sax.* which
THRAL'DOM } *Minsheu* derives of θυραλεῖν, *Gr.*] Servitude, Bondage.

THRAL'LED, enslaved. *Spenc.*

THRALLS, Slaves. *Spenc.*

THRAP'PLE, the Wind-pipe of a Horse.

THRASON'ICAL [of *Thraso*, a notorious Braggadochio in *Terence*] insolently boasting, full of Ostentation.

THRAST, thrust, crowded. *Chaus.*

To THRAVE [of ðrpian, *Sax.*] to urge. *Lincolnsh.*

A THRAVE, 24 Sheaves, or 2 Stooks of Corn set up together. *N. C.*

THREAD [ðpæd, *Sax.* draad, L. S. dreed, Belg. traed, Dan.] Twine made of Flax, Wool, Silk, *&c.*

To THREAP } [ðpeapian, or
To THREAP'EN } ðpeapian, *Sax.*]
To THREAP-DOWN } to affirm positively; to insist upon a Thing obstinately. *N. C.*

To THREAT'EN [ðpeatian, *Sax.* dreigher, Dan. drohen, Teut.] to use Threats.

THREAT'ENINGLY, by way of Threat.

THREE [ðpie, *Sax.* tri, C. Br. drey, Teut. *tres*, L. τρεις, *Gr.*] III. or 3

THREEFOLD [ðpeopeald, *Sax.* dreyfaltig, Teut.] threefold.

THREKE, to thrust. *O.*

THREMOTE, the Blast of a Horn. *Ch.*

THRENO'DY [*threnodia*, L. of θρηνῳδία, *Gr.*] a mournful or funeral Song.

To THREPE [ðpeapian, *Sax.*] to affirm, to blame. *Chaus.*

To THRESH [ðrirean, *Sax.* dreschen, Teut.]

Teut.] to beat the Grain of Corn out of the Ear; also to beat a Person.

A THRESHER [ðæþrcene, *Sax.* tresher, Teut.] one that threshes Corn; also a Fish with a broad and thick Tail, which serves to beat the Head of a Whale.

THRESH'OLD [ðeþrcpolð, *Sax.*] the Ground Timber of a Door.

To THREST, to oppose.

To THRESTEN, to thrust. *Chauc.*

THRICE, three Times.

THRIDBOROUGH. See *Thirdborough.*

THRIFT, Savingness or Sparingness.

THRIFTILY, sparingly.

THRIFT'INESS, Sparingness.

THRIF'TY, sparing.

To THRILL [ðyrlian, *Sax.* drillen, Du.] to drill or bore, to thrust through.

To THRILL, to kill; also to run, as the Blood in the Heart. *Sax.*

THRIL'LING } piercing. *Spenc.*
THRIL'LANT }

THRIST'A, a Piece of ancient Money, in value three Shillings.

To THRING [ðringan, *Sax.*] to thirst. *O.*

THRIP, to beat. *N. C.*

THRIP'PLES, the same in an Ox Team as Cart Ladders.

THRI'THING, the third Part of a County or Shire; also a Court held within that Circuit.

THRI'THING-*Reve*, the Governor of a Thrithing.

To THRIVE [q. d. *to drive on*] to grow or increase mightily; to become rich or prosperous.

THRIV'INGLY, in a thriving Manner.

THRIV'INGNESS, Prosperity.

THRO', through.

THROAT [ðrot, *Sax.* trottel, Teut.] the Windpipe, *&c.*

To THROB [*Minshew* derives it of θορυβέω, *Gr.*] to beat, pant, or ake, as the Heart sometimes does, or a Swelling.

THROCK-MORTON [q. d. the Rock-Moor-Town] a Sirname.

To THRODDEN, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to sturken. *C.*

THROFF, throve. *Chauc.*

THROMBUS [among *Physicians*] the Coagulation of Blood into Clots. *L.*

A THRONE [*thronus*, L. of θρόνος, *Gr.*] a Chair of State raised two or three Steps from the Ground, richly adorned, and covered with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to sit on at Times of publick Ceremonies. *F.*

To THRONE, to place on a Throne, to inthrone. *Shakesp.*

THRONES, the third Rank of Angels in the celestial Hierarchy.

A THRONG [ðræng, *Sax.* gedrenge, Teut.] a Crowd or Press of People.

Very THRONG, busily employed. *N. C.*

To THRONG [ðringan, *Sax.* drengen, Teut. trenger, Dan.] to crowd, press close, to get together in great Numbers.

THRONGINGLY, crowdingly.

A THROP, a Sigh, *Sp.* a Village. *Ch.*

To THROP'PLE, to throttle or strangle, *Yorksh.*

The THROPPLE [ertrottelen, Teut.] the Windpipe. *Yorksh.*

THROSH'ERE, Quails. *O.*

A THROS'TLE [ðrocela, *Sax.* trostel, L. S. and Teut.] a Thrush.

To THROW [ðrapan, *Sax.*] to hurl or fling; to turn as Throwsters do. *N. C.*

The THROT'TLE [trottel, Teut.] the Throat.

THROUGH [durch, Teut.] for thorough.

To THROW, to work at the Tin-mines. *N. C.*

THROWS *of Women* [ðrapian, *Sax.*] the Pains of Childbirth.

THROW'STER [of ðrapan, *Sax.*] a Twister of Silk, Thread, *&c.*

THRUCHT, thrust. *N. C.*

A THRUM [þrum, *Sax.*] the End of a Weaver's Warp, *&c.*

A THRUSH [ðriric, *Sax.*] a singing Bird.

To THRUST [of *trudere*, or *trusitare*, L.] to push at, to push forwards.

A THUMB [ðuma, *Sax.* duym, Belg. duum, L. S. daum, Teut.] the largest, first, and shortest of the Fingers.

THUM'MIM [תמים, *H.* i. e. Perfection] what it was, and of what made, it is very hard to find out; it was not reckoned among the Things wrought by Art, but given by God to *Moses*, to put in the Breast-plate of *Aaron*. See *Urim.*

A THUMP [*thumbo*, Ital.] a Blow with the Hand.

To THUMP, to beat with the Hand.

THUMP'ING, bearing; also large, great.

To THUNDER [ðunnan, *Sax.* donderen, Dan. donnern, Teut. *tonner*, F. of *tonare*, L.] to make a thundering Noise.

THUNDER [Dunder, *Sax.* donder, Belg. donner, Teut. and L. S. *tonnerre*, F. of *tonitru*, L.] a Noise known by Persons not deaf.

THU'NDRINGLY, like Thunder.

THURIF'EROUS [*thurifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Frankincense.

THURS'DAY [ðunnerdæg, *Sax.* donnerstag, Teut. thorsdag, Dan.] the fifth Day of the Week, so named from the Idol *Thor*, which was worshipped by our *Saxon* Ancestors.

THURSE *Louse* [q. d. *Thor's* Louse] an Insect.

THUS [ðus, *Sax.*] so, after this Manner.

To THWACK [zwacken, Teut.] to press close, to lay on hard Blows.

A-THWART [tuert, Dan.] a-cross.

To

To THWITE, to whittle, to cut, to make white by cutting. *N. C.*

THWITTEN, twisted. *Chauc.*

THYMI'AMA [θυμιαμα, *Gr.*] Incense, Perfume. *L.*

THYME [*thym*, F. *thymus*, L. of θυμος, *Gr.* Thymian, Teut.] an Herb so called.

THY'MICK *Vein* [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein.

THYROARYTÆNOI'DES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of large Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and stretching themselves to the Sides of the *Arytænoides* Muscle.

THYROIDE'Æ *Glandulæ* [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules of a clammy solid Substance, seated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*.

THYROI'DES [in *Anatomy*] a Cartilage of the *Larynx*.

THYR'SUS [θυρσος, *Gr.*] the tapering Stem or Stalk of any Herb.

TIB, a poor sorry Woman.

TIB *of the Buttery*, a Goose. *Cant.*

TIB'IA [in *Anatomy*] that Part of the Leg between the Knee and the Ankle; the Bone of the Leg, called also *Focile Majus*. L.

TIBIA'LIS *Ancitus*, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so called from its Situation on the Forepart of the *Tibia*; its Use is to pull the Foot upwards and forwards directly. *L.*

TIBIA'LIS *Pesticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle seated on the Back-part of the *Tibia*. L.

TICH'ING, a setting up of Turf to dry. *W. C.*

TICK [*tique*, F.] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses.

TICK TACK [*trictrac*, F. *tricche*, or *tracche*, Ital.] a Game at Tables.

A TICK'ET [*etiquette*, F.] a small Note for seeing a Play; Payment of Seamen's Wages; quartering of Soldiers, *&c.*

To TICKET [*etiquetter*, F.] to put a Note upon any thing, *&c.*

To TICKLE [of Citelan, or tinclan, *Sax.* Kittelen, Belg. Kitzeln, Teut.] an Action better known than described.

TICKLE, ticklish, slippery. *Spenc.*

TICK'LISH [Kitzlich, Teut.] easily tickled; hazardous.

TICK'LISHLY, in a ticklish manner.

TICK'LISHNESS, Aptness to be tickled; Hazardousness.

TICK'RUM, a Licence. *C.*

The TIDE [probably of tid, *Sax.* tiid, Bel. and Dan.] the ebbing and flowing of the Sea.

Windward TIDE [*Sea Term*] is when the Tide runs against the Wind.

Leeward TIDE, is when the Wind and Tide go both the same Way.

TIDE *Gate* [*Sea Term*] that is, where the Tide runs very strong.

TIDE *and* HALF-TIDE [*Sea Term*] as *the Flow-Tide and Half-Tide*, is when the Tide runs three Hours in the *Offing*, or open Sea, later than it does by the Shore.

To TIDE *it over* [*Sea Term*] is to go over to a Place with the *Tide* of Flood or Ebb, and to stay all the Time the contrary Tide lasts, and afterwards to come back upon the Return of the Tide.

Neap TIDES, are the Tides when the Moon is in the second and last Quarter, which are neither so high nor so swift as the Spring-Tides.

Spring-TIDES, are the Tides at New and Full-Moon.

TIDES'MEN, certain Custom-house Officers, appointed to attend upon Ships till the Ships are cleared.

TIDE [zeit, Teut.] Time. *Spenc.*

TIDER, soon, quickly, sooner. *N. C.*

TIDES, Seasons. *Spenc.*

TI'DILY, neatly.

TI'DINESS, Neatness, Cleanliness.

TI'DY [probably of *tight*, Engl. tho' *Mer. Cas.* derives it from Τυδεος, *Gr.*] handy, neat, cleanly; tight in Dress.

TIERCE, a Sequence of Cards of the same Colour at the Game of Picket; also a Thrust in Fencing. *F.*

TIERCE [in *Musick*] a Third, the Difference of three Notes. *F.*

TIERCE [among the *Roman Catholicks*] one of the Canonical Hours.

TIERCE } [*tierce*, F.] a Liquid Measure
TERCE } containing 24 Gallons.

TIER'CEL [*tiercelet*, F.] a Male Hawk.

TIER'CET [of *tierce*, F. a third] a Song of three Stanza's; or a Staff of three Verses.

TIES [in a *Ship*] are those Ropes by which the Yards hang.

TIF'FANY [*Skinner* derives it of *teffer*, O. F. to adorn] a sort of light Silk used by Painters for the same Purpose as Tammy.

To TIFLE, to turn; to stir, to disorder any thing by tumbling it. *N. C.*

TIGE [in *Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.

TI'GER [*tigre*, F. *tigris*, L. of Τιγρις, *Gr.*] a fierce wild Beast.

TIGH } [*Old Records*] a Close or Inclo-
TEAGE } sure.

TIGHT [tycht, L. S. and Teut.] as, a *tight Cask*, one which will not leak.

TIGHT [in *Dress*] not flatternly.

TIGHT, tied. *Spenc.*

TIGHT [spoken of a *Rope*] strait, pulled hard.

TIGHT'LY, neatly.

TIGHTNESS, Neatness, Straitness.

TI'GRESS [*tigresse*, F.] a she Tiger.

A TIKE, a small Bullock or Heifer. *C.*

A TILE [tigel, *Sax.* tigl, Dan. ziegel, Teut. *tuille*, F. of *tegula*, L.] a square earthen Plate for covering Houses.

TILL [til, *Sax.*] until.

A TILL [ȝille, *Sax.*] a ſmall Drawer in a Counter or Deſk.

To TILL *the Ground* [ȝilian, *Sax.* tuyle, Belg.] is to dig or turn it up with a Spade, Plough, *&c.*

TIL'LAGE, the tilling, digging, or ploughing of Land.

TIL'LER [of a *Ship*] a ſtrong Piece of Wood faſtened to a Ship's Rudder; alſo that which ſerves for a Helm in a Boat.

TIL'LER } a ſmall Tree left to grow till
TEL'LAR } it is fellable.

TILLS, Lentils, a ſort of Pulſe.

To TILT *Beer* [of telle, Belg. to tilt up] to raiſe a Caſk of Beer, *&c.* that is near out, to ſet it ſtooping.

To TILT [*Skinner* derives it of tealtpian, *Sax.* to vacillate] to turn at Tilts, to thruſt with Swords or Foils.

TILT [ȝelt, Teut.] a Cloth or Tent to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, *&c.*

TILT-BOAT, a covered Boat for Paſſengers, ſuch as that which carries Paſſengers between *London* and *Graveſend.*

TILTH, tilling or improving of Land.

TILTS, an Exercise when two armed Perſons on Horſe-back run againſt one another with Spears or Lances.

TIMA'RIOTS [among the *Turks*] those who out of conquered Lands, have a certain Portion allowed them to ſerve on Horſe-back, and find Arms, Ammunition, *&c.* at their own Charge, as often and as long as it ſhall be required.

TIMBER [timbre, *Sax.* timber, Belg. timmer, L. S. ȝimmer, Teut.] Wood for Building.

A TIMBER *of Skins* or *Furr* [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.

TIMBER *Measure*, 43 ſolid Feet make a Tun of Timber, and 50 Feet a Load.

TIM'BERS *of Ermine* [in *Heraldry*] the Ranks or Rows of Ermine in Noblemens Robes.

To TIMBER [among *Falconers*] to neſtle or make a Neſt, as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBER, ſlender.

TIMBESTERS, Players on Timbrels. *O.*

TIM'BRE [in *Heraldry*] the Creſt which in any Atchievement ſtands a-top of the Helmet.

TIMBREL [*tympanum*, L. of τύμπανον, Gr.] a muſical Inſtrument.

TIMBURINS, a muſical Inſtrument. *Sp.*

TIME [*thymus*, L. thymian, Teut.] a ſweet Herb.

TIME [tama, *Sax.* time, Dan. *temps*, F. *tempus*, L.] a certain Meaſure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries, by which the Diſtance and Duration of Things are meaſured.

TIME *abſolute* [in *Philoſophy*] flows equally in itſelf, without Relation to any Thing external; and is the ſame with Duration.

TIME *relative* [in *Philoſophy*] is the ſenſible and external Meaſure of Duration, eſtimated by Motion.

TIME [in *Muſick*] the Quantity or Length by which is aſſigned to every particular Note its due Meaſure, without making it longer or ſhorter than it ought to be.

Duple TIME [in *Muſick*] is when all the Notes are increaſed by 2; as 2 Longs make a Large, 2 Brieſs a Long, *&c.*

Triple TIME [in *Muſick*] is that wherein the Meaſure is counted by Threes; as one Semibreve is equivalent to three Minims, and one Minim to three Crotchets, *&c.*

TIME'LINESS, Seaſonableneſs.

TIME'LY [timlice, *Sax.*] opportunely.

TIM'ID [*timide*, F. *timidus*, L.] timorous, fearful.

TIMIDI'TY [*timidité*, F. *timiditas*, L.] Timorouſneſs, Fearfulneſs.

TIMORO'SO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play with great Fear, or great Care and Caution. *Ital.*

TIM'OROUS [*timoroſus*, L.] fearful, baſhful.

TIM'OROUSLY, fearfully.

TIM'OROUSNESS, Fearfulneſs.

TIMO'THEANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who held that Chriſt was incarnated for the Advantage of our Bodies.

TIM'OTHY [τιμόθεος, Gr. an Honourer of God] a proper Name of Men.

TI'MOUSLY, in due Time, ſeaſonably.

TIN [tin, Dan. and Belg. ȝinn, Teut. of *Stannum*, L.] a Metal of which Pewter, *&c.* is made.

TIN GLASS, a metallick Subſtance, ſmooth and like Tin.

TIN-WORM, an Inſect.

TINKER MEN, Fiſhermen who uſed to deſtroy the young Fry in the River of *Thames.*

TINCT [*teint*, F. *tinctura*, L.] a Colouring, dyed or coloured. *Spenc.*

TINCT'URE [*teinture*, F. *tinctura*, L.] a Colouring, Stain or Dye; alſo an imperfect Knowledge or Smattering of an Art or Science.

TINCTURE [among *Chymiſts*] is a Diſſolution of the more fine and more volatile Parts of a mixed Body in Spirits of Wine, or ſome ſuch proper *Menſtruum.*

TINCT'URE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the Colours in an Eſcutcheon.

TINCTURE *of the Moon* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Diſſolution of ſome of the more rarified Parts of Silver made into Wine.

TINCT'URED [*tinctus*, L.] that has a Tincture.

To TIND [tynan, *Sax.* tender, Dan.] to light, as to *tind a Candle, Fire*, &c.

TINDER, [tynder, *Sax.* tinder, Dan. ȝunder, T.] fine Linen burnt, in order to its more ready taking the leaſt Spark of Fire.

TINE, the Grain of a Fork.

To TINE *an Egg*, to dreſs it. *C.*

TINEA, a Sore or Tetter that diſcharges a Salt Lympha. *L.*

TINE-

TINE'MAN, an Officer of the Forest, who took Care of Vert or Venison in the Night.

TI'NETUM [*Old Law*] Brush-wood for Fencing and Hedging.

TINE'WALD [in the *Isle of Man*] the yearly Meeting of the States.

TIN'GED [of *tingere*, L.] coloured or dyed lightly.

To TING'LE [*tinter*, F. *tinire*, L. or tiuriau, *C. Br.*] to make a Noise as the Ears, or as a small Bell or Vessel of Metal.

A TINKER [among *Chymists*] Borax, or Gold Solder.

A TINK'ER [*a tinniendo*, L.] a Maker or Mender of Vessels of Brass, Copper, *&c.*

TIN'MAN, a Dealer in Tin-Wares.

TIN-PENNY, a certain customary Duty, anciently paid to the Tithing-Men.

TIN'SEL [of *Estincelle*, F. a Spark] a glittering Stuff made of Silk and Copper.

TINTAMAR' [probably, q. d. *Tinnitus Martius*, L.] a confused Noise, a hideous Out-cry. *F.*

TIN-WORM, a small red Worm, round, and having many Legs much like a Hog-louse, which creeps in the Grass, and poisons the Beasts that eat it.

TI'NY [tyne, Dan.] small, slender.

The TIP [tip, Belg.] the End or utmost Point of any Thing.

TIP'STAVES [so called from their Staves being tipt with Silver] Officers who take into Custody such Persons as are committed by the Court.

TIPPET [tæppet, *Sax.*] a kind of Kerchief for Women's Necks, commonly of Furs; also a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity wear over their Gowns.

To TIP'PLE [probably, q. d. *Sipple*, of *Sip*] to drink often or much.

TIP'SY, a little in Drink, fuddled.

TIRE [*Atours*, F. but *Minsheu* derives it of τιαρα, Gr.] a Woman's Head-dress; also the Iron band of a Cart-Wheel.

TIRE *of Guns* } tuyer, Belg.] a Row of
TIRE } great Guns placed along the Ship's Side, either above, upon Deck, or below.

To TIRE, to dress.

To TIRE [tirian, *Sax.*] to weary; to be or grow weary.

TIRIN, to tear. *Chauc.*

TI'RING [in *Falconry*] is giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck at.

TIRWHIT, a Bird otherwise called a Lapwing.

TISSICK. See *Phthisick.*

TIS'SUE [of *tissu*, part. of *tistre*, F.] rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Gold, woven together.

TIT-*Lark*, a Bird admired for his whisking, turning, and chirping, singing most of any like the *Canary* Bird.

TIT, a little Bird; also a little Horse.

TITE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be tite or tight, when she is so stanch as to let in but very little Water.

TI'THABLE, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

TITHE [teoðe, *Sax.*] the Tenth Part of all Fruits, *&c.* the Revenue that is generally due to the Parson of the Parish.

To TITHE [teoðing, *Sax.*] to take the Tenth Part.

TITHEN, to pay Tithes. *Chauc.*

A TITHING [teoðing, *Sax.*] a Company of Ten Men with their Families, all bound to the King for the peaceful Behaviour of each other.

TITHING-MEN: In the *Saxon* Time every Hundred was divided into Ten Districts or Tithings, every Tithing made up of Ten Friburgs, each Friburg of Ten Families, and within every such Tithing there were Tithing-Men to examine and determine all lesser Causes between Villagers and Neighbours, but to refer all greater Matters to the superior Courts.

TITHING-*Penny*, customary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing-Court.

TITIRING, persuading, courting, tittering. *Chauc.*

TITILLA'TION, a tickling, a pleasing Itch, a Sensation of Pleasure from the Touch of some Parts.

TI'TINILK [*Old Writ*] a Tale-bearer.

TI'TLE [*titre*, F. *titulus*, L.] the Inscription of a Book or Act; also a Name of Honour giving to Persons according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE [in *Law*] a Right, a Claim; a just Cause for possessing or enjoying any Thing; Writings or Records to prove one's Right.

TITLE *of Entry* [*Law Term*] is when a Person makes a Feoffment of Land upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffer has Title to enter upon the Land again.

TITS [probably of τίτθος, Gr. small] small Cattle.

TITTER, soon, quickly. *W. C.*

To TITTER [probably of titeren, to shake or tremble, Teut.] to giggle or laugh by Fits.

TITUBA'TION, a stumbling, faltering, or nodding. *L.*

TITU'LAR [*titulaire*, F. of L.] that bears a Title.

TIT'YRE, a Nick-name for the Liquor called *Geneva*, probably so called, because it makes Persons merry, laugh, and titter.

TMESIS [τμῆσις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, by which a compound Word is divided into two Parts, by some other Word which is put in between.

To [to, *Sax.* to, R. S. zu, T.] unto.

TOAD [tad, *Sax.*] a known Reptile.

TOAD-*Flax*, Plant.

TOAST [of *tostum*, L.] Bread baked or roasted before the Fire; a Person proposed whose Health is to be drank. See *Toast*.

TOBAC'CO [so called of *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, from whence it was brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*, *anno* 1585] an *American* Plant well known.

TOBAC'CONIST, a Tobacco Seller.

TOBI'AH [תוביה, *H. i. e.* the Goodness of God] a proper Name of Men.

TOCCA'TA } [in *Musick Books*] signi-
TOCCA'TO } fies the same as *Recercate*, which is a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture, called in *English* a Voluntary. *Ital.*

TOD *of Wool*, the Quantity of 28*lb*.

TO-DAY [tadæg, *Sax.* of to and dag, Teut.] this Day.

TO-MORROW [to Morgen, *Sax.* morgen, Teut.] the Day after the present.

A TOE [ta, *Sax.* teen, L. S. zehe, Teut. which *F. Junius* derives of Ταω, Gr. to extend] a Finger of the Foot.

A TOFT [*q. d.* a Tuft, as *touffe du Bois*, F.] a Grove of Trees.

TOFT, a Messuage or House, or rather a Place where a Messuage once stood that is fallen or pulled down. *L. T.*

TOFT-MAN, the Owner of a Toft.

TOGE'THER [togædere, *Sax.*] in Company with.

To TOIL [tilian, *Sax.* toile, Dan.] to labour, to drudge.

TOILES [*Minsheu* derives it of togen, Belg.] Play-things, Trifles.

TOILES [*toiles*, F.] Snares or Nets for the catching of Wild-beasts.

TOI'LET [*toilette*, F.] a fine Cloth spread upon a Table in a Bed-chamber, or in a Lady's Dressing-room.

TOISE [*toise*, F.] a Measure containing six Feet in Length, a Fathom.

TOISON *d'Or* [in *Heraldry*] a Golden Fleece. *F.*

A TO'KEN [tacn, *Sax.* teecken, L. S. *zeichen*, Teut.] a Sign or Mark.

To TO'KEN } [tacnian, *Sax.* betee-
To BETO'KEN } kenen, L. S. bezeichnen, Teut.] to shew or give some Token.

TOKININ, a Token. *Chauc.*

TOLE, a Clout, a Toy. *Chauc.*

TOLE'DO, a Sword made at *Toledo* in *Spain*.

TOL'ERABLE [*tolerabilis*, L.] that may be indured or bore with; also indifferent, passable. *F.*

TOL'ERABLY, indifferently well.

To TOL'ERATE [*tolerer*, F. *toleratum*, L.] to suffer, to bear with, to permit, to connive at.

TOLERA'TION [*tolerance*, F.] a suffering, permitting, or allowing of. *L.*

TOLL [toll, *Sax* toll, *C. Br.* toll, L. S. *zoll*, Teut. told, Dan. *tonlieu*, F. *tolonium*, L.] a Tribute or Custom paid for a Passenger; also Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of such a Manour.

To TOLL [of *tollere*, F.] to bar, defeat, or take away. *L. T.*

To TOLL *a Bell*, is to ring it after a particular Manner, to give Notice of the Death or Funeral of some Person.

TOLL BOOTH [of toll and Bode, *Sax.* or Booth, *C. Br.* zoll-bude, Teut.] a Custom-house, or Place where Toll is paid.

TOLL-*Corn*, Toll taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

TOLL-*Hop*, a small Measure, by which Toll was taken for Corn sold in an open Market.

TOLL-*Through*, Money paid for Passage in or through some Highways, *&c.*

TOLL-*Traverse*, an Acknowledgment given for passing thro' a private Man's Ground.

TOLL-*Tray*, Toll taken by the Tray or Dish.

TOLL-*Turn*, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets, though they were not sold.

TOL'SASTER } a Tribute heretofore paid
TOL'SESTER } to the Lord of the Manour for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.

TOL'SEY, a kind of Exchange or Place where Merchants meet in *Bristol*, &c.

TOLT [in *Law*, q. d. *tollere loquelam*] a Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court-Baron is removed to the County-Court.

TOL'TA [*Old Law*] Extortion, Rapine, Wrong; any Thing imposed or exacted contrary to Right and Justice.

A TOMB [*Tombe*, F. *Tomba*, Ital. of τόμβος, *Gr.*] a Sepulchre of Stone, *&c.*

TOMBLESTERES, Tumblers. *Chauc.*

TOMBAY, a wanton, frolicksome Girl.

TOMBYSTERE, a Woman Tumbler. *Chauc.*

A TOME [*Tome*, F. *Tomus*, L. of τομος, *Gr.*] a separate Part or distinct Volume of a large Book.

TOMELIS, to boot, into the Bargain. *Ch.*

TOMEN'TOSE [*tomentosus*, L.] made of or like Flocks of Wool.

TOMEN'TUM, Flocks, Shear-wool, such as is used in stuffing Beds, *&c.* L.

TOMEN'TUM [among *Botanists*] is that soft downy Substance which grows on the Tops of some Plants.

TO'MIN [among *Jewellers*] a Weight of about three Carrats.

TOM'KIN } [among *Gunners*] the Stop-
TOM'PION } ple of a great Gun or Mortar, made to keep out Rain.

TON, Contraction of the One. *Chauc.*

TON, a Tone or Sound. *Ital.*

A TON } [*Tonne*, F.] a Liquid Measure
A TUN } containing four Hogsheads; 20 Hundred Weight.

TON-

TONDINO, the same as *Astragal.*

TONE [*tonus*, L. of Τονός, Gr.] a certain Degree of Elevation or Depression of the Voice, or some other Sound.

TONGS [tonge, *Sax.* tanahe, Du. tang, Dan. zunge, Teut.] an Utensil belonging to a Fire-hearth.

A TONGUE [tonge, *Sax.* tunge, L. S. and Dan. zunge, Teut. tonghe, Belg.] the Instrument of Speech.

TONGUELESS, without a Tongue.

TONGUE-PAD, a talkative Person.

TONG'UING [with *Gardeners*] a particular Way of Grafting, by making a Slit with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downward; and is also called *Slipping.*

TO'NICA [τονικὰ, Gr.] those Things which, being externally applied to the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

TO'NIC [among *Anatomists*] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves and Fibres in an human Body, which is much altered in their different Tension.

TON'NAGE } a Duty paid to the King
TU'NNAGE } for Goods exported or imported in Ships, *&c.* at a certain Rate for every Tun.

TON'NETIGHT, the Quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Freight or Bulk. *O. R.*

TONN, a Tone or Sound.

TON'SILE [*tonsilis*, L.] that may be trimmed, shorn, or clipped, *&c.*

TON'SILS [*tonsillæ*, L.] the Almonds of the Ears, two Glands at the Root of the Tongue, on each Side of the *Uvula.*

TON'SURE [*tonsura*, L.] a shaving or cutting off the Hair.

TOO [to, *Sax.*] overmuch.

Too much of one Thing is good for nothing.

This Proverb is an Apophthegm of one of the Seven Wise Men of *Greece.* Some attribute it to *Thales*, and some to *Solon*, Μηδὲν ἄγαν, Gr. It is generally applied by way of *Reprehension* to such Persons who, when by some witty *Drollery* or *Banter*, they find they have diverted the Company, pleased with the Conceit of their own Wit, they either draw it to that length, 'tis so fine that No-body can perceive it but themselves; or they carry on the Jest till it grows *troublesome* and *nauseous*; forgetting that though a little Wit in Company, like Salt at a Table, makes Conversation *relishing*, yet they must love savoury Bits very well, that can dine out of a *Salt-seller.*

Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.
Hor.

TOOL [tool, of tylean, *Sax.* tuyle, Belg. to labour] an Instrument of any Sort.

To TOOT [tuyte, Belg.] to blow a Horn, *&c.*

TOOTH [tob, *Sax.* *Dens*, L.] that wherewith an Animal chews Food.

TOOTH-ACHE [tobece, *Sax.*] a Pain in the Teeth.

TOOTH'LESS [tobleas, *Sax.*] having no Teeth.

TOOTH'ING, a Corner-stone left for more Building.

TOOTH-WORT, an Herb. *Dentaria*, L.

TOOTH-*Wrest*, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

TOOTH'ING, prying, peeping, searching narrowly. *Spenc.*

TOP [top, *Sax.* toppe, *C. Br.*] the Height, the uppermost End of a Thing.

A TOP [top, Belg. and Dan. *toupie*, F. topse, Teut.] a Play-thing for Boys.

To TOP *the Sail-Yards* [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hang even.

TOP [of a *Sail*] is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the Cross-trees, near the Head of the Mast.

TOP *Armings* [in a *Ship*] are a Sort of Cloaths hung about the Round Tops of the Masts for Show.

TOP-*Masts* [in a *Ship*] small Masts fixed to the Heads of all the Masts aloft.

TOP-*Galiant-Masts* [in a *Ship*] are those Masts which are over the Top-masts of the Main and Fore-masts.

TOPAR'CH [*toparcha*, L. of τοπάρχης, of τόπος, a Place, and ἄρχος, a Governor, Gr.] a Governor of any Place.

TO'PAZ [*topaze*, F. *topazius*, L. of τοπάζιος, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of fine Gold.

TOPAZ [in *Heraldry*] the Golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To TOPE [*toper*, F. *Skinner* chuses to derive it from toppe, Belg. to rage, *q. d.* to drink till he rave] to drink lustily.

TOPH [among *Surgeons*] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHA'CEOUS [of τόφος, Gr.] gritty, sandy, stony.

TO'PHET [תפת, *Heb.* i. e. a Drum] a Valley where the *Ammonites* sacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and caused Drums to be beat to hinder their Cries from being heard.

TO'PHUS [τόφος, Gr.] any gritty or earthy Matter, abounding in some mineral Waters, and concreting upon the Sides of Vessels they are long contained in, or on hard Bones lying in them; whence also, from its Likeness thereunto, it is applied to a chalky Substance, or a stony Concretion in any Part of the animal Body. *L.*

TO'PIARY *Works* [*topiaria*, L.] Arbours made of Trees and Twigs cut and planted.

TOPICAL [*topique*, F. *topicus*, L. of τοπικός, Gr.] belonging to, or applied to a particular Place.

TO'PICK [*topique*, F. of *topicus*, L. of τοπικὴ, Gr.] that Part of Logick which treats of Invention or finding out of Arguments.

TO'PICKS [*topiques*, F. *topica*, L. of τοπικα, of τοπος, Gr. a Place] Common-places or Heads of a Discourse.

TOPOGRAPHI'CAL } [*topographique*,
TOPOGRAPH'ICK } F.] belonging to Topography.

TOPOG'RAPHY [*topographie*, F. *topographia*, L. of τοπογραφια, Gr. of τοπος, a Place, and γραφη, a Description] a Description of a Place, or some small Quantity of Land, such as that of a Manour or particular Estate.

TOPPING, eminent, noted, chief.

TOP'PING *the Lifts* [*Sea Term*] is haling the Top-sail Lifts; so that the Term of Art is *Top à Starboard*, or *Top a Port*, i. e. hale upon the Starboard or Larboard Lift.

TOP'PINGLY, eminently, prosperously.

TOP'SY *Turvy* [q. d. *Tops* in *Turva*, i. e. Heads upon the Ground] upside down.

TORCE [in *Heraldry*] a Wreath.

TOR'CENCIOUS } Using Extortion.
TOR'CIOUS } *Chauc.*

A TORCH [*torche*, F. *torchia*, Ital. of *torris*, L.] a Staff of Deal on which Wax Candles are stuck; a Flambeau or Link.

TORCA ROYAL [among *Hunters*] the next Start of a Stag's Head which grows above the *Royal*.

A TORCHER, a Torch-light; also the Sun. *Shakesp.*

TOR'CULAR *Herophili* [among *Anatomists*] the Place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joined.

TORCULA'RIS, a Press or Screw. L.

TORCULA'RIS *Vena* [*Anatomy*] a Vein going up the Inside of the Skull to the Brain.

TORE'UTICE [Τορευτικη, Gr.] the Art of turning, chasing, engraving, or embossing. *L.*

TOR'MENT [*tormentum*, L.] violent Pain which the Body suffers; great Grief or Trouble of Mind.

To TORMENT [*tormentis afficere*, L.] to put to great Pain; to afflict or disquiet; to put to the Rack.

TORMENT'ING, torturing, painful.

TORMENT'INGLY, painfully.

TORMEN'TIL [*tormentille*, F. *tormentilla*, L.] the Herb Setfoil.

TOR'MINA *Alvi*, the Griping of the Guts, or Wind-cholick. *L.*

TORMINA *Hysterica* [among *Physicians*] the Womb-cholick.

TORMINA *post partum* [with *Physicians*] the After-pains of Childbed-women. *L.*

TORN, rent. See *Tear*.

TORNA'DO, a sudden or violent Storm at Sea. *Spenc.*

TORPID [*torpidus*, L.] benumbed, slow, heavy.

TOR'RA [*Old Law*] a Mount or Hill.

TORREFAC'TION, a scorching or parching. *L.*

TOR'RENT [*torrens*, L.] a strong Stream or Land-flood. *F.*

TORRICEL'LIAN *Instrument* [so called of *Torricellius*, an *Indian*, the Inventor of it] the Device of the Quicksilver Weather-glass.

TORRID [*torride*, F. *torridus*, L.] burning hot, scorching or parching.

TOR'RIFIED [*torrefactus*, L.] roasted, dried, parched.

TORT [*Law Term*] Injury, Wrong. *F.*

TORT-*Feasor* [*Law Term*] a Trespasser, a Doer of Wrong. *F.*

TORTEAU'XES [in *Heraldry*] a bearing of round coloured Figures like Cakes.

TOR'TOISE [*tortue*, F. *tortuga*, Span.] a living Creature well known.

TORTUOUS [*tortueux*, F. *tortuosus*, L.] winding, turning in and out.

TOR'TURABLE, that may be tortured.

TOR'TURE [of *torquere*, L. to torment] Rack, exquisite Torment or Pain. *F.*

To TOR'TURE [*tortum*, sup. of *torquere*, L.] to put to great Pain.

TOR'VITY [*torvitas*, L.] Sourness of Countenance.

TO'RUS [in *Architecture*] is a round Member encompassing the Bass of a Pillar, between the *Plinth* and the *List*. L.

TO'RY, a Word first used by the Protestants in *Ireland*, to signify those *Irish* common Robbers and Murderers, who stood outlawed for Robbery and Murder; now a Nick-name to such as call themselves *High Church Men*, or to the Partisans of the Chevalier *de St. George*.

To TOSS, to throw up.

A TOSS'POT, a hard Drinker.

A TOST [of *tostus*, L.] Bread toasted at the Fire; also the Nomination of a Person whose Health is to be drank.

TOTAL [*totalis*, L.] wholly, intire, utter. *F.*

TOTAL'ITY [*totalité*, F. of *totalitas*, L.] the Total or whole Sum.

TO'TALLY, wholly, utterly.

TOTETH, looketh. *Chauc.*

TOTOLER, a Prater. *Chauc.*

TOT'TED [in the *Exchequer*] marked with the Word *Tot*, as a good Debt to the King.

To TOTTER [ȝealȝnian, *Sax.* tottere, Belg.] to shake, to stagger or reel.

TOT'TERAY, a customary Payment, anciently made of 4 *d.* for every Bushel and half of Corn sold at *Maldon* in *Essex*.

TOT'TERED, shaken, tottering, weak, tumbling, &c. *Shakesp.*

TOT'TERINGLY, staggeringly, &c.

TOTTIE, wavering, tottering, dizzy. *Spenc.*

TOTTY, dizzy. *O.*

TOTUM, a Whirl-box, a kind of Die that is turned round about.

To

To TOUCH [*toucher*, F. *tocar*, Span. *tangere*, L.] to put the Finger, Hand, &c. to; to handle, to lie close to.

A TOUCH, a Feeling, a Stroke; also a Trial of Gold or Silver. *F.*

TOUCH [in *Musick*] an Organ is said *to have a good Touch*, when the Keys lie down, and are neither too loose nor too stiff.

TOUCH-*Stone*, a Stone which serves to try Gold or Silver.

TOUCH *the Wind* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Steersman at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

TOUCH *Wood*, a sort of rotten Wood, easily taking Fire.

TOUCH'Y, apt to take Offence.

TOVET, a Measure of half a Bushel.

TOUGH [toh, *Sax.* which *Mer. Cas.* derives of τυφελος, Gr. hard] hard, strong, not brittle or apt to break.

TOUGHLY, in a tough Manner.

TOUGH'NESS, the being tough.

TOUGHT, tough, tight. *Chauc.*

TOU'KED, ducked. *O.*

TOUR, a Travel or Journey about a Country. *F.*

TOUR'NIQUET, a Turnstile. *F.*

TOURNIQUET [among *Surgeons*] a Gripe-stick used in stopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations. *F.*

TOURTEE [in *Cookery*] a sort of Pastry-work baked in a Pan.

TOUT, the backside. *Chauc.*

TOUT *temps pret & encore est* (i. e. that is always ready, and is so at this present) is a kind of Plea in way of Excuse or Defence to him that is sued for withholding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff. *F.*

TOW [tow, *Sax.* touw, Belg. tow, Dan. *stupa*, L. of συπη, Gr.] the hard or coarser Part of Hemp or Flax.

To TOW [teon, *Sax. touer*, F. toghe, Belg.] to hale or drag a Barge, &c. along the Water.

TOW'AGE [*toue*, F.] Money paid to the Owner of the Ground next a River, for towing.

TO'WARD [topeaꝼd, *Sax.*] inclining to.

TO'WARD } [*q. d.* towards or ready
TO'WARDLY } to do a Thing] orderly, obedient.

TO'WARDLINESS, Obedientness.

A TOW'EL [*touvaille*, F.] a Cloth to wipe Hands on.

TOWEL, the Tail. *Chauc.*

A TOWER [top, *Sax.* Thurn, Teut. *toure*, F. *torre*, Ital. *turris*, L. of τυρσις, Gr.] a Castle, a Citadel, a Fort.

Hollow TOWER [in *Fortification*] a Rounding made of the Remainder of a *Brisure* to join the *Courtin* to the *Orillon*.

TOW'ERING, soaring aloft.

TOWERING *long sought* [in *Cattle*] a Disease which proceeds from Leanness.

A TOWN [tun, *Sax.*] a large Space of Ground on which Houses are built close together, and not straggling as in Villages.

TOWNSHIP, the Privilege or Dignity belonging to a Town.

TOWRUS [among *Hunters*] a Roebuck eager for Copulation, is said *to go to his Towrus*.

To TOWZ [probably of tuscien, L. S. to shake] to tug or pull about, to tumble.

To TOWZ *Wool*, i. e. to towz it, to card or dress it.

TOX'ICA [of τοξις, a Bow, *Gr.*] a particular Sort of Poison, said to be used by *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render Wounds made by them incurable. *L.*

A TOY, a Play-thing, a Trifle.

To TOY, to trifle, to play with.

TOYINGLY, triflingly, wantonly.

TOYLET. See *Toilet*.

TOYLIAR'DUS, a Wether-sheep, or Ram. *O. L.*

TOZY, soft like Wool.

TRABE'ATION [*Architecture*] the same as *Entablature*, viz. the Projecture on the Top of the Walls of Edifices, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof. *F.* of *L.*

TRACE, a Footstep, Track, or Print. *F.*

TRACE [among *Hunters*] the Foot-print of a wild Beast.

To TRACE [*tracer*, F.] to follow by the Footing, to discover or find out by the Footsteps; to make a Draught of an Edifice, &c. upon Paper.

TRACES [probably *q. d. tirases*, of *tirer*, to draw, *F.* says Dr. *Th. H.*] the Harness of Draught Horses.

The Traceys have always the Wind in their Faces.

This old Saying is founded on a fond and false Tradition, which reporteth, that ever since Sir *William Tracey* was most active among the four Knights that killed *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it is imposed on the *Traceys* for miraculous Penance, that, whether they go by Land or Water, the Wind is always in their Faces. If this were so (says Dr. *Fuller*) it was a Favour in a hot Summer to the Females of that Family, and would spare them the Use of a Fan.

TRACHO'MA [τραχωμα, Gr.] a Scab or Roughness in the inner Part of the Eye.

TRACHO'TOMY. See *Bronchotomy*.

TRACK [of *trace*, F.] the Print of a Foot; Rut of a Wheel; Run of a Ship; or any other Mark remaining of a Thing.

TRACT [*tractus*, L.] an Extent of Ground, a Space of Time.

TRACT [traht, *Sax. traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a ſmall Treatiſe or Diſcourſe.

TRACT [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a wild Beaſt.

TRACT'ABLE [*traitable*, F. *tractabilis*, L.] that may be handled, eaſily managed, or ordered; flexible, gentle.

TRACT'ABLENESS, Gentleneſs, the being eaſily managed.

TRACT'ABLY, gently, eaſily managed.

TRACT'ATE [*tractatus*, L.] a Treatiſe, Diſcourſe, or Eſſay.

TRADE [*tratta*, Ital. *Minſhew* derives it of *tradendo*, L.] a mechanick Art, Employment, Dealing, Life, or way of Living.

TRADES'MAN, a Buyer or Seller by Retail.

TRADE *Wind*, a Wind which at certain Seaſons blows regularly one way at Sea, very ſerviceable in a Trading-voyage.

TRADITION, the ſucceſſive delivering or tranſmitting of Doctrines or Opinions to Poſterity. *F. of L.*

TRADI'TIONAL } of, or grounded up-
TRADITIONARY } on Tradition.

TRADI'TIONALLY, by way of Tradition.

TRADITIONIST, one who ſtands for, or follows Tradition.

To TRADU'CE [*traducere*, L.] to defame, ſpeak ill of, diſparage or ſlander.

TRADU'CINGLY, ſlanderouſly.

TRADUC'TION, tranſlating or turning out of one Language into another; alſo a defaming. *F. of L.*

TRAF'FICK [*trafique*, F. *traffico*, Ital.] Trade or Commerce, Sale or Exchange of Goods.

To TRAFFICK [*trafiquer*, F. *traficare*, Ital.] to buy and ſell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradeſman.

A TRAFFICKER [*trafiquer*, F.] a Trader.

TRAF'INE [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument, of the ſame Uſe as a *Trepan*.

TRAGEA, Powders groſly beaten.

TRAGE'DIAN [*tragœdus*, L. of τραγῳδος, Gr.] a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

TRAGEDY [*tragedie*, F. *tragœdia*, L. of τραγῳδια, Gr. of τραγος, a Goat, and ωδη, a Song, *Gr.* becauſe the Actors uſually had a Goat given them for a Reward] a lofty Sort of a Play, in which great Perſons are brought on the Stage; the Subject full of Trouble, and the End always mournful.

TRA'GICAL } [*tragique*, F. *tragicus*,
TRA'GICK } L. of τραγικος, Gr.] belonging to Tragedies; ſad, diſaſtrous, mournful.

TRAGICALLY, mournfully.

TRA'GICALNESS, Mournfulneſs.

TRAGICK *Poet*, a Writer of Tragedies.

TRAGI-COMEDY [*tragicomedie*, F.] a Play, partly Tragedy and partly Comedy.

TRAGICOMICAL [*tragicomique*, F.] belonging to a Tragi-Comedy.

TRA'GUS [τραγος, Gr.] the Protuberance of the *Auricula*, next the Temple, ſo called becauſe it is ſometimes hairy.

TRAJECTITIOUS [*trajectitius*, L.] as *trajectitious Money* or *Ware*, ſuch as is carried over Sea at the Peril of the Creditor.

TRAJECTORY [of a *Planet* or *Comet*] is that curved Line which it deſcribes by its Motion.

To TRAIL [traple, Belg. or of *trainer*, F. to draw along] to draw or drag along; to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL [*treille*, F.] an Arbour. *Chauc.*

TRAIL'ING, hanging on the Ground.

TRAIL'INGLY, in a trailing Manner.

TRAIL-*Board* [in a *Ship*] is a curved Board on each Side of the Beak, which reaches from her Main-ſtem to the Figure, or to the Brackets.

TRAIN, the Attendants of a great Perſon; a Line of Gunpowder; the Trail of a Gown; a Wheedle or Trap. *F.*

TRAIN [of *Artillery*] the great Guns and Warlike-ſtores that belong to an Army in the Field.

To TRAIN [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to inſtruct.

A TRAIN, the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour, *&c.*

A TRAIN [among *Falconers*] the Tail of an Hawk.

TRAIN [of *Gunpowder*] a Line of Powder, ſo laid as to convey the Fire in a great Quantity, without hurting him that ſets it on Fire.

TRAIN-BANDS, the Foot Soldiers of a City or Country.

TRAINEL-*Net*. See *Tramel Net*.

TRAINING *a Load* [among *Miners*] is ſearching for and purſuing a Vein of Ore.

A TRAITOR [*traitre*, F. *traditor*, L.] a Betrayer of his King and Country, one who is guilty of High-Treaſon.

TRAITEROUS [*traitre*, F.] belonging to a Traitor, Traitor-like.

TRAITEROUS *Poſition*, a Tenet which ſome held of taking Arms by the King's Authority againſt his Perſon and thoſe commiſſioned by him, which is condemned by Statute 14 of *Charles* II.

TRAI'TEROUSLY, treaſonably.

TRAITERIE, Falſeneſs, Treaſon. *Ch.*

TRALATITIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] belonging to a Tranſlation, Metaphorical; alſo of no Value or Account.

TRALU'CENT [*tralucens*, L.] a ſhining through, tranſparent.

TRAMBLING *the Tin Ore* [among *Miners*] a waſhing it very clean with a Shovel, and in a Frame of Boards.

TRAMEL } [*tramail*, F.] a Drag-net;
TRAM'MEL } a sort of Fishing-net; also a long Net for catching Fowls by Night; also an Instrument to make a Horse amble; also a Device in a Chimney, for hanging Pots over a Fire.

TRAMEL *Net*, a long Net to catch great and small Fowl in the Night, in Champaign Countries.

TRAMONTA'NE [q. d. *Trans Montes*, L.] the North-wind, so called in *Italy* and on the *Mediterranean*, because it comes from beyond the Mountains.

To TRAMPLE [trampeln, Teut.] to tread upon, to tread under Foot.

TRAMPLING, treading under Foot.

TRAMPLINGLY, in a trampling Manner.

TRANA'TION, a swimming or flying over, a crossing athwart; a piercing. *L.*

TRANCE [*transe*, F. q. d. *transitus Animi*, L.] a Rapture, Ecstacy, or Transport of Mind.

TRANCHE' [*Heraldry*] a particular way of countercharging in an Escutcheon.

TRANQUIL'LITY [*tranquillité*, F. of *tranquillitas*, L.] calmness, stillness, quietness of Mind.

TRANQUIL'LOUS [*tranquille*, F. of *tranquillitas*, L.] quiet, still, calm.

To TRANSACT [*transactum*, L.] to manage or dispatch an Affair.

TRANSAC'TION, a Negotiation, dispatching of Business; a Passage, or a Thing in hand. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSAL'PINE [*transalpinus*, L.] that is on the other Side of the Mountains in *Italy*, called the *Alps*.

To TRANSCEND' [*transcendere*, L.] to surpass, to go beyond.

TRANSCEND'ENCY [*transcendentia*, L.] Excellency, a surpassing.

TRANSCEND'ENT [*transcendant*, F. of *transcendens*, L.] excellent, extraordinary, admirable.

TRANSCENDENT [among *Logicians*] passing the Predicaments.

TRANSCENDENT'AL *Curves* [in *Mathematicks*] are such as when their Nature comes to be expressed by an Equation, one of the flowing Quantities in a Curve-line; and if it be a Geometrick Curve, then the Transcendental Curve is a Curve of the second Degree or Kind.

TRANSCENDENT'ALS, the most universal Conceptions of Things.

TRANSCENDENT'LY, Excellently.

TRANSCENDENTNESS, Excellentness.

To TRANSCO'LATE [of *trans* and *colatum*, L.] to strain through.

To TRANSCRIBE [*transcrire*, F. *transcribere*, L.] to write or copy out.

TRANS'CRIPT [*transcriptum*, L.] the Copy of an original Writing.

TRANSCRIP'TION, the Act of transcribing or copying. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSCRIPTIO *Recognitionis*, &c. a Writ to certify a Recognisance, *&c.*

TRANSCRIPTIO *pedis finis levati*, &c. a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine levied before Justices in *Eyre*, &c. into the Chancery.

TRANSCUR'SION, a running or passing from one Place to another. *L.*

To TRANS'FER [*transferer*, F. of *transferre*, L.] to move or convey from one Place to another.

A TRANS'FER [among *Stock-jobbers*] a passing or making over Stock, *&c.* from the Seller to the Buyer.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, a Change of one Figure or Shape into another. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSFIG'URED [*transfiguré*, F. of *trans* and *figura*, L.] having its Shape changed.

To TRANSFIG'URE [*transfigurer*, F.] to change the Form, *&c.*

To TRANSFORM' [*transformer*, F. of *trans* and *forma*, L.] to change from one Shape to another.

TRANSFORMA'TION, a changing out of one Form into another. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSFORMA'TION *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is a changing of an Equation into one which is more easy.

TRANSFRETA'TION, a passing over, or crossing a River or the Sea. *L.*

To TRANSFU'SE [*transfusum*, L.] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSFU'SION, pouring out. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSFUSION *of the Blood* [among *Anatomists*] an Invention for conveying the Blood of one living Creature into another.

To TRANSGRE'SS [*transgresser*, F. *transgressum*, L. q. d. *to go beyond due Bounds*] to trespass upon a Law or Order.

TRANSGRES'SION, a going beyond due Bounds, a violating or breaking a Law. *F.* of *L.*

TRANS'IENT [*transiens*, L.] passing away.

TRAN'SIENTLY, slightly, by the by.

TRANSIT [*transitus*, L.] a Pass, or Liberty to pass.

TRANSIT [among *Astronomers*] denotes the passing of any Planet just by or under any fixed Star, or the Moon's passing by, or covering any other Planet.

TRANSITS [among *Astrologers*] are certain Familiarities gained by the Motion of the Stars, through the radical Figure of a Person's Nativity.

TRANSI'TION, a passing from one thing to another, or from one Subject or Point of Discourse to another. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSI'TION [in *Musick*] when a greater Note is broken into a lesser, to make smooth or sweeten the Roughness of a Leap.

TRANSI-

TRAN'SITIVE *Verbs*, such as denote the doing of some Action, and govern an Accusative Case.

TRAN'SITORINESS, Fadingness.

TRAN'SITORY [*transitoire*, F. of *transitorius*, L.] passing away, fleeting, fading.

To TRANSLA'TE [*translatum*, L.] to turn out of one Language into another; to remove from one Place to another.

TRANSLA'TION, a Removal from its Place, a rendring out of one Language into another; that which is so translated.

TRANSLATION [in a *Law Sense*] is the removing of a Bishop from one Diocese to another.

TRANSLU'CID [*translucidus*, L.] shining through.

TRANSMARINE [*transmarinus*, L.] coming from the Parts beyond Sea.

TRANSMEA'TION, a passing through.

To TRANSMEW' [*transmuer*, F.] to transform or change. *Spencer.*

To TRANSMI'GRATE [*transmigratum*, L.] to pass from one Place or Body to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, a removing a Habitation from one Place to another. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSMIGRATION [among *Philosophers*] is the passing of Souls departed out of one Body into another.

TRANSMIS'SABLE, conveyable. *F.*

TRANSMIS'SION, a sending forward or delivering over, a conveying. *L.*

To TRANSMIT [*transmettre*, F. *transmittere*, L.] to convey, deliver, or make over.

TRANSMU'TABLE [of *trans* and *mutabilis*] capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTA'TION, the Act of transmuting or changing. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSMUTATION [*Geometry*] a Science teaching how to reduce one Figure or Body into another of the same *Area* or *Solidity*, but of a different Form.

TRANSMUTATION [in *Chymistry*] the changing the Substance, Quality, or Colour of mixed Bodies; there are seven several Degrees or Kinds of Transmutation, viz. *Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrefaction*, *Distillation*, *Coagulation*, and *Tincture*.

TRANSMUTATION *of Metals* [among *Alchymists*] is what is called by them the *Grand Operation*, *Grand Elixir*, or the Secret of the *Philosopher's Stone*, which they give out to be the universal Seed of Metals; and which, if a little of this Stone or Powder of Projection be put into a Crucible of any melted Metal, it will (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold or Silver.

To TRANSMU'TE [*transmuer*, F. *transmutare*, L.] to change one Matter or Substance into another.

TRANSNATA'TION [*transnatatio*, L.] swimming a-cross or over.

TRANSNOMINATION, a changing from one Name to another.

TRAN'SOM [of *transenna*, L.] an overthwart Beam or Brow-post.

TRANSOM [*Mathemat.*] the Vane of an Instrument called a Cross-staff; a wooden Member to be fixed a-cross it, with a square Socket upon which it slides, *&c.*

TRANSOM [in *a Ship*] a Piece of Timber that lies athwart the Stern, between the two Fashion-pieces, directly under the Gun-room Port.

TRANSPA'RENCY [of *transparens*, L.] a being to be seen thorow, affording a thorow Passage to the Rays of Light; very clear and bright. *F.*

TRANSPA'RENCY [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Adumbration*.

TRANSPA'RENT [*transparens*, L.] which may be seen through. This, some *Naturalists* say, proceeds from the Pores of such Bodies being all right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, and so consequently do let the Rays of Light pass freely through them, without being refracted.

TRANSPA'RENTLY, clearly.

TRANSPARENTNESS, the being transparent.

To TRANSPIER'CE [*transpercer*, F.] to pierce or run through.

TRANSPIRA'TION, breathing of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Skin. *F.* of *L.*

To TRANSPI'RE [*transpirer*, F. *transpirare*, L.] to breathe or come forth by Transpiration.

To TRANSPLANT [*transplanter*, F. *transplantare*, L.] to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, the removing of Plants, Trees, or People, from one Place to another. *L.*

TRANSPLANTATION [in *Natural Magick*] is the removing of a Disease from one living Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

To TRANSPORT' [*transporter*, F. *transportare*, L.] to convey or carry over to another Place, to put besides one's self.

A TRANS'PORT, an Ecstacy, a Rapture, a violent Motion of the Passions, a sudden Sally. *F.*

A TRANSPORT *Ship*, a Vessel to convey Provisions, Warlike-stores, Soldiers, *&c.*

TRANSPORT'ABLE, that may be transported.

TRANSPORTA'TION, Carriage from one Place to another.

To TRANSPO'SE [*transposer*, F. of *transpositum*, L.] to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order.

TRANSPOSI'TION, a transposing or changing the Order of Things. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSPOSITIO [in *Musick*] is transposition,

position, which is the Writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff different from the Key or Cliff it was first composed in; that is frequently done for the greater Conveniency of the Voice, or some particular Instrument, as the Flute, which cannot reach so low as the Violin and other Instruments. *Lat.*

To TRANSPO'SE, to turn out of Verse into Prose; or the contrary.

To TRANSVA'SATE [*transvaser*, F.] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

To TRANSUBSTAN'TIATE [*transubstantier*, F. q. d. *transire in Substantiam*, L.] to change into another Substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the change of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the Papists) into Christ's real Body and Blood. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, one who transubstantiates, or holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

TRANSU'DE [of *trans* and *sudare*, L.] to sweat through.

TRANSVERSA'LIS *Abdominis* [in *Anatomy*] is one of the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, so called because the Fibres run across the Belly; the Use of it is to press it exactly inward in Exspiration. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck, which when it acts moves the Neck obliquely backwards, as when we look over the Shoulder. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Foot, which brings towards the great Toe that Toe which is next to it. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Penis* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles that spring near the *Erectores Penis*. L.

TRANSVERSALIS *Sutura* [*Anatomy*] a Suture that runs across the Face. *F.*

TRANSVERS'E *Muscles* [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles arising from the Transverse Processes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins.

TRANSVERS'E *Diameters* [in *Geometry*] are Lines belonging to an Ellipsis and Hyperbola.

TRANSVOLA'TION, a flying beyond. *L.*

TRANT'ERS, a sort of Fishermen.

TRANT'ERY, Money arising by Fines laid upon Ale-Sellers, *&c.* for breaking the Assize of Bread and Ale in some Manours.

To TRAP [ᵹnappen, *Sax.* betrappe, Belg. *attrapper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

A TRAP [ᵹnappe, *Sax. Trape*, F.] a Device to catch wild Beasts, Fowls, *&c.*

TRAPPINGLY, ensnaringly.

To TRAPE [traben, Teut. drabben, Belg.] to go idly up and down.

TRA'PES, a meer Slattern, a dirty Slut.

TRAPE'ZA [τραπεζα, Gr.] a Table.

TRAPEZIUM [τραπεζιον, Gr.] a Quadrilateral Figure in Geometry, contained under four unequal Right Lines.

TRAPE'ZIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Shoulder-blade, which serves to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOID' [in *Geometry*] a Figure which hath all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

TRAPURES, Horse-trappings. *Chauc.*

TRAP'PINGS [*Minshew* derives it of *Drap*, F. Cloth] the Harness upon a Horse's Buttocks.

TRASH, sorry Fruit, or any bad Commodity.

To TRASH, to lop, &c. *Shakesp.*

TRAVA'DO, a sudden Whirlwind, or impetuous Storm at Sea. *Spenc.*

TRAVE } a Place inclosed with Rails
TRA'VISE } for shoeing an unruly Horse.

TRA'VEL [*travail*, F.] Pangs, the Pangs or Labour of a Woman in Childbirth.

To TRAV'EL [*travailler*, F.] to journey, to labour, to take Pains; to be in Pain in Childbirth.

TRAV'ELS, Journeys, Voyages. *F.*

TRAV'ERS, a Curtain. *Chauc.*

TRA'VERSE [*traversa*, Ital. q. d. *transversum*, L.] the Way of a Ship when she makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep directly to her true Course. *F.*

TRAVERSE *Board* [with *Navigators*] a Board on which all the Points of the Compass are set down, with Marks for the Hours a Ship has gone every Point.

TRAVERSE *Table* [among *Navigators*] a Paper upon which are set down the Ship's Traverses or various Courses with the Points of the Compass, *&c.*

TRAVERSE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a little Parapet on each Side, which the Besieged make quite a-cross the Mote of the Place; also a Retrenchment or Line fortified with Faggots, Barrels filled with Earth, *&c.*

TRAVERSE [in *Heraldry*] a Partition made a-cross an Escutcheon.

To TRAVERSE [*traverser*, F.] to go cross or thro' a Country; to cross or thwart.

To TRAVERSE [in *Gunnery*] to turn or remove a Piece of Ordnance this Way and that Way, in order to bring it to bear.

To TRAVERSE *an Indictment*, is to contradict or invalidate some Part of it.

To TRAVERSE *an Office* [*L. T.*] to prove that an Inquisition made of Lands, *&c.* by the Escheator, is defective.

To TRAVERSE *one's Ground* [*Military Term*] to go this Way and that Way.

TRA'VERSED-*Horse*, a Horse that has two white Feet, one on either Side.

TRAV'ERSES, Turnings and Windings, all cross Accidents, Crosses, Troubles.

TRAVERSES [in *Fortification*] are Lines which return back from the End of the Trenches,

Trenches, and run almost parallel with the Place attacked.

TRAV'ERSING *a Piece* [*Sea Term*] the removing and laying a great Gun, in order to bring it to be level with the Mark.

TRAV'ERSLY, by way of Traverse.

TRAVES [of *travas*, Span.] Shackles wherewith Horses are tied to teach them to amble or pace.

TRAV'ESTED } [*travestie*, F. disguised,
TRAV'ESTITE } q. d. *transvestitus*, L.] is more especially applied to an Author, when his Sense and Stile is altered; as the Poems of *Virgil* and *Ovid* travested, i. e. turned into Burlesque Verse.

TRAULIS'MUS [τραυλισμος, Gr.] a stammering Repetition of a first Letter of a Word, as *G. G.* good.

TRAUMAT'ICK [τραυματικος, of τραυματιζω, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAUMAT'ICKS [τραυματικά, Gr.] Vulneraries, *viz.* Herbs or Drugs good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAW'LER *Men*, Fishermen who used unlawful Methods of destroying the Fish in the River of *Thames*.

A TRAY [*Minshew* derives it of tragen, Teut. or of draghen, Belg. to carry; *Skinner* rather of *trayer*, F. a Milk-pail; or of *trahere*, L. to draw] a sort of Trough cut and hollowed out of a Piece of Wood, to carry Meat, *&c.*

TRE [of *Tres*, L.] the Number Three.

TREACH'EROUS [*Skinner* derives it of *tricher*, F. to cheat] full of Treachery.

TREACH'EROUSLY, perfidiously, clandestinely.

TREACH'EROUSNESS, Perfidiousness.

TREACH'ERY [*tricherie*, F.] cheating, false, clandestine or traiterous Dealing, Disloyalty.

TREA'CLE [*triacle*, F. triackel, L. S. *theriaca*, L. θεριακη, of θηριον, Gr. a Viper] a physical Composition made of Vipers and other Ingredients; also a sort of Syrup drawn from Sugar.

To TREAD [treban, *Sax.* treten, T. treden, L. S. traeder, Dan. troeden, C. Br. to go a-foot] to set the Feet on, to step, to walk.

A TREAD [trit, Teut. treod, C. Br. a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a small rough Consistence in an Egg, called the Cock's Tread.

TREAF, peevish, forward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

TREA'SON [*trahison*, F.] Disloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

High TREASON } is an Offence
TREASON *Paramount* } against the Security of the Prince, whether it be by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as to compass or imagine the Death of the King, Queen, or Prince; to levy War against them; to adhere to their Enemies; to coin false Money; to counterfeit the King's Great or Privy-Seal.

Petty TREASON [in *Common Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master; a Wife her Husband; a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

TREA'SONABLE, belonging to, or full of Treason.

TREA'SONABLY, by way of Treason.

TREA'SONABLENESS, the being guilty of Treason.

TREASURE [*tresor*, F. *thesaurus*, L. of θησαυρος, Gr.] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; also a Thing of great Value or Excellence.

TREASURE-*Trove* [in *Law*] is Money which being found, and not owned, belongs to the King; but in the *Civil Law* to the Finder.

TREAS'URER [*tresurier*, F. *thesaurarius*, L.] an Officer who has the keeping and laying out of the Treasure of a Prince, State, or Corporation.

The Lord High TREASURER [of *England*] a great Officer who has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, *&c.* in the *Exchequer*, as also the Check of all Officers employed in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

TREASURER [of the *King's Houshold*] a Privy-Counsellor, who in the Absence of the Steward of the King's Houshold, has, together with the Comptroller and Steward of the *Marshalsea*, Power to hear, and determine Causes about Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder, *&c.* committed within the King's Palace.

TREAS'URY [*tresorerie*, F. *thesaurarium*, L. of θησαυρος, Gr.] a Place where the Publick Treasure is laid up; also the Treasury-Office.

Clerk of the TREASURY, an Officer of the Court of Common-Pleas, who has the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treasury.

To TREAT [*traiter*, F. *traitar*, Span. of *tractare*, L.] to handle or discourse of a Subject; to entertain, to give a Treat or Entertainment; to be upon a Treaty or Bargain; to compound for a Debt.

A TREAT, an Entertainment.

TREATE [*Law Term*] taken out or withdrawn.

A TREATISE [traht, *Sax. Traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

TREAT'MENT [*traitement*, F.] Entertainment, Usage.

TREAT'Y [*traite*, F.] a Covenant or Agreement between several Nations, for Peace, Commerce, Navigation, *&c.*

TRE'BLE [*triple*, F. *triplus*, L.] threefold; also the last or highest of the four Parts in musical Proportion.

TRE'BLY, in a threefold Proportion.

TRE'BUCH } [*terbichetum*, L. barb.]
TRI'BUCKET } a Ducking-stool or Tumbrel.

TRECHOUR, treacherous, a Traitor. *Ch.*

TREDE'CILE [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant three *Deciles*, or 180 Degrees one from another.

TRED'DLES *of Thread* [Weber-Tritte] the Laths under a Weaver's Loom, which he presses down with his Feet, to raise Part of the Warp, and make Room for the Shuttle to pass through.

TREDDLES [q. d. *trudles*] the Ordure of Sheep, *&c.*

TREDEFOULE, a Cock. *Chauc.*

TREE [τρεο, τρεοφ, and τρȳφ, *Sax.*] a Thing well known. *Arbor*, L.

TREEKS [of a *Cart*] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

TREEN, of a Tree. *Spenc.*

TREE'NELS } [in a *Ship*] long wooden
TREN'ELS } Pins with which the Planks are fastened into the Timbers.

TREENWARE [of *terrine*, F.] earthen Vessels. *O.*

TREET [*O. Word* of *triticum*, L.] Wheat.

TRE'FOIL [*treffle*, F. *trifolium*, L. of τριφυλλον, Gr.] three-leav'd Grass.

TREGET [of *triché*, F.] Deceit. *O.*

TREGETTRY [*tricherie*, F.] imposture, tricking. *Chauc.*

TRE'KINGHAM [of three *Danish* Kings there slain in Battle] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

TREL'LIS [*treillis*, F. trau, werck, Teut.] a Lattice or Grate; a Frame for Wall-fruit Trees.

TREL'LISED [of *treillifer*, F.] wrought like a Lattice or Grate.

TREMA'GIUM } [*Old Law*] the Season
TREMI'SIUM } for sowing Summer-corn; Barley, Oats, Beans, *&c.*

To TREM'BLE [*trembler*, F. *tremere*, L.] to shake with Fear or Cold.

TREM'BLING, shaking, fearful.

TREM'BLINGLY, fearfully.

TREMEL'LA } [*tremie*, F.] the Hopper
TREMEN'TA } of a Mill into which the Corn is put to fall thence to the Grinding-stones.

TREMEN'DOUS [*tremendus*, L.] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

TREMEN'DOUSLY, dreadfully.

TREMEN'DOUSNESS, Dreadfulness.

TRE'MOLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to tremble; a particular Grace in Musick. *Ital.*

TRE'MOR, a trembling or shaking as in an Ague *L.*

TREM'ULOUS [*tremulus*, L.] quaking, quavering.

TREM'ULOUSLY, quakingly.

TREM'ULOUSNESS, the being tremulous.

TREN, an Instrument wherewith Mariners strike and kill Fish at Sea.

TRENCH [*tranchée*, F.] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

To TRENCH [of *trancher*, F. to cut] to fence with Trenches.

To TRENCH *the Ballast* [*Sea Phrase*] is to divide the Ballast into several Trenches in a Ship's Hold.

TRENCH'ANT *Sword*, the Sword that cuts a Gap or Wound, Indenture, *&c. Shakesp.* F.

TRE'NCHAUNT [*tranchant*, F.] sharp, cutting. *Chauc.*

TRENCHEA'TOR [of *trancher*, F. to cut] a Carver. *O. L.*

TRENCH'ER [*tranchoir*, F.] a sort of wooden Plate to eat Victuals on.

A TRENCHER-MAN, a great Eater.

TRENCH'ES [in *Fortification*] called also *Lines of Approach*, and *Lines of Attack*, are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Foss, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged; or else it is a Work raised with Fascines, Gabions, Woolpacks, Bavins, *&c.* that can cover the Men; such Lines are cut to defend and cover an Army incamped in the Field.

To open the TRENCHES, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To carry on the TRENCHES, is to advance them towards the Place.

To TRENCH *about*, is to fence with Trenches.

TRENCHIA [*Old Law*] a Trench or Dike newly cut.

TRENCH'ING *Plough*, an Instrument for the cutting out the Sides of Trenches and Drains, or the Sides of Turf.

TRENCHING *Spade*, an Instrument for the cutting of Trenches in watery or clayey Ground.

TREN'DEL } [prob. of τρενδel, *Sax.*] a
TREN'DLE } Weight or Post in a Mill; a Vessel called a Keever.

TREN'TAL [among *Roman Catholicks*] is an Office for the Dead which lasts 30 Days, or consists of 30 Masses.

To TREPAN [*trepanner*, F. of τρεπαω, Gr.] to use a Trepan in Fractures of the Skull.

A TREPAN [*trepanum*, L. τρυπανον, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument indented like a Saw, to open a broken Skull.

To TREPAN [some derive it of τρυπανον, Gr. a crafty Beguiler; others derive it of *Trepany* in *Sicily*, where some *English* Ships being friendly invited in, in Stress of Weather, were afterwards detained, contrary to the Assurance given them] to ensnare or decoy.

TREPAN'NINGLY, by way of Trepan.

TRE'PEGET [*trepeget*, F.] a military Engine for casting Stones. *Chauc.*

TRE'PID [*trepidus*, L.] trembling, quaking for Fear.

TREPIDA'TION, trembling. *F.* of *L.*

TREPID'ITY, Trembling, Fearfulness.

To TRES'PASS [*trespasser*, F. of *trans* and *passus*, L.] to commit a Trespass.

A TRESPASS, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury.

TRESPASS [in *Law*] any Transgression of the Law, except Felony or Treason.

TRES'PASSANTS, Passengers. *O.*

TRES'PASSER, an Offender.

TRES'SEL *Trees* [in a *Ship*] are those Timbers of the Cross-trees that stand along at the Heads of the Masts.

TRES'SES [*tresses*, F.] Locks of Hair hanging down loosely.

TRES'SURE [in *Heraldry*] is an *Orle* deflowered.

TRES'TLE [*tresteau*, F. *Minshew* supposes it to be *qu.* three Stools] a three-footed Stool; a wooden Frame of a Table, *&c.*

TRESTORNA'RE [*Old Law*] to divert or turn another Way.

TRET [of *tritus* or *attritus*, L. worn] an Allowance for the Waste or Refuse of any Commodity. *F.*

TRETABLE [*traitable*, F.] tractable. *Chauc.*

TRETE, to treat. *Chauc.*

TRET'LES, the Dung of a Rabbit.

TREV'ET } [δριεφετ, *Sax. trepie*, F.
TRIV'ET } *tripos*, L. δρεφυτης, of τρι-πους, Gr. of three Feet] an Iron Instrument to set a Pot or Sauce-pan on over the Fire.

TREVIA } [*Old Law*] a Truce or
TREUVIA } Treaty of Peace.

TREWANS, Men of base Quality, Cowards. *O.*

TREY [of *tres*, L.] the Number three at Cards or Dice.

TRIA [in *Musick Books*] is a Name given to three Parts of Musick, either for Voices or Instruments, or both together. *Ital.*

TRIA *Prima* [among *Chymists*] the three Hypostatical Principles, viz. *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, of which they say all mixt Bodies are made, and into which they may be resolved by Means of Fire. *F.*

TRIAD [Τριας, Gr.] the Trinity.

TRI'AL. See *Tryal.*

TRIANGLE [*triangulum*, L.] a Figure that hath three Angles, and as many Sides. *F.*

TRIAN'GULAR [*triangulaire*, F. *triangularis*, L.] belonging to, or made in the Form of a Triangle.

TRIANGULAR *Compasses*, a Mathematical Instrument with three Legs, to take off any Triangle at once.

TRIANGULAR *Quadrant*, a Sector with a loose Piece, to make it an equilateral Triangle.

TRIANGULA'RE *Osticulum* [in *Anatomy*] a small triangular Bone which is placed between the *Lamdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures of the Scull. *L.*

TRIANGULA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Breast, which lies on each Side of the Gristle called *Cartilago Ensiformis.*

TRIANGULAR *Muscle*, one which arises from the Top of the *Cubitus*, and ends narrow about the Middle of the same.

TRIANGULARIS *Pectoris* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the lower Part of the Inside of the *Sternum*, and is inserted into the Cartilages, where they join the Bones of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and sometimes 7th Ribs; it helps to contract the Cavity of the Breast in Exspiration. *L.*

TRIANGULAR'ITY [*triangularitas*, L.] one of the Triplicities of the Zodiack.

TRIAN'GULUS *Septentrionalis* [in *Astronomy*] a Northern Constellation consisting of six Stars. *L.*

TRIBE [*tribu*, F. *tribus*, L.] a Company of People dwelling together in the same Ward or Liberty, a Race or Family.

TRIBES, were the twelve distinct Families of the *Israelites*, descended from the Patriarch *Jacob*'s twelve Sons.

TRIB'LET [with *Goldsmiths*] a Tool used in working Rings.

TRIBULA'TION, great Trouble or Anguish, Affliction. *L.*

TRIBU'NAL, a Judgment-seat, a Court of Justice. *F.* of *L.*

TRIBUNE, a Magistrate among the *Romans*, having considerable Jurisdiction.

TRIBUNI *Ærarii*, the Officers or Receivers General, who kept the Money designed for the Use of War. *L.*

TRIBUNI *Celerum* [among the *Romans*] the Captains of the Guards. *L.*

TRIBUNI *Plebis* [among the *Romans*] Magistrates who were chosen from among the People, to defend their Liberties against the Power of the Nobility. *L.*

TRIBU'NUS *Cohortium Prætorianarum* [among the *Romans*] the Tribune of the Prætorian Bands, whose Office was to attend upon and guard the Emperor's Person. *L.*

TRIBUNUS *Militum* [among the *Romans*] an Officer who commanded in Chief over a Body of Soldiers, or a Master *de Camp* of a Legion. *L.*

TRI'BUS [among the *Romans*] a certain Number of the People distributed into several Divisions. *L.*

TRIB'UTARY [*tributaire*, F. *tributarius*, L.] that pays Tribute, Tax, Toll, *&c.*

TRIB'UTE [*tribut*, F. *tributum*, L.] what one Prince or State pays to another as a

a Token of Dependance; an Assessment or Tax.

TRIBU'TION, Retribution. *Chauc.*

A TRICE [as, *in a Trice*] in a Moment.

To TRICE [ðricean, *Sax.*] to thrust. *Chauc.*

TRICENNA'LIA [*Old Law*] Masses said for the Dead, during the first 30 Days after their Decease.

TRICEN'NIAL [*tricennalis*, L.] belonging to the Term of 30 Years.

TRI'CEPS [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its three Heads or Beginnings. *L.*

TRICHI'ASIS [Τριχίασις, Gr.] the same as *Phalangosis*; also hairy Urine, such as, by reason of pituitous Humours, Hairs seem to swim in. *L.*

TRICHIS'MUS [among *Surgeons*] a very small Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

A TRICK [*tricherie*, F.] a Wile, a deceitful Action.

To TRICK [*tricher*, F.] to cheat or deceive by a Wile.

To TRICK *up* [*Minshew* derives it of θρὶξ, Gr. the Hair; but *Skinner* rather of *intricare*, L.] to adorn, to dress trimly.

TRICK'ING, wily, deceitful.

TRICK'INGLY, deceitfully.

To TRICK'LE [*Minshew* derives it of τρέχω, Gr. to run; but *Skinner* of treeke, Belg.] to run down by Drops, as Blood from a Cut.

TRICK'STER, a wily and deceitful Person.

An old Dog will learn no Tricks.

This Proverb intimates, that old Age is *indocile* and *untractable*; that if ancient Persons have been put in a *Wrong* Way at first, the Force of a long *contracted Habit* is so strong, and their *Indisposition* to learn, and *Aversion* to be taught, so violent, that there is no Hopes of reducing them to the *Right*. *Senex Psittacus negligit ferulam*, say the *Romans*; and Νεκρὸν ἰατρεύειν ὃ γέροντα νουθετεῖν ταύτον ἐστι, say the *Greeks*.

TRICKSEY, brisk, active, nimble, *&c. Shakesp.*

TRICUS'PIDES [*Anatomy*] three Valves placed at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, of a triangular Form. *L.*

TRI'DENT [*tridens*, L.] the three-pronged Mace of *Neptune*, the fabulous Deity of the Sea; also any Tool or Instrument with three Fangs or Prongs. *F.*

TRI'DENT [among *Mathematicians*] is that kind of Parabola by which *Des Cartes* constructed Equations of six Dimensions.

TRIDEN'TINE, belonging to the City or Council of *Trent* in *Germany*.

TRI'DING [ðriþinga, *Sax.*] the third Part of a County or Shire.

TRI'DINGMOTE, the Court held for a Triding, a Court-leet.

TRI'DUAN [*triduanus*, L.] of three Days Continuance.

TRIEMI'MERIS [in *Prosodia*] a Figure when after the first Foot of a Verse there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot.

TRIEN'NIAL [*triennal*, F. *triennis*, L.] that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year.

TRI'ENS, the third Part of a physical Pound, containing four Ounces. *L.*

To TRIFAL'LOW, to till or plough Land the third Time.

To TRI'FLE [treyfele, Belg. *triccare*, It.] to spend Time or Pains to little Purpose.

TRI'FLES [*Minshew* derives it of *Tricæ*, L.] Gewgaws, Things of little Value.

TRI'FLING, spending Time about Trifles, or to little Purpose.

TRI'FLINGLY, in a trifling Manner.

TRI'FLINGNESS, the spending Time in Things of no Moment.

TRI'FORM [*triformis*, L.] having three Forms or Shapes.

To TRIG [tricker, Dan. trucken, T. to press] to set a Mark to stand at in playing at Nine Pins; to catch or stop a Wheel.

TRI'GAMY [τριγαμία, Gr.] the having three Husbands or three Wives.

TRIGEM'INUM } [in *Anatomy*] a Mus-
TRIGEM'INUS } cle of the Head, having a threefold Beginning, and which seems to be made of three distinct Muscles.

TRI'GEN, a Pole to stop a Waggon, *&c.* from going too fast down a Hill.

TRIG'GER [*Minshew* derives it of *Triga*, L. or of Dregge, Belg. a Hook] an Iron to trig or stay a Wheel; also a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-lock.

TRI'GLYPH [*triglyphe*, F. *triglyphus*, L. of τριγλυφος, Gr.] a Member of a Frize of the *Dorick* Order.

TRI'GON [*trigonus*, L. τριγωνος, of τρεῖς, three, and γωνια, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Triangle or Figure consisting of three Angles; also a triangular Instrument used in Dialling.

TRIGON [in *Astrology*] a Triplicity, the joining together of three Signs of the same Nature and Quality, beholding one another in a trine Aspect, and counted according to the four Elements.

TRIGON, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, where it goes too fast down a steep Place.

TRIGO'NAL [*trigonalis*, L. of τριγώνιος, Gr.] belonging to a Trigon.

TRIGONOCRA'TORIES [τριγώνος, and κρατος, Gr. Power] a Name given to the Planets in respect to their being the Lords or Governors of those Trigons.

TRIGONOM'ETRY [*trigonometrie*, F. of τριγωνος, a Triangle, and μετρον, a Measure, *Gr.*] the Art of measuring Triangles.

TRI'HING } [ꝑihinꝷa, *Sax.*] con-
TRI'CHING } tains three or four Hundreds, or the third Part of a Shire or Province; also a Court held within the Circuit, which is that we now call a *Court-leet*.

TRIJU'GUM [*Old Law*] a Trithing or Jurisdiction of three Hundreds.

TRILAT'ERAL [of *tres* and *lateralis*, L.] that has three Sides.

TRILL [*trillo*, Ital.] a quivering or shakeing with Voice or Instrument, a common Grace in Musick.

To TRILL *down* [trille, Dan.] to drop or trickle down.

To TRILL, to turn or thrust. *Chauc.*

TRILLET'TO [in *Musick*] a short or little Trill. *Ital.*

TRILLS [in a *Cart*] the Sides of it, that a Horse is to stand between.

TRIM [probably of Ꝑetꝑymmeþ, *Sax.*] neat in Cloaths, spruce, fine.

To TRIM [ꝑimman, *Sax.* to build; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of τέτριμμαι, Gr.] to dress up, or set off, to shave the Beard; also to carry it fair between two Parties.

TRIM [of a *Ship*] her best Posture, Proportion of Ballast, hanging of her Masts, *&c.* which conduce most to her good Sailing.

To TRIM *a Boat* [among *Watermen*] is to set the Passengers so as to keep the Boat even on both Sides.

TRIM'LY, sprucely, neatly.

TRIM'NESS, Sprucenes, Neatnes.

TRIMACRUS [τρίμακρος, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of three long Syllables, as *doctores*.

TRIME'TER [in *Grammar*] a Verse consisting of three Measures.

TRIMI'LCHI [Tꝑi-Milci, *Sax.*] the *English Saxons* called the Month of *May* by this Name, because they milked their Cattle three Times a Day in that Month.

A TRIM'MER, one that trims or carries it fair with both Parties.

TRIM'MERS [*Architect.*] Pieces of Timber framed at Right-angles to the Joists against the Wall for Chimneys, *&c.*

TRIM'MINGS, Ornaments to set off Cloaths, *&c.*

TRIMO'RION [τριμόριον, Gr.] the joining together of three Astrological Signs that are very near one to another.

TRINE [*trin*, F. *trinum*, L. τριῶν of τρεῖς, Gr.] belonging to the Number Three.

TRINE *Aspect of two Planets* [among *Astrologers*] is when they are distant from one another 120 Degrees, or a third Part of the Zodiack.

TRINE *Dimension*, its Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

TRINGLE, a Curtain-rod, a Lath, that reaches from one Bed-post to another. *F.*

TRI'NGLE [in *Architecture*] a little Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph under the Plat-band of the Architrave, from whence hang down the *Guttæ* or pendant Drops, in the *Dorick* Order. *F.*

TRINITA'RIANS [*trinitaires*, F.] an Order of Monks, who hold that all their Churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity *&c.* Also those Christians who strenuously contend for the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead.

The TRINITY [*trinité*, F. *trinitas*, L. of τριας, Gr.] one only God in three Persons; the Godhead being one and the self-same for Essence, and for Personality Three, *viz. Father*, *Son*, and *Holy Ghost*.

TRINITY-*House*, a kind of College at *Deptford*, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, who have Power by the King's Charter to take Knowledge of those who destroy Sea-marks, and to redress their Doings; as also to correct the Faults of Sailors, *&c.* and to take care of divers other Things belonging to Navigation and the Seas; as the examining of young Officers, *&c.*

TRINITY-*Sunday*, the first *Sunday* after *Whitsunday*.

TRINITY, the Herb Heart's-ease. *Viola tricolor*, L.

TRINIUMGELD [Ðꝑi-nigꝷilþ, *Sax.*] a Compensation for great Crimes, which were not absolved, but by paying a Fine thrice Nine Times.

TRINK, a kind of Fishing-net. *O.*

TRIN'KET [*trinquet*, F. *trinchette*, Ital.] the Top-gallant or highest Sail of any Mast in a Ship.

TRINKETS, Gewgaws, Toys.

TRINOBAN'TES [not from *Troja Nova*, as some will have it, but rather as *Cambden* thinks from tre-nant, *C. Br.* a Town in a Valley; for that the Country is lower and lower as it draws nearer to the *Thames*, in the Manner of a Valley] the Name of a People who anciently inhabited the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

TRINOC'TIAL [*trinoctialis*, L. of τριονυκτιος, Gr.] belonging to, or of three Nights.

TRINO'DIA *Necessitas*, a threefold Imposition, to which all Lands were subject in the *Saxons* Time, *viz.* towards repairing of Bridges, maintaining of Castles, and repelling of invading Enemies. *L.*

TRINO'DIA *Terræ*, the Quantity of Land containing three Perches. *L.*

TRINO'MIAL [*trinomius*, L. τριώνυμος, Gr.] that consists of three Names or Parts.

TRI'ONES [Βόες ἀροτῆρες, Gr. *i. e.* ploughing Oxen] a Constellation of seven Stars in *Ursa Minor*, called *Charles*'s *Wain*.

TRIOU'RS [*Law Term*] such as are chosen by a Court of Justice, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jurymen be just or no.

To

To TRIP [tripper, Dan. probably of *tripudiare*, L.] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; also to stumble with the Feet, or faulter with the Tongue.

A TRIP, a Stumbling, a false Step; also a short Journey or Voyage.

TRIP [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A TRIP [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *bear her Top-sails a Trip*, when she carries them hoisted up to the highest.

TRIPAR'TIENT [*tripartiens*, L.] any Number which divides another into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as, four divides twelve just into three Parts.

TRIPAR'TIENT [*tripartitus*, L.] divided into three Parts, or made by three Parties.

TRIPARTI'TION [in *Mathematicks*] is Division by three, or taking the third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIPE, part of the Intrails of Neat Cattle, parboiled and cleansed for eating. *F.*

TRIPE-*Madam*, a Sallad-herb.

TRIPEDAL [*tripedalis*, L.] three Feet long, wide, or deep.

TRI'PERY [*triperie*, F.] a Tripe-house or Market.

TRIPET'ALOUS [of τρεῖς, three, and πέταλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] as *Tripetalous Plants*, those Plants whose Flowers consist of three Leaves, called *Petala*.

TRIPH'THONGUE [*Grammar*] three Vowels joined together, and making one Sound.

TRIP'LE [*triplex*, L. τριπλᾶς, Gr.] three-fold.

To TRIP'LE [*tripler*, F. *triplicare*, L.] to fold three Times, or make three-fold.

TRIP'LICATE [*triplicatus*, L.] tripled.

TRIPLICATE *Ratio* [in *Mathematicks*] is the Ratio or Reason of Cubes one to another in Terms geometrically proportional; the Ratio of the first to the last is said to be *Triplicate* of the Ratio of the first to the second.

TRIPLICA'TION, a making a Triple, Trebling. *L.*

TRIPLICA'TIO [*Civil Law*] is the same as *Surjoiner* in the *Common Law*.

TRIPLICITY [*triplicité*, F. of *triplicitas*, L.] the Quality of that which is triple or three-fold.

TRIPLI'CITY [among *Astrologers*] is the Division of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements, each Division consisting of three Signs.

TRIPLOI'DES [of τριπλᾶς, Gr] a Surgeon's Instrument with a three-fold Basis, used for a great Depression of the Scull.

TRIP'LY, in a three-fold Manner.

TRIP'PING [in *Heraldry*] is when a Deer is represented in a walking Posture in any Escutcheon.

TRIP'PING, faultering, stumbling.

TRIP'PINGLY, stumblingly.

TRI'POD } [*tripodium*, L. of τριπόδιον,
TRI'POS } Gr.] a three-footed Stool, used by the Priestesses of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. The *Prevaricator* in the University of *Cambridge*.

TRI'POLA [in *Musick*] a Triple; one of the Sorts of Time or Movement, of which there are several. *Ital.*

TRIPO'LY [*tripoli*, F.] a Stone used by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels; also a sort of Stone used in polishing Metals.

A TRIP'TOTE [*triptoton*, L. of τριπτῶτον, of τρεῖς, three, and πτῶσις, a Case, *Gr.*] a defective Noun in Grammar, which has but three Cases.

TRIPUDIA'TION, a tripping on the Toes in a Dance. *L.*

TRI'QUETRA, a Triangle or three-corner'd Figure.

TRIREME [*triremis*, L.] a Galley with three Ranks of Oars on a Side.

TRISAGIUM [τρισάγιον, of τρὶς, three Times, and ἅγιος, holy, *Gr.*] a kind of Hymn in the *Greek* Church.

TRISDIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a Chord, otherwise called a Triple 8th or 15th.

To TRISE [probably *q. d.* to truss up, or of *drizzare*, Ital.] to hale up any Thing by a dead Rope; that is, one not running in a Pulley.

TRISMEGISTUS [τρὶς μέγιστος, Gr. *i. e.* three Times the greatest] a famous *Egyptian* Philosopher called *Hermes*, who lived in the Times of *Moses* and *Pharaoh*, and was a Ruler in *Egypt*, sirnamed *Trismegistus*, for being accounted the greatest Philosopher, the chiefest Priest, and the most prudent Prince or King.

TRI'SOS [of τρίζω, Gr.] a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Temples, which causes the Teeth to gnash. *L.*

TRI'SPAST [*trispastus*, L. of τρισπαστος, Gr.] an Engine consisting of three Pullies.

TRIST, a Mark. *O.*

TRIST, to trust. *Chaucer.*

TRI'STA [*Law Term*] a Station or Post in Hunting.

TRIS'TA } [*Old Law*] an Immunity
TRIS'TIS } whereby a Man was freed from his Attendance on a Lord of a Forest when he went a Hunting, so as not to be obliged to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, or stand at a Place appointed.

TRISYLLA'BICAL, belonging to a Trisyllable.

TRISY'LLABLE [*trisyllabus*, L. τρισυλλαβος, Gr.] a Word of three Syllables.

TRITÆOPHYES [of τριταῖα, Gr.] an Ague that comes every third Day.

TRITE [*tritus*, L.] thread-bare, common.

TRITE [in *Musick*] the third Chord.

TRI'TELY, commonly.

TRITE-

TRITENESS, commonness, the being much worn.

TRI'THEISM [of τρεῖς, three, and Θεός, God, *Gr.*] the Doctrine of the *Tritheites*.

TRITHE'ITES [*tritheitæ*, L. of τριθέται, Gr.] a sort of Hereticks who held that there were three distinct Godheads in the Trinity of the Persons.

TRITON [of τῶν τριῶν μετέχων, Gr.] a fabulous Sea-Diety, Neptune's Trumpeter; a Fish shaped like a Man; also a Vane or Weather-cock.

TRITONE [in *Musick*] the greater 4th.

TRITURA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] a Pounding in a Mortar.

TRIV'IAL [*trivialis*, L.] common, ordinary, mean. *F.*

TRIV'IALLY, in a mean Manner.

TRIV'IALNESS, Meanness.

To TRIUMPH [*triompher*, F. *triumphare*, L.] to make a solemn and pompous Entry; to glory or take pride in; to subdue or master one's Passions.

A TRI'UMPH [*triomphe*, F. *triumphus*, L.] a solemn Pomp or Shew at the Return of a victorious General from the Wars.

TRIUM'PHAL [*triomphal*, F. *triumphalis*, L.] belonging to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL *Crown*, a Crown which the Cities of the *Romans* used to send to a victorious General to wear on the Day of his publick Entry.

TRIUM'PHANT [*triomphant*, F. *triumphans*, L.] triumphing, victorious.

TRIUM'PHANTLY, like a Conqueror.

TRIUM'VIR, one of the three Magistrates that governed the *Roman* Empire in Chief; or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority. *F.* of *L.*

TRIUM'VIRATE [*triumvirat*, F. of *triumviratus*, L.] the Office of a *Triumvir*, or of three in equal Authority.

TRIUM'VIRI *Capitales* [among the *Romans*] Officers appointed to take care of Prisoners, and to see Execution done upon Malefactors.

TRIUM'VIRI *Mensarii* [among the *Romans*] the three chief Bankers, who had the Charge of the publick Money.

TRIUM'VIRI *Monetales* [among the *Romans*] three Overseers of the *Mint*, for the coining of Brass, Gold, and Silver Money.

TRI'UNE [q. d. *Tres in Uno*, L. *i. e.* Three in One] a Term applied to God, to express the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Persons.

TROAD, footing. *Spenc.*

To TROAT [*Hunting Term*] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting Time.

TROCHA'ICK, a sort of *Latin* Verse, consisting of Trochees.

TROCHAN'TER [τροχαντὴρ, Gr.] the same as *Rotator*; which see.

TRO'CHAR [*trocear*, F. with *Surgeons*] a Cane or Pipe made of Iron or Steel, with a sharp pointed End, used in tapping those who are afflicted with the Dropsy.

TROCHEE [*trochæus*, L. τροχαῖος, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first long, and the other short.

TROCHELA'RIS [*Anatomy*] the upper or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye.

TRO'CHILE [*Architecture*] that hollow Ring or Cavity that runs round a Column next to the *Tore*, the same with what is commonly called the *Casemate*.

TROCHIL'ICE [τροχιλιον, Gr.] the Art of Wheel-work, or a mathematical Science which demonstrates the Proportion of all circular Motions.

TRO'CHILUS [τροχίλος, Gr.] that hollow Ring which runs round a Pillar next to the *Torus*. See *Trochile*.

TROCH'INGS [*Hunting Term*] the small Branches on the Top of a Deer's Head.

TRO'CHISKS [*trochisques*, F. *trochisca*, L. of τροχίσκος, Gr.] little round or other figured medicinal Balls made out of a soft Paste, and then dried, to hold in the Mouth to dissolve, as Lozenges, or for the Preservation of Species that would otherwise decay.

TROCHLEA [τροχὸς, of τρέχω, Gr. to run] is one of the six mechanical Powers, the same we call a Pulley. *L.*

TROCHOL'ICKS [of τροχὸς, Gr. a Pully] that Part of Mechanicks that treats of circular Motion.

TRO'CHUS [τροχὸς ἀπὸ τῦ τρέχειν, Gr. to run] a Wheel; also a little round Lump of any thing. *L.*

TROCLOID. See *Cyloid*.

TRO'CULUS, an *American* Bird, the size of a Swallow, which breeds in Chimneys.

A TRODE, a Path. *O.*

TROGLOTYDES, wild *Africans*.

To TROLL [*Angling*] to fish for Pikes with a Rod, whose Line runs on a Reel.

To TROLL *about*, to ramble up and down carelessly.

TROLL *Madam*, a Game which is commonly called Pigeon-holes.

A TROLLOP, a slatternly Woman.

TRO'MA [τρῶμα, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from an outward Cause.

TROMO'ESIS } [of τρομος, Gr.] a trem-
TRO'MOS } bling or Deprivation of the voluntary Motion of the Senses.

TROMPERIE, Fraud, Cozenage, Deceit. *F.*

TRO'NAGE [of *trona*, O. a Beam to weigh with] a Custom or Toll taken for the weighing of Wool; also the Act of weighing it in a publick Market.

TRONA'TOR, an Officer whose Business it is to weigh Wool brought into the City of *London*.

TRONE-*Weight*, Troy-Weight.

A TROOP [*troupé*, F. *trepa*, Span. of *turba*,

turba, L.] a Collective, which signifies several Persons gathered together or going in a Company.

TROOP *of Horse*, is a small Body of Horse under the Command of a Captain.

Independant TROOP, a Troop not imbodied with, or joined to any Regiment.

The TROOP [*Military Term*] as, *To beat the Troop*, is the second Beat of a Drum when the Foot are to march.

To TROOP, to get or flock together.

To TROOP *away* } is to get away, or to
To TROOP *off* } run away.

A TROOPER, a Name given to every Horse Soldier.

A TROPE [*tropus*, L. of τρόπος, of τρέπω, Gr. to turn] an elegant turning of a Word from its proper and genuine Signification to another. *Rhet.*

TRO'PER, a Book of alternate Turns, or Responses in singing Mass. *O. R.*

TRO'PHIES [in *Painting*, *Graving*, &c.] the Representation of Pikes, Halberds, Drums, Corslets, and other Instruments of War.

TRO'PHY [*trophie*, F. *trophæum*, L. of τροπαῖον, Gr.] properly a Monument set up in a Place where Enemies were vanquished, with their Ensigns, warlike Harness, and other Spoils hanging on it; a Sign or Token of Victory.

TROPHY [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree, encompassed all round about with Arms or military Weapons.

TROPHY-*Money*, a Duty of 4*d.* paid annually by House-keepers or Landlords, for the Drums, Colours, &c. for their respective Companies of Militia.

TRO'PICAL [*tropicus*, L. of τροπικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Tropicks.

TROPICI *Morbi*, such Diseases as are most frequent under the Tropicks. *L.*

TRO'PICKS [*tropiques*, F. *tropici*, L. of τροπικοὶ κύκλοι, Gr. of τρέπω, to turn] are two Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the *Equinoctical Line* or *Equator*, and equally distant from it about 23 Degrees 30 Minutes, to which when the Sun arrives, he returns again towards the Equator; so that they are the Bounds of its Motion towards the North and South. *Astronomy.*

TROPICK *of Cancer* [in *Astronomy*] is that towards the *Arctick* or *North Pole*; so called from *Cancer*, the Sign of the Ecliptick the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, which is on the 11th of *June*, and makes our longest Day and shortest Night.

TROPICK *of Capricorn* [*Astronomy*] that which is towards the *Antarctick* or *South Pole*, so called from *Capricorn*, the Sign the Sun is when he comes to this Circle, on the 12th of *December*, and makes our shortest Day and longest Night.

TROPOLO'GICAL [*tropologique*, F. *tropologicus*, L. of τροπολογικος, Gr.] belonging to Tropology, moral.

TROPOL'OGY [*tropologia*, L. of τροπολογια, of τροπος, a Trope, and λογια, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a figurative Speech; a moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

To TROT [*trotter*, F. *trottare*, Ital. trotten, Du. which *Salmasius* derives of *totulari*, L.] to go a jolting Pace as a Horse.

An old TROT, a sorry old Woman.

TROTH [treoꝏe, *Sax.*] Truth. *O.*

TROT'TERS [of *Trot*] Sheep's Feet.

TROTTERS, Curds, &c. N. C.

TROU'BABLE } Troublesome. *Chauc.*
TROU'BLOUS }

TROUBLENESS, Trouble. *Chauc.*

To TROUBLE [*troubler*, F. *torbolare*, Ital. truben, Teut. *turbare*, L.] to cause Trouble, to imbroil, to confound; also to make Waters thick or muddy.

TROUBLE [*trouble*, F. *turba*, L. of τυρβη, or θορυβος, Gr. a Tumult] Inconveniency, Misfortune, cross Accident, Sorrow, Disquiet of Mind, Disturbance, Confusion; also Labour or Pains.

TROUBL'ESOME, occasioning Trouble or Perplexity.

TROUBL'ESOMELY, vexatiously.

TROUBL'ESOMENESS, Vexatiousness, Perplexity.

TROUB'LES [the *Plural Number*] Disorders in the State, Broils, civil Wars.

TRO'VER [of *trouver*, F. to find] an Action which a Man hath against one, who having found any of his Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

TROUGH [treog, *Sax.* troch, Belg. trog, Teut. *truogo*, Ital.] a hollow wooden Vessel to knead Bread in, &c. a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in, &c. a Conveyance for Water.

TROUGH *of the Sea* [among *Sailors*] the Hollow made between two Waves in a rolling Sea.

TROU-MADAM. *See Troll-Madam* or *Pigeon Holes.*

To TROUNCE [*Skinner* derives it of *troncon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] to harrass, to punish severely, to sue at Law; also to sharp, bubble, or cheat.

TROUT [treuht, *Sax.* *truite*, F. *tritta*, L.] a delicious Fish.

A TROUT [*Menagius* takes it, q. d. *true Druit*; but *Skinner* rather of treupa, *Sax.* trust] a confident Fellow.

TROUTS, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled. *N. C.*

To TROW [treupian, *Sax.* trauen, Teut.] to believe or trust.

TROWANDISE, truanting. *Chauc.*

A TROW'EL [*truelle*, F. trouwe, Belg. *trulla*, L.] a Tool to spread Mortar with.

To

To TROWL *away* [*troller*, F. trolle, Belg.] to move or wander about.

TROY, a famous city of the Lesser *Phrygia*, noted for a ten Years Siege in the Writings of *Homer*.

TROY WEIGHT [of *Troyes*, a City in *Champaigne* in *France*] a Weight of twelve Ounces to the Pound, for the weighing of Gold, Silver, Drugs, *&c.*

TRUA, a Tray, a wooden Vessel. *L.*

TRUA [*Old Records*] a Sow or Swine.

TRU'ANT [*truande*, F. trouant, Belg. or of ðurh, through, and penðan, *Sax.* to turn or wander, *Skinner*] a Vagabond, a lazy, loitering Fellow.

To TRUANT [*truander*, F.] to play the Truant; to absent from School; to loiter.

TRU'BRIDGE [trueð bynig, *Sax.* i. e. a secure Town] a Town it *Wiltshire*, 80 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

TRUB-*Tail*, a little squat Woman.

TRUBS, a sort of Herb.

A TRUCE [*trave*, F. *tregua*, Ital. of treowe, Teut. Faith] Cessation of Arms agreed upon for a Time between two Parties in a State of War.

A TRUCH-MAN [*trucheman*, F.] an Interpreter.

To TRUCIDATE [*trucidatum*, L.] to kill.

TRUCIDA'TION, a cruel murdering or butchering. *L.*

To TRUCK [*troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of τρόπτηρ, Gr.] to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

TRUCK, Exchange, bartering of one thing for another.

TRUCK [in a *Ship*] a square Piece of Wood at the Top of a Mast to put the Flag-staff in.

TRUCKS [*trucca*, Ital. or of trucken, Teut. or, as *Minshew*, of τροχω, or τροχος, Gr] a kind of Billiards, an *Italian* Game.

TRUCKS [among *Gunners*] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axle-trees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To TRUCK'LE [*trochlea*, L. of τροχιλιον, Gr.] to submit, to yield, or buckle to.

A TRUCK'LE [*trochlea*, L. of τροχιλιον, Gr.] a little running Wheel.

TRU'CULENT [*truculentus*, L.] of a cruel, stern, or fierce Look or Disposition.

To TRUDGE [*truccare*, *truggiolare*, Ital.] to trot up and down, to toil and moil about a Business.

TRUDG'INGLY, toilingly, slavishly.

TRUE [trife, or treope, *Sax.* trouw, Belg. trew, Teut.] natural, certain, sure; faithful, trusty, unfeigned.

TRUE *Love* [*solanum quadrifolium*, L.] See *Herb Paris*.

TRUE *Place of a Planet* [*Astronomy*] a Place of the Heavens shown by a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Earth through the Centre of the Planet or Star.

TRUEST [treoperr, *Sax.*] the most true.

TRUETS, Pattens for Women. *Suff.*

TRUF'FLES, a kind of Mushrooms covered with a blackish Skin, without Stalk or Root, growing within the Ground.

TRUGG, a Milk-tray. *Sussex.* A Hod to carry Mortar in; also an ancient Measure of about two Bushels. *C.*

TRUGG-*Corn*, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leimster*, for officiating at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.

TRUEFASTIST, truest, sincerest. *Chauc.*

To TRULL, to trundle. *Suff.*

A TRULL [*trulla*, Ital. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of Μάρυλλη, Gr.] a sorry Wench, a pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet or Camp-whore.

TRULY, sincerely, faithfully.

TRUMP [trompe, Du.] a small Trumpet for Children.

A TRUMP [*triomphe*, F. trumpff, Teut. of *triumphus*, L.] a winning victorious Card.

TRUM'PERY [*tromperie*, F.] Trash, old paltry Stuff.

A TRUM'PET [*une trompette*, F. *trompeta*, Span. trommet, Dan.] a warlike musical Instrument.

To TRUM'PET [*trompetter*, F.] to sound a Trumpet; to publish, to set or spread abroad, to proclaim.

TRUMPET *Marine*, an Instrument with one String, which being struck with a Hair-bow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking TRUMPET, a large Trumpet used at Sea, which makes the Voice sound so loud, that a Man speaking in it may be heard above a Mile.

TRUM'PETER [*un trompette*, F.] he who blows or sounds a Trumpet.

TRUN'CATED [*truncatus*, L.] cut shorter, maimed, mangled.

TRUNCATED *Cone*, &c. [in *Geometry*] one whose Top is cut by a Plane parallel to its Base.

TRUNCA'TION, a cutting or chopping off, a maiming. *L.*

TRUNCHEON [*troncon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] a Battoon or kind of short Staff, used by Kings and great Officers.

TRUNCHEONS [in *Horses*] thick short Worms bred in the Maw.

TRUNC'US [*tronc*, F] the main Stem or Stock of a Tree, in distinction to Limbs or Branches. *L.*

TRUNCUS [*Anatomy*] that Part of the great Artery, and *Vena Cava*, which descends from the Heart to the Iliack Vessels.

TRUNCUS [among *Architects*] Part of the Pedestal of a Pillar.

To TRUNDLE [*trondeler*, F.] to roll along.

A TRUNDLE [ᵹrendel, *Sax.*] a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

TRUNDLE-*Shot*, an Iron Shot about 17 Inches long, sharp pointed at both Ends, with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it a Hand's Breadth from each End.

TRUNDLE-*Tail*, a Wench which runs up and down with a draggled Tail.

TRUNDLERS, Pease. *Cant.*

TRUNK [*Minshew* derives it of *truncus*, L.] a Chest or Box usually covered with Leather; the Stem or Body of a Tree; the Body of a Man, having the Head, Arms, and Legs cut off; a Pipe to shoot Pellets; the Snout of an Elephant; a wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

TRUNKS, Pigeon-holes, a Play.

TRUNK-*Roots*, Roots growing out of Trunks of Plants.

TRUNK'ED [among *Heralds*] Trees cut off at each End are said to be *trunked*.

TRUN'NIONS [of *trognons*, F.] Knobs or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear her upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

TRUN'NION-*Ring*, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

TRU'PENNY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of τρύπανον, *Gr.* q. d. a crafty Fellow] a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry Fellow, *&c.* as, *an old Trupenny*.

To TRUSS [*trousser*, F. trosse, Belg.] to tie or gird up; to hang upon a Tree; to snatch up.

A TRUSS [*trousseau*, F. trosʒ, Belg.] a Bundle; also a kind of Bandage for Persons that are bursten.

A TRUSS [of *Hay*] a Bundle weighing 56 *lb.*

TRUSS *of Flowers* [among *Florists*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

TRUS'SES [in a *Ship*] are Ropes made fast to the Parrels of a Yard to bind the Yard to the Mast when the Ship rolls.

TRUS'SING [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft soaring up, and then descending with it to the Ground.

A TRUS'SEL, a Prop. See *Tressel*.

TRUST [ᵹrupa, *Sax.* trouwe, Belg.] Confidence, Assurance, Credit, Tick.

To TRUST [ᵹrupian, *Sax.* trauwen, Teut.] to depend or rely upon, to credit.

TRUSTE'E, one who has an Estate or Money put into his Hands for the Use of another; a Guardian.

TRUST'ILY, faithfully.

TRUST'INESS [ᵹreopȣ, *Sax.*] Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUST'Y [of ᵹreope, *Sax.* treow, Teut.] faithful, that is true to his Trust.

TRUTH [ᵹreopȣe, *Sax.*] Trueness, Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUTH [according to Mr. *Locke*] is the joining or separating of Signs, as the Things signified by them do agree or disagree with one another.

TRUTI'NA *Hermetis* [*Astrology*] an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity. *L.*

To TRU'TINATE [*trutinatum*, L.] to weigh, to examine, to consider, *&c.*

TRUTINA'TION [of *trutina*, L. a Pair of Scales] a weighing or balancing; a considering a Thing thoroughly.

To TRY [*tentare*, L.] to essay, to prove, to examine.

To TRY [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said *to try*, when she has no more Sails abroad but her Main and Mizen sail only; she is let alone to lie in the Sea.

If you trust before you try,
You may repent before you die.

Under this proverbial Distich is couched a good Lesson of Caution and Circumspection, not to choose a Friend on a sudden, or make Persons our Intimates, and repose a Confidence in them by entrusting them with our Secrets and private Concerns, before we have experienced their Integrity; it also cautions Persons against too easy a Credulity in buying upon the Credit of Persons unknown, without deliberately weighing in their Mind whether the Things are equal in value to the Price of the Purchase. Πίστει χρήματα ὀλέσασα, ἀπιστιν δ'ἐσάωσα, *Gr.* therefore it was an ancient Precept, Μέμνησο ἀπιστεῖν; and the *Hebrews* say, אל תסתכל בקנקן אלא במה שישבו.

TRYAL [*Triatio*, O. L.] Essay, Endeavour, Temptation.

TRYAL [in *Law*] the Examination of Causes, civil or criminal, before a Judge.

TRYPHE'RA [τρυφερὸς, *Gr.*] gentle easy Causticks.

TUANT, killing, F. as, *a tuant Jest*, is a sharp biting Jest.

A TUB [probably of tobbe, Belg.] a wooden Vessel.

A TUB *of Tea*, about 60 Pounds.

A TUB *of Camphire*, from 50 to 60 Pounds.

TUBA *Eustachiana* [in *Anatomy*] is the Canal or Communication between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear.

TUBÆ *Fallopianæ* [among *Anatomists*] two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb; which receive the Eggs from the Testicles, and carry them to the Womb; so named from *Fallopius*, an eminent Physician, who first found them out. *L.*

TUBAL [תובל, *Heb.* i. e. born or worldly] one of the Sons of *Japhet*.

TUBAL-*Cain* [תובל קין, *Heb.* i. e. worldly Possession, or Birds-nest of the World] the first Inventor of all curious Smith-work.

TUBE [*tubus*, L.] a Pipe. *F.*

TU'BER [among *Surgeons*] a Bunch or Swelling in a Man's Body. *L.*

TUBER [among *Botanists*] the round branching out of Roots of some Herbs.

TUBER'CULA [among *Surgeons*] little Swellings or Pushes that suppurate and discharge Pus. *L.*

TUBER'CULA [in *Palmestry*] the more eminent Muscles or knobby Parts under the Fingers, called by them also *Montes*.

TUBEROSE, a sort of white, sweet-smelling Flowers. *F.*

TU'BEROSE } [*tubereux*, F. *tuberosus*,
TU'BEROUS } L.] full of Bunches or Knots.

TUBEROS'ITY [*tuberosité*, F. *tuberositas*, L.] Knottiness, or being full of Knots and Bunches; also a bunching out of some Parts of the Body.

TU'BEROUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] are Plants full of Bunches or Knots.

TU'BERI *lactiferi* [in *Anatomy*] small Pipes through which the Milk flows to the Nipples of Womens Breasts. *L.*

To TUBI'CINATE [*tubicinatum*, L.] to trumpet.

TUBULA'TION, a making hollow like Pipes.

TU'BULI *Vermiculares* [among *Naturalists*] small winding Cavities on the Out-sides of the Shells of Sea Shell-fish, in which some small Worms inhabit and breed. *F.*

TU'BULOUS [*tubulatus*, L.] hollow like a Pipe, abounding in hollow Parts.

A TUCK *Estoc*, F. *Stocca*, Ital. a long Sword; tucca, *C. Br.* a Knife] a Rapier or long Sword.

To TUCK, to turn or gather up.

TUCK [of a *Ship*] is the trussing or gathering in of her Quarter under Water.

A TUCK'ER [of tuch, Teut. Cloth] a Fuller of Cloth; also a Slip of Linen or Lace pinned along the Top of Womens Stays.

TUCK'SELS, the Teeth called Grinders.

TUEL, the Fundament of a Beast.

TU'ESDAY [Tuer-dag, *Sax. Verstegan* derives it of *Tuisco*, the most ancient and peculiar Idol of the *Teutonicks*, or old *Germans* and *Saxons*, to whom this Day, *Tuesday*, was more especially dedicated; *Skinner* derives it of tun, *Mars*, and dag, a Day, *Sax.* which seems to be the aforesaid *Tuisco*] the third Day of the Week.

A TUFT [*Touffe*, F. topff, Teut. signifies an earthen Pot, also a Boy's Top] a Lock of Hair; a Thicket of Trees; the Crest of a Bird, *&c.*

TUF'TA [*Old Records*] a Cottage.

To TUG [Lutogen, of teon, *Sax.* to draw] to pull or hale, to labour hard.

A TUG [togung, *Sax.* zug, Teut. of zitheu, to pull] a Pull; also a Waggon to carry Timber, *&c.*

TUG'GÆ [*Old Law*] Harness, Traces, or Ropes for drawing.

TUG'GING, pulling, labouring.

TUG'GINGLY, with Difficulty.

TUIL'LERIES [*i. e.* a Place where Tiles were formerly made, of *tuile*, F. a Tile] a stately Fabrick, near the *Louvre* in *Paris*.

TUI'TION, Care of one's Education, Guardianship, Protection; Patronage. *L.*

TUKE, a Horse-topping or Foretop.

TU'LIP [*tulipe*, F. *tulipa*, Ital.] a beautiful Flower first brought out of *Turkey*.

TULIPANT, a Sash or Wreath worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

To TULL, to allure. *Chauc.*

To TUM *Wool*, to mix Wool of divers Colours.

To TUM'BLE [tommele, Belg. *tombelare*, Ital. tumler, Dan. *tomber*, F. which *Menagius* derives of τῶμα, *Gr.* a Fall] to throw or roll down; to towze or rumple; to fall down; to roll or wallow about.

A TUMBLER, one who plays tumbling Tricks; also a kind of Hunting-dog; also a kind of drinking Cup.

TUMBLER, a Cart. *Cant.*

TUMBLINGLY, like a Person tumbling.

A TUM'BREL [*tumbereau*, F.] a Dung-cart; also a Ducking-stool.

TUMEFAC'TION, a swelling, a causing to swell. *L.*

TU'MID [*tumidus*, L.] swollen, rising up, puft up, lofty.

TUMID'ITY [*tumiditas*, L.] swelling.

To TUMIFY [*tumefier*, F. *tumefacere*, L.] to cause a Tumour or Swelling; to raise or swell, also to cause to be puffed up.

TU'MOUR [*Tumeur*, F. *Tumor*, L.] a kind of Swelling, caused by the settling of Humours in any Part of the Body.

Natural TUMOURS [among *Physicians*] such as arise from the four Humours contained in the Mass of Blood, or else of several at once mingled together.

Bastard TUMOURS } those Tumours
Encysted TUMOURS } which proceed from a settling of corrupt Humours, whose Matter is contained in several proper *Cystus's* or skinny Bags.

Critical TUMOURS, Imposthumes, or such Tumours as appear at once in acute Diseases, and put an End to them with good or bad Success.

Malignant TUMOURS, such Swellings as are accompanied with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, whose Consequences are very hazardous, as the *Carbuncle* in the Plague.

Pestilential TUMOURS, Swellings accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, *&c.* which usually arise in the Time of a Pestilence or Plague.

Venereal

Venereal TUMOURS, ſuch as appear at the Bottom of the Groin, and proceed from impure Copulation.

TUMP'ING [among *Gardeners*] a ſort of fencing for Trees.

TUMULA'TION, burying, interring.

A TUMULT [*tumulte*, F. of *tumultus*, L.] a Buſtle, Uproar, Stir, Hurlyburly, Riot, Sedition, Mutiny.

TUMUL'TUARY [*tumultuaire*, F. *tumultarius*, L.] done in haſte, on a ſudden, or in a Tumult; diſorderly, confuſed.

TUMUL'TUOUS [*tumultueux*, F. *tumultuoſus*, L.] full of Tumult; riotous.

TUMUL'TUOUSLY, riotouſly.

TUN [tun, *Sax.*] in the End of Words or Names of Places, ſignifies a Town, Village, a Dwelling-place.

A TUN [tunne, *Sax.* tonne, Teut. and Belg.] a Meaſure of Capacity and Liquids, containing 272 Gallons.

TUN *Weight*, 2240 Pounds, whereby the different Sizes and Contents of Ships and Sea-veſſels are uſually expreſſed.

A TUN [of *Timber*] 40 ſolid Feet.

To TUN *up*, to put Liquor into a Tun, *&c.*

TUN-HOOF, an Herb. *Hedera terreſtris*, L.

TU'NA, an *American* Tree, on the Leaves of which the coſtly Worms called *Cochineal* are bred. *Figo de Tunas*, Span.

TU'NABLE [of *tonus*, L.] that may be tuned or put in Tune; harmonious, *i. e.* agreeable to the Rules of Muſick.

TU'NABLENESS, Harmonioufneſs.

TU'NABLY, harmonioufly.

TUNE [*ton*, F. *tonus*, L. Τονος, Gr.] an Agreement in Sound; an Air or Song.

TUN'GRAVE [tungeræva, *Sax.*] a Bailiff of a Manour.

TU'NICA *Vaginalis* [*Anatomy*] is the firſt of the proper Teguments of the Teſticles.

TU'NICK [*tunique*, F. *tunica*, L.] a ſleeveleſs Coat; as a Veſt and Tunick.

TU'NICLE [*tunicelle*, F. *tunicula*, L.] a little Membrane or membranous Coat; a Skin covering any Part of the Body.

TUNIS'IAN *Falcon* [of *Tunis* in *Barbary*] a Hawk that makes her Eyrie there.

TUNNAGE an Impoſt *per* Tun on Merchandize exported or imported in Ships; alſo the Meaſurement or Content of a Ship.

A TUN'NEL [*tonelle*, F] a Funnel thro' which Liquors are poured into a Veſſel; alſo the Funnel of a Chimney.

To TUN'NEL [*toneller*, F.] to fill Veſſels with Liquor.

A TUNNEL [among *Falconers*] a Net to catch Partridges.

TUN'NELLER [in *Falconry*] one who goes a Fowling with ſuch a Net.

TUNNELLERS [on *Shipboard*] Men who fill Caſks with Water.

A TUN'NEY [*tunnin*, F. tonnin, Belg. *thynnus*, L. of Θυνος, Gr.] a Sea-fiſh.

A TUP, a Ram or Male Sheep.

To TUP, to cover an Ewe.

TUR'BANT [*turban*, F. *turbante*, Span. and Ital.] a Turkiſh Ornament for the Head, made of fine Linen, wreathed in a Rundle, broad at the Bottom, to incloſe the Head, and leſſening towards the Top.

TURBA'RIA [*Old Law*] the Ground where Turves are digged.

TUR'BARY [*Law Term*] a Right to dig Turves on the Ground of another.

Common of TURBARY [*Law Term*] a Liberty which ſome Tenants have of digging in the Lord's Waſte.

TUR'BID [*turbidus*, L.] troubleſome, diſturbed.

To TUR'BINATE [*turbinatum*, L.] to faſhion like a Top, to ſharpen at one End.

TUR'BINATED [among *Botaniſts*] thoſe Plants, ſome of whoſe Parts reſemble a Turbant in Shape, or of a conical Figure.

TUR'BITH, an Herb of a violent purging Quality.

TURBITH *Mineral* [among *Chymiſts*] is a yellow Precipitate of Mercury.

TUR'BOT [tarbat, Belg] a broad Sea-fiſh.

TUR'BULENCY, Noiſineſs, Troubleſomeneſs, Boiſterouſneſs, Bluſteringneſs.

TUR'BULENT [*turbulentus*, L.] boiſterous, bluſtering, *&c.* F.

TUR'BULENTLY, boiſterouſly.

TURBULENTNESS, Boiſterouſneſs.

TUR'CISM, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the *Turks*.

TURCOI'SE [*turquoiſe*, F.] a precious Stone of an azure Colour; ſo called becauſe brought to us from the *Turks*.

TURD [torb, *Sax.*] Ordure, Dung.

TURF [turpe, *Sax.* torff, Teut. turf, L. S.] a ſort of Earth dug for Fuel.

TURFING-*Spade*, an Inſtrument uſed to under-cut the Turf, after it is marked out with a Trenching-plough.

TURGES'CENCE [of *turgeſcere*, L.] a ſwelling up, or growing big.

TUR'GID [*turgidus*, L.] ſwollen, puffed up.

TUR'GIDLY, ſwellingly.

TURGIDNESS, the being ſwelled or puffed up.

TURIO'NES [in *Botany*] are the firſt young tender Shoots which any Plants do annually put forth of the Ground. *L.*

A TURK, a Native of *Turkey*.

TURKEY, a large Country in *Aſia*, and alſo ſome Part of it in *Europe*.

A TURKEY, a well known Fowl.

TURKEY-POUT, a young Turkey.

TURK'ISH, belonging to the *Turks*.

TURKS-CAP, a Flower.

TURMENTISE, Torment. *Chauc.*

TUR'MERICK, the Root of an Herb, growing in *India* and *Arabia*. *Curcuma*, L.

TURMO'IL, a Buſtle or Stir.

To TURMOIL, to toil or rant, or make a heavy to do.

TURMOILING, toiling.

TURMOILINGLY, toilingly.

To TURN [tyrnan, *Sax. tourner*, F. of *tornare*, Ital. of τορνοω, Gr.] to work as Turners do; alſo to return; alſo to change Sides, *&c.* to wind round.

A TURN [*tour*, F.] a Walk or Courſe; a good or bad Office; alſo a Turner's Lath.

A TURN [among *Watchmakers*] a Term which belongs to the Movement of a Watch, ſignifying the intire Revolution or going about of any Wheel or Pinion.

TURN [in *Law*] is the County Court, or the King's Leet, or the Sheriff's Court, where the Sheriff is Judge, kept every Year twice, after *Eaſter*, and after *Michaelmas*; from this Court, Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and ſuch as have Hundreds of their own, are exempted.

One good Turn deſerves another.

In this Proverb the Vice of *Ingratitude* is arraigned; it intimates that mutual Offices of Love, and alternate Helps or Aſſiſtances, are the Fruits and Iſſues of true Friendſhip; that it is both meet and comely, and juſt and equitable, to requite Kindneſſes, and to make them amends who have deſerved well of us: *Qui plaiſir fait, plaiſir requiert*, ſay the *French*; and *Gratia gratiam parit*, the *Latins*; and χάρις χαριτίζει, the *Greeks*; and the *Hebrews*,

רחימא קדמאה ליה את כפר ביה.

TURN-COAT, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to another Party.

TURN'PIKE, a Gate ſet up in a Road, in order to ſtop Travellers, Waggons, Coaches, *&c.* to take Toll of them, towards keeping the Roads in good Repair.

TURN'PIKE, [in *Fortification*] a Spar of Wood about 14 Feet long, and about 8 Inches Diameter, cut in form of a Hexagon, every Side being bored full of Holes, through which ſhort Pikes are run about ſix Feet long, pointed with Iron, ſo that they ſtand out every Way: Their Uſe is to ſtop the Enemy, when ſet in a Breach, at the Entrance of a Camp, or in a Gap.

TURN'SOLE [*turneſole*, F.] a Plant ſo named, becauſe its Flowers turn towards the Courſe of the Sun; a Sun-flower.

TURN *the Tup to ride* [*Country Phraſe*] put the Ram to the Ewe to engender.

TURNA'DO, a Wind which on ſome Coaſts blows all Night from the Shore.

TURN'AMENT [*tournoi*, F. *torneamento*, Ital.] Juſting or Tilting, a martial Exerciſe of armed Knights, *&c.* encountering one another on Horſeback, with Spears or Lances; a Sport much in Uſe in ancient Times, but now laid aſide.

TUR'NING *Strait* [in *Horſemanſhip*] an artificial Motion taught a Horſe in the Manage.

TUR'NIP [of turn, and næpe, *Sax. napus*, L. *q. d.* round Napes, to diſtinguiſh them from the *Napi*, L. which are generally long] a Root well known.

A TUR'NER [*tourner*, F. *tornaro*, Ital. *tornator*, L. τορευτης, Gr.] one who turns Veſſels or Utenſils in Wood or Metal.

TURNE'TUM, a Duty paid to the Sheriff for holding his Turn or County-court. *O. L.*

TURNEY, Turnament or Tilting. *O.*

TURNING *Evil* [with *Graziers*] a Diſeaſe in Cattle, called the *Sturdy*.

TURNING [*Confectionary*] a particular Way of paring Oranges and Lemons.

TURNO *Vicecomitum*, a Writ for thoſe who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court. *L.*

TUR'PENTINE [*terebinthine*, F. *terebinthus*, L. τερεβινθος, Gr.] a clear Gum or Roſin iſſuing from ſeveral Sorts of Trees.

To TUR'PIFY [*turpificare*, L.] to make unclean; to defile.

TUR'PITUDE [*turpitudo*, L.] Filthineſs, Baſeneſs, Diſhoneſty, Villainy. *F.*

TUR'REL, a Tool uſed by Coopers.

A TUR'RET [*tourette*, F. *turricula*, L.] a little Tower.

TURRIB'ULUM [*Old Law*] a little Pot to burn Incenſe in.

TURRIF'EROUS [*turifer*, L.] bearing Towers.

TUR'TLE [turtle, *Sax. tourte*, F. *turtur*, L.] a kind of Dove, noted for its kind Diſpoſition and Chaſtity, living a ſingle Life after the Death of its Mate; alſo a Sea Tortoiſe.

TURUNDA [among *Surgeons*] a Tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

TURUN'DULA, a ſmall Pellet or Tent.

TUS'CAN *Order* [*Architecture*] ſo called becauſe it was invented in *Tuſcany*: Here the Columns, together with Baſe and Capital, are to be 7 Modules in Length, and to have the upper Part of the Pillar one 4th leſs in Diameter than the Bottom.

TUSCAN *Work*, the moſt ſimple and rude of the five Orders of Pillars.

TUSH, an Interjection of Slighting or Diſpleaſure.

TUSH'ES [of a *Horſe*] four particular Teeth.

TUSH'ES } (of a *Boar*) [tuxaſ, *Sax.*] the
TUSKS } great Teeth that ſtand out.

To TUSH [in *Carving*] as, *Tuſh that Barbel*, i. e. cut it up.

To TUS'TLE, to ſtrive with or buſtle, to tumble, ruffle, or touze.

TUT, an Imperial Enſign of a Golden Globe, with a Croſs on it; a Mound.

TUT *Mouthed* [tyttt, *Sax.* a Teat or Nipple, *q. d.* having Lips ſtanding out like Nipples] that has the Chin or nether Jaw ſtanding out further than the Upper.

TUTELAGE, Guardianſhip, Protection. L.

TU'TELE [*tutela*, L.] Defence, Protection. *Chauc.*

TU'TELAR } [*tutelaire*; F. *tutelaris*, L.]
TU'TELARY } that protects or performs the Office of a Guardian.

TUTELARY *Angels*, Angels which are ſaid to have the Guardianſhip or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities, and Perſons.

TU'TOR [*tuteur*, F.] one that inſtructs another in ſome Art or Science. *L.*

To TU'TOR, to teach Manners; to chide, to ſchool, to rebuke.

A TU'TOR [in an *Univerſity*] one who takes care to inſtruct the Youth, who are ſent thither from inferior Schools.

A TUTORESS, a Female Tutor, a Governeſs.

TUT'SAN, or *Tuſan*, an Herb. *Hypericon maximum, Androſæmum vulgare dictum.* L.

TU'TTY } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *All*,
TUTTY } or *All-together*, and is often found in Muſick of ſeveral Parts, and eſpecially after the Word *Solo* and *Trio*, and ſignifies that in ſuch Places all the ſeveral Parts are to perform together. *Ital.*

TU'TY } [*tutie*, F.] the Sparkles or Soot
TUT'TY } of Braſs ſticking to the Furnace.

TUTTY } a Noſegay; alſo a
TUZZIMUZ'ZY } jocular or humorous Name for the *Pudendum Mulicbre.*

TWAIN [tuegen, *Sax.* twee, L. S.] two, a Couple or Pair.

TWAIN *Nights Gueſt*, one who has lain at a Houſe two Nights, who, if he did any Miſchief, himſelf, not his Hoſt, was anſwerable for it; whereas, if he ſtaid longer, his Hoſt was anſwerable.

TWAITE [*Old Law*] Wood grubbed up, and turned into arable Land.

A TWANG [*Minſheu* derives it of *tango*, L. to touch] a Hogoe or ill Taſte; an ill Sound, as of a Bow-ſtring, *&c.*

To TWANG, to ſound like the String of a Muſical Inſtrument or Whip.

To TWAT'TLE [of Schwatzen, T.] to prate, to chatter or talk much; or as young Children do.

TWAY-BLADE, an Herb. *Bifolium*, L.

TWEAG } [of zwicken, Teut. to
A TWEAK } pinch] Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.

To TWEAG } to put into a Fret or Per-
To TWEAK } plexity.

To TWEE'DLE [*a Sono*] to play on a Fiddle or Bagpipe.

TWEE'ZERS, a ſort of ſmall Pincers put in a Caſe with other Inſtruments, and uſually worn by Ladies on their Sides.

TWYHENDE-MEN [*Saxon Law Term*] Huſbandmen of the lower Order, who were uſually valued at 200 *s.*

TWELFTH [tpelfte, *Sax.* zwolft, T.] the XIIth, or 12th.

TWELFTH-DAY } [zwolfter-tag, T.]
TWELFTH-TIDE } the Feſtival of *Epiphany*, or Manifeſtation of Chriſt to the *Gentiles*; ſo called as being the 12th Day, excluſively, from the *Nativity* or *Chriſtmas-Day.*

TWELVE [twelf, *Sax.* twaeſt, Belg. *zwolft*, Teut.] XII. or 12.

TWELVE-MEN [zwolff-manner, T.] *(Law Term)* a Number of 12 Perſons, or upwards, to 24, otherwiſe called the Jury or Inqueſt, by whoſe Diſcretion and Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Trials paſs through all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

TWELVE-MONTH [zwolff-monathe, Teut.] the Space of a Year according to the Calendar Months.

TWENTY [tpentig, *Sax.* twentigh, Belg. *Vingt*, F. *Viginti*, L.] XX. or 20.

To TWEYNE, to twine, to twiſt. *Chauc.*

TWI-BILL [tpy, *Sax.* two, and Bill] an Iron Tool uſed by Paviers.

TWICE [of tpy, *Sax.*] two Times.

To TWIFAL'LOW *Ground* [in *Huſbandry*] is to till or plough it a ſecond Time.

A TWIG [tpiga, *Sax.* weig, Teut.] a ſmall Sprout of a Tree, *&c.*

TWIGGEN, made of Twigs.

TWIHINDI [tpihindi, *Sax.*] Men valued at 200 Shillings, who were of the loweſt Degree; and if ſuch a Man was killed, the Mulct was 30 Shillings.

TWIGHT [gezwickt, Teut.] twitched, pulled. *O.*

TWI'LIGHT [of tpy, *Sax.* two, and Leoht, *Sax.* Light] that dubious or half Light, in the Dawn of the Morning juſt before the Sun-riſing, and in the Duſk of the Evening, a little after Sun-ſetting.

A TWILD, a Quill, a Reed or Spool to wind Yarn on for Weaving. *N. C.*

To TWINE [tpinan, *Sax.* twiint, Belg.] to twiſt Thread.

TWINE [tpin, *Sax.* tweyne, Belg.] ſmall twiſted Thread.

TWININGLY, twiſtingly.

To TWINGE [twinger, Dan. twingen, Teut.] to torment or gripe.

TWINK'ING, to wink, to twinkle with the Eyes.

TWINK'INGLY, in a twinkling Manner.

To TWIN'KLE [*Minſheu* derives it of *Wink*, q. d. *to twinkle*; or probably of pincelian, *Sax.* to move quick, blinckeſen, Teut.] to wink often, to ſparkle as ſome Stars do.

TWINS [Getpin, and Getpipa, *Sax.* zwilling, Teut.] two Children born at one Birth.

TWINTERS [in *Bedfordſhire*] Cattle two Winters old.

To

To TWIRE, to whisper. *Chaue.*

To TWIRLE [q. d. to *whirle*, or of ȝuirlen, Teut.] to turn round about quick.

To TWIST [Gedpiran, *Sax.* ȝwernen, Teut.] to complicate several Lines or Threads together; also to wring round.

A TWIST [in *Architecture*] a Piece of Timber, otherwise called a Girder.

TWIST, the Complication or Folding of a Rope; also the Hollow on the Inside of the Thigh.

To TWIST, to fold round.

TWISTING, folding round.

TWISTINGLY, in a twisting Manner.

TWIST, a Twig. *Chaue.*

To TWIT [Ѳdpitan, *Sax.*] to upbraid with; to twit or hit in the Teeth.

TWITTINGLY, upbraidingly.

To TWITCH [ꝥiccian, *Sax.*] to pinch or pluck.

TWI'TTEN, Blame. *Spenc.*

TWICH-*Grass*, a Weed, called also *Quitch-Grass*.

To TWITTER [ȝitteren, T.] to quake or shiver with Cold; also to sneer or laugh scornfully.

To TWITTER *Thread or Yarn*, is to spin it uneven. *N. C.*

TWI'VIL [among *Carpenters*] a Tool to make Mortise-holes with.

TWO [ꝥa, or ꝥȳ, *Sax.* twee, L. S. tau, C. Br. ȝwo, Teut. *deux*, F. *duo*, L. of Δύο, Gr.] II. or 2 in Number.

TWOFOLD [ꝥeprealb, *Sax.* tweefoldig, L. S.] double.

TWYES, twice. *Chaue.*

TYCHO'NICK *System*, that System of Astronomy which was advanced by *Tycho Brahe*, a Nobleman of *Denmark*.

To TYE [ꝥian, *Sax. Minshew* derives it of Δέω, Gr.] to bind.

TYHTLAN [*Saxon Law Term*] an Accusation for an Offence.

TY'LUS [with *Anatomists*] the Brawn or Hardness of the Skin by much Labour. *Gr.*

TYL'WITH, a Tribe or Family branching out of another, which in *English Heraldry* is called the 2d or 3d House. *C. Br.*

TYMBOREL'LA, a Tumbrel or Ducking-stool.

TYM'PAN [*tympanum*, L. of τύμπανον, Gr.] a Timbrel or Drum.

TYMPAN [among *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear, *i. e.* that small round thin transparent dry and nervous Membrane of most exquisite Sense, lying over the Hollow of the inner Part of the Ear, and is the Instrument of distinct Hearing.

TY'MPAN [in *Architecture*] that Part of the Bottom of the *Frontons* or *Pediments* which is inclosed between the Cornices, and answers to the naked of the Frize.

TYMPAN [with *Joyners*] is attributed to the Pannels of Doors, and to the Square or Die of *Pedestals*.

TYMPAN [among *Printers*] is a Frame belonging to a Printing-press, covered with Parchment, on which every Sheet is placed, in order to be printed off.

TYMPAN *of an Arch* [*Architecture*] a triangular Table placed in its Corners, and hollowed sometimes with Branches of Laurel, Olive-tree, or Oak, or with Trophies, according to the *Ionick* or *Dorick* Order. But the richest are adorned with flying Figures, as Fame, *&c.* or sitting Figures, as the *Cardinal Virtues*; proper for the *Corinthian* or *Composite* Order.

TYM'PANO [in *Musick Books*] a Pair of Kettle-drums, which are often used in Concerto's, as a Base to a Trumpet.

TYM'PANUM [τυμπανον, Gr.] a Drum, which among the Ancients was a thin Piece of Leather or Skin stretched upon a Circle of Wood or Iron, and beat with the Hand.

TYMPANUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel placed on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the Top of which are Leavers or fixed Staves, for the more easy turning the Axis about, to raise the Weight required, and is much the same with the *Peritrochium*, but that the *Cylinder* or *Axis* of the *Peritrochium* is much shorter and lesser than the *Cylinder* of the Tympanum.

TYMPANY [*tympanitas*, L. of τυμπανιτης, of τυμπανιζω, to beat or sound like a Drum, *Gr.*] a hard Swelling of the Belly, or a Disease consisting in a constant, equal, hard, resisting Tumour of the *Abdomen*, or dry windy Dropsy, so that the Belly being struck, yields a Sound as it were a Drum.

TYNT, shut up. *O.*

TYPE [*typus*, L. of τύπος, Gr.] the Figure or mystical Shadow of a Thing; a Model or Pattern; a Letter to print with.

TYPHO'DES [τυφωδης, Gr.] a continual burning Fever, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels.

TYPHOMANIA [τυφομανια, Gr.] a Delirium with a Phrenzy, a Lethargy. *L.*

TY'PHON [τυφω, Gr.] a violent Whirlwind, a Hurricane; also a fiery Meteor or Impression of the Air.

TYPH *Wheat*, a kind of Corn much like our Rye.

TYP'ICAL [*typicus*, L. of τυπικός, Gr.] belonging to a Type or Figure.

TYP'ICALLY, in a typical Manner.

TYPOCOS'MY [of τύπος, a Type, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] a Figure of the World.

TYPOG'RAPHER [*typographus*, L. of τυπογράφος, Gr.] a Printer.

TYPOGRAPH'ICAL [τυπογραφικός, Gr.] belonging to Typography.

TYPOG'RAPHY [*typographia*, L. of τυπογραφια, of τυπος, and γραφη, Description, *Gr.*] Printing, or the Art of Printing.

TYRUS [among *Physicians*] the Order which intermitting Fevers observe in their increasing and decreasing.

TYRAN'NICAL } [*tyrannique*, F. *tyrannicos*, L. of τυραννικός, G.] belonging to Tyranny, imperious, acting like a Tyrant.
TYRAN'NOUS }

TYRAN'NICALLY, like a Tyrant.

TYRAN'NICIDE [*tyrannicidium*, L. of *tyrannus* and *cædo*, to kill] τυραννοκτονία, Gr.] the Murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant-killer. *F.*

To TYRANNIZE [*tyrannifer*, F. of τυραννιζειν, Gr.] to play the Tyrant, to oppress or lord it over.

TY'RANNY [*tyrannie*, F. *tyrannis*, L. of τύραννις, Gr.] cruel and violent Government; Empire or Dominion unlawfully usurped; outrageous Cruelty or Oppression.

A TY'RANT [*tyran*, F. *tyrannus*, L. of τυραννος, Gr.] one who has usurped the sovereign Power in a State; also a Prince tho' lawful, that abuses the Royal Power in oppressing his Subjects; one who governs with Cruelty and Injustice.

TY'RETS, Ornaments for Horse-harness.

TY'RIASIS, the Leprosy.

TY'RO, a new Fresh-water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice. *L.*

TY'ROCINY [*tyrocinium*, L.] the first Exercise of any Thing, an Apprenticeship, Unskilfulness, *&c.*

TY'ROSIS [of τυρος, Gr. Cheese] a curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Substance like Cheese.

A TYE-TOP, a Garland, a Top-knot for the Head of Maids, *&c.* N. C.

V A

V. In *Latin* Numbers, stands for 5.

V. frequently is set for *Vide*, L. *i. e.* See.

V. in the *West* of *England*, is generally used instead of *F.* as *Vather* for *Father*, *&c.*

VA'CANCY [*vacance*, F. of *vacare*, L.] an empty Space; a void Place or Dignity; also Time or Leisure.

VA'CANT [*vacans*, L.] void, that is not filled up, at Leisure. *F.*

VACA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Cow-herd or Herdsman, who looks after the common Herd of Cows.

To VA'CATE [*vaguer*, F. *vacatum*, L.] to empty, to annul or make void.

VACA'TION, a ceasing from ordinary Business, a being at Leisure.

VACA'TION [in *Common Law*] the Time between the End of the Term, and the Beginning of another.

VACA'TION [among *Civilians*] the Time from the Death of a Parson till the Benefice be supplied by another.

VACATU'RA [*Law Term*] a Vacancy or Voidance of a spiritual Living that shall happen hereafter.

VAC'CARY } [*vaccaria*, L.] a Cow-
VAC'CHARY } house, a Dairy or Milk-house. *O. L.*

VACCHIV'IA [*Old Law*] a Dairy.

To VACIL'LATE [*vaciller*, F. *vacillatum*, L.] to reel, stagger, waggle, or shake.

VACILLA'TION, a Reeling or Staggering, a Wavering; Uncertainty, Irresolution. *F.* of *L.*

VACIV'E [*vacivus*, L.] void, empty.

VACIV'ITY [*vacivitas*, L.] Emptiness.

VACUA'TION, an emptying. *L.*

VACUI *Dies* [among *Physicians*] are those Days in which an imperfect and ill Crisis of a Distemper often happens. *L.*

VACU'ITY [*vacuité*, F. *vacuitas*, L.] Emptiness, void Space.

VACUUM [among *Philosophers*] a Space devoid of all Body. *L.* And this they distinguish into

VACUUM *disseminatum*, or *intersperfum*, i. e. small void Spaces interspersed about between the Particles of Bodies. *L.* And

VACUUM *Coacervatum*, a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the several interspersed or disseminated Vacuities. *L.*

VADA'RI *aliquem* [*Civil Law Term*] to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court on a certain Day.

To VADE [of *vadere*, L.] to decay, to fade or wax weak.

VA'DED [of *vadere*, L. to go] gone. *Sp.*

VADE *Mecum* [*i. e.* go along with me] a Title given to any little Epitome or Treatise, which a Man may carry in his Pocket.

VADIARE *Duellum* [*Old Law*] to wage a Combat.

VADIMO'NIUM [*Civil Law*] a Promise or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed. *L.*

VADIMONIUM *deferre* [*Old Law*] to make a Default, not to appear in Court according to Order. *L.*

IN VA'DIO *exponere* [*Law Term*] to pawn or leave a Pledge for returning Money borrowed. *L.*

VA'DIUM, Wages, Salary. *L.*

VADIUM *Mortuum*, Mortgage, Lands, or immoveable Goods, so pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Use of his Loan or Debt.

PER VADIUM *ponere* [*Law Term*] to take Bail or Security for the Appearance of an Offender in some Court of Justice. *L.*

VA'FRITY [*vafritia*, L.] Craftiness.

VA'FROUS [*vafer*, L.] subtle, crafty, sly.

VAG'ABOND [*vagabondus*, L.] a wandering Beggar, or idle Person, who has no certain Place of Abode. *F.*

VAGA-

VAGAR'IES [*vagationes*, L.] Freaks and Pranks of wanton People.

VAGI'NA *Uteri* [among *Anatomists*] the Neck of the Womb.

VAGINIPEN'NOUS *Animals* [*vaginipennes*, L.] such as have their Wings in Sheaths or Cases, as the Beetle hath.

VA'GRANCY [of *vago* and *errans*, L] a vagrant, disorderly, or ill Course of Life.

A VAG'RANT [*vage errans*, L.] a Vagabond, a Stroller, an idle Person.

VAGRANT, wandering, strolling, or roving up and down.

VA'GUE [*vagus*, L.] wandering at Random, without any Intent or due Order.

A VAIL [*voile*, F. Wiele, Du. *velum*, L.] a Piece of Stuff, Silk, *&c.* that covers or hides any Thing from being seen.

To VAIL *the Bonnet* [*avaller le Bonnet*, F.] to put off one's Hat, or shew any Sign of Respect.

To VAIL *the Bonnet* [*Sea Phrase*] to strike Sail in token of Submission.

VAIL'ABLE, available. *Chauc.*

VAILS, Profits that arise to Officers or Servants, besides Salary or Wages.

VAIN [*vanus*, L.] empty, frivolous, useless, foolish. *F.*

VAIN-*glorious*, full of vain Glory.

VAIN-*Glory* [*vana gloria*, L.] boasting in vain, to no Benefit or Purpose.

VAIN'LY, emptily, in a useless Manner.

VAIN'NESS, Emptiness, Uselessness.

VARY } [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field
VER'RY } of a Coat of Arms is chequered of two Colours, with the Figures of little Bells.

VAIRY *Coppy* [*Heraldry*] called also *Potent Counter Potent*, is a Bearing, when the Field of a Coat of Arms is chequered in the Shape of Hammers or Mallets, or rather Crutches cut short at the Top.

VALANCE, Value. *Chauc.*

VALEN'CES } [*Falenzane*, Ital.] short
VAL'LENS } Curtains for the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window, *&c.*

VALE, a Valley; which see.

VALE *of Red Horse*, in *Warwickshire*, a Valley in *Warwickshire* below *Edge-Hill*, in the Brow of which there is cut, out of the Turf, the Figure of a large Horse, which on account of the red sandy Soil gives the Vale the Name.

VALE *of a Pump* [in a *Ship*] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's Side, to the Scupper-holes.

VALE, Farewel. *L.*

To VA'LEDICT [*valedictum*, of *valedicere*, L.] to bid farewel.

VALEDIC'TION, a bidding Farewel.

VALEDIC'TORY, belonging to bidding farewel; as a valedictory Speech.

St. VAL'ENTINE, a *Romish* Bishop, whose Festival is observed *February* 14.

VA'LENTINES [in *England*] about this Time of the Year the Birds chuse their Mates, and probably thence came the Custom of the young Men and Maidens chusing *Valentines*, or special loving Friends, on that Day.

VAL'ENTINES [in the Church of *Rome*] Saints chosen on St. *Valentine*'s Day, as Patrons for the Year ensuing.

VALENTINIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from *Valentinus*, in the 11th Century; he collected Dreams of certain Gods to the Number of 30, whom he called *Eones*, i. e. Ages, out of *Hesiod*'s Fables, of whom he would have fifteen to be Males, and the rest Females; and held that our Saviour (like another *Pandora*) sprung out of their Correspondence; dreamed that he passed with a Body brought from Heaven thro' the Womb of the Virgin, and that all Men would not rise to Life again.

VALE'RIAN, the Herb *Great Setwall.*

VA'LET, a Servitor or mean Servant. *F.*

VALET *de Chambre*, one who waits upon a Person of Quality in his Bed-chamber. *F.*

VAL'ETUDE [*valetudo*, L.] a good State of Health.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, a sickly Person, or one always anxious about his Health.

VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarius*, L.] sickly, crazy.

A VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarium*, L.] an House or Hospital for the Entertainment of sick People.

VAL'IANT [*vaillant*, F.] bold and daring in Fight, stout, brave.

VAL'IANTLY, courageously.

VAL'IANTNESS [*vaillantise*, F.] Prowess, Courage, Stoutness.

VAL'ID [*valide*, F. *validus*, L.] strong, mighty; *most frequently*, authentick, binding, done in due Form; good in Law.

VALID'ITY [*validité*, F. *validitas*, L.] Strength, Power, Force; the Authenticknesses or binding Force of a Deed, *&c.*

VAL'LEY [*valle*, F. of *vallis*, L.] a hollow Place or Spot of Ground surrounded with Hills.

VALLEY *of white Horse* [so called from the Form of a Horse represented upon a white or sunny Bank] a Place in *Berkshire.*

VAL'LOR } a hollow Mould in which a
VAL'LOW } Cheese is pressed, called also a *Vate.* C.

VALOMBREUX, an Order of Monks, founded by one *Gaulbert* a *Florentine*; the Name is derived from the Latin *Vallis umbrosa*, the Situation where these Regulars had their first Abode.

VALO'RE *Maritagii*, a Writ that lies for the Lord to recover Value of Marriage proffered to an Infant, and refused.

VAL'OUR [*Valeur*, F.] Courage, Stoutness, Bravery.

VAL'OROUS [*valeureux*, F.] valiant, stout, brave.

VAL'OROUSLY, stoutly.

VAL'OROUSNESS, Stoutness, Bravery.

VAL'UABLE, that is of great Value, weighty, important.

VAL'UABLENESS, Preciousness.

VALUA'TION [*Evaluation*, F.] a putting a Value upon, a Price.

VAL'UE [*valeur*, F. of *valor*, L.] Worth, Price, Esteem.

To VALUE, to set a Price upon, to esteem.

VALVES [*Valvæ*, L.] Folding-Doors.

VALVES [among *Anatomists*] are a little thin Membranous Substance, found in several Vessels of the Body, which like folding Doors open and give free Passage to the *Fluids* moving one Way, but will not suffer them to return the same Way, but shut and hinder their Passage.

VALVES [*Valvulæ*, L.] are found in the *Intestines*, in the small and great Guts, especially in the *Jejunum*, and about the Beginning of the *Ilium*, which are called Semicircular from their Figure. The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle distributed, the adjacent Parts be cherished with Heat; and lastly, that it ascend not again.

VALVULA *major*, the upper Part of the *Isthmus*, between the *Testes* and foremost Worm-like Process of the *Cerebellum*. L.

VALVULÆ *conniventes* [*Anat.*] those Wrinkles which are found in the Guts *Ilium* and *Jejunum*. L.

VAMBRA'CE [*Avantbras*, F.] Armour for the Arm.

To VAMP [of *Avant*, F. before] to mend or furbish up.

VAMP [of *Avant*, F.] the upper Leather of a Shoe, *&c.*

VAMPS } a sort of short Stockings or
VAMPAYS } Hose, which come up only to the Ancles.

VAMPLATE [probably of *Avant* and *Platine*, F.] a Gauntlet or Iron Glove.

VAN [of *Avant*, F. before] the Front of an Army.

A VAN [*vannus*, L. wanne, Teut.] a Winnowing Fan, a Crible for Corn. *F.*

To VAN [*vaner*, F. *vannare*, L.] to winnow Corn.

VANDALS, an ancient People of *Scandinavia*, as also *Germany*, famous for their remarkable Conquest, even to the Subversion of the *Roman* Empire, who coming from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, extended their Victories over *Spain* and *Mauritania*.

VANCOURIERS [*Avant Couriers*, F.] light armed Soldiers sent before to beat the Road upon the Approach of an Enemy.

VANE or FANE [fana, *Sax.* vane, Belg. fahne, Teut.] a Weather-cock; a Device erected on the Top of a Pole or Building, to shew the sitting of the Wind.

VANES [among *Navigators*] those Sights made to move and slide upon four Staves, Cross-Staves, Davis Quadrants, *&c.*

To VANG [of fengan, *Sax.*] to take, to undertake for, to undertake for at the Font, as Godfathers, *&c. Somersetsh.*

VANGA, a Spade or Mattock. *O. L.*

VANGUARD [*Avant Garde*, F.] the first Line of an Army, drawn up in Battalia.

VANIL'OQUENCE [*vaniloquentia*, L.] vain Talking.

VANIL'OQUY [*Vaniloquium*, L.] vain Talking.

To VAN'ISH [*S'avanoir*, F. *S'vanire*, It. *vanescere*, L.] to disappear, to go out of Sight; to come to nought.

VAN'ITY [*Vanité*, F. of *Vanitas*, L.] Vainness, Emptiness, Unprofitableness; Vain-Glory, Pride, Presumption.

VAN'NED [*vanée*, F. *vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

VAN'NUS, a Vane or Weather-Cock. *O. R.*

To VAN'QUISH [*vaincre*, F. of *vincere*, L.] to overcome, subdue, or conquer; to get the better of, to worst.

VAN'TAGE [*Advantage*, F.] that which is given over, or above just Weight or Measure.

VANTA'RIUS [*Old Law*] a Fore runner or Footman.

VAP'ID [*vapidus*, L.] palled or dead, flat, spoken of Liquors.

VAPID'ITY [*vapiditas*, L.] Deadness, Flatness, a being palled.

A VA'PORARY [*Vaporarium*, L.] a Stove, Stew, Hot-house or Bagnio.

A VAPORARY [among *Physicians*] a Decoction of Herbs, *&c.* poured hot into a Vessel, so that the Patient sitting over it may receive its Fumes.

VAPORA'TION, a sending forth of Vapours or Fumes. *L.*

VAPORIF'EROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] causing or producing Vapours.

VA'POUROUS [*vaporeux*, F. *vaporeus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Vapours.

VA'POUR [*Vapeur*, F. *Vapor*, L.] a watry Exhalation raised up either by the Heat of the Sun, or any other Heat.

To VAPOUR, to huff, crack, brag or boast.

VAPOURS [among *Physicians*] a Disease, called otherwise *Hysteric* or *Hypochondriac* Fits, Fits of the Mother.

VA'RIABLE [*variabilis*, L.] subject to Variation, changeable, unconstant. *L.*

VARIABLE *Quantities* [in *Fluxions*] are ſuch as are ſuppoſed to be continually increaſing or decreaſing.

VA'RIABLENESS, Changeableneſs.

VARIABLY, changeably, uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE [*Variantia*, L.] Enmity, Difference, Diſpute, Quarrel.

VARIANCE [in *Law*] a Change of Condition after a Thing done; an Alteration of ſomething formerly laid in Plea.

VA'RIANT [*varians*, L.] variable, changeable, fickle, uncertain. *F.*

VARIATIO [in *Muſick*] See *Variazione.*

VARIATION, Change, Alteration. *L.*

VARIATION *of the Needle* } is the
VARIATION *of the Compaſs* } Turning or Variation of the Needle in the Mariner's Compaſs more or leſs in all Places from the true North; or more properly it is the Angle which the Needle makes with the true meridian Line, through the Centre of Motion of that Needle.

VARIATION *of Variation* [in *Navigation*] is the Variation of the Needle, ſo called, becauſe it is not always the ſame in the ſame Place, but various in Proceſs of Time from what it was.

VARIATION *Oriental* [in *Navigation*] is when the Point of the Needle does not turn exactly towards the true North, but deviates towards the Eaſt.

VARIATION *Occidental*, is when the Needle deviates towards the Weſt.

VARIATION [in *Muſick*] See *Variazione.*

VARIAUNT, varying, unconſtant. *Ch.*

VARIAZI'ONE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Variation, Variety, or changing. *L.*

VARICIFOR'MES *Proſtatæ* [*Anatomy*] two Veſſels near the Neck of the Bladder, ſo called becauſe they have many Turnings, that they may work the Seed the better. *L.*

VARICO'SUM *Corpus* [*Anatomy*] that Contexture or Net-work of Seed-veſſels, which is let into the Teſticles. *L.*

To VARIEGA'TE [*variegatus*, L.] to diverſify, or make of different Colours.

VA'RIEGATED [*variegatus*, L.] ſpeckled, ſtreaked, or diverſified with ſeveral Colours.

VARIEGA'TION, a beautifying or diverſifying with ſeveral Colours.

To VARIEN, to vary. *Chauc.*

VARIETY [*variété*, F. *varietas*, L.] Diverſity, Change.

VARI'FORM [of *varius* and *forma*, L.] in divers Forms or Shapes.

VARIO'LÆ, the Small-pox, a Diſeaſe which conſiſts in a contagious Diſorder of the Blood, contracted from the Air or otherwiſe, accompanied with a continual wandering Fever, a Pain in the Loins and Head, with a breaking forth of Pimples and Wheals which ſwell and ſuppurate.

VA'RIOUS [*varius*, L.] ſeveral, divers, different, changeable.

VA'RIOUSLY, diverſly, differently.

VARIOUSNESS, Diverſity.

VARIS'SE [in *Horſes*] an Imperfection upon the Inſide of the Ham, a little diſtant from the Curb. *F.*

VA'RIX [*Phyſick*] a crooked Vein ſwelling with melancholy Blood, eſpecially in the Leg: A little Dilatation in the Veins where the Blood runs in a kind of Eddy, and makes a Knot upon the Part.

A VAR'LET, anciently ſignifies a Yeoman's Servant.

VARLET [of *Valet*, F. *Valetto*, Ital.] a ſorry Wretch, a Rogue or Raſcal. *O. F.*

VARLETS [*Stat.* 20 *Rich.* II.] Yeomen or a Yeoman's Servant.

VAR'NISH [*Vernis*, F. *Varniz*, Span. *Vernix*, L.] a Compound of Gums and other Ingredients for ſetting a Gloſs upon Cabinets, Pictures, *&c.*

VARNISH [with *Engravers*] a ſort of Ground which they lay upon a Copper-plate that is to be etched.

To VARNISH [*vernir*, F.] to do over with Varniſh.

VAR'VELS [*Varvelles*, F.] Silver Rings about the Legs of a Hawk, having the Name of the Owner engraven on them.

To VA'RY [*varier*, F. *variare*, L.] to diverſify, to change or alter, to be unſteady or fickle.

VAS *breve* [in *Anatomy*] a ſhort Vein paſſing from the Stomach to the Spleen.

VASA [among *Anatomiſts*] are the Cavities and Pipes in an animal Body, through which the Humours or Liquors of the Body paſs, as a Vein, Artery, *&c.*

VASA *deferentia* [in *Anatomy*] thoſe Veſſels which convey the *Semen* from the Teſticles to the *Veſiculæ Seminales.* L.

VASA *lactea* [in *Anatomy*] the milky Veſſels in the *Meſentery*, which ſerve for conveying the white Juice called Chyle. *L.*

VASA *lymphatica* [in *Anatomy*] ſlender and pellucid Tubes ariſing in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin and tranſparent Liquor called *Lympha* to paſs through them towards the Heart, *&c.* L.

VASA *præparantia* [*Anatomy*] the Spermatick Veins and Arteries which go to the Teſticles and Epididymes. *L.*

VASA *ſeminalia* } [in *Anatomy*] thoſe
VASA *ſpermatica* } Arteries and Veins which paſs to the Teſticles. *L.*

VASCULIFE'ROUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] ſuch as have beſides the common *Calix* or Flower-cup, a peculiar Veſſel or Caſe to contain the Seed, ſometimes divided into Cells: Theſe have always a monopetalous Flower, either uniform or difform.

VASE [of *vas*, L.] a ſort of Flower-pot ſet in a Garden. *F.*

VASE [in *Architecture*] a sort of Ornament above the Cornice.

VARIF'EROUS [*vasifer*, L.] Vessel-bearing.

VAS'SAL [*vassalo*, Ital. which *Spelman* derives of *vas*, *vadis*, L. a Surety] a Slave or mean Servant. *F.*

VAS'SAL [in *Common Law*] one who holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty; also a Tenant or mean Servant. *F.*

VAS'SALLAGE [*vasselage*, F.] Subjection, or the Condition of a Vassal.

VASSAL'LEUS [*Law Term*] a Vassal.

VASSALLE'RIA [*Old Law*] Vassalage, or the Tenure of a Vassal.

VAST [*vaste*, F. *vastus*, L.] large, huge, great, spacious.

VASTA'TION, a destroying, spoiling, or laying waste.

VASTEL'LUM, a Wastel-bowl. *O.*

VASTI *Musculi* [*Anat.*] Muscles which help to stretch out the Legs. See *Vastus externus* and *internus*. L.

VAST'LY, very largely.

VAST'NESS [*vastitas*, L.] Largeness, Greatness, excessive Bigness or Hugeness.

VAS'TO, a Writ which lies for the Heir against the Tenant for Term of Years, or of Life; or for him in the Reversion or Remainder for making waste.

VAS'TUM, a Waste or Common that lies open to all the Cattle of all Tenants, who have a Right to Commoning, *O. R.*

VAS'TUM *Forestæ vel Bosci* [in *Old Records*] is that Part of a Forest or Wood where Trees were so destroyed that it lay in a manner waste or barren. *L.*

VAS'TUS *externus* [in *Anatomy*] a large Muscle of the Leg, which takes its Rise from the external Part of the great *Trochanter* and *Linea aspera* of the Thigh-bone. *L.*

VAS'TUS *internus* [in *Anatomy*] is also another Muscle of the Leg, which has a large Beginning, continued from the *Linea aspera* of the Thigh-bone. *L.*

A VAT [ꝑat, *Sax.* Vat, Belg. Fat, L. S. Fass, Teut.] a Vessel to hold Ale, Beer, Cyder, or other Liquor, in Brewing, or other Preparation.

VATI'CAN [of *Vatican*, the Hill where it stands, so called of *vaticinia*, the Responses of Oracles anciently there received] on which stands a famous Palace of the same Name, close by *St. Peter*'s Church, where the Popes used to reside in Winter, in which is the Conclave of all Popes, being a long Gallery big enough to lodge 60 Cardinals, allowing each two Rooms. The middle of this long Palace opens into the *Vatican Library*, famed all over *Europe*, and founded by *Sixtus* IV. This is but a small Part of the grand Palace, if we credit what they assure us, *viz.* That this Colossian Edifice contains 5000 Rooms.

VATICINA'TION, a prophesying or divining, a foretelling. *L.*

VAVA'SORY [*vavasorerie*, F.] Lands held by a Vavasour.

VA'VASOUR } [*Vavasseur*, F.] anci-
VA'LVASOUR } ently a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Baron.

VAUDOIS, a certain People who adhered to *Peter Valde*, a Citizen of *Lyons* in *France*, who shook off the Superstitions of *Rome*, *A. D.* 1060, whose Posterity now inhabit the Valleys of *Piedmont*.

VAUGH'AN [probably of bachan, *C. Br.* little, small] a Sirname.

A VAULT [*Voulte*, or *Voute*, F. *Volta*, Ital.] an arched Building, a round Roof built like an Arch; a vaulted Celler for Wines, *&c.* a Place under Ground to lay dead Bodies in; a House of Easement.

To VAULT [*vouter*, F.] to cover arch-wise.

To VAULT [*Voltiger*, F. *Voltiggiare*, It.] to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over any thing of a considerable Height, resting one Hand upon the Thing itself.

To VAUNT [*Vanter*, F. *Vantare*, Ital. which *Menagius* derives of *venditare*, L. but Dr. *Th. H.* of *avanter*, F.] to boast, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAUNT'INGLY, boastingly.

VAUNT'INGNESS, Boasting, Vain-glory.

VAUNT'LAY [of *Avant*, F. and Lay] (in *Hunting*) when Hounds are set in a Readiness where a Chace is like to pass, and cast off before the rest of the Kennel come in.

VAUNT'OUR [*Vanteur*, F.] a Boaster. *Chauc.*

To VAUNT, the first Beginning. *Sha.*

VAUX [of *Vaux*, a Town in *France*] a Sirname.

VAWARD, a Vanguard, the Forefront. *Shakesp.*

VAWMU'RE, a Bulwark or Out-work for Defence against an Enemy.

VAYVODE, a Prince or chief Ruler of *Transilvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, who are tributary to the Grand Seignior.

U'BACK, U-block, Yew-block. *N. C.*

UBEROS'ITY [*uberositas*, L.] Plentifulness, Fertility.

U'BEROUS [*uberosus*, L.] plentiful.

U'BERTY [*ubertas*, L.] Plenty, Fertility, Fruitfulness, Store, Abundance.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, L. where] the Where, Residence, or Situation; the being in a Place.

U'BIQUIST [*ubiquiste*, F.] a Divinity Doctor, who belongs to no particular College in the University of *Paris*.

UBIQUITA'RIANS [of *ubique*, L. every where] a Sect who holds that Christ's Body is every where present as well as his Divinity; most *Lutherans* are so called, because they maintain this Point.

UBIQUITARY, belonging to *Ubiquity*.

UBI'QUITY [*ubiquité*, F. of *ubique*, L.] a being in all Places at the same time.

UBSFORD } [*i. e.* the Ford of *Ubba* or
UB'FORD } *Uffa*, the first King of the East *English*] a Village in *Suffolk* so called.

UD'DER [Uter, *Sax.* and Du. Euter, Teut. *Uber*, L.] the Milk-bag of a Cow, *&c.*

VEA, VEA, VEA [*a Seaman's Cry*] when they work or pull strongly together.

VEAL [*Veau*, F. *Veel*, O. F. of *Vitellus*, or *Vitulus*, L.] the Flesh of a Calf.

VEAL *Money*, an annual Rent paid by Tenants to the Manour of *Bradford*, in *Wiltshire*, to the Lord, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind; otherwise called *Veal Noble Money*.

VECHONES, Hedge-hogs. *O.*

VECKE [*Vecchia*, Ital.] an old Trot, an old Hag. *Chauc.*

VECT'IBLE [*Vectibilis*, L.] that is or may be carried.

VEC'TION, a carrying. *L.*

VEC'TIS, a Lever, the first of the *Mechanick* Powers, and by Writers of *Mechanicks* is supposed to be a perfectly inflexible right Line of no Weight at all, to which are applied three Weights or Powers at different Distances, for the raising or sustaining of heavy Bodies.

VEC'TOR [*New Astronomy*] a Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Centre, or the *Focus* of an *Ellipsis* to that Centre; so called as being the Line by which the Planet seems to be carried round its Centre, and by which it describes proportionable *Areas* in proportionable Times.

VEDET'TE [*Military Term*] a Centinel on Horseback detached from the main Body of the Army, to discover and give Notice of the Enemy's Designs.

To VEER [of saberen, Belg.] to traverse.

To VEER [of *Virer*, F. to turn about] (*Sea Term*) is when the Wind chops about, and changes often, sometimes to one Point, sometimes to another.

To VEER *out a Rope* [probably of *virer*, F. q. of *gyrare*, L.] is letting it go by Hand, or letting it run out of itself.

VEER'ING [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said *To go loft Veering*, when she sails at large with the Sheet veered out.

VES, Voice. *Chauc.*

VE'GETABLE [*vegetabilis*, L.] capable of living after the Manner of Trees, Plants, *&c.* and endowed with Moisture, Vigour, Growth, *&c.*

VE'GETABLES [*vegetaux*, F. *vegetabilia*, L.] such natural Bodies as grow and increase from Parts organically formed, but have no proper Life nor Sensation.

To VE'GETATE [*vegeter*, F. *vegetatum*, L.] to grow, to make lively.

VEGETA'TION, is the way of Growth or Increase of Bulk, Parts and Dimensions, proper to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Herbs, and Minerals. *F.* of *L.*

VE'GETATIVE [*Vegetatif*, F. *Vegetativus*, L.] that quickens, or causes to grow.

VEGE'TE [*Vegetus*, L.] lively, quick, sound, that has a growing Life.

VE'HEMENCE } [*Vehemence*, F. *Vehe-*
VE'HEMENCY } *mentia*, L.] Passion, Heat, Eagerness, Fierceness, Boisterousness.

VE'HEMENT [*Vehemens*, L.] violent, impetuous, fierce, passionate, strong, eager, sharp.

VE'HEMENTLY, violently, eagerly.

VE'HEMENTNESS, Violence, Eagerness.

VEHICLE [*vehicle*, F. *vehiculum*, L.] a general Name for that which serves to carry or bear any thing along; as the Serum is a Vehicle for the Blood.

VEHICLE [among *Physicians*] is the Liquor in which any Powder of such like Medicine is mixed, to render it more fit to be swallowed.

VEIN [pæzn, *Sax.* *veine*, F. *vena*, L.] as follows.

VEIN [among *Anatomists*] a sanguiferous Vessel, whose larger Branches in the Habit of the Body, especially in the Limbs, run next under the Skin, and both there, and also in the Venters, serve to convey back again towards the Heart that Blood which was sent from the Arteries into the respective Parts.

VEIN [among *Miners*] is the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines; in which Sense 'tis said, *They meet with a Vein of* Gold, Silver, Lead, Coals, *&c.*

VEIN'INESS, the being full of Veins.

VEIN'Y [*veineux*, F. *venosus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Veins.

VE'JOURS [*Law Term*] such as are sent by the Court to take a View of any Place in Question, for the better Decision of the Right: Persons sent to view those who *Essoign* or absent themselves *de Malo lecti*, whether they be really sick or no: Such as are appointed to view an Offence, as a Virgin ravished, a Man murdered, *&c.* F.

VELAMEN [in *Surgery*] the Bagskin or Bladder of an Imposthume or Swelling.

VELAMENTUM *bombycinum* [in *Anatomy*] the Velvet Membrane, or Skin of the Guts. *L.*

VELIF'EROUS [*velifer*, L.] bearing Sail.

VELIFICA'TION, a sailing forward. *L.*

VELITA'TION, a skirmishing, a quarrelling or bickering in Words. *L.*

VELI-

VELI'VOLANT [*velivolans*, L.] flying as it were with full Sails.

VELLUM [*velin*, F. probably of *vitulinus*, of a Calf, *L.*] the finest sort of Parchment, made of abortive Calves-skins dressed.

VELLE'ITY [*velleite*, F. of *velle*, L.] a wishing or woulding. *F.*

To VELLICATE [*vellicatum*, L.] to twitch, pluck, or nip.

VELLICA'TION, a twitching, or giving a sudden Pull. *L.*

VELLICATIONS [among *Physicians*] are certain Convulsions that happen to the Fibres of the Muscles.

VEL'LING, the Ploughing of Turf to lay on heaps to burn. *W. C.*

VELOCE } [in *Musick Books*] signifies a quick Movement, and is of much the same Signification with *Presto*. Ital.
VELO'CEMENT }

VELOCIS'SIMO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick, and is much the same as *Prestissimo*. Ital.
VELOCISSIMAMEN'TE }

VELO'CITY [*velocité*, F. of *velocitas*, L.] Swiftness, Nimbleness.

VELOCITY [in *Natural Philosophy* and *Mathematicks*] that Swiftness by which a Body passes a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELTRA'RIA [*Old Law*] the Office of a Dog-leader or Courser.

VELTRA'RIUS [*veautre*, F. *vestro*, Ital.] one who leads Grey-hounds, or Hunting-dogs.

VELVET [*vetulo*, Ital. *velours*, F.] a sort of fine shagged Silk Manufacture.

VELVET-*Runner*, a Water-fowl, whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

VELUM *Quadragesimale* [in *Ancient Records*] a Veil or Piece of Hangings formerly drawn before the Altar in *Lent*, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

VENA *Cava* [in *Anatomy*] the largest Vein, so called from its great Cavity or hollow Space.

VENA *Porta* [in *Anatomy*] the *Port* Vein, which enters the Liver through two Eminences called *Portæ*, i. e. Gates. *L.*

VENA *Pulmonica* [*Anat.*] a small Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aspera Arteria* in the Lungs. *L.*

VE'NÆ *Lacteæ* [*Anat.*] *the Lacteal* or *Milky Veins*, so named from the white Colour of the Chyle which is carried by them. *L.*

VENÆ *Lymphaticæ* [*Anatomy*] certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobated Glandules. *L.*

VENÆ *Præputii* [*Anat.*] certain Veins arising from the Capillary Ends of the Artery of the *Penis*, called *Pudenda*. L.

VENÆ *Sectio* [in *Surgery*] the opening of a Vein, the letting Blood. *L.*

VENAL [*venalis*, L.] that is to be sold, that does any thing for Gain; mean, base. *F.*

VENAL'ITY [*Venalité*, F. *Venalitas*, L.] a being venal; Saleableness.

VENAT'ICK [*Venaticus*, L.] belonging to Hunting or Chasing. *L.*

VENA'TIO [in *Old Records*] the Prey taken in hunting Venison.

VENA'TION, the Exercise of Hunting or Chasing.

To VEND [*Vendre*, F. *Vendere*, L.] to sell, to set to sale, to put off Commodities.

VENDEE [*Law Term*] the Person to whom any Thing is sold.

VEND'IBLE [*vendibilis*, L.] that is to be sold; that may be put off, saleable.

VEND'IBLENESS, the being saleable.

To VEN'DICATE [*vendiquer*, F. *vendicatum*, L.] to challenge or claim.

VENDICA'TION, a challenging to one's self, a claiming. *F.* of *L.*

VENDI'TION, a selling, or putting off Commodities, *&c.* L.

VE'NDITIONI *exponas*, a judicial Writ directed to the Under-sheriff, enjoyning him to sell Goods, which by Order he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court. *L.*

VEN'DITOR *Regis* [*Law Term*] the King's Seller or Salesman.

VEN'DOR [*Law Term*] a Seller.

VE'NEERE, Hunting. *Chauc.*

VENEE'RING [among *Joyners*, *Cabinet-makers*, &c.] a sort of Inlaid wood.

VENE'FICE, a Poisoning. *F.*

VENEF'ICK [*venefficus*, L.] belonging to the Art of making Poisons, poisonous.

VENENIF'EROUS [*venenifer*, L.] bearing Poison.

VENENOS'ITY [*venenositas*, L.] fulness of Poison.

VENE'NOUS [*venenenx*, F. *venenosus*, L.] full of Poison.

VEN'ERABLE [*venerabilis*, L.] worthy of Reverence, Honour, Respect.

To VEN'ERATE [*venerer*, F. *veneratum*, L.] to reverence, respect, or honour.

VENERA'TION, Reverence, great Respect.

VENE'REAL } [*Venerien*, F. *Venereus*, L. of *Venus*, the Goddess of Lust] pertaining to Venery, lustful.
VENE'REOUS }

VENE'REAL *Disease* [among *Physicians*] a virulent Distemper, commonly called the *French Pox*.

VEN'ERIS *Oestrum*, the Heat of Love, or the utmost Ecstacy of Enjoyment in Coition. *L.*

VENE-

VENERIS *Oestrum* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Clitoris*. L.

VEN'ERY [*Venerie*, F.] the Act of carnal Copulation, Lustfulness.

VEN'ERY [*Venerie*, F. *Venatura*, L.] the Art or Exercise of Hunting wild Beasts, which are called Beasts of Venery.

VENEW [*Law Term*] a neighbouring or near Place.

VEN'GEANCE, Revenge. *F.*

Where Vice goes before, Vengeance follows after.

The Notion of *Impunity* often animates ill-disposed Persons to the Commission of *flagrant Crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the Verity of this Proverb been impressed in the Minds of those Delinquents; for certain it is, however slowly Vengeance may seem to move, it will assuredly overtake the Offender at last; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being once arrived, it will fall on them the heavier, according to that Maxim, *Though Justice has leaden Feet, it has iron Hands*; and so, *Raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit pede pœna claudo.* Hor.

VENIAL [*Venial*, F. *Venialis*, L.] pardonable, or which may be forgiven, as a *Venial Sin* or *Fault*.

VENIRE *facias*, a Writ which lies for the summoning of twelve Men upon the Jury to try the Cause, where the two Parties plead and come to Issue.

VEN'ISON [*Venison*, F. which *Salmasius* derives of κυνηγέσιον, Gr. that which is caught in Hunting] the Flesh of a Buck, or other wild Beasts of Chace.

VENI'TARIUM [so called of *Venite exultemus Domino*, L. O come let us sing unto the Lord, *&c.* which was written with Musical Notes, as it were to be sung in Cathedral Churches, at the Beginning of Mattins] a Hymn-book or Psalter.

VENOM [*Venim* or *Venin*, F. of *Venenum*, L.] a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants which is dangerous and destructive to others; Poison.

VEN'OMOUS [*venimeux*, F. *venenosus*, L.] Full of Venom or Poison, poisonous.

VEN'OMOUSLY, in a venomous manner.

VEN'OMOUSNESS, Poisonousness.

VENOUS [*venosus*, L.] full of Veins.

VENT [of *fente*, or *ventouse*, F. a Rime or Chink; or of *ventus*, L. Wind] Air, Wind, or Passage out of a Vessel.

VENT [*vente*, F. *venta*, Ital. of *vendere*, L. to sell] the Sale or uttering of Commodities.

VENT [*Gunnery*] the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of a Cannon.

To VENT [*evantare*, Ital.] to give Vent or Air to a Cask.

To VENT [*Hunting Term*] to wind as a Spaniel-dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to disclose one's Thoughts; to let Passions breathe out.

To VENT [of *vendere*, L. or *vendre*, F.] to sell Commodities.

To VENT [among *Glass Plate Workers*] is to crack in working.

VEN'TAIL, that Part of a Helmet which is made to lift up. *Spenc.*

VENTE [*avant*, F. before] the Forepart. *Chauc.*

VENTER [in *Anatomy*] a considerable Cavity or hollow Space of the Body of a living Creature; and is divided into the *Abdomen*, *Thorax*, and *Caput*.

VENTER [in *Law*] a Mother; as, *a Brother by the same Venter*, is one by the same Mother.

VENTER, is also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts which chew their Cud.

VENTER *infimus* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Belly. *L.*

VENTER *equinus*, Horse-dung. *L.*

VENTES'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies Twenty. *Ital.*

VENT'ETH *into the Wind*, snuffs the Wind. *Spenc.*

VENT'IDUCT [of *ventus* and *ductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes, *&c.*

To VEN'TILATE [*ventiler*, F. *ventilatum*, L.] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; to give vent.

VENTILA'TED [*ventilatus*, L.] fanned or cooled.

VENTILA'TION, a fanning or gathering Wind; a winnowing Corn.

VENTO'RIUM [*Old Law*] a Wind-fan for winnowing of Corn.

VENTO'SE [*venteux*, F. *ventosus*, L.] windy; also empty, bragging, vaunting.

A VENTOSE [*ventouse*, F.] a Cupping-glass.

VENTOS'ITY [*ventositas*, L.] Windiness, or Wind pent up in an human Body.

VENTOUSING, Cupping. *O.*

VEN'TRE *inspiciendo*, a Writ for the Search of a Woman who saith she is with Child, and thereby withholdeth Land from him who is next Heir at Law. *L.*

VEN'TRICLE [*ventricule*, F. *ventriculus*, L.] the Stomach, a Bowel.

VENTRICLE [in *Anatomy*] any round Concavity in the Body.

VEN'TRIC'ULI *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Brain, 4 Folds in that Part which receive the serous Liquor, and convey it to the Nostrils.

VEN-

VENTRIC'ULI *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Heart, two large Holes, one on the Right-ſide, which receives the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, and ſends it to the Lungs, and the other on the Left, which receives the Blood from the Lungs, and diſtributes it through the whole Body by the *Aorta*. L.

VENTRIL'OQUIST [*Ventriloquus*, L.] a Perſon who ſpeaks inwardly, or as it were from the Belly, as thoſe who are poſſeſſed with an Evil-ſpirit. *L.*

To VENTURE [*s'adventurer*, or *aventurer*, F. *aventurar*, Sp.] to hazzard, to run a Riſque, to expoſe to Danger.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

This Proverb, though it does not licenſe an inconſiderate *Raſhneſs*, in running *Hazards*, maugre all *Probability* of Succeſs; yet it is a Spur to Induſtry and Reſolution in any Undertaking; it dehorts from ſuch a *Puſillanimity* and Cow-heartedneſs, as to be *inactive* at the *Apprehenſion* or *Appearance* of any Danger or Diſappointment that may poſſibly occur, ſo as to make a Perſon renounce the very Hopes of ſucceeding in a Preferment, Profit, or Accommodations of Life, for want of Courage to aſk a Favour, to demand a Right, to defend or fight for a Liberty or Property. *Chi non s'arriſchia, non guadagna*, ſay the *Italians*; *Qui ne s'adventure, ne a cheval ny a mule*; and nearer the *Engliſh* Proverb, *Qui n'hazarde rien gagne de meme*, the *French*; and *Quid autem tentare nocebit?* the *Latins*.

VEN'TURESOME [*adventureux*, F.] apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

VENTURESOMELY, boldly, daringly.

VEN'TURESOMENESS, Boldneſs, Daringneſs.

VENTURI'NE, Powder made of fine Gold-wire, to be ſtrewed upon the firſt Layer or Varniſh uſed in Japanning.

VE'NUE [in *Law*] the Place next to that where the Thing in Trial is ſuppoſed to have been done.

VE'NU } [in *Fencing*] a Thruſt or
VE'NY } Puſh.

VE'NUS, the Goddeſs of Love and Beauty; alſo the Evening-ſtar. *L.*

VENUS [with *Chymiſts*] Copper Metal.

VENUS [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

VENUS *Comb-Hair, Looking-Glaſs, Navel-Wort*, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

VE'NUST [*venuſtus*, L.] beautiful.

VEPRECO'SE [*vepricoſus*, L.] full of Brambles.

VERA'CITY [*veracitas*, L.] a ſaying Truth; the Quality or Virtue of ſpeaking Truth.

VERA'MENT [*vrayement*, F.] in Truth.

A VERB [*verbum*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in *Grammar*, which ſignifies *doing*, *ſuffering*, or *being*, in that Thing or Perſon to which it is joined.

VERB'AL [*verbalis*, L.] of a Verb; delivered in Words, by Word of Mouth.

VERBAL'ITY, a being verbal.

To VERB'ALIZE [*verbaliſer*, F.] to be tedious in Diſcourſe, to make many Words.

VERB'ALLY, by Words only.

VER'BALS [in *Grammar*] Nouns derived from Verbs.

VER'BATIM, in the ſame Words, or Word by Word. *L.*

VER'BERABLE [*verberabilis*, L.] that may be beaten; worthy to be beaten.

To VER'BERATE [*verberatum*, L.] to beat or ſtrike.

VERBERATION, a beating or ſtriking. *Lat.*

To VERBI'GERATE [*verbigeratum*, L.] to noiſe abroad.

VERBO'SE [*verboſus*, L.] full of Words, talkative.

VERBOS'ITY [*verboſité*, F. *verboſitas*, L.] a being verboſe, the uſing many Words.

VER'DANT [*verdoyant*, F. q. d. *veridans*, or *virens*, L.] Green.

VER'DEGREASE [*verdet* or *verdegris*, F, q. d. *viride Æris*, L. the Green of Braſs, Dr. *T. H.*] a green Subſtance made of the Ruſt of Copper, contracted by being ſtratified with the Huſks of preſſed Grapes.

VERDEGREASE } [a *Paint*] a ſort of
VER'DERET } Magiſtery made of the common Verdegreaſe.

VERDEL'LO, a ſort of Green Marble, uſed as a Touch-ſtone for trying Gold and other Metals. *Ital.*

VER'DERER } a judicial Officer of the
VER'DEROR } King's Foreſt, whoſe Buſineſs is properly to look to the Vert, and ſee it well maintained; ſworn to keep the Aſſizes of the King's Foreſt, to enrol the Attachment of all manner of Treſpaſſes committed there.

VER'DICT [q. *vere dictum*, L. a true Report] the Jury's Anſwer upon any Cauſe committed to their Examination by a Court of Judicature: *Verdict* is, alſo, commonly taken to ſignify one's Judgment or Opinion about any Thing.

VER'DITER [*Verd de terre*, F. of *viridis*, L. green or verdure] one of the three green Colours generally uſed by Painters.

VER'DOUR } [*Verdeur*, F.] the Green-
VER'DURE } neſs of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, *&c.*

VERDOY [*Heraldry*] a Border of a Coat of Arms, charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, Plants, *&c.*

VEREBOT

VE'REBOT [*Old Records*] a Packet-boat or Transport-vessel.

VEREC'TUM [in *Doomsday-Book*] Fallow Ground.

VERECUND [*verecundus*, L.] modest, shamefaced, bashful.

VERE'CUNDIUM [*Old Law*] Injury, Trespass, Damage.

VEREDIC'TUM *Assize* [*Law Term*] the Verdict of an Assize.

VEREN'DA [in *Anatomy*] the Privy Parts of a Man. *L.*

VERETRUM, a Man's Yard. *L.*

VERGE [*virga*, L.] a Rod, Switch, or Wand, a Serjeant's Mace; also a Stick or Rod whereby a Person is admitted Tenant to a Lord of the Manour; also the Compass of a Man's Power; also the Spindle of the Balance of a Watch. *L.*

VERGE [among *Botanists*] the Edge or Outside of a Leaf.

VERGE [*of the Court*] the Compass, or Extent of the King's Court, formerly of twelve Miles Extent, within the Jurisdiction of the Lord High Steward of the King's Houshold, called so from the Verge or Staff which the Marshal bears.

VER'GENCY [of *vergere*, L.] a bending or declining away, from or to; inclining.

VER'GER [*Sergent a verge*, F. of *virga*, L.] one who carries a white Wand before the Justices of either Bench.

VERGER [of a *Cathedral* or *Collegiate* Church], an Officer who goes before a Bishop, Dean, *&c.* and carries a Verge or Rod tipt with Silver.

VERGERE, an Orchard.

VERID'ICAL [*veridique*, F. *veridicus*, L.] speaking the Truth.

To VERIF'ICATE [*verificatum*, L.] to prove a Thing true.

VERIFICA'TION, a verifying or proving, or making good.

To VER'IFY [*verifier*, F. *verificatum*, L.] to prove or make good.

To VERIFY [F. *Law Term*] to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

VERILAY, a Roundelay, a rustick Song or Dance.

VERIL'OQUENT [*veriloquus*, L.] speaking Truth.

VERIL'OQUY [*veriloquum*, L.] a speaking Truth.

VER'ILY, in Truth; really.

VERISIMIL'ITY } [*verisimilitudo*, L.]
VERISIMIL'ITUDE } the Probability or Likelihood of a Thing.

VER'ITY [*verité*, F. *veritas*, L.] Truth.

VER'JUICE [*verjus*, F.] the Juice of sour and unripe Grapes, Crabs, *&c.*

VERMICEL'LI [*vermiculi*, L. *i. e.* little Worms] an Ingredient of Soop made by the *Italians* of fine Flower and Water into a very soft Paste, forced with a Syringe through a very small Pipe, and coiled up so that it resembles thin Worms.

VERMICULARES [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles of the Body, so named from their resembling Worms by their Figure. *L.*

VERMICU'LATED [*Vermiculatus*, L.] inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Chequer-work or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICU'LATION [among *Botanists*] Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, Trees, *&c.* L.

VERMICULA'TION [among *Physicians*] the Griping of the Guts.

VER'MIFORM [*vermiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Worm.

VERMIFOR'MIS *Processus* [among *Anatomists*] a bunching Knob of the *Cerebellum*, so named from its Shape. *L.*

VERMIFUGE [of *Vermis*, a Worm, and *fugo*, to put to Flight, *L.*] a Medicine that destroys or expels Worms.

VERMIL'ION [*vermiglio*, Ital.] a lively deep red Colour; the *natural* Sort is found under some almost inaccessible Rocks in *Spain*, the *artificial* made of a certain red Sand near *Ephesus*, or of Brimstone mixt with Quicksilver.

VER'MILION *Tincture*, a natural red Dye for the Face.

VER'MIN [*vermine*, F. of *vermes*, L.] any kind of hurtful Creatures or Insects; as Rats, Mice, Lice, Fleas, Bugs, *&c.*

To VER'MINATE [*verminatum*, F.] to breed Worms.

To VERMINATE [among *Physicians*] to have a Griping or Wringing in the Belly; to breed or void Worms.

VERMINA'TION, a breeding Worms or Bots; most properly in Cattle. *L.*

VERMINATION [among *Physicians*] the Wringing of the Guts as if gnaw'd by Worms; also a voiding of Worms.

VER'MINOUS [*verminosus*, L.] full of Worms, worm-eaten.

VERMIP'AROUS [of *Vermis* and *pario*, L.] breeding Worms.

VERMIV'OROUS [of *vermis* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or feeding on Worms.

VERNA'CIA, a sort of *Italian* Wine.

VERNAC'ULAR [*vernaculus*, *a*, *um*, L.] proper and peculiar to the Country one lives or was born in, natural.

VER'NAGE [from *Verona*] sweet Wine. *O.*

VER'NAL [*vernalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Spring.

VERNAL *Equinox* [in *Astronomy*] the Time when the Sun enters the Equinox in the Spring of the Year, about the 10th of *March*, making the Days and Nights of an equal Length.

VER'NICLE [of *St. Veronica*, whose Handkerchief is reported by the Papists to have the Impression of Christ's Face upon

upon it, by wiping his Face upon it as he was carrying the Cross] a Cloth or Napkin wherein is represented the Figure of Christ's Face.

VERNIL'ITY [*Vernilitas*, L.] servile Carriage, flattering Behaviour.

VER'NIX, the Gum of the Juniper-tree, or Varnish made of it. *L.*

VER'NOUS *Leaves* [*Botany*] such Leaves of Plants as come up in the Spring.

VER'REL } [*Verrouille*, F. a Bolt] of
VER'RIL } Ferrel, a little Brass or Iron Ring at the End of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool.

VERRIC'ULAR *Tunick* [in *Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye, the same with *Amphiblestroides*.

VERRUCO'SE [*verrucosus*, L.] full of Warts.

VER'RY } [in *Heraldry*] a sort of Che-
VAR'RY } quer in the Field of a Coat of Arms.

VERSABIL'ITY [of *versabilis*, L.] an Aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VER'SABLE [*Versabilis*, L.] that may be turned or wound.

VERSATI'LE [*Versatilis*, L.] turning easily, apt to be turned or wound any way.

VERSE [*Vers*, or *Verset*, F. *Versus*, L.] an Order of Words having a certain Cadence, and measured by a determinate Number of Feet; which in modern Languages for the most part end in Rhime; also a small Portion of a Chapter in the Bible; a Sentence or Clause of a Sentence.

VER'SED *Sine of an Arch* [among *Geometricians*] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, which is comprehended between the Foot of the Right Line and the lower Extremity of the Arch.

VERSESIOUR, a Poet. *Chaue.*

VER'SICLE [*versiculus*, L.] a little Verse.

VERSICOL'OURED [*versicolor*, L.] changing Colour; of sundry and changeable Colours.

To VERSIF'ICATE [*versificatum*, L.] to make Verses.

VERSIFICATION, a making of Verses, or the Art of making Verses. *F.* of *L.*

VERS'IFIER [*Versificateur*, F.] a Maker of Verses, a Poet; but the Word is generally taken in an ill Sense, for a paltry Rhimer.

To VERSI'FY [*versifier*, F. *versus facere*, L.] to make Verses.

VER'SION, a Translation out of one Language into another. *F.* of *L.*

VERST [of *Russia*] three Quarters of an *English* Mile.

VERSUTIL'OQUENT [*versutiloquus*, L.] speaking craftily.

VERT [in *Heraldry*] a green Colour in the Coat-armour of the Gentry; in the Coats of Nobles it is called *Emerald*, in those of Kings, *Venus*.

VERT [*vert*, F. of *viridis*, L.] every Thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Forest; and is capable of covering a Deer; called also *Green Hue*.

Overt VERT, great Woods.

Nether VERT, under Woods.

Special VERT [*Forest Law Term*] is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Forest; and also all Trees growing in other Mens Woods, if they are such as bear Fruit to feed Deer.

VER'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies turn over Leaf, as *Verte subito*, turn over quickly. *L.*

VERTEBRALES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles serving to stretch out all the Vertebres of the Back.

VERTE'BRES [*Vertebræ*, L.] the Joints of the Neck and Back-bone of an Animal; there are seven generally accounted in the Neck, twelve in the Back, five in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum*. F.

VER'TEX [in *Mathematicks*] the Top of any Line or Figure.

VERTEX [in *Anatomy*] the Crown of the Head, or that Part of it where the Hairs turn as it were round a Point.

VERTEX [in *Astronomy*] that Point in the Heavens directly over our Heads.

VERTEX [*of a Cone, Pyramid*, &c.] is the Point of the upper Extremity or End of the *Axis*, or the Top of the Figure.

VERTEX [*of a Conick Section*] otherwise called *Zenith*, is the Point of the Curve where the Axis cuts it.

VERTEX [in *Geometry*] is the Point of any Angle.

VERTEX *of a round Glass* [in *Opticks*] is the same as its Pole.

VERTIBLE [*vertibilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VER'TICAL, belonging to the Vertex.

VERTICAL [*Astronomy*] a Star is said *to be vertical*, when it happens to be in that Point which is just over any Place.

VERTICAL *Angles* [*Mathematicks*] those Angles which being opposite to one another, touch only in the angular Point.

VERTICAL *Circles* [in *Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and consequently are at Right Angles with the Horizon.

VERTICAL *Line* [in *Conicks*] is a Right Line drawn on the Vertical Plane, and passing through the Vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL *Line* [*Dialling*] a Line on any Place perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL *Plane* [*Dialling*] a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VER'TICALLY, a being rightly over one's Head.

VER'TICALLY, pointedly, at the Point.

VERTICALURE [in *Astronomy*] the Meridian Circle, so called because it passes thro' the Zenith or Vertical Point.

VERTICIL'LATE [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTICILLATE *Plants* [in *Botany*] are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing in the manner of Whirls about the Joints of the Stalk.

VERTICITY [of *verticula*, L.] the Property of the Load-stone, or a touch'd Needle, to point North and South, or towards the Poles of the World.

VERTI'GINOUS [*vertigineux*, F. *vertiginosus*, L.] giddy.

VERTI'GO, a Giddiness, Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head. *F.* of *L.*

VERTIL'LAGE [of *vertere*, L. to turn] a preparing of Ground to receive its Seed, by stirring or turning of it.

VER'TUE [*vertu*, F. *virtus*, L.] a Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to be good, and shun Evil; moral Honesty, good Principles.

VER'TULESSE, without Vertue. *Ch.*

VERTUO'SO, an accomplished, ingenious, and enterprising Person, one well versed in Natural Philosophy.

VER'TUOUS [*vertueux*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] inclined or disposed to Vertue. See *Virtuous*.

VERVAC'TUM, Land that hath been fallow, and is ploughed in the Spring, to be sown next Year. *L.*

VER'VAIN [*Vervene*, F. *Verbena*, L.] reckoned by the Ancients among the magick Herbs.

VER'VISE, a sort of Coarse Woollen Cloth, otherwise called *Plonkets*.

VER'ULAM [perhaps of Ewar, C. Br. Fatness, and Lonn, pleasant, from the Pleasantness and Fertility of the Place] a famous City of *England* in the Time of the *Romans*, out of the Ruins whereof was raised *St. Alban*'s in *Hertfordshire*.

VER'Y [of *vere*, or *re vera*, L.] truly, indeed, in reality.

VERY LORD *and very Tenant* [*Law Phrase*] are those who are immediate Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VES'CIÆ [*Old Records*] Vetches or Tares.

VES'ICA [in *Anatomy*] a Bladder, a membranous or skinny Part, in which any Liquor is contained.

VESICA *biliaria* [in *Anatomy*] the Gall Bladder, which is a hollow Bag, placed in the under or hollow Side of the Liver, and in Figure resembleth a Pear. *L.*

VESICA *distilatoria* [among *Chymists*] is a large Copper Vessel tinn'd on the Inside, used in distilling ardent Spirits, so called, because in Figure it is something like a blown Bladder. *L.*

VESICA *urinaria*, the Urine Bladder. *L.*

A VESIC'ATORY [*vesicatorium*, L.] any Medicine which serves to raise Bladders or Blisters in the Skin. *L.*

VESIC'ULA *Fellis* [in *Anatomy*] the Gall-Bladder. *L.*

VESIC'ULÆ *seminales* [in *Anatomy*] the Seed-Bladder. *L.*

VESICULA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Wind-pipe. *L.*

VESPE'RIES, the last Act or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor among the *Sorbonists*.

VES'PERS [in the Church of *Rome*] Evening-Songs or Evening-Prayers.

Sicilian VESPERS, Vespers so named, on Account of a general Massacre of the *French*, by the Inhabitants of the Island of *Sicily*, A. C. 1582.

VESPERTILIONUM *Alæ* [among *Anatomists*] two broad membranous Ligaments, with which the Bottom of the Womb is tied to the Bones of the Flank, so called because they resemble the Wings of a Bat. *L.*

VESPERTI'NE [*vespertinus*, L.] belonging to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Astronomers*] a Planet is said to be *Vespertine*, when it sets after the Sun.

VESPERU'GO [*Astronomy*] the Evening Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it shines after Sun-set. *L.*

A VES'SEL [*Vaisselle*, F. *Vasello*, Ital. of *Vasculum*, L.] a general Name of many Sorts of Utensils to put any thing in.

A VESSEL [*Vaisseau*, F.] a Ship, Bark, Hoy, Lighter, *&c.*

A VESSEL [among *Anatomists*] a little Conduit or Pipe for conveying the Blood or other Humours of the Body.

A VESSEL *of Election* } [*Scripture*
A VESSEL *of Reprobation* } *Term*] is an Elect or Reprobate Person.

VESSEL *of Paper*, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

VESSELS [among *Architects*] Ornaments generally set over Cornices, so called because they represent several Vessels, which were in Use among the Ancients.

VES'SES, a sort of Cloth made in *Suffolk*.

VESSIGNON [in *Horses*] a Disease, a kind of Wind-gall or Swelling. *F.*

To VEST [*vestire*, to cloath, L.] to bestow upon, to admit to the Possession of Lands or Tenements.

To VEST [in *Law*] is to infeoff, to give Seisin, to put in full Possession of Lands and Tenements.

VESTA,

VES'TA, a Heathen Goddess of the *Earth* or *Nature*, under whose Name the ancient Heathens worshipped the *Earth* and *Fire*; sometimes considered as the Mother, and at other Times as the Daughter of *Saturn*, to whom *Numa Pompilius*, the King of *Rome*, dedicated an everlasting Fire, and appointed the Priestesses called *Vestales*, or *Vestal Virgins*, to keep it, who were very severely punished whenever they let it go out, in which case it was not to be lighted again by an earthly Fire, but by the Rays of the Sun; and if ever those *Vestal Virgins* transgressed the Rules of Chastity, they were buried alive.

VESTA [in *Old Records*] the Vesture or Crop of Corn, *&c.* upon the Ground.

VES'TAL *Virgins*, a sort of Nuns appointed for 30 Years to be Priestesses to the Goddess *Vesta*, and to take Care of the Vestal Fire.

VESTE [of *Vestis*, L.] a sort of Waistcoat, a Garment. *F.*

VES'TIARY [*vestiaire*, F. of *vestiarium*, L.] a Place in a Monastery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up; the Friers Wardrobe.

VES'TIBLE [*vestibule*, F. *vestibulum*, L.] a Porch or Entry into a House.

VESTIB'ULUM [*Anatomy*] a Cavity in the Bone of the Ear, called *Os Petrosum*, L.

To VES'TIGATE [*vestigatum*, L.] to trace or follow by the Track, to seek out or search diligently.

VES'TIGATION, a tracing, a seeking, or searching diligently.

VESTI'GES [*vestigia*, L.] Footsteps, Traces. *F.*

VESTIGIA *of Tendons* [among *Naturalists*] are the little Hollows in the Shells of Fishes, formed for the fastening the Tendons of their Muscles.

VES'TMENT [*vestement*, F. *vestimentum*, L.] Raiment, Cloathing, Habit.

VESTMENT [among *Roman Catholicks*] a Priest's upper Garment, worn when he says Mass.

VES'TRY [*vestiaria*, Ital. of *vestiarium*, L.] a Room adjoining to a Church where the Priests Vestments and sacred Utensils are kept; an Assembly of the Heads of the Parish usually held in that Place.

VESTRY *Clerk*, an Officer or Scrivener who keeps the Parish Accounts.

VES'TRY *Keeper*, a Sexton whose Office is to look after the Vestry.

VESTRY *Men* [of a *Parish*] a select Number of the principal Inhabitants, who annually choose Officers for the Parish, and take Care of its Affairs; so called because they usually meet in the Vestry of the Church.

VESTU'RA [*Old Law*] a Crop of Corn or Grass. *L.*

VESTURA [among the *Feudists*] the actual Possession of an Estate, *&c.*

VES'TURE [*Vêture*, F. of *vestis*, L.] a Garment, any Cloathing.

VESTURE [in *Law*] an Admittance to a Possession, or the Profit arising from it.

VESTURE *of an Acre of Land* [*Old Statute Law*] the Profit arising from it.

VETA'TION, a forbidding. *L.*

VETCH'ES [*Vesse*, F. *Vezza*, Ital. of *vicia*, L.] Chich-peas, a kind of Pulse.

VETCHY BED, a Bead of Pea-straw. *Sp.*

VET'ERAN [*veteran* F. *veteranus*, L.] serving long in a Place or Office.

VETERAN *Soldier*, an old Soldier, one who has served long in the Wars; in *France*, an Officer of twenty Years standing.

VETERATO'RIAN [*veteratorius*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

VETERINARIA *Medicina*, Physick for Cattle. *L.*

VETERINA'RIUS, a Farrier or Horse-leech; a Horse-Courser, or one who lets out Horses for Hire. *L.*

VETERN'US, a Lethargy or drowsy Disease; a continual Desire of Sleeping; also Drowsiness, Sluggishness, Slothfulness. *L.*

VET'ITUM *Namium* [*Law Term*] an unlawful *Naam* or forbidden Distress, is when a Bailiff distrains Cattle or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff, who comes to replevy them.

VETURI'NO [in *Italy*] one who lets out Horses, is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horses.

VETUST' [*vetustus*, L.] old, ancient.

To VEX [*vexer*, F. *vexare*, L. ȝerieren, Teut.] to teaze, to trouble, to oppress, to torment.

VEXA'TION, Disquiet, or Trouble of Mind, Disturbance. *F.* of *L.*

VEXA'TIOUS [*vexans*, or *vexabundus*, L.] that causes Trouble or Grief; burdensome, troublesome.

VEXATIOUSLY, troublesomely.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, Troublesomeness.

VEXILLA'TION, a Company under one Standard. *L.*

V. G. [a Contraction of *Verbi Gratiâ*, L. *i. e.* to instance in a Word] an usual Character for *Namely* or *for Instance*.

UGL'ILY, in an ugly Manner.

UG'LINESS. Misshapenness.

UG'LY [*Minshew* derives it of ȝoȝhen, but *Skinner* of Oȝa, Horror, q. d. Oȝelic, *Sax.* horrible, dreadful] of an ill or deformed Shape or Countenance.

UGSUMNESS, Terribleness. *O.*

UGUALE } [in *Musick Books*]
UGUALEMENT } signifies equal or equally. *Ital.*

VI ET ARMIS [*i. e.* by Force and Arms] a Law Term used in an Indictment

to denote the forcible and violent Commiſſion of any Crime. *L.*

VI *laica removenda*, a Writ lying where Debate being between two Perſons or Proviſors for a Church, one of them makes a forcible Entry into it, with a great Number of Laymen, and holds the other out. *L.*

VI *laica amovenda*, a Writ ſerved when a Biſhop has certified into the Court of *Chancery*, that the Parſon of any Church within his Juriſdiction is kept out of his Church or Glebe by a Lay Force.

VIA *Combuſta* [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Space of 45 Degrees, comprehended within the ſecond half of *Libra*, and the whole Sign *Scorpio*, by reaſon of ſeveral ill-boding fixed Stars placed in it. *L.*

VIA *combuſta* [in *Palmiſtry*] is the Line of *Saturn*, when parted. *L.*

VIA *lactea* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a white Circle which encompaſſes the whole Firmament, compoſed of an infinite Number of ſmall Stars, (diſtinguiſhable by the Help of a Teleſcope, but not by the bare Eye) which may be ſeen in a clear Night, commonly called the Milky Way. *L.*

VIA *lactea* [in *Chiromancy*] is a Line running from that which is termed *Reſtricta*, to another that is called *Feriens*. L.

VIÆ *Primæ* [among *Phyſicians*] the Stomach and Inteſtine *Duodenum* and *Jejunum*. L.

VIA *Regia* [*Law Term*] the King's Highway or Common-road; called the King's High-way, becauſe it is appointed by him, and under his Protection. *L.*

VIA *Solis* [among *Aſtronomers*] the *Ecliptick* Line, ſo called becauſe the Sun never goes out of it. *L.*

VIA *Solis* in *Palmiſtry*] a ſtraight Line which runs downward from the Knob at the Root of the Ring-finger, into the Hollow of the Hand. *L.*

A VI'AL [*Phiole*, F. of φιάλη, Gr.] a ſmall thin Glaſs Bottle.

VIANDS [*Viandes*, F. of *Vic*, F. Life, as *Victus* of *Vivendo*, L.] Meat, Food, Victuals.

VI'ARY [*Viarius*, L.] belonging to Ways.

VIATICK [*Viaticus*, L.] belonging to a Journey.

VIAT'ICUM [*Viatique*, F.] all Manner of Proviſions for a Journey. *L.*

VIATICUM [among the *Roman Catholicks*] the Sacrament given to dying Perſons.

VIBEX [with *Phyſicians*] a black and blue Spot occaſioned by a Flux of Blood.

To VIBRATE [*Vibratum*, L.] to ſhake, to brandiſh; alſo to ſwing to and fro.

VIBRA'TION, a brandiſhing, a ſhaking.

VIBRATION [*Mechanicks*] the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum*, in a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour, or a Weight hung by a String on a Pin.

VIBRATING *Motion* [among *Naturaliſts*] a very quick and ſhort Motion of the ſolid Parts of Bodies, cauſed by the Pulſe or Stroke of ſome Bodies upon them.

VIBRIS'SANT [*vibriſſans*, L.] quavering.

VIC'AR [*Vicaire*, F. *Vicarius*, L.] properly one that is in another's Stead or Room, a Deputy; but the Word is chiefly uſed for the Parſon of a Pariſh where the Tithes are impropriated.

VICAR *General*, a Title given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Cromwell* Earl of *Eſſex*, with full Power to overſee the Clergy, and to regulate all Matters relating to Church Affairs.

GRAND VICAR *to the Pope*, a Cardinal who has Juriſdiction over all Secular and Regular Prieſts, and alſo over the *Jews* in the City of *Rome*, &c.

VIC'ARAGE } [*Vicarie*, or *Vicariat*, F.
VIC'ARIGE } *Vicaria*, or *Vicariatus*, L.] the ſpiritual Cure or Benefice of a Vicar.

VICARAGE *endowed*, is one who has a ſufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is impropriated.

VICA'RIO *deliberando*, *occaſione cujuſdam Recognitionis*, &c. is a Writ that lies for a ſpiritual Perſon in Priſon, upon Forfeiture of a *Recogniſance*, without the King's Writ. *L.*

VICA'RIOUS [*vicarial*, F. *vicarius*, L.] belonging to a Vicar; ſubordinate.

VICE [*vitium*, L.] an Habit the contrary to Virtue; Sin, Lewdneſs, Debauchery. *F.*

A VICE [probably of *vice* or *vicis*, L. inſtead of another, *q. d.* ſome Inſtrument which ſerves inſtead of, or does the Office of a Perſon] an Inſtrument uſed by Smiths and other Artificers to hold Iron or any thing faſt, while they file or work it.

A VICE [among *Glaſiers*] an Inſtrument with two Wheels, made uſe of in drawing their Lead for Glazing-work.

VICE, the Nuel or Spindle of a winding Stair-caſe. *Chauc.*

VICE [of *vice* or *vicis*, L. i. e. inſtead of] in Compoſition of *Engliſh* Words implies a Subordination, or the ſupplying another's Place; as,

VICE-*Admiral*, one of the three principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the ſecond Squadron, and has his Flag ſet up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

VICE-*Chamberlain* [of the *King's Houſehold*] a great Officer at Court next to the Lord-Chamberlain, who, in his Abſence, has

has the Comptrol and Command of all Officers belonging to that Part of the King's Houſhold, which is called the *Chamber*, or above Stairs.

VICE-*Chancellor* [of an *Univerſity*] an eminent Profeſſor, choſen annually to manage Affairs in the Abſence of the Chancellor.

VICE-*Dominus*, a Viſcount or Sheriff. *L.*

VICE-*Dominus Abbatiæ ſeu Eccleſiæ* [*Civil Law Term*] the Law-Advocate or Protector of an Abbey or Church. *L.*

VICE-*Dominus Epiſcopi* [*Canon Law*] the Official, Commiſſary, or Vicar-General of a Biſhop. *L.*

VICE-*Gerent* [*vice-gerens*, L.] one who governs or acts for or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

VICE-ROY, a Deputy King, one who governs a State inſtead of a King. *F.*

VICE-*Royalty* [*Vice Royauté*, F.] the Place and Dignity of a Vice-Roy.

VICE, a Jeſter in a Play; alſo the Spindle in a Preſs.

VICE *Verſa*, on the contrary. *L.*

To VICIATE. See *To Vitiate.*

VICIE'TUM [*Law Word*] the ſame as *Venue*; which ſee.

VI'CINAGE } [*voiſinage*, F. *vicinia*, or
VICIN'ITY } *vicinitas*, L.] Neighbourhood, Nearneſs.

VICI'NAL [*vicinalis*, L.] of or belonging to Neighbours

VI'CIOUS [*Vicieux*, F.] given to Vice, ſinful, wicked, naught, lewd.

VI'CIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VI'CIOUSNESS, Wickedneſs, Faultineſs.

VICIS *& venellis Mundandis*, a Writ againſt a Mayor, Bailiff, *&c.* for not taking care that the Streets be well cleanſed.

VICIS'SITUDE [*viciſſitudo*, L.] Change or Turn; ſucceeding of one thing after another; as, *The Viciſſitude of the Seaſons*, &c. *F.*

VICON'TIEL } [*Law Term*] belonging
VICOUN'TIEL } to the Sheriff, as Writs Vicontiel, *i. e.* ſuch as are triable in the County Court before the Sheriff, and determinable by him without Aſſize.

VICON'TIELS } [*Law Term*] cer-
VICONTIEL *Rents* } tain Farms for which a Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes the beſt Profit he can of them.

VI'COUNT } [*vicompte*, F. *vicecomes*,
VIS'COUNT } L.] originally it ſignified a Sheriff, or the Governor of a Province, but now a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

VICOUNT'ESS } [*vicompteſſe*, F. *vice-*
VISCOUNT'ESS } *comitiſſa*, L.] the Wife of a Viſcount.

VIC'TIM [*victime*, F. *victima*, L.] a Sacrifice, properly a Beaſt killed in Sacrifice after a Victory.

To VIC'TIMATE [*victimatum*, L.] to offer a Sacrifice.

VICTORI'ACUS, a *Roman* Coin, worth about 3 *d.* 3 *qrs.* Engliſh, ſtamped with the Image of Victory.

VICTO'RIOUS [*victorieux*, F. *victorioſus*, L.] that has got a Victory or Conqueſt.

VICTO'RIOUSLY, like a Conqueror.

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, the being Conqueror.

VIC'TORY [*Victoire*, F. *Victoria*, L.] the Overthrow or Defeat of an Enemy; getting the upper hand or better of one in any thing.

To VIC'TUAL [*victum præbere*, L.] to furniſh with Victuals or Proviſions.

VIC'TUALLER [*victuallieur*, F.] one who furniſhes with, or provides Victuals; an Ale-houſe Keeper; a ſmall Ship or Veſſel that carries Proviſions for a Fleet.

VIC'TUALS [*victuailles*, F. *victus*, L.] Proviſions, Food, Things neceſſary for Life, as Meat, Drink, *&c.*

VIC'TUS *Ratio* [among *Phyſicians*] a particular manner of Living for the Preſervation of Health, and Prevention of Diſeaſes. *L.*

VI'DAM [in *France*] the Judge of a Biſhop's Temporal Juriſdiction.

VIDELI'CET, *V.* to wit, that is. *L.*

VIDUITA'TIS *Profeſſio*, the making a ſolemn Profeſſion of living a chaſte Widow, a Cuſtom of old obſerved in *England*, attended with divers Ceremonies. *L.*

VIDUI'TY [*Viduité*, F. *Viduitas*, L.] the State or Condition of a Widow, Widowhood.

VIEND'ED [of *viande*, F.] having Plenty of Meat, furniſhed with Proviſions. *O.*

VIEW [*veue*, F.] the Sight, or the Act of Seeing; Proſpect, Survey.

VIEW [in *Law*] the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought, and the Tenant knows not what Land the Demandant aſks, the Tenant ſhall *pray the View.*

VIEW [among *Hunters*] the Print of the Feet of a Fallow Deer on the Ground.

VIEW *of Frank Pledge* [*Law Term*] the Office of the Sheriff, or looking to the King's Peace, and ſeeing that every Man be in ſome Pledge.

To VIEW [*voir*, F.] to take a View of, to look upon, to examine.

To VIEW *a Place* [*Military Term*] is to ride about it before the laying of a Siege, in order to obſerve the Strength or Weakneſs of its Situation and Fortifications.

VIEW'ERS [in *Law*] are ſuch Perſons who are ſent by a Court to view any Place or Perſon in Queſtion, as to the Situation of a Place, where a Fact was committed, or a Perſon, in caſe of Sickneſs, *&c.*

VI'GIL [*vigile*, F. *vigilia*, L.] the Eve, or Day, next before a Holy-day; so called, because in ancient Times Christians used then to watch, fast, and pray in Churches.

VI'GILANCE } [*vigilance*, F. *vigilantia*,
VI'GILANCY } L.] Watchfulness, good Heed, Application of Mind.

VI'GILANT [*vigilans*, L.] watchful, very diligent, careful, circumspect, wary. *F.*

VI'GILANTLY, watchfully, carefully.

VI'GILANTNESS, Watchfulness, Carefulness.

VI'GILS [*vigiles*, F. *vigiliæ*, L.] are those Fasts which the Church has thought fit to establish before certain Festivals, in order to prepare the Mind for a due Observation of the ensuing Solemnity.

VIGIN'TI *Viri*, 20 Magistrates of equal Authority.

VIGON'E [*vigogne*, F.] a sort of *Spanish* Wool, or a Hat made of that Wool.

VIGORO'SITY [*vigorositas*, F.] Strength, Livelinesss.

VIGORO'SO } [in *Musick Books*]
VIGOROSAMENTE } signifies to play or sing with Strength and Vigour. *Ital.*

VI'GOROUS [*vigoreux*, F. *vigorosus*, L.] lively, lusty, stout, brisk, full of Vigour or Courage, mettlesome.

VIG'OUR [*vigeur*, F. of *vigor*, L.] Strength, Stoutness, Sprightliness.

VI'GOROUSLY, lively, stoutly.

VIG'OROUSNESS, Livelinesss, Stoutness.

VILD, vile. *Spencer.*

VILE [*vilis*, L.] of no account, despicable, mean, paltry, base, wicked. *F.*

VILELY, meanly, basely.

VILE'NESS [*vilitas*, L.] Meanness, Baseness, Wickedness.

To VILI'FY [*vilipender*, F. of *vilis* and *facio*, L.] to set light by, to set at nought, to despise, to abuse.

VIL'ITY [*vilité*, F. *vilitas*, L.] Vileness, Meanness, Cheapness.

VILL [*ville*, F. *villa*, L.] a *Law Word*, sometimes taken for a Parish, or a Part of it, and sometimes for a Manour.

VIL'LA, a Village, a Manour-house out of a City, *&c.* a Farm-house, or Homestall. L.

VILLA *Regis*, a Title anciently given to those Villages where the Kings of *England* had a Royal Seat, and held the Manour in their own Demesne. *L.*

VIL'LAGE, [*villagio*, Ital. of *villa*, L.] a Number of Country-houses or Cottages, without any Wall or Inclosure. *F.*

VIL'LAGER [*villageois*, F. *villanus*, L.] an Inhabitant of a Village.

VIL'LAIN [*Vilain*, F. *Villano*, Ital. of *villanus*, L. or of *vilis*, vile, or *villa*, a Village, L.] formerly a Country Farmer, a Man of low and servile Condition, who had a small Portion of Cottages and Land allotted him, for which he was dependent on his Lord, and bound to certain Work and corporal Service; but now 'tis most commonly used in a bad Sense, and denotes an arrant Rogue, or pitiful, sordid Fellow.

Pure VIL'LAIN, one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattles at pleasure; and also might take Redemption of to marry his Daughter, and to make him free. The Law concerning such stands yet unrepealed; but is grown so obsolete, that there are not now in *England* any such Slaves.

VIL'LAIN *in Gross* [*Law Term*] one who was immediately bound to the Person of his Lord and his Heirs.

VIL'LAIN *Regardant to a Manour* [*Law Term*] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour of which the Lord was Owner. These were the same with the *Pure Villains* above described.

VILLAIN *Fleece*, a Fleece of Wool shorn from a scabbed Sheep. *O. S.*

VIL'LAINOUS [of *vilain*, F.] base, wicked, shameful, pitiful.

VILLAINOUS *Judgment* [*Law Term*] a Judgment or Sentence which casts the Reproach of Villainy and Shame on him against whom 'tis given, as a Conspirator, Perjurer, *&c.*

VIL'LAINOUSLY, in a villainous Manner.

VIL'LAINOUSNESS, Wickedness, Baseness.

VILLA'NI [in *Old Records*] a sort of servile Tenants, so called, because they were *Villæ & glebæ adscripti*, i. e. held some Cottages and Lands, for which they were charged with certain stated servile Offices, and were conveyed as an Estate or Appurtenance of the Manour to which they belonged. See *Villain.*

VILLA'NIS *Regis subtractis reducendis*, a Writ to bring back the King's Bondmen, that have been carried away by others out of his Royal Manours. *L.*

VIL'LANY [*vilenie*, F.] Baseness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

VIL'LENAGE } the meanest Tenure
VIL'LANAGE } anciently belonging to Land or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all manner of servile Work for his Lord, which he commanded, fit for a Villain to do, although every one who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bondman.

Tenants in VILLENAGE, Tenants of base Tenure; those we now call Copyholders.

VILLI

VILLI [*Botany*] a sort of small Hairs, growing on some Trees.

VIM'INAL [*viminalis*, L.] of or belonging to Twigs.

VIMI'NEUS [*viminalis*, L.] made of Twigs.

VINA'LIA [with the ancient *Romans*] Feasts made at the first broaching or tasting their Wines, *St. Martin*'s Feast.

VIN'CENT [*Vincentius*, of *vincere*, L. q. d. a Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

VIN'CIBLE [*vincibilis*, L.] that may be overcome or vanquished.

VINCULUM, a Term in Fluxions, implying that some compound surd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion.

VINDE'MIAL [*vindemialis*, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE [*Vindemiatum*, L.] to gather Grapes, or other ripe Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, *&c.*

VINDEMIA'TORY [*vindemiatorius*, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

VINDEMIATRIX, a She Vintager. *L.*

VINDEMIATRIX [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the third Magnitude, in the Constellation *Virgo*, whose Longitude is 185 Degrees, 25 Minutes, Latitude 10 Degrees, 15 Minutes.

To VIN'DICATE [*vindicatum*, L.] to defend, to maintain, to clear or justify, to make an Apology for.

VINDICA'TION, a defending, clearing, or justifying, Defence, Apology. *F.* of *L.*

VINDICA'TOR, a Person who vindicates, a Defender. *L.*

VINDIC'TIVE [*vindicativus*, L.] revengeful.

VINDICT'IVELY, revengefully.

VINDICT'IVENESS, Revengefulness.

A VINE [*Vigne*, F. *Vinea*, L.] a Plant or Tree that bears Grapes.

VINE-*Fretter* } an Insect that gnaws
VINE *Grub* } Vines.

VINE-*Pear*, a Pear ripe in *October*.

VIN'EGAR [*viraigre*, F. q. *vinum acre*, L. sharp Wine] Wine or other Liquors made sharp for Sauces.

VI'NEROUS, hard to please. *N. C.*

VI'NEW [probably of *esvanouy*, F. of *esvanouir*, to grow flat, q. d. *evanidus*, L. having last the Spirits] Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness.

VINEYARD [Win-geapt, *Sax.* Weingarten, Teut. vinpaard, Dan. wiingaerd, Du.] a Piece of Ground set with Vines.

VIN'NET, a Printer's Border, Flower, or Flourish, *&c.*

A VI'NIPOTE [*Vinipotor*, L.] a Winebibber, a Drunkard.

VI'NOLENCY [*vinolentia*, L.] Drunkenness.

VI'NOLENT [*Vinolentus*, L.] drunken, or given to drink much Wine.

VI'NOUS [*Vineux*, F. *Vinosus*, L.] of, or that has the Smell or Taste of Wine.

VIN'TAGE [*Vinée*, of *Vendange*, O. F. of *Vindemia*, L.] Vine-harvest for Grape-gathering; the Season for such gathering.

VIN'TAGER [*Vigneron*, F.] a Grape-gatherer.

VINT'NER [*vinatiere*, Ital. *vinarius*, L.] a Seller of Wine, a Tavern-keeper.

VIN'TRY [*Vinaria*, L.] a Wine Cellar, or the Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

VINUM *Hippocraticum* [so called of *Manica Hippocratis*, or *Hippocrates*'s Sleeve, thro' which it was strained] Hippocras, a spiced Wine, in which Sugar and Spice have been steeped for some Time.

VINUM *medicatum* [among *Physicians*] Wine in which Medicines have been infused for the Use of sick People. *L.*

VI'OL [*Violle*, F. *Viola*, Ital.] a musical Instrument.

VIOL [of *Vellendi*, L. pulling] a Term used among Mariners, when a three stroud Rope is bound fast with Nippers to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer Capstan, for the better weighing of the Anchor.

VI'OLLA, a Viol, a Musical Instrument, the Neck of which is divided into half Notes by seven Frets fixed thereon, and is commonly strung with six Strings, and sometimes with seven. And they are of several Sorts and Sizes. *Ital.* As,

VIOLA *Tenora*, a Tenor Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLO *Basso*, a Bass Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLA *d'Amore*, a kind of Treble Viol strung with Wire, and so called, because of its soft and sweet Tone. *Ital.*

VIOLA *Bastardo*, a Bastard Viol, *i. e.* a Bass Violin, strung and fretted like a Brass Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLA *di Gamba*, a Bass Viol, which is so called from *Gamba*, the Leg; because the common Way of playing upon it is by holding it between the Legs. *Ital.*

VI'OLABLE [*violabilis*, L.] that may be violated.

VIOLA'CEOUS [*violaceus*, L.] of a Violet Colour, or like a Violet.

To VI'OLATE [*violer*, F. *violatum*, L.] to infringe, break or transgress; to ravish or force a Woman.

To VIOLATE *Churches*, to commit profane and wicked Actions there.

VIOLA'TION, the Act of breaking, transgressing, *&c.* L.

VIOLA'TOR [*Violateur*, F.] a Transgressor, *&c.* L.

VI'OLENCE [*violentia*. L.] Vehemence, Boisterousness, Eagerness, Earnestness, Force, or

or Conſtraint uſed unlawfully, Oppreſſion, Outrage. *F.*

VI'OLENT [*violentus*, L.] forcible, vehement, boiſterous, furious, toilſome, hard, ſtrong, ſharp. *F.*

VIOLENT *Signs* [among *Aſtrologers*] are ſuch in which the ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities; as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, and *Aquarius*; alſo thoſe in which there are any violent fixed Stars of Note; as *Caput Algol* in *Taurus*, &c.

VI'OLENTLY, forcibly, vehemently.

VI'OLENTNESS, Force, Vehemence.

VIO'LET [*Violette*, F. *Violeta*, Span. of *Viola*, L.] a Plant bearing a ſweet-ſcented Flower, of which, beſides the common, there are ſeveral Sorts, as the *Calathian Corn* and *Dame*'s Violet.

VIOLET-*Apple*, a ſort of Apple whoſe Pulp is delicate.

VIOLET-*Marian*, a Flower called alſo *Canterbury* Bells.

VIOLETTA, a ſmall or Treble Violin. *Ital.*

VIOLIN' [*violino*, Ital. *violin*, F.] a muſical Inſtrument well known.

VIOLINIS'TA, one who plays on a Viol or Violin. *Ital.*

VIOLI'NO, a Violin or Fiddle.

VIOLINO CONCERTANTE, or *Concertini*, or *di Concerto*, are Violins, either firſt or ſecond, which play throughout, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe called *Ripieno*, which play only here and there, and in the full Parts or Chorus. *Ital.*

VIOLINO *Ripieno*, a Violin of the full Parts. *Ital.*

VI'OLIST, one well ſkilled in playing upon the Violin, or that teaches the Art of playing on it.

VIOLONCELLO, ſignifies a ſmall Baſs Violin, juſt half as big as a common Baſs Violin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs, whoſe Strings being but half the Length of the Baſs, makes them juſt an Octave higher than the Baſs; uſed to play a Baſs upon with a common Baſs Violin or Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLO'NE, is a very large Baſs Violin or double Baſs, being every Way as large again as a common Baſs Violin, and the Strings twice as thick, and twice as long, which renders the Sound juſt an Octave lower than the common Baſs Violin. This Inſtrument is only uſed at great Concerts, as *Operas*, and other publick Muſick. *Ital.*

VI'PER [*vipere*, F. of *vipera*, L.] a poiſonous Reptile of the Serpent Kind, called alſo an Adder; in ſome hot Countries its Bite is venomous, tho' its Fleſh is made uſe of in ſeveral Medicines.

VIPERI'NE [*Viperinus*, L.] belonging to a Viper.

VI'PEROUS [*vipereus*, L.] of a Viper kind, or belonging to Adders.

VIPER'S *Bugloſs*, an Herb whoſe Root and Seeds are cordial, and good againſt Melancholy, called in Latin *Viperina*.

VIRA'GO, a ſtout or manly Woman, a Termagant. *F.* of *L.*

VI'RELAY, a ſort of comical Song, a Roundelay. *F. Spenc.*

VIRGA [in *Old Records*] a Rod or white Staff, ſuch as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge of their Office.

VIRGA *Ulnaria* [*Old Law*] a Yard meaſured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard. *L.*

VIRGA *Ferrea*, a Yard kept in the *Exchequer*, according to the King's Standard, which formerly was made of Iron, but now of Braſs.

VIR'GÆ [with *Meteorologiſts*] a Meteor repreſenting a Bundle of Rods, made by the Sun-beams obliquely paſſing thro' the more looſe and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and uſually betokens Rain. *L.*

VIRGIL'IUS *Maro*, Prince of the *Latin* Poets, whoſe Works are written in an elegant, judicious, and for the moſt part loſty and majeſtick Style.

A VIRGIN [*vierge*, F. of *virgo*, L.] a chaſte Maid or Maiden.

VIRGIN *Parchment*, a very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

VIRGINS *Flower*, a Plant uſed in covering Arbours, ſpreading itſelf into woody Branches.

VIRGINS *Thread*, a ropy Dew with flies in the Air, like ſmall untwiſted Silk.

VIRGINS *Milk*, a ſort of Chymical Compoſition called *Benjamin* Water.

VIRGIN [*virgineus*, L.] belonging to a Virgin or Maid.

VIR'GINAL [*virginalis*, L.] belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like.

VIR'GINALS [probably ſo called, becauſe a fit Inſtrument for Virgins to play upon] a muſical Inſtrument, touched after the ſame manner as the *Harpſichord* and *Organ*.

VIRGINAL'ITY [*virginalitas*, L.] Maidenlineſs.

VIRGI'NEUS *Morbus* [among *Phyſicians*] the Green-Sickneſs. *L.*

VIRGINI'A [ſo called in Honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*] a Province of Northern *America*, diſcovered by the Direction and at the Charge of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, A. D. 1584.

VIRGINIAN *Climber*, a Plant having Claſpers like a Vine.

VIRGIN'IA *Frog*, a Frog 8 or 10 Times as big as those in *England*, which makes a Noise like the bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGINIAN *Nightingale*, a Bird of a scarlet Colour, with a Tuft on the Head.

VIRGINIAN *Silk*, a Plant bearing purplish Flowers and long Cods, in which are contained flat Seeds, and fine soft Silk.

VIRGIN'ITY [*Virginité*, F. of *Virginitas*, L.] the State and Condition of a Virgin; a Maidenhead.

VIR'GO [among *Astrologers*] is reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIRGO [in *Astronomy*] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *August*.

VIR'GULA *divinitoria*, a Hazel-rod in the Shape of the Letter Y, which being cut according to the Time of the Planetary Aspect, and held by the two forked Ends, some pretend, will discover Mines.

VIRIDA'RIO *eligendo*, a Writ for the Choice of a Verdurer in a Forest.

VIRID'ITY [*Viriditas*, L.] Greenness.

VIRI'LE [*virilis*, L.] manly, stout.

VIRIL'IA, the Privy-parts of a Man, the cutting off which was Felony by the common Law, whether the Person consented or not. *L.*

VIRIL'ITY [*Virilité*, F. of *Virilitas*, L.] Man's Estate, Manhood; also Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRI'POTENT [*viripotens*, L.] a Maid that is marriageable.

VIRO'SE [*virosus*, L.] lusting after a Man; also full of manly Force.

VIRTSUNGIANDUS *Ductus* [of *Virtsungius*, who first discovered it] a Canal called also *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

VIR'TUAL [*virtuel*, F.] equivalent, effectual.

VIRTUAL *Focus* [in *Dioptricks*] a particular Part of a Concave-glass, called the *Point of Divergence*.

VIRTUALLY, effectually.

VIR'TUOUSLY, in a virtuous or pious Manner.

VIR'TUOUSNESS, Piousness.

VIR'TUE [*Vertu*, F. *Virtus*, L.] Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Virtue which parleys is near a Surrender.

As in fortified Places besieged by an Enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant Soldiers, who are resolutely bent to defend it, scorn to treat or capitulate with the Enemy, but receive their dishonourable Offers with Contempt and Disdain: So when Virtue (the Fortress of the Soul, which ought to be defended with the utmost Obstinacy) is attacked by bold Assailants, they who are resolutely bent to defend it, will hearken to no Terms, but repulse dishonourable Offers with Indignation. And when once a Woman lends a listening Ear to Offers, though never so high, as to the Surrender of her Chastity, it is Odds if she do not surrender it upon very low ones in the Upshot. *Virtus quæ facilem pravo præbet aurem, non ægre cedit.*

VIRTUES [in *Scripture*] one of the Orders of Angels.

Cardinal VIRTUES [among *Moralists*] are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

VIRTUO'SO [*Virtuoso*, Ital.] a learned ingenious Man; a Student in Philosophy; one that is well skilled in the Secrets of Nature, and searches after new Discoveries for the publick Benefit; also a Person who is curious in collecting Rarities, as Medals, Stones, Plants, *&c.*

VIR'TUOUS [*virtueux*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] endowed with, or inclined to Virtue.

VIRTUTE *Officii* [*Law Term*] a good and justifiable Act, such a one as is done by virtue of an Office, or in pursuance of it *L.*

VI'RULENCE } [of *Virus*, L. and F.] a
VI'RULENCY } poisonous or venomous Quality.

VI'RULENT [*virulentus*, L.] venomous, infectious, malicious. *F.*

VI'RULENTLY, very maliciously.

VIR'ULENTNESS, great Maliciousness.

VIRUS [among *Physicians*] a kind of watry stinking Matter, which issues out of Ulcers, being endued with eating and malignant Qualities.

VIS *oblativa* [in *Law*] is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. *L.*

VIS *compulsive* [in *Law*] is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will. *L.*

VIS *centrifuga* [among *Philosophers*] is that Force by which any natural Body, resolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to the Curve. *L.*

VIS *centripeta* [among *Philosophers*] that Force by which all Bodies (from what Cause soever) tend to the Centre of the Earth, or to any Point as their Centre; of this Kind is Gravity towards the Centre of the Earth, and the magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Centre of the Magnet. *L.*

VIS *expulsiva* [in *Law*] is when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or do any thing within his own Bounds. *L.*

VIS *turbativa* [in *Law*] Disturbance given to a Man in his Possession; as when two strive to possess the same Thing.

VIS *centripeta Quantitatis absoluta* [among *Philosophers*] is its Measure greater

or less, according to the Efficacy of the Cause which produces it; and that exerts itself on all Bodies in the Regions round about: As the magnetical Virtue in some Magnets is greater than in others, though of the same Dimensions. *L.*

VIS *centripeta Quantitatis acceleratrix* [in *Philosophy*) is its Measure proportionable to the Motion which it generates in a given Time, as the Weight is greater in a greater Body, and less in a lesser; and in the same Body, it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions. *L.*

VIS *impressa* [in *Philosophy*] an Impulse, Force, or Action, communicated to, and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present Situation either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line. *L.*

VIS *insita Materiæ* [in *Philosophy*] the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State, in which it is, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line; and may be more properly called *Vis inertiæ*. L.

VIS *Motrix* [among *Philosophers*] is the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus Gravity is a *Vis Motrix* downwards, or towards the Centre of the Earth. *L.*

VIS *Stimulans*, is such a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are disposed to make a real Division, or a violet Inflection of the Nerves and membranous Fibres of the Body. Dr. *Cheyne*.

VIS'AGE [*Visaggio*, Ital. of *Visus*, L.] Face, Countenance. *F.*

VIS'ARD [*Visiare*, F. *Visira*, Ital. of *Visus*, L.] a Mask for the Face.

VIS'CATED [*Viscatus*, L.] taken or caught with Birdlime.

VIS'CERA [*Visceres*, F.] the Entrails or Bowels. *L.*

VIS'CERAL } belonging to the Bowels
VIS'CEROUS } or Entrails.

To VIS'CERATE [*Visceratum*, L.] to bowel, or take out the Bowels.

VISCERA'TION, the Garbage that Hunters give their Dogs. *L.*

VIS'CEROUS *Flesh* [among *Anatomists*] such as that of the Stomach and Guts.

VISCOS'ITY [*viscosité*, F. *viscositas*, L.] Clamminess; a sticking or gluish Quality.

VIS'COUNT } [*Vicompte*, F. *Visconte*, Ital.
VI'COUNT } *Vice Comes*, L.] a Nobleman; a Person of Honour, next in Degree to a Count or Earl.

VISCOUNT'ESS [*Viscomptesse*, F. *Vice-Comitissa*, L.] a Viscount's Wife.

VISCOUNT'Y [*Visconte*, F.] the Territory of a Viscount; a sort of Lordship or Jurisdiction in *France*.

VIS'COUS [*visqueux*, F. *viscosus*, L. of *viscus*, L. Birdlime] clammy, slimy.

VISE, a Voice. *Chauc.*

VI'SER [*visiere*, F.] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VISIBIL'ITY [*visibilitas*, L.] being visible.

VIS'IBLE [*visibilis*, L.] that may be seen or discerned. *F.*

VIS'IBLE *Horizon*. See *Horizon*.

VIS'IBLENESS, Capableness of being seen.

VIS'IBLY, in such a Manner as to be seen.

VISI'ER [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and Statesman.

The Grand VISIER } [among the *Turks*]
The Prime VISIER } a principal Officer, next under the Grand Seignior, who governs the whole *Turkish* Empire.

VIS'ION, is a Sensation in the Brain, proceeding from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve, produced in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object; by which Means the Soul perceives the illuminated Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality, and Modification: Seeing, Sight. *F.* of *L.*

VISION, an Apparition, Phantasm, or Ghost; a divine Revelation in a Dream.

Clear VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great Quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused VISION [in *Opticks*] is occasioned when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Distinct VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do determine exactly in correspondent Points the Image on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina*.

Faint VISION [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil.

Reflected VISION [*Opticks*] is when the Rays are reflected from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted VISION [*Opticks*] is when the Rays pass through different *Mediums*.

VIS'IONARIES, whimsical, fanciful Persons, Fanaticks. *F.*

A VI'SIONARY [*visionaire*, F. of *viso*, L.] a fantastical Pretender to Visions and Revelations.

VISIONARY [*visionaire*, F.] belonging to Visions.

To VIS'IT [*visiter*, F. *visitare*, L.] to go to see; also to go about to see whether Things be as they should be.

To VIS'IT [in a *Theological Sense*] to afflict, or try by Afflictions.

A VIS'IT [*Visite*, F.] an Act of Civility and Friendship, performed by Friends going to each others Houses.

VISITA'TION, a visiting. *F.* of *L.*

VISITATION [among the Clergy] the Office and Act performed by the Bishop once in three Years, or by the Arch-deacon once a Year in each Diocese, to inspect Affairs relating to several Churches and their Rectors, *&c.*

The VISITATION, the great Sickness, *Anno Dom.* 1665 and 1666, with which the People of this Kingdom were sorely afflicted: Epidemical and Pestilential Diseases are called *a Visitation*, from a Supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven as a Token of divine Wrath.

The Feast of the VISITATION *of our Lady*, a Festival observed in the Church of *Rome*, in Commemoration of the Visit made to *Elizabeth* by the Virgin *Mary*.

VISITATION *of Manners*, the Regarder's Office was so called in ancient Times.

VIS'ITOR [*Visiteur*, F.] one who visits a Monastery or religious House. *L.*

VIS'NE [of *Vicina*, L.] neighbouring Place, or Place near at hand. *L. T.*

VISNE, is a Liquor brought from *Turkey*, made of *Rachee*, a Spirit drawn from *Rice* and a kind of black Cherry; in Imitation of which many mix *Tent* and *Brandy* together.

VISO'RIUM [among *Printers*] an Instrument to which a Leaf of Copy is fixed for the Compositor's more convenient seeing thereof.

VIS'TA } a Prospect, a straight Walk cut
VIS'TO } thro' the Trees in a Wood. *Ital.*

VISTAMEN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies very fast or quick, much the same as *Presto*. Ital.

VIS'TO [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Vistamente*. Ital.

VISU *Franci Plegii* [*Law Term*] a Writ to exempt one from View of *Frank Pledge* not resident in the Hundred. *L.*

VIS'UAL [*Visuel*, F. *Visus*, L.] belonging to the Sight.

VISUAL *Point* [in *Prospective*] is a Point in the horizontal Line, wherein all the ocular Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it.

VISUAL *Rays* [in *Opticks*] are those Rays by which any Object is seen.

VISUS, Inspection or View. *O. R.*

VI'TAL [*vitalis*, L.] of Life, that has Life in it; that gives, preserves, and supports Life.

VITAL *Faculty*, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether we design it or no; such as the Motions of the Heart, Perspiration or Breathing, Nutrition, *&c.* It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*; it is the same with the natural Faculty; tho' the Ancients distinguished them, placing the *Natural* in the *Liver*, and the *Vital* in the *Heart*.

VI'TAL *Flame*, some suppose that there resides in the Heart of Animals a fine kindled, mild Substance, which they call *Flamma Vitalis*, or Vital Flame; and to its Preservation, they judge the Air taken in by Respiration to be necessary, as that is to the Conservation of Life.

VITAL *Indication* [with *Physicians*] such an one as requires the restoring and preserving the natural Strength of the Body.

VITAL *Spirits* [*Physick*] such as give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

VITAL'ITY [*Vitalitas*, L.] the Property, Act, or Capacity of Life.

VI'TALS } [among *Physicians*] the
VITAL *Parts* } Parts of the Body which chiefly conduce to the Preservation of Life, *viz.* the Heart, Brain, Lungs, and Liver,

VI'TE [*Fr.* in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and lively, much the same as *Presto*. Ital.

VI'TIABLE [*Vitiabilis*, L.] sinful, faulty.

To VI'TIATE [*vicier*, F. *vitiatum*, L.] to corrupt or spoil one's Morals; to deprave; to defile or deflower a Virgin.

VITIA'TION, a ravishing, deflowering, corrupting, or spoiling. *L.*

VITIF'EROUS [*vitifer*, L.] that beareth Vines.

VITIGIN'EOUS [*Vitigineus*, L.] that cometh of a Vine.

To VITILIT'IGATE [*vitilitigatum*, L.] to backbite, to detract, to contend.

VITIL'IGO, a kind of Leprosy, Morphew. *L.*

VI'TIOUS [*Vicieux*, F. *Vitiosus*, L.] wicked, naught, lewd.

VITIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VI'TIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Faultiness.

VI'TREAL } [of *vitrial*, F. of *vitreus*,
VI'TREOUS } L.] belonging to Glass, glassy.

VITREOUS *Humour* [with *Oculists*] one of the three Humours of the Eyes; so called from its Resemblance to melted Glass.

VITREOUS *Tunicle* [among *Oculists*] a thin Film or Coat that is said to separate the *Vitreous Humour* from the *Crystalline*.

To VITRIF'ICATE [*vitrifier*, F.] to turn into Glass.

VITRIFICA'TION, turning any Body into Glass by Force of Fire, which is looked upon as the last Action of Fire.

To VITRI'FY [*vitrifier*, F.] to turn into Glass; also to grow as hard and transparent as Glass.

VIT'RIOL [*vitriolum*, L. *vitriolo*, Ital.] a kind of mineral Salt, somewhat like Roach-allum. *F.*

VITRIOL *of Mars* [among *Chymists*] a Preparation made by dissolving Iron or Steel in some proper *acid Menstruum*, then evaporating or drawing off the Moisture, and bringing the Matter to *Crystals*, by setting it in a cold Place; it is also called *Salt of Steel*.

VI'TRIOL *of the Moon* [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt by the sharp Points of the Spirit of Nitre.

VI'TRIOL *of Venus* [in *Chymistry*] a Preparation made by a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the Salt; called also *Vitriol of Copper*.

VI'TRIOLATED [among *Physicians* or *Chymists*] turned into Vitriol, or having Vitriol infused into it.

VITRIO'LICK } [*vitriolique*, F.] be-
VITRIO'LOUS } longing to, or partaking of the Nature of Vitriol.

VI'TTA [among *Anatomists*] that Part of the Coat called *Amnion*, which sticks to the Infant's Head when it is just born.

VITULI'NE [*vitulinus*, L.] belonging to a Calf.

VITU'PERABLE [*vituperabilis*, L.] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

To VITU'PERATE [*vituperatum*, L.] to blame, to find fault with, to dispraise.

VITUPERA'TION, a blaming or finding fault with, a dispraising. *L.*

St. VITUS's *Dance* [among *Physicians*, so called because it often seized on those that used to visit the Chapel of *St. Vitus*, near the City of *Ulum* in *Sweden*] the Name of a sort of Madness, wherein the Persons affected lay not down, but ran up and down dancing Night and Day, till they danced themselves to Death, if not forcibly hindered. See more under *Chorea*, *Sancti Viti*.

VI'VA *Pecunia* [*O. L.*] live Cattle. *L.*

VIVA'VOCE, by Word of Mouth. *L.*

VI'VACE [in *Musick Books*] signifies, *with Life and Spirit*; and by it is commonly understood a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allergo*; but more inclining to the latter than the former. *Ital.*

VIVACEME'NTE } the same as *Vivace*.
VIVAME'NTE } Ital.

VIVA'CIOUS [*vivax*, L.] lively, brisk.

VIVA'CIOUSLY, lively, briskly.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, Livelinesss, Briskness.

VIVACI'SSMO [in *Musick Books*] denotes a Degree or two quicker than *Vivace*, and may be taken as signifying a Movement near as quick as *Allegro*. Ital.

VIVA'CITY [of *vivacité*, F. *vivacitas*, L.] Livelinesss, Briskness, Sprightliness; also Quickness or Readiness of Wit.

VI'VARY [*vivier*, F. *vivarium*, L.] a Place either of Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept; a Park, Warren, or Fish-pond.

VI'VER, the Sea-dragon; a Fish.

The VI'VES [*Avives*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

VIVID [*vividus*, L.] lively, vigorous.

VIVIDLY, Livelinesss.

To VIVIF'ICATE [*Vivificatum*, L.] to vivify, to quicken or give Life.

VIVIFICA'TION, a vivifying, *&c.*

To VIV'IFY [*vivifier*, F.] to enliven or quicken.

VIVIP'AROUS [of *vivus* and *pario*, L.] that brings forth young ones living and perfect, by which they are distinguished from *Oviparous* ones, which lay Eggs, afterwards hatched into living Creatures.

VI'VO [*Architect*] the Shaft of a Column in any of the Orders of Pillars. *Ital.*

A VIX'EN } [q. d. *Foxlin*, a little Fox;
A FIX'EN } but *Skinner* of Birin, and that of Birching, an irritated or snarling Bitch] a ranting Woman, froward Child; a Fox's Cub.

To VIX'EN, to scold, rant, or rave frowardly.

VIZ. [for *Videlicet*, L.] that is, to wit.

VIZ'ARD [*vizera*, Span.] a Mask or false Face put on for Disguise.

UL'CER [*Ulcere*, F. *Ulcus*, L. of ἕλκος, Gr.] a running Sore in the soft Parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrefaction, being a preternatural Discharge of Matter of various Kinds, from any Part where there is a Solution or Discontinuance of the Texture.

Cancerous ULCER [among *Surgeons*] a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are swollen, hard, and knotty, with thick Veins round about, full of dark blackish Blood.

Cavernous ULCER, is an Ulcer whose Entrance is straight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter.

Corrosive ULCER, is an Ulcer which by the Sharpness and ill Quality of its Matter eats thro', corrupts, and mortifies the Flesh.

Fistulous ULCER, an Ulcer which has long, straight, and deep Holes, and is very hard on its Sides.

Putrid ULCER, is an Ulcer wherein the Flesh is soft and crusty, and the Matter is slimy and stinking like a dead Carcase.

UL'CERATED, turned into an Ulcer.

UL'CERATION [of ἑλκωσις, or ἕλκωμα, Gr.] a breaking out into Ulcers or Sores. *F.* of *L.*

UL'CEROUS [*ulcerosus*, L. of ἑλκώδης Gr.] belonging to or full of Ulcers.

ULE [some derive it of Yehul, *Sax. Christmas*, others of Yule, of the *French Noel*, i. e. *Christmas*, which the *Normans* corrupted to *Noel*, and we *Ule*] *Christmas*.

ULE *Games*, Christmas Games or Sports.

ULI'GINOUS [*uliginosus*, L.] moist, moorish.

UL'LAGE *of a Cask* [among *Gaugers*] is what it wants of being full.

UL'NA, an Ell in Measure. *L.*

ULNA [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, lying between the Elbow and the Wrist; also called *Focile-majus*.

UL'NA *ferrea* [*Old Law*] the Standard Iron Ell kept in the *Exchequer*. *L.*

ULTA'GIUM, Outrage, Violence. *O. L.*

ULTE'RIOR [*ulterieur*, F.] on the farther Side.

UL'TIMA *Basia* [among *Painters*] the last Touches with the Pencil.

UL'TIMATE [*ultimus*, L.] final, last, or utmost.

UL'TIMATELY, finally, lastly.

UL'TION, a revenging. *L.*

ULTRAMARI'NE [*ultramarinus*, L.] from beyond Sea; that comes or is brought from beyond Sea.

ULTRAMARINE [among *Painters*] the finest Sort of blue Colour.

ULTRAMONTA'NES [of *ultra* and *montanus*, L.] a Name that the *Italians* give to all People dwelling beyond the *Alps*.

ULTRAMUNDA'NE [*ultramundanus*, L.] beyond the World, or that Part of it which is visible to us.

ULTRAN'EOUS [*ultraneus*, L.] willingly, with a free Will.

ULTRIFAGI, inferior Horsemen, who serve in the Grand Seignior's Court.

UL'VA, Sea-weed, Sea-grass; Weeds growing in Pools or standing Water. *L.*

U'LULABLE [*ululabilis*, L.] howling, yelling.

ULULA'TION, a howling like a Dog or Wolf. *L.*

UMBEL'LA, *a little Shadow*; an Umbrella, Bongrace, Skreen, Fan, *&c.* which Women bear in their Hands to shade them. *L.*

UMBELLÆ [among *Botanists*] are the round Tuft or Heads of some Plants. *L.*

UMBELLIF'EROUS [q. d. of *umbellifer*, of *umbella* and *ferre*, L.] bearing Tufts.

UMBELLIF'EROUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] Plants which have round Tufts, or small Stalks standing upon greater; or have their Tops branched and spread like a Lady's Umbrella.

UM'BER [*umbre*, or *umbretta*, F.] a Trout-fish.

UMBER, a Mongrel, bred of a Goat and a Sheep. *L.*

UMBERED [among *Painters*] painted over with a dark yellowish Colour.

UMBERED *Face*, a Face smeared with Umber, or a yellowish Face. *Shakesp.*

UMBIL'ICAL } [*umbilicalis*, L.] of or be-
UMBIL'ICK } longing to the Navel.

UMBIL'ICAL *Points* [with *Mathematicians*] are the same as *Focus's*; which see.

UMBILICAL *Region* [among *Anatomists*] is that Part of the *Abdomen* which lies round about the Navel.

UMBILICAL *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] that which nourishes the Infant in the Womb, and after the Birth closes itself.

UMBILICAL *Vessels* [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins, Arteries, *&c.* which belong to the Navel, or rather, which are enwrapped in the Navel.

UMBIL'ICUS *in an Ellipsis*, &c. [with *Mathematicians*] is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it respects as its Centre.

UMBILISE'CÆ [ομφαλότμοι, Gr.] Cutters of Navel-Strings, Midwives.

UM'BLES } [*nombles*, F.] Parts of the
HUM'BLES } Entrails of the Deer.

UMBO'NE [*Botany*] any pointed Style or Head in the Middle of a Flower. *L.*

An UMBRA, a Person whom one invited to a Feast carries along with him. *L.*

UM'BRAGE [*Ombrage*, F.] Shadow, Shade, Shadowing; also Jealousy or Suspicion; Pretence or Colour.

UMBRATI'LE [*Umbratilis*, L.] like or of a Shadow, shady.

UMBA'Y'D, upbraided. *Gr.*

UMBREL'LO [*Ombrelle*, F. *Ombrella*, Ital. of *Umbella*, or *Umbrecula*, L.] a sort of Skreen that is held over the Head for preserving from the Sun or Rain; also a Wooden Frame covered with Cloth or Stuff, to keep off the Sun from a Window.

UMBRIF'EROUS [*umbrifer*, L.] making or casting a Shadow.

UMBRO'SE [*umbrosus*, L.] shady, casting a great Shade.

UM'PIRAGE, the Power of deciding a Controversy, in case Arbitrators disagree; the Office or Judgment of an *Umpire*.

UMPIRE [*Minsheu* derives it of *un Pere*, i. e. a prudent Man; who, like a Father, composes Differences] a third Person chosen to decide a Controversy, left to Arbitration, in case the Arbitrators should not agree.

UMSTRID, astride, astridlands. *N. C.*

UN [En, *Sax.* of *In*, L.] a Negative Particle which is joined to abundance of *English* Words, and deprives them of their native Sense, making them signify the contrary.

UNABLE [of *in*, Neg. and *habilis*, L.] wanting Ability.

UNACCEPT'ABLE [of *in* and *acceptabilis*, L.] displeasing, ungrateful.

UNACCOUNT'ABLE [of *in*, Neg. *accompter*, O. F. and *able*] not to be accounted for, unreasonable.

UNACCOUNT'ABLENESS, Unreasonableness.

UNACCOUNT'ABLY, unreasonably.

UNACCUS'TOMED [of *un* and *accoutume*, F.] not accustomed or used to.

UNACQUAINT'ED [of *un* and *accointe*, F.] not knowing, ignorant.

UNAC'TIVE [of *in* and *activus*, L.] not acting, idle, sluggish.

UNAC'TIVELY, idly, sluggishly.

UNADVI'SED [of *un* and *avise*, F.] without Advice or mature Deliberation, rash.

UNADVI'SEDLY, rashly.

UNAD-

UNADWIS'EDNESS, Rashness.

UNAFFEC'TED [of *un* and *affecte*, F. of *affectatus*, L.] without Affection.

UNAFFECT'EDLY, sincerely.

UNAID'ABLE, that cannot be aided or helped. *Shakesp.*

UNA'LIENABLE [*inalienable*, F.] that cannot be alienated.

UNAL'TERABLE [*inalterable*, F.] that cannot or may not be altered.

UNAL'TERABLY, in a Manner not to be altered.

UNANNEAL'ED unanointed, *i. e.* without extreme Unction. *Shakesp.*

UNANIMI'TY [*unanimité*, F. *unanimitas*, L.] Agreement of Mind and Will, a common general Consent.

UNAN'IMOUS [*unanime*, F. *unanimis*, L.] of one Mind, Heart, or Will, consenting or according together.

UNAN'IMOUSLY, with one Consent.

UNAN'IMOUSNESS, the being of one Mind.

UNARRAY'ED, naked or defenceless, without Arms.

UNARRACID, not plucked asunder. *Chauc.*

UNASERVID, deserved not. *Chauc.*

UNAWARES [of *Un* and Gewahr, T.] unexpected, not looked for.

To UNBEND [of *Un* and benban, *Sax.*] to loosen or slacken; to ease or refresh one's Mind.

To UNBEND *a Cable* [*Sea Phrase*] to take away the Cable of an Anchor.

UNBETIDE, not to happen. *Chauc.*

UNBIDE, to abide. *Chauc.*

To UNBRA'CE *a Mallard* [among *Carvers a Table*] is to cut it up.

UNBRENT, unburnt. *Chauc.*

UNCANON'ICAL, without publick Approbation,

To UNCA'SE, to take out of the Case.

UNCER'TAIN, not certain, doubtful.

UNCER'TAINTY, Dubiousness.

UNCHANGE'ABLE, immutable.

UNCHAR'ITABLE, void of Charity.

UNCHASTE, not chaste, immodest.

UNCIA [among *Apothecaries*] the 12th Part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.

UNCIÆ [in *Algebra*] those Numbers which are prefixed, or imagined to be prefixed, before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a *Binomial*, *Multinomial*, or *Residual* Root. *L.*

UN'CIAL [*uncialis*, L.] belonging to an Ounce.

UNCIV'IL, not civil, or uncourteous.

UNCLEAN', foul, polluted.

To UNCLOY' *a Piece* [with *Gunners*] is to put Oil about a Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, so as to make it glib, and then, by a Train, to give Fire to the Mouth, and so blow it out.

UNCOM'MON, unusual.

UNCON'NING, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

UNCO'RE *Priest* [*i. e.* still ready] a Law Term, when a Defendant's Plea (being used for a Debt due at a Day past) to save the Forfeiture of his Bond, is saying that he rendered the Debt at the Time and Place, but there was none to receive it. *F.*

UNCOUTH' [Uncuð, *Sax.*] foreign, barbarous, harsh, not to be understood; also strange, unusual.

UNCOUTHY, harshly, unusually.

UNCOUTH'NESS, Harshness.

UNC'TION [*Onction*, F.] an anointing. *L.*

UNC'TUOUS [*Onctueux*, F. *Unctiusculus*, L.] oily, greasy, fatty.

UNCUL'TIVATED, untilled, not polite.

UN'CUS [among *Surgeons*] a Hook to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

UNCUS'TOMED *Goods*, such Goods for which no Custom has been paid.

UN'CUTH, unknown. *O.*

UNDANGERED, not endangered, out of Danger. *Chauc.*

UNDAUNT'ED, not disheartened.

UNDEE' [in *Heraldry*] waved, resembling Waves.

UNDEFEND'ED, not forbidden. *Chauc.*

UNDEFI'LED, not polluted.

UNDEPART'ABLE, inseparable. *Ch.*

UNDEQUA'QUAL [of *undequaque*, L.] on every Side, as an undequaqual Pressure.

UN'DER [under, *Sax.* onder, Belg. unter, Teut.] beneath.

UNDER *the Sea* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be so when she lies still, or waits for some other Ships, with her Head lashed or tied up a Lee.

UNDER *the Sun's Beams* [among *Astrologers*] is when a Planet is not distant full 17 Degrees from the Body of the Sun, either before or after it.

UNDER-*Chamberlain* [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer who cleaves the Tallies written by the Clerk, and reads the same, that the Clerk and Comptrollers of the Pells may see their Entries be true.

To UNDERGO', to suffer.

UNDERLEAF, an Apple that has a *Rhenish* Wine Taste.

UN'DERLING [under, *Sax.* and ling, dimin.] an Inferior, a mean Person.

To UNDERMI'NE [of *under* and *miner*, F.] to make hollow beneath; also to circumvent.

UNDERMI'NINGLY, circumventingly.

UNDERFONGEN [underfangen, T.] to undertake. *Chauc.*

UN'DERMOST, the lowest.

UN'DERNEATH, being under.

To UNDERNEME [underniman, *Sax.* unternehmen, Teut.] to undertake, to receive. *Chauc.*

UNDER-

UNDER-*Put*, subject. *Chauc.*

UNDER-*Setter*, an Inmate or Lodger.

To UNDERSTAND' [of under, and standan, *Sax.* verstahn, L. S. or verstehen, Teut.] to apprehend, take in, to perceive with the Mind.

To UNDERSTAND, to bear support, sustain. *Chauc.*

To UNDERTA'KE [of under, *Sax.* and tagir, Dan. tacken, Du. undertanhen, F. G.] to take upon one, to take in hand, manage, endeavour to do, enterprise, to be Bail or Surety, to answer for.

An UNDERTA'KER, a Manager of a Business, especially some great Work.

UNDERTA'KERS, Persons who provide all Necessaries for the descent Interment of the Dead.

UNDERTIDE [under tid, *Sax.*] the Evening-time. *O.*

To UNDERVAL'UE, to value less than it deserves.

UNDER-TREASURER [of *England*] an Officer subordinate to the Lord-Treasurer, whose Business is to chest up the King's Treasure, and to see it carried into the Royal Treasury in the Tower.

UNDER-*Wood*, Coppice, or any other Wood that is not counted Timber.

UNDESER'VED, not deserved.

UNDESERV'EDLY, unworthily.

UNDISPI'TOUS, without Spite. *Chauc.*

To UNDO'E [undoen, *Sax.*] to take to pieces what was put together; to ruin.

UNDOE'ING *of a Boar* [among *Hunters*] is the dressing of it.

UNDO'UBTOUS, undoubted. *Chauc.*

UNDRES, Minors, Persons under Age. *O. R.*

UNDU'ELY, not in the time or manner.

UNDUE'NESS, not being due, unfitness, unmeetness.

To UN'DULATE [*ondoyer*, F. *undulatum*, L.] to roll as Waves do.

UN'DULATE } [*undulatus*, L.] made in
UNDULATED } the Fashion of Waves, as watered Silks and Stuffs, and the Grain of Wainscot.

UNDULA'TION, a Motion like that of the Waves. *L.*

UNDULA'TION [*of the Air*] the waving of the Air to and fro.

UNEAS'INESS, Disturbedness.

UNEA'SY, disturbed.

UNEATH [uneaðe, *Sax.*] scarce, with Difficulty.

UNE'QUAL, not equal.

UNE'CHURABLE, unavoidable. *Chauc.*

UNE'VEN [eneben, Teut.] not even or smooth.

UNEXTORT'ED, not forced from one.

UNFAIR, unjust.

UNFAITH'FUL, not true to his Trust.

UNFEIGN'ED, not feigned, sincere.

UNFIT', not fit or meet.

UNFIX'ED, not fixed, unsettled.

UNFORM'ED [*informis*, L.] that is without Form, Fashion, or Shape.

UNFORMED *Stars* [in *Astronomy*] such as are scarce to be seen by the bare Eye, or even by a Telescope.

UNFUR'NISHED, without Furniture.

UNGA'IN, aukward.

UNGANAND, ungainly, foolishly. *O.*

UNGELD' [ungeld, *Sax.*] when a Person was so far out of the Protection of the Law, that if he were murdered, no Fine or Geld should be paid by any Person that killed him, he was said *to be ungeld.*

UNGUILTY, guiltiness. *Chauc.*

UNGOD'LY, impious, wicked.

UNGRATEFUL, unthankful.

UN'GUENT [*unguentum*, L.] Ointment or liquid Salve.

UN'GUIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] a little thin Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lachrymal Gland lies. *L.*

UN'GULA [with *Mathematicians*] the Section of the Cylinder cut off by a Plane which passes obliquely through the Plane of the Base, and Part of the Cylindrick Surface.

UNGULA [among *Surgeons*] a sort of hooked Instrument, to draw a dead *Fœtus* out of the Womb.

UNGULA *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] the round rising of the Eye. *O.*

UNHAND'SOME, not beautiful.

UNHAP'PY, unfortunate.

UNHEED'FUL, careless.

UNHEE'R, impatient. *N. C.*

UNHELE [unhell, Teut.] Misfortune. *Chauc.*

UNHOUS'ED, free, unconfined, *&c. Shakesp.*

UNHOUZ'ZLED, without the Sacrament. *Shakesp.*

UNIABLE, smooth, plain. *Chauc.*

UNICORN [*Licorne*, F. *Unicornis*, L. μονοκερως, Gr.] a Beast said to be as big as an Horse, having one white Horn in the Middle of the Forehead, about five handfuls long, found in the Province of *Agcas*, in the Kingdom of *Damotes* in *Ethiopia*, said to be a timorous Beast, residing in the Woods, yet sometimes ventures into the Plain.

SEA-UNICORN } a Fish eighteen
U'NICORN-*Whale* } Feet long, having a Head like a Horse, and Scales as big as a Crown-piece, six large Fins like the End of a Galley Oar, and a Horn issuing out of the Fore-head nine Feet long, so sharp as to pierce the hardest Bodies.

UNICOR'NOUS [*unicornis*, L.] having but one Horn.

U'NIFORM [*uniforme*, F. *uniformis*, L.]

of one Form or Fashion, regular, having all Parts, alike, even.

UNIFORM *Flowers* } [among *Botanists*]
UNIFORM *Plants* } such are all round, of the same Figure, having the fore and back Parts, as also their right and left Parts exactly alike.

UNIFORM *Motions* [of *Bodies*] the same with equable or equal Motions.

UNIFORM'LY, regularly, after one Form.

UNIFORMI'TY [*uniformité*, F. *uniformitas*, L.] a being of one and the same Form, Shape, or Fashion, Agreeableness, Conformableness.

U'NION, the joining several Things together; Concord, Agreement. *F.*

UNION [in *Painting*] the mutual Symmetry or Agreeableness of Colours.

UNION [in a *Philosophick Sense*] is taken by Dr. *Grew*, for one of the three Ways of Mixture, or joining together of Atoms or very small Parts which touch in a Plane; as in the Crystallization of Salts and other like Bodies.

UNION *Pearls*, Pearls which grow in Couples, the best sort of Pearls.

UN'JOINED, to disjoin. *Chauc.*

To UNJOINT *a Bittern* [among *Carvers at Table*] is to cut it up.

U'NISON [of *unus*, and *sonus*, L.] a Term in Musick, signifying one and the same Sound, whether produced by one or divers Voices, sounding in the same Tone; an Agreement of two Notes, or of two Strings of an Instrument, in one and the same Tone.

U'NIT } [*unite*, F. *unitas*, L.] a Term in
U'NITE } *Arithmetick*, implying the first
U'NITY } significant Figure, or Number 1.

UNITA'RIAN [of *unitas*, L.] an Heretick who denies the Union of the Godhead in three Persons, a *Socinian*.

To UNI'TE [*unir*, F. of *unus*, L.] to make one, to join together.

UNITY [*unite*, F. *unitas*, L. einigkeit, Teut.] Oneness, Singleness, Union, Agreement.

UNI'TY [in *Arithmetick*] the first Principle of Number.

UNITY *of Possession* [*Common Law*] is called *Consolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis*.

UNIVER'SAL [*universel*, F. *universalis*, L.] general, belonging or extending to all.

UNIVERSAL *Equinoctial Dial*, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, the Latitude, and most propositions on the Globe.

An UNIVERSAL [*Logick*] that which is common in several Things, a Predicable.

UNIVER'SALISTS, so called from their holding universal Redemption. See *Arminians* and *Remonstrants*.

UNIVERSAL'ITY [*universalité*, F. *universalitas*, L.] a being universal, Generality.

UNIVERSALLY, generally, comprehensively.

U'NIVERSE [*Univers*, F. *Universus*, *Mundus*, L.] the whole World, the whole Frame or Mass of material Beings.

UNIVERSITY [*université*, F. *universitas*, L.] the whole in general, Generality.

UNIVERSITY, a Nursery where Youth are instructed in the Languages, Arts, and Sciences.

UNIV'OCAL [*univoque*, F. *univocus*, L.] consisting of one Voice, Sound, or Name.

UNIVOCAL *Terms* [in *Logick*] are such whose Names and Nature is the same.

UNIVOCAL *Signs* [with *Surgeons*] Signs of the Fractures of the Skull, *viz.* Dimness of Sight, Loss of Understanding, *&c.*

UNJUST', not just.

UNJUST'LY, injuriously.

UN'KED } solitary, lonesome.
UNK'WARD }

UN'KELD, solitarily.

UNKEMPT [*Incomptus*, L. ungekamt, Teut.] unadorned. *Spenc.*

UNKEND [ungekant, Teut.] unknown. *Spenc.*

To UNKEN'NEL [*Aunt. T.*] to drive or force from a Hole, as, *To unkennel a Fox.*

UN'KLE [*Oncle*, F. *Avunculus*, L.] a Father's or Mother's Brother.

To UNLACE, to undo a Lace.

To UNLACE *a Cony* [among *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

UNLAW'FUL [of *un*, neg. Laga, and full, *Sax.*] not lawful, contrary to Law.

UNLAWFUL *Assembly* [in a *Law Sense*] the meeting of three or more Persons, by Force, to commit some unlawful Act.

UNLAW'FULLY, unjustly.

UNLAW'FULNESS, Injustice.

UNLEARN'ED [unverlernt, Teut.] not learned.

UNLEA'SH [*Hunting Term*] is to undo the Lash or Line, in order to let the Dog go after the Game.

UNLES'S [probably of Onlesan, *Sax.* to send away, *q. d.* this being sent away. *Skinner*] but, except.

UNLI'KE [ungleich, Teut.] not like.

UNLIM'ITED [of *un* and *limité*, F. or *limitatus*, L.] unbounded.

UNLIMITED *Problem* [*Mathemat.*] one that is capable of infinite Solution.

UNLIMI'TEDLY, unboundedly.

UNLIM'ITEDNESS, the being without Bounds.

UNLOVEN, not to love. *Chauc.*

UNLUCK'Y [unglücklich, Teut.] not fortunate; rude.

UNLUST [unlust, Teut.] Unwillingness. *Chauc.*

To UNLUTE [*Chymical Term*] to take away the Lute, Lome, or Clay.

UN-

UNMAN'NERLY, rude in Behaviour.

UNMEEK, uncivil. *Chauc.*

To UNMOOR [*Sea Phrase*] to weigh Anchor, to put out to Sea.

UNMER'CIFUL, cruel, without Compassion.

UNMOVE'ABLE, not to be moved.

UNNA'TURAL [of *un* privative, and *naturalis*, L.] against Nature, monstrous; also void of natural Affection.

To UNPAR'REL *a Yard* [*Sea Phrase*] is to take away the Frames called *Parrels*, that go round about the Masts.

UNPEREGAL, unequal. *Chauc.*

UNPITOUS, impious. *Chauc.*

To UNPLITE, to explain. *O.*

UNPOWER, Want of Power. *Chauc.*

UNPRECEDENTED, without Law or Example of the like before.

UNPROPOR'TIONATE [of *un* and *proportio*, L.] that does not at all answer in Measure.

UNPROPOR'TIONATENESS [of *un* and *proportionatus*, L.] Disagreement in Degree and Measure.

UNPROVI'DED [*impourveu*, F.] not furnished with.

UNPUN'ISHED, not punished.

UNPUR'VEIED [*improviste*, F.] unforeseen. *Chauc.*

UNQUERT, undeserved. *Chauc.*

UNQUES *Prest*, a Plea in a Law-Suit, by which a Man professes himself always ready to perform what the Demandant requires.

UNQUES'TIONABLE, not to be doubted of.

UNREAS'ONABLE [*irraisonable*, F.] unjust.

UNRECLAIM'ED [of *un* and *reclamare*, L.] not reclaimed, not reduced to Reason.

UNRECLAIM'ED [in *Falconry*] untamed, wild.

UNRESOL'VED, not come to a Resolution.

UNREST, Uneasiness. *Chauc.*

To UNREE'VE *a Rope* [*Sea Term*] is to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pully.

To UNRIG *a Ship*, is to take away the Rigging or Cordage.

To UNRIG *a Woman*, is to take off her Cloaths, Attire, Ornaments.

UNRIGHT [unrecht, Teut.] wrong. *Chauc.*

UNRIGHT'EOUS, not according to right.

UNRU'LY, not to be ruled or governed.

UNSAFE, not safe.

UNSA'VOURY, without an agreeable Taste.

UNSCIENCE, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

UNSCRIP'TURAL [of *un* privative, and *scripturalis*, L.] not prescribed nor appointed in the Holy Scriptures.

UNSEARCH'ABLE, not to be searched out.

UNSE'ASONABLE, out of Season.

UNSEELING [among *Falconers*] the taking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye lids, and hinders her Sight.

UNSEEM'LY, not decent.

UNSELINESS [unselighcit, Teut.] Unhappiness. *O.*

UNSHA'KEN, not shaken.

UNSHETE, opened. *Chauc.*

UNSHOD' [Anscoo, *Sax.*] without Shoes, or having the Shoes taken off.

UNSKIL'FUL, not skilled in.

UNSLEPT, having had no Sleep. *Chauc.*

UNSPEEDFUL, unsuccessful. *Chauc.*

UNSPERD [of *un* and sperren, to lock, Teut.] unlocked. *O.*

UNSTEADY [unstarig, Teut.] unfixed.

UNSWAY'ABLE [of *un*, neg. and schweben, Teut.] that cannot be yielded or swayed. *Shakesp.*

To UNSTOCK *a Gun*, is to take the Stock of it off.

UNSTOOL, unsweet. *Spenc.*

To UNSTRI'KE *the Hood* [in *Falconry*] is to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it may be readily pulled off.

UNSUM'MED [in *Falconry*] a Term used for the Feathers of a Hawk, when they are not at their full Length.

UNSUF'FERABLE, not to be borne with.

UNSURIST, most uncertain. *Chauc.*

UNTACH' *that Curlew* [*Carving Term*] *i. e.* cut it up.

UNTE'NABLE [*Law Term*] not tenable, not capable of being held by a Tenant.

UNTHANK'FULNESS [unthankpulnesse, *Sax.* undankbarkeis, Teut.] Ingratitude.

UNTHEWED, unmannerly. *W.*

UNTHRIFT, ill Success. *Chauc.*

UNTHRIST, to be mistrustful. *Chauc.*

UNTIL', to this or that Time.

UNTROUTH, Falshood. *Chauc.*

To UNTRUSS [of *un* and *trousser*, F. of trosse, Belg.] to undo a Truss or Bundle, to ungird or untie, as, *To untruss a Point*, i. e. to unbutton the Breeches, in order to ease the Body.

UNTRUST, Uncertainty. *Chauc.*

UNUSAGE, disuse. *Chauc.*

UNVUL'NERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, L.] not liable to or capable of being wounded. *Sh.*

UNWARES, unknown. *Spenc.*

To UNWARP, to discover. *Spenc.*

UNWEL'COME [unwillkommen, T.] not acceptable.

UNWIL'LING [unwillig, Teut.] not willing.

UNWI'SE [unpip, *Sax.* unwise, T.] silly, foolish.

UNWISH [unpip, *Sax.*] unknown. *O.*

UNWIST [ungewust, Teut.] unknown, unthought of. *Spenc.*

UNWIT [unpit, *Sax.*] Folly. *O.*

UNWOR'THY, not deserving.

UNWOTE, knoweth not. *Chauc.*

UNWRIE, to uncover. *Chauc.*

To UNYOKE, to take off the Yoke from a Beast; to free from Bondage or Slavery.

UNYOLDEN, not yielded. *O.*

VOCAB'ULARY [*vocabulaire*, F. of *vocabulum*, L. a Word] a little Dictionary or Book containing a Collection of Words.

VO'CAL [*vocalis*, L.] belonging to the Voice. *F.*

VOCAL *Musick*, the Musick which is performed by Voices.

VOCAL *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] Nerves which supply the Muscles of the *Larynx*. See *Recurrent Nerves*.

VOCA'LE, *i. e.* vocal, Musick of Voices. *Ital.*

VOCAL'ITY [*vocalitas*, L.] being vocal.

VOCA'TIO *in Jus* [*Civil Law*] the same as *Summons* in the *Common Law*. L.

VOCA'TION, a Calling, Employ, Course of Life to which one is appointed. *F.* of *L.*

VOC'ATIVE *Case* [among *Grammarians*] is the fifth in Declension of *Latin* Nouns, so called because it is used in Calling or Speaking to.

VOICE, in general, signifies a Noise or Sound, but in Musick it more particularly signifies a human Voice; as *Voce solo*, a single Voice. *Ital.*

VOCIFERATIO [in *Old Law Records*] an Outcry raised against a Malefactor; a Hue and Cry. *L.*

VOCIFERA'TION, a bawling or crying out aloud.

VOGUE, Esteem, Credit, popular Applause; Reputation, Sway. *F.*

VOICE [*Voix*, F. *Vox*, L.] Sound that comes out of the Mouth; Cry; a Vote; the Right of voting upon any Occasion.

VOID [*vuide*, F. *vacuus*, L.] empty, deprived of; of no Force or Effect.

A VOID, an empty Space.

To VOID [*vuider*, F.] to go out, depart from; to evacuate by Stool, Vomit, *&c.*

VOID *of Course* [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be *Void of Course*, when it is separated from one Planet, and, during its Stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other Body or Aspect.

VOID'ABLE, that may be voided.

VOIDANCE [*Law Term*] a Want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Possession of a Benefice; which is double, either *in Law*, when a Parson has several Benefices incompatible; or *in Deed*, when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived.

VOID'ED [*in Heraldry*] is when there are Lines drawn within and parallel to the Outlines of any Ordinary; this expresses an Exemption of something of the Thing voidable, and makes the Field appear transparent through the Charge.

VOID'ER [*Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries, whose Figure is made like that of the *Planch*; only it does not bend or bow in so much; they are always born by Pairs.

A VOIDER, a Table Basket for Plates, Knives, *&c.* a wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweetmeats.

VOIDEN [*vuider*, F] to empty. *Chauc.*

VOIRE *Dire* [*Law Term*] as when 'tis prayed upon a Trial that a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voire Dire*, i. e. that he be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth. *F.*

VOI'SINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearness. *F.*

VOLA'GE, fickle. *Chauc.* F.

VOLANT [*volans*, L.] flying. *F.*

VOLANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bird in a Coat of Arms is drawn flying, or having its Wings spread out.

VO'LARY, a great Bird-cage, so large that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

VOLAT'ICA, a Witch or Hag that flies in the Air. *L.*

VOLATICA [*Surgery*] a Tetter or Ringworm; a kind of Swelling. *L.*

VOLAT'ICK [*volaticus*, L.] flying, fleeting, unconstant.

VOL'ATILE [in *Chymistry*] apt to evaporate or resolve itself into Air.

VOLATILE *Spirit* [among *Chymists*] is a volatile Salt dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VOLATILE *Spirit of Sal Armoniack* [*Chymistry*] is a Composition of Quick-lime or Salt of *Tartar* with *Sal Armoniack*.

VOLATILE *Salt of Animals* [*Chymistry*] a Salt drawn from some Parts of living Creatures much after the same Manner.

VOLATILE *Salt of Vegetables* [among *Chymists*] is a Salt usually drawn by a Retort from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and putrified, and seems only to be the essential Salt driven up higher and volatilized by the Spirit during the Fermentation and Distillation.

VO'LATILES [*Volatilia*, L.] living Creatures flying in the Air, as Birds.

VOLATIL'ITY [*volatilité*, F.] a being volatile.

VOLATILITY [among *Chymists*] the Properties of Bodies whose Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat, and mix with Air.

To VOLAT'ILIZE [*volatiser*, L.] to make volatile.

VOL'ATILY [*volatille*, F.] wild Fowl. *Ch.*

NOLENS VOLENS, whether one will or no. *L.*

VO'LERY [*Voliere*, F.] a large Bird-cage, where there is room for them to fly up and down.

VOLGIVA'GANT [*Volgivagus*, L.] passing to the common People.

VOLIPERE, a Ketcher. *Chauc.*

VOLITA'TION, a flying or fluttering about.

VOLI'TION [among *Philosophers*] the Act of Willing; an Act of the Mind, when it knowingly exercises that Dominion it takes

takes to itself over any Part of the Man, by employing such a Faculty in, or witholding it from any Action.

VOL'LEY, a great Shout.

VOLLEY [among *Military Men*] a general Discharge of Musquet-shot upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A VOLLOW, a Fallow. *N. C.*

VOLSEL'LA } a Pair of Tweezers or Nip-
VULSEL'LA } pers, to pluck up Hair by the Roots. *Ital.*

VOL'TA [in *Horsemanship*] a Volt, a bounding Turn. *Ital.*

VOLTA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
VOLTI } *to turn*, or *turn over*, and is
VOLTARE } frequently met with at the Bottom of a Leaf at the Right-hand Side, when the Sonata or Piece of Musick is not ended, to signify that there still remains more on the other Side of the Leaf.

VOL'TI *Subito*, is turn over quick, and is used when it happens that the Leaf must be turned over in the Middle of a Strain. *Ital.*

VOLTI *Presto*, signifies the same as *Volti Subito*. Ital.

VOLTI *si place*, is turn over if you please. *Ital.*

VOLUBIL'ITY [*volubilité*, F. *volubilitas*, L.] a being easily rolled, Aptness to roll.

VOLUBILITY [of *Speech*] a round Delivery or ready Utterance; an easy Pronunciation.

VOL'UBLE [*volubilis*, L.] that speaks with Fluentness; quick and easy in Speech.

VOLUBLE *Earth*, the swift, moveable, terrestrial Orb.

VOL'UBLY, fluently.

VOL'UME [*volumen*, of *volvo*, L.] a Part of a large Book; a Book of a reasonable Size, fit to be bound up by itself. *F.*

The VOLUME *of a Body* [among *Philosophers*] is that Space which is inclosed within its Superficies.

VOLU'MINOUS, of a large Volume, bulky; also consisting of several Volumes.

VOL'UMUS [i. e. *we will*] the first Word of a Clause in the King's Letters Patents, and Letters of Protection. *L.*

VOLUNDE [Contraction of *Voluntas*, L.] the Will. *O.*

VO'LUNT [*Law Term*] is when the Tenant holds Lands, *&c.* at the Will of the Lessor or Lord of the Manour.

VOL'UNTARILY, willingly.

VOL'UNTARINESS, Willingness.

VOL'UNTARY [*volontaire*, F. *voluntarius*, L.] that is done or suffered without Compulsion or Force.

A VOLUNTARY [in *Musick*] that which a Musician plays *ex tempore*.

A VOLUNTEE'R [*un voluntaire*, F.] one who serves voluntarily in the War.

A VOLUP'TUARY [*un voluptueux*, F.] a voluptuous Person, or one given to sensual Pleasures.

VOLUP'TUOUS [*Voluptueux*, F.] sensual, or given to carnal Pleasure.

VOLUP'TUOUSLY, sensually, luxuriously.

VOLUP'TUOUSNESS [*Volupté*, F. *Volupis* or *Voluptas*, L.] Sensuality, a giving one's self up to carnal Pleasures.

VOLU'TA [*Architect.*] that Part of the Capital which represents the Barks of Trees twisted, and turned into spiral Lines.

VOLUTA [in the *Corinthian Order*] are those that appear above the Stems, and are 16 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Ionick Order*] are eight in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Composite Order*] are four in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA'TION, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing. *L.*

VOL'VULUS [among *Physicians*] the twisting of the Guts, a Disease. *L.*

VOMER [*Anatomy*] a Bone seated in the middle of the lower Part of the Nose.

VOMICA [among *Surgeons*] an Imposthume or Boil.

VOMICA [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Lungs, which causes a small Fever, attended with Restlessness and Leanness.

A VOM'IT } [*un vomitif*, F.] a Po-
A VOM'ITIVE } tion to cause Vomiting; also a Vomiting or Casting.

To VOMIT [*vomer*, F. *vomitare*, L.] to spue, cast or bring up.

VOM'ITORY [*vomitorius*, L.] that causes or promotes vomiting.

A VOMITORY, a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, infused, dissolved, or concocted.

VOOR, a Furrow of Land. *S. C.*

VOPIS'CUS [of Twins in the Womb] that which comes to perfect Birth. *L.*

VORA'CIOUS [*vorace*, F. *vorax*, L.] ravenous, feeding greedily, gluttonous, immoderate in eating.

VORA'CIOUSLY, greedily.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, Greediness.

VORA'CITY [*voracité*, F. *voracitas*, L.] Greediness, Gluttony, Aptness to devour.

VORA'GINOUS [*voraginosus*, L.] full of Gulphs and Swallowings.

VORA'TION, an eating up greedily. *L.*

VORTEX [in the *Cartesian Philosophy*] is a System of Particles of Matter moving round like a Whirlpool, having no void Interstices or Vacuities between the Particles; or a System of liquid Air, which moves round as before, and carries Planets about the Sun, either swifter or slower, according as they are nearer or farther from the Centre.

VO'TARESS, a Female Votary.

A VO'TARY [*un Devot*, F. *votanius*, of *votum*, L.] one who has bound himself to the Performance of a Religious Vow; also one

one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, &c.

To VOTE [*voter*, F.] to give one's Voice.

A VOTE [*votum*, of *vox*, L.] Voice, Advice, or Opinion of a Matter in Debate.

VOTES [*vota*, L.] the Suffrages of an Assembly.

VOTES [of *Parliament*] Suffrages or Resolves of the Members of that Assembly.

To VOUCH [*voucher*, Norm. F.] to maintain or affirm, to warrant.

To VOUCH [in *Law*] to call one into Court to make good his Warrant.

To VOUCH *for one*, is to certify in one's Behalf, to pass his Word for him.

VOUCHE'E [in *Law*] a Person vouched for.

VOUCH'ER [in *Law*] the Tenant who calls another Man into Court, who is bound to make good his Warranty.

To VOUCHSAF'E [of *vouch* and *safe*] to condescend, to be pleased to do a Thing.

To VOUCHSAFE [among *Divines*] is to grant graciously.

VOUNDSTONE, Free-stone. *O.*

To VOW [*vouer*, F. *vovere*, L.] to make a Vow; to swear or protest solemnly.

A VOW [*vœu*, F. *votum*, L.] a religious Promise, a solemn Protestation.

VOW'ELS [*voyelles*, F. *vocales*, L.] Letters of the Alphabet, which are so named, because they of themselves, without the Help of a Consonant, express a Sound; as, *a, e, i, o, u, y.*

VOY'AGE, a passing from one Country or Place to another; now generally used for a Passage by Sea only: It is also sometimes taken for the Profit gained by going to Sea; as when it is said, *Such an one made a good Voyage.* F.

To VOY'AGE [*voyager*, F.] to travel, especially by Sea.

A VOY'AGER [*voyageur*, F.] a Traveller.

UP [up, *Sax.* op, Belg. and Dan. up, L. S.] aloft, high, above.

To UPBRAI'D [up-gebræden, *Sax.*] to twit or hit in the Teeth; to reproach.

UNBRAID'INGLY, reproachingly.

UPBRAYS, Upbraidings, Reproaches. *Sp.*

UPHAFF, lifted up. *Chauc.*

To UPHOL'D [opholder, Dan.] to support or maintain, to favour.

UPHOLS'TER } [either of bolsterer,
UPHOLST'ERER } a Maker of Bolsters, or of opholder] a Tradesman dealing in Chamber Furniture.

UPLAND, high Ground, as distinguished from moorish, marshy, or low Grounds.

UPLANDER, an Highlander, one who lives in the High Grounds.

UPLIGHT [opluchted, L.S.] taken up. *O.*

UPON [Uppan, *Sax.*] on something.

UPPER [uper, *Sax.* opper, Belg. ober, Teut.] superior, higher in Place.

UP'PEREST [operst, T.] uppermost.

UP'PERMOST [opermopt, *Sax.* uperste, Dan.] the highest.

UP'PISH, Proud.

UPRIGHT' [oprectig, Dan. aufgericht, Teut.] set or standing up straight, contrary to lying or sitting; sincere, honest, just.

An UP'RIGHT [*Archit.*] a Representation or Draught of the Front of a Building.

UPRIGHT'LY [aufrichtig, Teut.] honestly.

UPRIGHT'NESS, Straightness, Honesty.

UPRIST, uprisen, risen up. *O.*

UP'ROAR [oproer, Belg. of aufruhr, Teut.] a great Noise, Hurly-burly, great Bustle, Rout or Riot.

UP'SHOT [Auftchuss, Teut. probably by a Metaphor taken from an Alehouse or Tavern, where they used to say, *the Shot is up*, i. e. *all is in* and *all is paid*] the Issue, End, or Success of a Business.

UP'SITTING, when the Childbed Woman gets up. *Yorksh.*

An UP'START [of *up* and *start*] one of mean Birth and Condition, that is grown rich on a sudden, and behaves himself insolently.

To UPSTAY, to support or hold up. *Sp.*

UPSWALE, swallow up. *O.*

UP'WARD [uppeapd, *Sax.* opwaerts, Belg. tuffwerts, Teut.] towards the higher Parts; also more, spoken of Quantity or Time.

URACHUS [Οὖραχος, Gr.] one of the umbilical Vessels, whose use is to convey the Urine from the Bladder of the *Fœtus*, into the *Allantoides* of four-footed Animals, which is placed between the *Chorion* and the *Amnion.*

URAICK [in the Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*] Wrack, a Sea-weed used for Fuel.

URA'NIA [Οὐρανία, Gr.] the Name of one of the Nine Muses, the President of Astronomy.

URANOS'COPY [of Οὐρανὸς, Heaven, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] a contemplating or viewing the Heavens.

URANOS'COPIST [*Uranoscopus*, L. Οὐρανοσκοπος, Gr.] one who observes the Course of the heavenly Bodies; an Astronomer.

URANOS'COPUS [Οὐρανοσκόπος, Gr.] a Fish that has but one Eye, so placed, that in swimming it seems to look upwards. *L.*

UR'BAN [*urbanus*, L. courteous, civil] a proper Name of Men.

UR'BANISTS [*urbanistes*, F.] a sort of Nuns.

URBAN'ITY [*urbanité*, F. *urbanitas*, L. *q. d.* the City Behaviour] Civility, civil Behaviour, Courtesy; good Manners or Breeding.

URCHIN [Ipcing, *Sax.* *ericius*, L.] a Hedge-hog; also a Dwarf; also a little unlucky Boy or Girl.

SEA URCHIN, a Fish so called because it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge-hog rolled.

URCHIN-*like Rind* [among *Botanists*] the outward Husk of the Chesnut, so called because all set with Prickles.

URE [of *usura*, of *utendi*, L.] Use, Custom; as, *To put one's Self in Ure*, i. e. to accustom one's self.

URE [formerly *Urus*, in the *Roman* Time it wasned *Isurium*, a Town of the *Brigantines*, now called *Aldborough*; *Urus* was afterwards by the *English Saxons* called Oure, now *Owse*] a River in *Yorkshire*.

URE, Fate, Destiny, Hap. *Chaucer*.

URE, an Udder. *N. C.*

URE OX [Auroch, Teut.] a wild Ox or Buffle.

URE'DO, the blasting of Trees, *&c.* L.

UREDO [among *Physicians*] an Itch or Burning in the Skin.

U'RENT [*urens*, L.] burning, parching.

UREN'TIA [among *Physicians*] Medicines of a burning or hot Quality.

URETERS [*ureteres*, F. and L. of Ουρητῆρες, Gr.] fistulous, membranous Vessels, which convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

URE'THRA [of Οὐρεθρα, Gr.] the urinary Passage, thro' which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the *Penis*, to be discharged.

URETICKS, the same as *Diuretics*.

To URGE [*urgere*, L.] to move or press earnestly; to vex or provoke; also to insist upon in Discourse.

UR'GENCY, pressing Importunity, Haste of Business.

UR'GENT [*urgens*, L.] pressing; earnest. *L.*

UR'GENTLY, importunately.

UR'GENTNESS, Importunity, Earnestness.

URI'AH [אוריה, *Heb.* i. e. the Fire of the Lord] a chief Captain in King *David*'s Army.

URI'EL [אוריל, *Heb.* i. e. the Fire of God] the Name of an Angel.

URIGO, burning with a Caustick; also the Itch of Lust. *L.*

URIM AND THUMMIM [אורים ותמים, *Heb.* i. e. Lights and Perfections. *Urim* signifies Lights, or Explanations, which, as some say, were the ancient Teraphims or little human Figures, which the Priest carried hid in the Fold of his Robe or Gown, and by which he answered the Questions of the *Jews*. The Word *Thummim* signifies *Perfections*, and is by the *Septuagint* translated *Truth*. There was, as *Diodorus Siculus* says, a like Ceremony much in use with the *Egyptians*, whose principal Minister of Justice carried an Image of precious Stones about his Neck, which was called *Truth*.] We know nothing certain concerning them, but that they were a sort of Ornaments belonging to the Habit of the High Priest, by which he gave oracular Answers to the People. The High Priests of the *Jews* consulted God in the most important Affairs of their Common-wealth, and received Answers by the *Urim*. Others take them to be the 12 precious Stones in the Breast-plate of the High Priest, which shone like a Flame of Fire.

U'RINAL [*urinale*, L. of ἐρετρί, Gr.] a Glass-vessel to receive Urine. *F.*

URINA'RIA *Fistula* [in *Anatomy*] the Urine-pipe, the same as *Uretbra*. L.

U'RINARY [*urinarius*, L.] of or belonging to Urine.

URINA'TION, a diving or swimming under Water.

U'RINE [*urina*, L. of ἔρον, Gr.] a serous Excrement which passes from the Reins to the Bladder, and is thence discharged thro' the *Penis*. L.

U'RINES [in *Falconry*] Nets to catch Hawks with.

U'RINOUS [*urinalis*, and *urinosus*, L. ἐρετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; also full of Urine.

URINOUS *Salts* [among *Chymists*] volatile Salts drawn from animal or other Substances that are contrary to Acids.

U'RITHS [of ῥιῦῶαν, or τορῥῦῶαν, *Sax.* to wreathe or turn about] Etherings or Windings of Hedges. *S. C.*

URLED, stunted, that does not grow. *N. C.*

UR'LING, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. *N. C.*

URN [*urne*, F. *urna*, L.] a Water-pitcher.

URN, a *Roman* Measure for Liquid Things, containing about three Gallons and a Half.

URNS [among the *Romans*] Pots made of different Matter either of Earth or Metal, to preserve the Ashes and Bones of the Dead after they were burnt.

URNS, were also certain Vessels to put Ballots in for giving Votes at Elections in the *Roman* Assemblies.

UROCRITERIUM [of ἔρον and κριτηριον, Gr.] a casting of Waters, a giving Judgment on Diseases by Sight of the Urine.

U'ROMANCY [of ἔρον and μαντεια, Gr.] a divining or guessing at the Nature of a Disease by the Urine.

UROPY'GIUM } [ἐροπύγιον, Gr.]
URRHOPY'GIUM } the narrowest or lowest Part of the Rump.

UROS'COPY [of ἔρον and σκοπια, Gr.] an Inspection of Urines, commonly called *casting of Waters*.

UR'RY, a sort of blue or black Clay, digged out of Coal-mines.

URSA *Major* [in *Aſtronomy*] the great Bear, a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, called alſo *Charles's Wa n.* L.

URSA *Minor* [in *Aſtronomy*] the leſſer Bear, a Northern Conſtellation, conſiſting of ſeven Stars, of which the laſt and neareſt to the Pole is named *Cynoſura.* L.

UR'SULA [*i. e.* a little She-bear] a proper Name of Women.

UR'SU INES, an Order of Nuns.

URTICO'SE [*urticoſus*, L.] full of Nettles.

URY'NES, N ts to catch Hawks. *O.*

US [ur, *Sax.* ꝏꝰ, Teut.] we.

USAGE, Cuſtom, common Practice, Faſhion, Way, Treatment. *F.*

USAGE [in *Law*] Preſcription.

USANCE [among *Merchants*] the Space of Time between any Day of one Month, and the ſame Day of the next, which Time is generally allowed for Payment of a Bill of Exchange after Acceptance. *F.*

Double USANCE [among *Merchants*] is the Space of two ſuch Months, allowed on the ſame Account

USE [*us*, F. of *uſus*, L.] the Employing or Enjoyment of a Thing; a Practice, Cuſtom; alſo Intereſt of Money.

USE [in *Law*] the Profits of Lands, *&c.* eſpecially that Part of the *Habendum* of a Deed or Conveyance, which expreſſes to what Benefits the Party ſhall have the Eſtate.

To USE [*uſer*, F. *uſum*, ſup. of *uti*, L.] to make uſe of, to employ, *&c.*

USE'FUL, ſerviceable, profitable.

USE'FULLY, profitably.

USE'FULNESS, Profitableneſs.

USER *de Action* [*Law Phraſe*] the purſuing an Action in the proper County.

An USH'ER [*Huiſſier*, F. *uſcciere*, Ital.] properly the Door-keeper of a Court; alſo the under Maſter of a School.

Gentleman USHER, an Officer who waits upon a Lady, or Perſon of Quality.

USHER *of the Black Rod*, is the Gentleman Uſher to the King, the Houſe of Lords, and the Knights of the Garter, and keeps the Chapter-houſe Door, when a Chapter of the Order is ſitting.

USHERS *of the Exchequer*, are four Perſons who attend the chief Officers and Barons in the Court of *Weſtminſter.*

To USHER *in*, to introduce or bring in.

US'NEA [among *Phyſicians*] a kind of green Moſs, which grows upon human Skulls, and is uſed in Phyſick. *L.*

USQUEBAU'GH, a certain Cordial made in *Ireland.*

US'TION [in *Surgery*] a Burning or Searing with a hot Iron. *L.*

To US'TULATE [*uſtulatum*, L.] to burn or ſear.

U'SUAL [*uſuel*, F. *uſualis*, L.] one that ſerves for Uſe, common, ordinary.

U'SUALLY, commonly, ordinarily.

U'SUALNESS, Commonneſs, Ordinarineſs.

USUCAP'TION, the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits; Preſcription or long Poſſeſſion. *L.*

USUFRUC'TUARY [*uſufructuaire*, or *uſufruitier*, F. *uſufructuarius*, L.] one who has the Uſe and Profit of a Thing, but not the Property and Right.

An U'SURER [*uſurier*, F.] one who lends upon Uſury, or for Gain.

To USURP [*uſurper*, F. *uſurpare*, L.] to take upon or ſeize violently.

USURPA'TION, a taking wrongfully to one's own Uſe that which belongs to another. *F.* of *L.*

USURPA'TION [in *Law*] the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits.

'SURY [*uſuré*, F. of *uſura*, L.] is the Gain of any Thing above the Principal, or that which was lent, exacted only in Conſideration of the Loan, whether it be in Money, Corn, Wares, or the like.

U'TAS [*Law Term*] is the eighth Day following any Term or Feſtival; as *the Utas of St. Hilary*, &c.

UTEN'SIL [*utenſil*, F. *utenſile*, L.] any Thing that ſerves for Uſe, a neceſſary Implement or Tool.

UTENSILS [among *Military Perſons*] are Neceſſaries which every Soldier ought to have, wherewith he is to be furniſhed by his Hoſt where he quarters.

U'TERI *Aſcenſio* [among *Phyſicians*] the riſing of the Womb. *L.*

UTERI *Procidentia* [among *Phyſicians*] the falling of the Womb, a Diſeaſe. *L.*

UTERI'NE [*uterinus*, L.] belonging to the Womb. *F.*

UTERINE *Brother* [*uterinus frater*, L.] a Brother by the Mother's Side only.

UTERINE *Fury* [*uterinus furor*, L.] a Diſeaſe in the Womb, that ſends forth Fumes to the Brain, cauſing extraordinary Paſſions and luſtful Deſires, which cannot be ſatisfied or appeaſed.

UTERINE *Siſter* [*uterina ſoror*, L.] a Siſter by the Mother's Side only.

U'TERUS, the Womb or Matrix.

UTFANG'THEFE [ut fang ðeof, *Sax.*] a Privilege empowering a Lord of a Manour to puniſh a Thief committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee.

UTIL'ITY [*utilité*, F. of *utilitas*, L.] Uſefulneſs, Benefit, Advantage.

UTLAGA'TIO, an Out-lawry.

UTLAGA'TO *capiendo quando utlagatur in uno Comitatu, & poſtea fugit in alium*, a Writ for the apprehending a Man who is out-

out-lawed in one County, and flies to another. See *Out-lawry*.

UTLAGH [uðlaga, *Sax.*] an Outlaw or out-lawed Person.

UTLAW'RY } a Punishment for such
OUT'LAWRY } as being called into Law (*i. e.* into Court) do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their Goods and Lands to the King and State.

UT'LEPE [*Law Term*] a Flight or Escape made by Thieves or Robbers.

UTO'PIA [Ἐυτοπία, Gr. *q. d.* a fine Place] a feigned well-governed Country, described by Sir *Thomas More*.

UTO'PIAN, belonging to *Eutopia*.

UT'TER [utter, *Sax.*] outward, absolute, intire.

To UTTER [of utter, *Sax.* q. d. to put out] to pronounce or speak forth; also to vend or sell Wares.

UT'TER *Barrister*, a young Lawyer admitted to plead at the Bar; or a Person well skilled in the Common Law, who is called from Contemplation to Practice.

UT'TERLY, intirely, altogether.

UT'TERANCE [of utter, *Sax.*] Delivery, Manner of speaking; also the Sale of Commodities.

UT'TEREST [ȳtemæst, *Sax.*] the most outward, the most distant, or farthest Part.

U'VA, the same as *Uvula*.

U'VEA *Membrana* } [in *Anatomy*] a Coat
UVEA *Tunica* } of the Eye, resembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it has its Name. Its outward Surface, being of divers Colours, is called *Iris*; and this makes the Difference of Persons Eyes as to Colours, as black, grey, *&c.* L.

U'VID [*uvidus*, L.] moist, wet.

UVIF'EROUS [*uvifer*, L.] bearing Grapes.

UVIGE'NA } [*Anatomy*] a little Piece of
UVIGE'RA } spungy Flesh that hangs down from the Roof of the Mouth.

VUL'CAN [*Vulcanus*, L.] a Pagan Deity, esteemed to be the God of subterranean Fire, to preside over Metal, and to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

VULCA'NIAN [*Vulcanius*, L.] of, belonging to, or made by *Vulcan*.

VULCA'NO [*Vulcano*, Ital. of *Vulcanus*, L. the fabulous God of Fire] a burning Mountain, that throws forth Flame, Smoke, and Ashes, such as Mount *Ætna*, &c.

VUL'GAR [*vulgaire*, F. of *vulgaris*, L.] common, ordinary, general, trivial, low, mean, base.

The VUL'GAR [*le vulgaire*, F. *vulgus*, L.] the common People, the Rabble.

VU'LGAR *Fractions* [in *Arithmetick*] ordinary or common Fractions, as distinguished from *Decimal Fractions*, &c.

VULGAR'ITY [*vulgaritas*, L.] Vulgarness, the Manner of the common People.

VUL'GARLY, commonly.

VUL'GARNESS, Commonness; also Meanness; Unmannerliness.

VUL'NED [in *Heraldry*] wounded.

VUL'NERABLE, that may be wounded.

VUL'NERARY [*vulneraire*, F. *vulnerarius*, L.] of or good to cure Wounds.

VUL'NERARY [*vulneraire*, F. *vulnerarium, medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine proper for healing Wounds.

VULNERA'TION, a wounding. *L.*

VULNIF'ICK [*vulnificus*, L.] that maketh or causeth Wounds.

VUL'PINARY [*vulpinarius*, L.] crafty, subtil, wily.

VULPINE [*vulpinus*, L.] belonging to, or like a Fox, crafty, subtil.

VUL'TUOUS [*vultuosus*, L.] lofty, looking big.

A VUL'TURE [*Vulturius*, L.] a Bird of Prey, called also a *Gripe*.

VULTURI'NE [*Vulturius*, L.] like, or of the Nature of a Vulture, rapacious.

VUL'VA [*vulve*, F.] the Womb or Matrix; also the Womb Passage or Neck of the Womb. *L.*

VULVA *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] an oblong Furrow between the Eminences or bunching out Parts of the Brain. *L.*

UVU'LA [*uvule*, F.] that little Piece of red spungy Flesh that hangs down from the Palate between the Glandules called *Amydgal.* L.

UVULA *Spoon*, a Surgeon's Instrument to be held just under the *Uvula*, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the hollow behind the same.

UXO'RIOUS [*uxorius*, L.] overfond of or doating upon his Wife.

UXO'RIOUSLY, like one doating on his Wife.

UXO'RIUM, a Fine or Forfeit paid by the *Romans* for not marrying. *L.*

To VYE, to strive, to equal or outdo another.

U'ZIFUR [among *Chymists*] *Cinnabar* made of Sulphur and Mercury.

UZ'ZIEL [עזיאל, *Heb.* i. e. the Goat of God] the Son of *Koliab*.

W A

TO WAB'BLE [either of picelian or pagian, *Sax.* or wadeln, Teut. wentele, Belg.] to totter as a Top sometimes in spinning; to wriggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air.

WA'BBLING, tottering, wriggling.

WAB'BLINGLY, totteringly.

WACKET, Sky-colour. *O.* See *Watchet*.

WAD

WAD [peod, *Sax.* Hay] a Bundle of Straw or Peas; also a sort of Flocks of Silk, coarse Flannel or Cotton.

WAD } [among *Gunners*] a Stop-
WAD'DING } ple of Paper, Hay, Straw, old Clouts, *&c.* which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder, to keep it close in the Chamber, or put up close to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

WAD HOOK [in *Gunnery*] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent wise, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Okam out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.

WADDEMOLE } coarse Stuff used for
WOD'DEMEL } the covering the Col-
WOD'DENEL } lars of Cart-horses.

To WAD'DLE [waden, Teut. wendelen, Belg. picelian, *Sax.*] to go fideling as a Duck does.

WAD'DLES, the Stones of a Cock.

WAD'DLING, going fideling.

WAD'DLINGLY, in a fideling Manner.

To WADE [padan, *Sax.* waden, Teut.] to go in or pass through the Water, Brook, *&c.* also to dive into a Business.

A WA'FER [*Gaffer*, F.] a thin sort of Paste for sealing Letters; the consecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body among the *Roman Catholicks*.

WAFERERS, way-faring Men, Vagabonds. *Chauc.*

A WAFT [of pagian, *Sax.* wargheu, Du. to move to and fro] a Sign made by a Coat or Sea-gown hanging out in the Main Shrouds, to Ships or Boats to come on board, oftentimes signifying that the Ship is in Danger by a Leak, *&c.* and wants Help.

To WAFT [of wachten, Du. and Teut. to watch] to convoy or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea; to carry by Water.

A WAF'TER, a Frigate to convey a Ship after such a Manner.

WAF'TERS } [in the Time of King
WAF'TORS } *Edward* IV.] three Officers with Naval Power appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

To WAG [pagian, *Sax.* waegheu, Du.] to move or stir, to shake.

A WAG [of pægan, *Sax.* or of *vago*, Ital. witty] a merry Fellow.

A WAG-*Tail*, a Bird.

WA'GA, a Weigh, a Quantity of Cheese, Wool, *&c.* of 256 *lb.* *Avoir-du-pois.*

To WAGE [wagen, Teut. to hazard, *gager*, F.] to lay a Wager; to enter upon, begin, or join in War.

To WAGE [*Law Phrase*] to give Security for the Performance of a Thing.

WAGE, Gage or Pledge. *Spenc.*

To WAGE *his Law* [*Law Phrase*] when an Action of Debt is brought against one, the Defendant might *wage his Law*, i. e. take an Oath that he does not owe any Thing to the Plaintiff, nor detain his Goods in the Manner and Form as he had declared.

WA'GER *of Law* [*Law Term*] the Offer of such an Oath.

A WAGER [*Gageur*, F.] a mutual Stipulation between two Persons to forfeit or pay a Sum of Money, *&c.* on Condition a Thing in Dispute be or be not as asserted.

To lay a WAGER [*gager*, F. of wagen, Teut. waegheu, Du. to hazard, or of pedian, *Sax.* weiten, Teut.] to enter into such a Contract.

WA'GES [*Gages*, F.] Hire, Reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

WAG'GERY } [of pægan, *Sax.* to
WAG'GISHNESS } play] Wantonness; frolicksome or merry Pranks.

WAG'GISH [of pægan, *Sax.*] wanton, toyish.

WAG'GISHLY, wantonly.

To WAG'GLE [pægian, *Sax.* waggheie, Belg. wackkeien, Teut.] to joggle or move up and down, to be in Motion.

A WAG'GON [pag, *Sax.* waegheu, Belg. wagen, Teut.] a long Cart with four Wheels.

A WAG'GONER [waegheuer, Belg. wagner, Teut.] the Driver of a Waggon; also a Northern Constellation, called *Charles's Wain*.

A WAIF } [*Chose guaive*, F. or of papian,
WEIF } *Sax.* to float up and down] Goods that a Thief drops or leaves behind him, when overcharged, or close pursued, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manour, unless the Owner convict the Thief within a Year and a Day; if so, he shall have his Goods again.

WAIFA'RING-*Man* [of pag, and papian, *Sax.* waeren, Belg. faren, Teut. or of Wallfahrt, Teut. Travelling, Pilgrimage] a Traveller.

WAIFS, are also lost Goods or Cattle, claimed by no Body, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manour, if, upon Proclamation made several Market-days, they are not challenged within a Year and a Day.

To WAIL [panion, *Sax.* *gualare*, Ital.] to lament or bewail.

WAIL'INGLY, by way of Lamentation.

WAILED *Wine*, choice Wine. *O.*

WAILED, changed, old. *Chauc.*

WAIMENTING, lamenting. *Chauc.*

A WAIN [pæn, *Sax.*] a Cart or Waggon; a Cart drawn by Oxen, and having a Waincope.

WAIN'ABLE, that may be manured or ploughed. *O. R.*

WAI'NAGE, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

WAIN'COPE, that Part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the Wain, or

or a long Piece that comes from the Wain Body.

WAIN'SCOT [a wandschote, of wand, a Wall, and schotte, to defend or preserve, Belg.] a Lining of Walls made of Boards within-side of a Room.

To WAINSCOT [wandschotten, Du.] to line Walls with Wainscot.

WAIR [among *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad *F.*

To WAIT [wachten, L. S. and Belg. warten, Teut.] to stay for, to attend upon.

A WAI'TER [wachter, Belg. warter, Teut.] a Tender upon a Person or Business.

WAITS [either of waiting, because they attend on Magistrates, Officers, *&c.* in Pomps and Processions; or of *Guet*, a Watch, or *Guetter*, to watch, *F.* because they keep a sort of Watch a-Nights] a sort of Musick, or Musicians.

To WAIVE [pæpian, *Sax.*] to quit or forsake.

A WAIVE, a Woman outlawed for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in Law; she is so called as being forsaken of the Law; and not an Outlaw as a Man is, because Women not being sworn in Leets to the King, nor in Courts as Men are, cannot be outlawed.

WAIVED *Goods.* See *Waif.*

WAI'WARD, froward, cross, peevish, cross-grained, unruly.

WAI'WARDLY, peevishly, unrulily.

WAI'WARDNESS, Peevishness, Unruliness.

To WAKE [pacian, or pæccan, *Sax.* waecke, Belg. wachen, Teut. vaager, Dan.] to watch or forbear Sleeping.

To WAKE [pæccan, *Sax.* wecken, Teut.] to excite or rouse from Sleep.

WAKE [*Sea Term*] the smooth Water which a Ship leaves a stern when under Sail.

WAKE'FUL, not apt to sleep.

WAKE'FULLY, like a Person awake, heedfully.

WAKE'FULNESS, the being wakeful, or heedful.

WAKES [of pacian, *Sax.* to keep awake; because in celebrating them they used to dance all Night; but *Spelman* derives them of pac, *Sax.* Drunkenness, because they generally terminated in Drunkenness] Vigils for the Dedication of Churches; Country Feasts that used to be celebrated for some Days after the next *Sunday*, or Saint's Day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated, still observed in most Parts of *England.*

WAKE'MAN, a Title given to the chief Magistrate of *Ripon* in *Yorkshire.*

WAKEMAN [*q. d.* Watchman] a Name.

WA'KE ROBIN, an Herb. *Arum*, L.

WAL'BURY [*Gracious*] a Name.

WALD [palda, *Sax.* wald, Teut.] a Wood, a wild woody Ground. *Old Records.*

WALDWIN } [of pealdan, *Sax.* to rule,
WALWIN } and pinnan, *Sax.* to conquer] a proper Name of Men.

WALES } [*Sea Term*] outward Timbers
WAILS } in a Ship's Sides, on which Men set their Feet when they clamber up.

CHAIN WALES [of a *Ship*] are those Wales that lie out farther than any of the other, and serve to spread out the Ropes called Shrouds; and are usually trod upon when Persons climb up the Sides.

WALE KNOT [among *Sailors*] is a round Knot, so made with the Lays of a Rope that it cannot slip.

WALE *Reared* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *Wale Reared*, when it is built straight up after she comes to her Bearing.

Gun WALE [of a *Ship*] a Wale which goes about the uttermost Strake or Seam of the uppermost Dock in the Ship's Waste.

WALL-FLEET [of pall, *Sax.* a Wall, and pleot, *Sax.* a River] a Place in *Essex*, famous for Oisters.

WALI'SCUS [*Old Law*] a Servant, or any military Officer.

To WALK [walcker, Dan. or of pealcan, *Sax.* to roll or revolve] to go on Foot.

A WALK, a Path to walk in; also a walking or short Journey on Foot.

A WALK-MILL [of walche, Belg. welchen, Teut. to full Cloth] a Fulling-mill. *N. C.*

A WALKER [Walcher, Belg. Walker, Teut.] a Fuller.

WALKERS [*Law Term*] Forest Officers appointed to walk about a certain Space of Ground committed to their Care.

A WALL [pall, *Sax.* wall, Teut. of *vallum*, L.] an Inclosure of Brick, Stone, or Earth.

To WALL, to inclose with a Wall.

WAL'LIA, a Wall or Bank of Earth cast up for a Mound or Boundary. *O. L.*

WALL *Creeper*, a Bird.

WALL *Brook* [q. d. *Gail Brook*, of *Lucius Gallus*, a *Roman* Captain that was there slain, and a Brook which is now dried up] a Street in *London.*

A WALL *Flower*, a Plant bearing a sweet scented Flower. *Leucoium luteum*, L.

A WALL *Eye* [probably of pyale, *Sax.* a Whale, *q. d.* an Eye like a Whale, *Skinner*] a Disease in the Eye of a Horse.

A WAL'LET [*Valise*, F. *Valigia*, Ital. of wallen, Teut. to travel, *q. d.* a Travelling

ling Bag] a sort of Bag with two Pouches to it.

WAL'LING, boiling. *N. C.*

WAL'LINGFORD [of Ꝑual-Ꝑen, C. Br. *i. e.* Old Wall, by retaining and adding thereto *Ford*, the *English Saxons* called it Ꝑualengaꝑoꝑꝺ, and Wallengꝑoꝑꝺ, *Sax.*] a Town in *Berkshire*, 46 Miles W. from *London*.

To WAL'LOW [pa'lpian, *Sax.* weltzen, Teut.] to roll and tumble up and down.

WAL'LOWISH [of walghe, Belg. a nauseating, of walghe, to loath] unsavoury, tasteless.

To WAL'LY, to cocker or indulge. *N. C.*

WALM [wall, Teut.] a little Boil over the Fire.

WALMER [of pall, *Sax.* and *Mare*, L. the Sea, *q. d.* Sea wall] a Place in Kent.

WALNUT [pahl ꝑnuꝑu, *Sax.* walnot, Belg. and L. S. *q. d.* welschenusse, Teut. *i. e.* Foreign or *Italian* Nut; *Mer. Cas.* derives it of Βαλανος, Gr.] a large Nut well known.

WALSH, the same as *Wallowish*. *Lincolnshire*.

WAL'SINGHAM [of pæl, *Sax.* a Whirlpool, of pælpan, *Sax.* to wallow, and Ham, *Sax.* an Habitation, *q. d.* a dirty, boggy Town; or from ꝑelꝑe, *Sax.* Southern-Wood, which grows plentifully there] a Town in *Norfolk*, 89 Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

To WALT [pæltan, *Sax.*] to overthrow, to totter or lean one Way. *N. C.*

WALT [of waurkeren, Teut. to waver or be unsteady] *(Sea Term)* a Ship is said *to walt*, when she has not her due Ballast, *i. e.* not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

WAL'TER [waldher, *Camb.* of the Sax. ꝑeld, a Wood, and ꝑeꝑꝑ, a Master, or of ꝑealtan, *Sax.* to rule, and ꝑeꝑe, *Sax.* an Army] a proper Name of Men.

WALTER, a Pilgrim or Woodman. *O.*

To WALTER, to welter. *O.*

WAL'THAM [of pealꝺ, *Sax.* wald, Teut. a Wood, and ꝑam, *Sax.* *q. d.* a Town by a Wood] a Town in *Essex*, 12 Miles N. by E. from *London*, memorable for its stately Abbey, the Abbot whereof was a Member of Parliament.

WALT'SOME, wallowish, loathsome.

WALVIA'RIA [*Mulieris* [*Law Lat.*] the waiving of a Woman, which answers to the *Utlagatio Viri*, or the outlawing of a Man. *L.*

To WAMBLE [of pamb, *Sax.* the Belly] to move or stir as the Guts do with Wind, *&c.* to rise up as seething Water does; to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

WAN [pan, of pana, *Sax.* wanting, gwan, *C. Br.*] weak, pale-faced, faint and feeble in Countenance.

A WAND [waand, Dan.] a long slender Willow Twig, a long slender Staff.

To WANDER [panꝺꝑian, *Sax.* wanderen, L. S. wandern, Teut. vander, Dan.] to stray or straggle about, to go out of the Way, to walk or travel in unknown Places, or without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey.

WAND'ERINGLY, strayingly.

WANDS'WORTH [anciently called Wandlesworth, from the River *Wandle*, or *Vandali*, and worth, a Village; or from vand, Dan. Water, and worth, *q. d.* a Town by the Water-side] a Town in *Surrey*, standing upon the River *Thames*, five Miles W. by S. from *London*.

To WANE [panian, or Ꝑepanian, *Sax.*] to decrease, to grow less.

WANE [pana, *Sax.* wanting, wan, Du. defect, want] the Decrease of the Moon: The Moon is said *to be in the Wane*, when she is past the second Quarter.

A WANG [pang, *Sax.*] a Field.

WANGS [pangar, *Sax.* Wangen, Teut.] the Cheek or Jaw-teeth. *Chauc.*

WANG *Teeth* [pongtoꝺar, *Sax.*] the same as Wangs.

WANGA [pong, *Sax.* a Jaw-bone with Teeth] an Instrument with Teeth.

WAN'GER [of pangere, *Sax.*] a Mail or Budget.

WANHOPE [of pana, *Sax.* wanting, and ꝑope, *Sax.*] Despair. *O.*

WANKLE, limber, flaccid; fickle, ticklish. *N. C.*

WAN'LASS [*Hunting Term*] as, *Driving the Wanlass*, i. e. driving of Deer to a Stand.

WANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] Wainage, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart; Wain-houses, or Out-houses for Husbandry-tools.

WAN'NISA, somewhat pale or wan.

WANS'DIKE [q. d. *Woden*'s Dike, or the Ditch of *Woden* or *Odin*, the God of the *Saxons*, supposed to be the same with the *Mars* of the *Romans*] a wonderful long Ditch in *Wiltshire*, the Limit of the *West-Saxons*, and the *Mercii*.

A WANT [panꝺ, of panꝺian, *Sax.* to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole. *N. C.*

A WANT-LOUSE [Wandluys, Belg. Wandlausz, Teut.] a Wood-louse, an Insect.

WANT [pana, *Sax.* wanting, want, Belg. want] Deficiency, Lack, Need, Poverty.

WANT'AGE [of pana, *Sax.* Less, of the Smallness thereof] a Town in *Berkshire*, 60 Miles W. from *London*.

A WAN'TEY, a Suicingle, or large Girth for a Pack-horse.

WAN'TONLY, waggishly, lasciviously.

WAN'TON

WAN'TON [*Mirshew* derives it of *Want one*, q. d. *Wants to play with*; *Skinner* rather chuses to derive it of wanne, Belg. to imagine, because such Persons are full of Imaginations and Fancies; or of wendele, Belg. to turn about, because such Persons run skittishly about] full of Waggery; light, lascivious.

WAN'TONNESS, Waggishness, Lasciviousness.

WANTRUST, Distrust. *O.*

To WANZE *away* [of panian, or Ꝥpeanian, *Sax.*] to waste away. *C.*

WA'PENTAKE [papen Ꝥtæce, *Sax.* as *Somner* thinks, of pæpan, *Sax.* Armour, and Ꝥtæcon, *Sax.* to render, from giving up their Armour in token of Subjection to their Lord] the same as Hundred; a Division of the County, so called because the Inhabitants did give up their Arms in token of Subjection to their Lord.

WAPID, troubled, sorrowful. *Chauc.*

WA'P [in a *Ship*] that Rope wherewith the Shrouds are set taught with wale Knots.

To WASPE, to wash. *Sussex.*

WAR [pæp, *Sax.* werre, O. Belg. werre, O. Teut. *Guerre*, F. *Guerra*, Ital. *Mer. Cas* derives *War* of 'Αρης, Gr. *Mars*] a Fighting, a State of Hostility between Nations, States, Provinces, or Parties.

To WAR [pepian, *Sax.* Waeren, Belg. Wahren, Teut. to defend] to go to War, to fight one against another.

WAR *and War*, worse and worse. *N. C.*

WAR-OLD, old in War. *Spenc.*

To WAR'BLE [werwele, Belg. to turn round in a circular manner; to vibrate] to chirp, to sing as Birds do; to sing in a quavering or trilling way; to purl or gargle as a Stream or Brook.

WARB'LING *of the Wings* [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk crosses her Wings over her Back, having mantled herself.

WAR'BLINGLY, quaveringly.

To WARCH } [of pank, *Sax.* Pain] to
To WARK } ache; to work. *N. C.*

A WARD [peapd, *Sax.* to watch, of peapdian, *Sax.* to watch or keep] a District or Portion of a City committed to the special Charge of one of the Aldermen; also a Prison.

A WARD [of a *Forest*] a Division.

A WARD [of a *Prison*] an Apartment.

A WARD [of an *Hospital*] a particular Division or Apartment of it.

A WARD [in *Law*] the Heir of the King's Tenant holden by Knights Service during his Nonage.

To WARD [peapdan, *Sax.*] to keep Guard or Watch.

To WARD [in *Fencing*] to parry or keep off a Blow.

Court of WARDS, a Court first appointed by King *Henry* VIII. for determining of Matters relating to the Heirs of the King's Tenants holden by Knight's Service, but now quite abolished.

WARD *Corn* [papd, and *Cornu*, L. a Horn] an ancient Duty of watching and warding at a Castle, and blowing a Horn on a Surprize.

WAR'DAGE. See *Ward Penny.*

WARDECORPS [*Garde du Corps*, F.] a Life-guard Man. *Chaucer.*

WAR'DEN [either of peapdian, *Sax.* to watch, or *guardien*, F. a Guardian, or Keeper] is commonly used for one who has the Keeping or Charge of Persons or Things by virtue of his Office.

A WARDEN [in an *University*] the Head of a College.

A WARDEN [in a *Religious House*] the Provincial's Deputy, who acts in his Absence.

WARDEN [of the *Fleet*] the chief Keeper of the *Fleet* Prison in *London.*

WARDEN, or *Lord Warden* [*of the Cinque Ports*] a Governor of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

WARDEN [of the *Mint*] an Officer who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it, and oversees the other Officers; called also *Keeper of the Exchange and Mint.*

A WARDEN *Pear* [Dr. *Th. H* derives it of peapdan, *Sax.* to defend, because it keeps a long Time without rotting] a large sort of delicious baking Pear.

WAR'DER [of papden, *Sax.* or *gardeur*, F.] a Beadle or Staff-man, who keps guard or watch in the Day Time.

WARDERS, or *Yeoman Warders* [of the *Tower of London*] Officers whose Duty is to wait at the Gate, and to take an Account of all Persons who come into the *Tower*; also to attend Prisoners of State.

WARD'MOTE [of peapd, and Mod or Ꝥemot, of Motan, or Ꝥemetan, *Sax.* to assemble] a Court kept in every *Ward* of the City of *London* for choosing Officers, and doing the other Business of the *Ward.*

WARD *Penny*, Money paid to the Sheriff and Officers for maintaining *Watch* and *Ward.*

WARD'ROBE [*Gardrobe*, F. *Guardaroba*, Ital. the same as *Vestiarium*, L. or Ἐσθῆς, Gr.] a Place where a Prince's or Nobleman's Robes are kept.

Clerk of the King's WARDROBE, an Officer who keeps the Inventory of all Things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

WARD *Staff*, was formerly the Term for a Constable's Watch-staff.

WARD *Staff* [*Old Law*] a kind of petty *Serjeantry*, a holding Lands by this Service, *viz.* to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men to watch it, when brought to the Place appointed; by which Tenure *Lambourn* Manour in *Essex* is held.

WARD'FEOH } [of peapd, a Ward, and
WARD'FEGH } peoh, a Fee, *Sax.*] the Value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WARD'WIT [of peapd, a Ward, and pite, a Fine, *Sax.*] is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of Watches.

WARE [pape, *Sax.* waere, Belg. wahr, Teut.] Commodity, Merchandize; also a Dam in a River.

WARE, wary, cautious. *Spenc.*

WARE *your Money*, i. e. bestow it well. *N. C.*

WARE [of peap, *Sax.* a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of the Water] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

WAREC'TABILIS *Campus*, a Fallow Field. *O. L.*

WAREC'TARE, to fallow Ground, or plough up Lands designed for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement. *O. L.*

WAREC'TUM, *Terra Warectata* [*Old Records*] fallow Ground, Land which has been long untilled.

WARELESS, stupified. *Spenc.*

WARFARE [of pap, *Sax.* War, and pepan, *Sax.* to go] the State of War, a military Expedition.

WAR *Hable* [of *War* and *Habilis*, L.] apt for War, nimble. *Spenc.*

WA'RIANGLES, a sort of noisy, ravenous Birds in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*, which prey upon other Birds, which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them.

To WAIREN, to curse. *Chauc.*

WARILY, cautiously, heedfully.

WA'RINESS, Cautiousness, Heedfulness.

WARIN [of par, all, and win, Teut. *q. d.* all victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To WARISH, to cure, to heal, to save or deliver. *O.*

WARISON, Reward. *O.*

To WARK [of pore, *Sax.* Pain] to ache; as, the Head warks. *Lincolnsh.*

WARK [peopc, *Sax.* werck, Teut.] Work. *Spenc.*

WAR'LIKE [poplice, *Sax.*] belonging to the Art or Affairs of War; stout, valiant.

To WARM [peapmian, *Sax.* warmen, Teut.] to make warm, or heat.

WARM [peapm, *Sax.* warm, L. S. and Teut. which *Br. Junius* derives of θερμός, Gr.] not cold. *Belg.*

WARM'ED [Lepymed, *Sax.* gewarmet, Teut.] made warm.

A WARM'ING [pepminge, *Sax.*] a making warm.

WARM'LY, with Heat or Passion.

WARM'NESS [warme, Teut.] Heat, Passion.

WARMTH, a gentle or moderate Heat.

To WARN [pænnian, *Sax.* warnen, Teut.] to tell or give Notice of a Thing beforehand, to admonish; to bid one provide for himself elsewhere.

To WARN [in *Law*] is to summon to appear in a Court of Justice.

To WARNE, to encourage. *Chauc.*

WARNED, denied. *O.*

WARNEL *Worms*, Worms on the Backs of Cattle within their Skin.

WARN'ING *Wheel* [of a *Clock*] is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its distance from the first Wheel.

WAR'NISH, a Guard. *Chauc.*

WARNISTU'RA [*Old Law*] Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

WAR'NOTH [among Tenants holding of *Dover* Castle] a Custom that he that failed in the Payment of his Rent at a set Day, was obliged to pay double, and for the second Failure triple.

To WARNSTORA, to fortify. *Chauc.*

To WARP [peappan, *Sax.* werpe, Belg.] to draw out or wind the Warp in Length, into which the Woof is woven.

WARP [*Sea Term*] a Hawser or any Rope used in the warping of a Ship.

To WARP [*gurpier*, F. which *Spelman* derives of peoppan, *Sax.*] to cast or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

WARP [peapp, *Sax.* werp, Belg.] the Thread or Length into which the Woof is woven.

To WARP *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is to hale her to a Place, by means of a Hawser or Rope laid out for that Purpose and fastened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.

To WARP, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

A WARP [of ppeoppian, *Sax.* to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

WARP'ING, bending, tending the wrong way, crooking.

To WAR'RANT [of pepian, hepian, *Sax.* wehren, Teut. waere, Belg. to defend, *garantir*, F.] to secure, to maintain, to assure or promise.

A WARRANT [guarant, C. Br.] an Order, Authentick Permission, Power, *&c.*

WARRANT *of Attorney*, a Deed whereby a Man appoints another to do something in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the WARRANTS [in the *Common Pleas*] an Officer who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WAR-

WAR'RANTABLE, that may be warranted, justified, and maintained.

WARRAN'TIA *Chartæ*, is a Writ that lies properly for him who is infeoffed in Lands or Tenements with Clause of *Warrantry*, and is impleaded in the *Assize* or *Writ of Entry*, wherein he cannot vouch or call to Warrantry. *L.*

WARRANTIA *Custodiæ*, is a Writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be Ward to another, in request of Land, said to be holden in Knight's Service, which, when it was bought by the Ward's Ancestors, was warranted to be free from such Service. *L.*

WARRANTIA *Diei*, is a Writ, lying in case where a Man having a Day assigned, personally to appear in Court to an Action wherein he is sued, is in the mean time by Commandment, imployed in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day assigned. *L.*

WAR'RANTIZE } [*Law Term*] a Pro-
WAR'RANTRY } mise or Covenant by Deed, made by the Bargainer for himself and his Heirs, to warrant and secure the Bargained against all Men, for the enjoying any thing agreed on between them.

To WARRY [pepigean, *Sax.*] to disturb, to make War upon. *Spenc.*

WARRE, worse. *Spenc.*

WARRECTUM [*Old Law*] Land that has long lain uncultivated.

WAR'REN [waeraunde, Belg. *Garren*, F.] a Franchise or privileged Place by Prescription or Grant to keep Beasts and Fowl of Warren, as Conies, Hares, Partridges, and Pheasants.

WARREN, a Device for preserving and storing Fishing in the midst of a River for the Fish to retreat to, that you may take them when you please.

WARY BREED. See *Warnel Worme*.

WAR'RENER, a Keeper of a Warren.

WAR'RIER } [of pap, *Sax.*] a war-
WAR'RIOUR } like Man, one skilled in military Affairs.

WARSCOT, a Contribution towards Armour and War in the *Saxons* Time.

WARSTEAD, *q. d.* Waterstead. *N. C.*

A WART [peapt, *Sax.* warte, L. S. wartze, T.] a kind of hard Swelling.

WART [in *Horses*] a spungy Substance growing near the Eye.

WARTH [papt, *Sax.* the Shore] a Water-ford. *N. C.*

WARTH, a customary Payment for Castle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.

WAR'WICK [*Cambden* derives it from guarth, *C. Br.* a safeguard, a Garrison, and pic, *Sax.* a Port or City. *Somner* says it was formerly called Wearing-wic, and derives it from pæning, a Wear, and pic, a Port, *Sax.* It is called Cat-leon, *C. Br.* i. e. the Legions Camp, where the Major of the *Dalmatian* Horse acted under the Command of the Duke of *Britain*] the County-town of *Warwickshire*, 67 Miles N. W. from *London*.

WAR'WITE } [peapopt, *Sax.*] a be-
WARD-WITE } ing quit of giving Money for keeping Watches and Wards.

WARY [pæp, *Sax.*] cautious, provident, wise.

WARY-*Angle*, a sort of Magpy, a Bird.

To WAR'RY [papian, or pipigan, *Sax.*] to secure, to bail. *Lancash.*

WAS [pap, *Sax.*] the Preterimperfect Tense of *am*.

WA'SME, woe is me. *N. C.*

WASE, a Wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under a Vessel or Burden that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

To WASH [pæcpan, *Sax.* wasschen, Belg. and Teut.] to cleanse by washing.

A WASH [pacpe, *Sax* watche, Du. and Teut.] a Washing or Wash, or a Lotion to wash with.

WASH-BREW, small Oatmeal steeped in Water, and cleansed, then boiled to a stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called *Flummery*.

A WASH *of Oysters*, is ten Strikes.

WASH'ES [of a *Cart*, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-tree.

The WASHES in *Norfolk*, so called because it is washed by the Tides washing against it; a Shore almost as dangerous as the Quicksands in *Africa*.

WASHING *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up to the Yards wash and scrape her other Side.

WASHUM, a shallow or fordable Part of a River or Arm of a Sea. *O. L.*

WAS'KITE [q. d. *a Vast-Kite*] a kind of *Virginian* Hawk.

A WASP [pepp, *Sax.* Wespe, Teut. *Guespe*, F. *Vespa*, L.] a stinging Fly.

WASP'ISH, fretful, peevish.

WAS'SAIL } [of pep hæl, *Sax.* i. e.
WAS'SEL } Health be to you] a Custom, still used in some Places, on Twelfth-day, at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.

WAS'SELLERS, a Company of People, who make merry and drink together; also Wenches that go about from House to House singing at *Christmas*.

To WASTE [verwusten, Teut. *Gaster*, F. *vastare*, L.] to spoil, or make havock.

WA'STE [papte, *Sax.* waeste, B. wuste, Teut.] spoil, havock, destroying.

WASTE [in *Law*] Spoil or Decay of Houses, Wood, Lands, &c. made by the Tenant to the Prejudice of the Heir.

WASTE

WASTE [i. e. *Waste Ground*, of peꝛt, *Sax.* desert, Wacſt, Belg. ſpoiled] thoſe Lands which are not in any Man's Poſſeſſion, but lie common.

WASTE *of the Foreſt* [in *Law*] is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Foreſt without a Licence.

WASTE [probably of pam, *Sax.* the Belly, or Wammes, Teut. the *Abdomen*, but *Skinner* derives it of pæꝛtan, *Sax.* which ſignifies the Increaſe, Stature, or Height of the Body] the Middle of a Man's Body.

The WASTE [of a *Ship*] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore-maſt.

WASTE *Boards* [*Sea Term*] Boards made fit to be ſet on the Side of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in.

WASTE *Cloths* [*Sea Term*] Cloths hung about the Cage-work of a Ship's Hull, to ſhadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTE'FUL, laviſh.

WASTEFULLY, laviſhly.

WASTE'FULNESS, Laviſhneſs.

WASTE-*Trees* [*Sea Term*] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's Waſte.

WASTLE-*Bread*, the fineſt ſort of white Bread or Cakes.

WAS'TORS [*vaſtatores*, L.] a ſort of Thieves and Robbers.

To WATCH [pæcian, paccian, *Sax.* Wachen, Teut.] to keep awake, to keep Watch, to ſit up a Nights.

WATCH [pæcce, *Sax.* wache, Teut.] a Guard, Perſons appointed to keep watch at Nights; alſo a Pocket-Clock.

A WATCH [among *Sailors*] is the Space of four Hours; during which Time one-half of the Ship's Company watch in their Turns, and are relieved by the other half for four Hours more.

Quarter WATCH, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Crew watch together.

WATCH *Glaſs*, is a Glaſs whoſe Sand is four Hours in running out, uſed by Sailors to ſhift or change their Watches.

WATCH *Work*, the inner Part of any Movement or Watch which is deſigned to ſhew the Hour without ſtriking.

WATCHET *Colour* [*Skinner* derives it of pæceo, *Sax.* weak, *q. d.* a weak Colour] a kind of pale blue Colour.

WATCH'FUL, wafteful, diligent.

WATCH'FULLY, wakefully, diligently.

WATCH'FULNESS, Wakefulneſs, Diligence.

WA'TER [pæteꝛ, *Sax.* water, Belg. waſſer, Teut.] one of the four Elements, Rain; alſo Urine.

To WATER [pæteꝛian, *Sax.* Wateren, Belg. Waſſern, Teut.] to moiſten, wet, or ſoak in Water.

WATER [among *Jewellers*] a certain Luſtre of precious Stones.

WATER [among *Dyers*] a certain Luſtre imitating Waves, ſet on Silks, Mohair, *&c.*

WATER [with *Chymiſts*] the firſt of the Paſſive, and one of the five Principles.

WATER *Bailiff* [of the City of *London*] an Officer who has the Overſight and Search of Fiſh brought thither, and the Gathering of the Toll that ariſes from the River of *Thames*.

WATER *Bailiffs* [in *Port Towns*] were certain Officers formerly appointed for certain Ships.

WATER-BEARS [at *Spitzberg*] Bears that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WATER *Born* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be water born, when ſhe is where there is no more Water than will juſt bear her from the Ground; or lying even with the Ground, ſhe firſt begins to float or ſwim.

WATER *Creſſes*, an Herb. *Naſturtium aquaticum*, L.

DEAD-WATER [*Sea Term*] is the eddy Water that follows the Stern of the Ship, not paſſing away ſo faſt as that which ſlides by her Sides.

WATER *Farcin* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

WATER-*Gage*, a Sea-wall or Bank, to keep off the Current, or overflowing of the Water.

WATER-*Gage*, an Inſtrument to meaſure the Depth and Quantity of any Water.

WATER-*Gang* [pæteꝛgang, *Sax.*] a Trench to carry a Stream of Water, ſuch as are uſually made in the Sea-walls, to diſcharge and drain Water out of the Marſhes.

WATER-*Gavel*, a Rent anciently paid for fiſhing in, or other Benefit received from ſome River or Water.

WATER *Germander*, an Herb. *Scordium*, L.

WA'TERINESS, the abounding with Water.

WATER-*Lilly*, a Flower. *Nymphæa*, L.

WATER-*Line* [among *Mariners*] is that which diſtinguiſhes that Part of the Ship which is under Water from that which is above, when ſhe is duly laden.

WATER-*Lock*, a fenced watering Place.

WATER-*Meaſure*, a Meaſure which exceeds the *Winchester* Meaſure by about three Gallons in a Buſhel; it is now uſed for ſelling of Coals in the Pool.

WATER *Murrain*, a Diſeaſe in black Cattle.

WATER *Ordeal*, an old *Saxon* way of Purgation, when ſuſpected of a Crime, by putting their Hands in ſcalding Water.

WA'TER-*Pepper*, an Herb. *Perſicaria vulgario acris*, L.

WATER-*Poiſe*, a certain Inſtrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

WA'TERSCAPE [pæteꝛ-ſchap, *Sax.*] an Aqueduct.

WATER-

WATER *Shoot*, a young Sprig which springs out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

WATER *Shot* [*Sea Term*] is a sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is moored neither cross the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER *Swallow* [Wasserschwalbe, Teut.] a Bird.

WATER *Table* [in *Architecture*] is a sort of Ledge left in Walls about 18 or 20 Inches from the Ground, and where the Thickness of the Wall begins to abate.

WATER *Way* [in a *Ship*] is a small Ledge of Timber lying on the Deck, close by the Sides, to keep the Water from running down there.

WATER *Wheel*, an Engine for raising Water out of a deep Well.

WATER *Willow*, an Herb. *Salix folio longissimo*, L.

WRTERY } [wassereg, Teut.] belong-
WATRY } ing to, or full of Water.

WATERY *Sores* [in *Horses*] a Distemper.

WATRY *Triplicity* [among *Astrologers*] are the three Signs of the Zodiack, *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

WA'TERING or *Diving*, is laying the *Rungs* (which are Bundles of Hemp-stalks) in Water, with a Weight on them, to keep them from Swimming.

WATLING-*Street* [so called either of *Vitellianus*, a *Roman*; or as *Somner* supposeth of peola, *Sax.* a Beggar, or peolian, to beg; because Beggars sat therein as their constant Place to ask Alms] one of the four *Roman* Streets or Highways, dividing *London* in the midst from South to North, reaching from *Dover* to *London*, *Dunstable*, *Towcester*, *Atterston*, and the *Severn*, near the *Wreking* in *Shropshire*, extending itself to *Anglesea* in *Wales*. The Names of the three other *Roman* Streets were *Iceneld-street*, *Erminage-street*, and the *Fosse*; which see.

To WATTLE, to cover with Hurdles or Grates.

WATTLES [of peclap or pæclap, *Sax.*] spliced Grates or Hurdles; Folds for Sheep of split Wood like Grates.

WATTLES *of a Cock* [either of waggheele, Belg. or wadeln, Teut. to wag, *Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To WAVE [of pwan, *Sax.* Weagye, Belg.] to fashion or make like the Waves of the Sea; also to turn to and fro.

To WAVE [*guesver*, F.] to decline, *i. e.* to put off or omit doing a Business.

To WAVE [among *Sailors*] is to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near or keep off.

WAVE *Loaves* } [among the *Jews*] cer-
WAVE *Offerings* } tain Loaves or Bread anciently offered as the First-fruits of every Year's Increase.

WAV'ED } [*Heraldry*] a Bordure or any
WAV'EY } Ordinary of Charge in a Coat of Arms, having its Out-lines resembling the rising and falling of Waves.

To WA'VER [pæfian, *Sax.*] to be floating, or uncertain what to do.

WA'VESON [*Admiralty Law*] are such Goods as appear floating or swimming on the Waves of the Sea, after Shipwreck.

To WAWL, to howl as Cats do in the Night, to *Catterwawl*.

WAW-MIST [q. *Qualmish*, waemmig, Loathing, *Dan.*] sickish at the Stomach.

WAWES, Waves or Woes. *Spenc.*

WAX [peaxe, *Sax.* wacks, Belg. wachs, Teut. vaer, Dan] a glewy and bituminous Substance well known, of several Sorts; either *Natural*, as Bees-wax, *&c.* or *Artificial*, as Sealing-wax, *&c.*

To WAX [paxen, *Sax.* wachsen, Teut. to grow, vaxe, Dan. which *Fr. Jun.* derives of Αὐξάω, Gr.] to grow or become, to increase; to cover with Wax, to do over or dress with Wax.

WAX'SHOT } a Duty anciently paid to-
WAX'SCOT } wards defraying the Charge of Wax-candles in Churches.

A WAY [*voie*, F. pwæg, *Sax.* Weg, Teut. Wegh, Belg. *Via*, L. or of *vicus*, L.] a Street or Road; also Means, Expedient; also Method, Use, Custom.

WAY *of Essay* [with *Authors*] a particular Method of handling a Subject, the Writer delivering himself more freely and modestly, than in the *Dogmatick Way*.

WAY *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is sometimes the same with the Rake or Run of a Ship forward or aftward on; but 'tis commonly used to her sailing, for when she goes apace, they say *she has a good Way*; also the smooth Water that she makes a-stern, when under Sail.

WAY *of the Rounds* [in *Fortification*] is a Space left for the Passage round between a Rampart and the Wall of a fortified Town.

To WAY *a Horse*, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

WAY *Bread* [pæg-brade, *Sax.* Wegbreed, L. S. Wegertsch, Teut.] the Herb Plantain. *N. C.*

WAY BIT a little Piece, a little Way. *Yorkshire.*

WAY-*Faring* [of pæg, *Sax.* a Way, and paman, *Sax.* q. d. Wegfahrend, Teut. to go] Travelling.

WAY-*Faring Man*, is one who is accustomed to travel the Roads.

WAY-*Faring Tree*, a Plant, called otherwise the *Wild Vine*, or *Hedge Plant*.

To WAY-*lay one*, to lie in wait for him in the Way; to lay Snares for him.

WAYLED, grown old. *O.*

To WAYMENT [of *Waye* for woe, and lament] to bewail. *Spenc.*

WAYNED, put back. *O.*

WAYT-*Fee* [*L. T.*] a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

To WAYVIN, depart. *Chauc.*

WAY-WISER [of wegweiſer, Teut. a Hand in the Road, to ſhew Travellers the Way] a mathematical Inſtrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chariot, to ſhew how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator.*

WAY'WISER [for a *Packet*] a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps, or Paces, in order to know how far one walks in a Day.

WAY-WARD [probably of waghern, Teut. to refuſe, and Aerd, Belg. Nature, *q. d.* of a Nature or Temper to refuſe whatſoever is offered] froward, peeviſh. See *Waiward.*

WAYZ, a Bundle of Straw.

WAYZ GOOSE, a Stubble-gooſe, an Entertainment given to Journeymen at the beginning of Winter.

WE [pe, *Sax.* will, L. S.] all or ſeveral of us.

WEAK [pace, *Sax.* weck, Belg. and L. S. weich, Teut. tender] feeble, not ſtrong.

To WEAK'EN, to enfeeble or make weak.

WEAK'LING [weichling, T.] a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.

WEAK'LINESS, Feebleneſs.

WEAK'LY [weichlich, Teut.] feebly.

WEAKNESS, Feebleneſs, Infirmity, want of Strength.

WEAKY, moiſt. *N. C.*

WEAL [of pel, *Sax.* well, or of pelan, *Sax.* wealth] as the *Common Weal*, i. e. the publick Benefit or Advantage.

WEAL-*away*, alas. *Spenc.*

WEALD } [pealt, *Sax*] the woody Part
WELD } of a Country.

WEAL'REAF [peal peaꝼ, *Sax.*] the robbing a dead Man in his Grave.

WEALTH [pelꝺ, *Sax.*] Riches.

WEALTH'INESS, the being Rich.

WEALTHY [pæliꝼ, *Sax.*] Rich.

To WEAN [of Ge penian, *Sax.* Wennen, L. S. abwennen, Teut.] to take a Child from the Breaſt, a Calf from the Cow, *&c.*

WEAN'ED [Apenꝺ, *Sax.* abgewehnt, Teut.] taken from the Breaſt.

WEAN'EL, a young Beaſt newly taken off ſucking his Dam.

WEAN'LING, a young Creature fit to be weaned. *C.*

WEA'PONS [pæpenaꝼ, *Sax.* of pæpinan, to arm, *Sax.* waffen, Teut.] all ſorts of warlike Inſtruments, except Fire-arms.

WEA'PON *Salve* [waffen ſalve, T.] a ſort of Ointment, which is ſaid to cure a Wound, by being applied to the Sword or other Weapon that made the Wound.

WEAR } [peꝼ, *Sax.* wehr, Teut.] a
WARR } Stank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fiſh, or conveying the Stream to a Mill.

To WEAR [*Sea Term*] is to bring a Ship to, on a different Tack.

To WEAR [peꝼan, pæꝼan, *Sax.*] to be clothed with, as, to *wear Clothes.*

To WEAR [wahren, Teut.] to laſt, endure, or hold out; as, *This Cloth wears well*, i. e. laſts long, *&c.*

To WEAR [peꝼnian, *Sax.*] to decay or wear away.

To WEAR *the Pot*, to cool it. *N. C.*

WEAR'INESS [peꝼ gneꝼꝼe, *Sax.*] a being tired or fatigued.

WEAR'Y [pæꝼiꝼ, *Sax.*] tired, fatigued.

To WEAR'Y [pæꝼ gan, *Sax.*] to tire, to fatigue.

WEA'SAND } [peꝼent, *Sax.*] the Throat-
WESEND } pipe or Gullet.

WEA'SELS, Polecats.

WEATHER-HOG, a Male Lamb the firſt Year.

To WEAT *the Head*, to look it for Lice. *N. C.*

A WEAT'HER [pedeꝼ, *Sax.* weder, Dan. weder, L. S. wuder, Teut.] a Weather-ſheep, a Male-ſheep gelt.

WEA'THER [peꝼeꝼ, *Sax.* weder, Du. wetter, Teut.] the Diſpoſition of the Air.

WEATHER-*Beaten*, is properly ſaid of a Ship, which has endured Streſs of Weather; but it is commonly uſed of any Perſon or Thing that has been worn, by being expoſed to the Weather, or hard Labour, old Age, *&c.*

WEATHER-*Board*, is that ſide of a Ship which is to the Windward.

WEATHER *Coiling* [of a *Ship*] is when, being a-hull, her Head is brought the contrary way to that ſhe lay before, without loſing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.

A WEATHER-*Cock* } [Wetterhahn,
A WEATHER-*Vane* } Teut.] the Form of a Cock or Vane in other Shapes, ſet on the Top of a Building, to ſhew from what Quarter the Wind blows.

WEATHER-*Gage* [*Sea Term*] the Advantage of the Wind; as, a Ship is ſaid *To have the Weather-gage of another*, when ſhe is to the Windward of her.

WEATHER-*Glaſs* [wetterglaſs, T.] a Glaſs Tube, commonly ſupplied with Quickſilver, that ſhews the Change of the Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.

WEATHER-*Man* [in *Archery*] an Archer who carefully obſerves the Wind and Weather in Shooting.

WEATHER-*Wiſe* [wederwiis, L. S. wetterweiſe, Teut.] ſkilled in fortelling the Change of Weather.

To WEATHER [*Sea Phraſe*] to double or go to the Windward of a Place; alſo to overcome a Difficulty.

To WEATHER *a Hawk* [among *Falconers*] to set her abroad to take the Air.

To WEAVE [pæapan, *Sax.* weben, L. S. and Teut.] to make Cloth, Silk, *&c.* in a Loom.

A WEAVER [pebba, *Sax.* weber, L. S. and Teut.] a Maker of Cloth, *&c.*

A WEAVER's *Beam* [pebbeam, *Sax.* weber-baum, Teut. weaverboom, L. S.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom, on which the Warp is rolled.

WEA *Worth You,* Woe betide you. *N. C.*

A WEB [pæbbe, *Sax.* and Du. weff, Dan. Gewebe, Teut.] Cloth that is weaving; the Weaving of a Spider; a Sheet of Lead.

A WEB [among *Oculists*] a Spot in the Eye, a Distemper.

WEBBA [pebba, *Sax.* a Weaver] a King of the *Mercii.*

A WEB'STER [pebyrye, *Sax.*] a Weaver, a Woman who spins the Web, *&c.*

To WED [pedɒian, or Bepedɒian, *Sax.* wedder, Dan. The Teut. wetten, signifies to lay a Wager, and is therefore, in the plain Sense of the Word, not applicable here, but might pass figuratively, considering the Uncertainty whether a Person who engages in Matrimony, will win or lose] to take to Wife or Husband, to marry.

WEDBEDRIP, the customary Service which inferior Tenants yielded their Lord in reaping and mowing. *Sax.*

A WEDDING, Marriage.

A WEDGE [pedʒ, *Sax.* weggye, Du.] a Tool to cleave Wood, *&c.* an Ingot or Mass of Gold, Silver, or other Metal.

WED'LOCK [pedloc, *Sax.* of pedɒian, and Loc, *Sax.* q. d. the Lock of Marriage] Matrimony, Marriage.

WED'NESDAY [pedneſdæʒ, *Sax.* of peden, i. e. *Woden,* the *Mars* of the *Germans,* woensdagh, Belg. wonsda, Dan.] the fourth Day of the Week, heretofore set apart for the Worship of the Idol *Woden.*

A WEED [peod, *Sax.*] any rank or wild Herb that grows of itself.

To WEED [peodian, *Sax.* weide, Belg.] to pluck or root up Weeds.

WEED'INESS, abounding with Weeds.

A WEEDING-*Hook* [peodhoc, *Sax.*] a Tool for pulling or cutting up Weeds.

WEED [pade, and Ge'pade, *Sax.* deweede, Belg.] a Garment or Suit of Cloaths; a Widow's Veil; also a Friar's Habit.

A WEEK [peoc, *Sax.* Weke, L. S.] the Space or Compass of seven Days and Nights.

A WEEK *of a Candle* [Candelweoc, *Sax.* Wicke, Teut.] the Cotton Match in a Candle, *&c.*

WEEK'LY, by the Week.

WEEL [Wiel, Belg.] a Bow-net to take Fish in.

WEEL [pæl, *Sax.* weel, Belg.] a Whirlpool. *Lancash.*

To WEEN [pænan, *Sax.* hence Oferpænan, *Sax.* to think highly of one's self] to think, to be of Opinion.

To WEEP [peopan, *Sax.*] to shed Tears.

WEEP'INGLY, in a weeping Manner.

WEEP'ING *Eyes,* a Disease in Horses.

WEER } [pæar, *Saxon*] Seawreck.
WEAR } *Northumb.*

A WEE'SEL [pesle, *Sax.* Wiesel, Teut. Vesel, Dan.] a wild Creature, which haunts Houses, and kills Mice.

To WEET [wissen, Teut.] to know. *Sp.*

To WEEZEN, to wit. *Spenc.*

WEETLESS, unknowing. *Spenc.*

WEV'IL [pepl, *Sax.* Wibel, Teut. Vivel, Dan.] a small black Worm that eats Corn in the Loft.

WEFT [Weft, Dan.] a Thing woven; as a *Weft of Hair.*

WEFT, waved. *Spenc.*

WEFT *astray,* any thing that wanders or is lost. *Spenc.*

To WEIGH [pægan, *Sax.* weght, Belg. wegen, Teut.] to ponderate or try the Weight of a Thing; to consider in Mind.

A WEIGH [of *Cheese* or *Wool*] 256*lb.*

A WEIGH [of *Corn*] 40 Bushels.

WEIGHT [pihr, Hepihr, *Sax.* wight, Belg.] the Ponderosity, or Heaviness, or Content of a Thing; that which any Thing is weighed by.

WEIGHT'ILY, ponderously.

WEIGHT'INESS, Ponderousness.

WEIGHT'Y [Wichtig, Teut.] ponderous, heavy, of great Moment or Concern.

WEIVIN, to wave, to put off, to neglect, to forsake. *Chauc.*

WELAWAY, an Expression of Grief or Surprise. *Chauc.*

WEL'COME [pilcuma, *Sax.* Welkom, Belg. Willkomm, Teut.] a Salutation used to a grateful Guest, Visitant, or Customer.

To WELCOME [pilcumian, *Sax.* Welkome, Belg.] to salute one with a Welcome, to bid welcome.

WELD, a kind of Herb, whose Stalk and Root is of great Use for dying the bright Yellow and Lemon Colour.

To WELD to move, to wield; also to govern. *Spenc.*

To WELD [*Smithery*] to forge Iron.

To WELDIN [pealdan, *Sax.*] to wield, rule, manage, govern, command. *Chauc.*

WELDY, nimble, active. *Chauc.*

WELE, Health, Welfare, Prosperity. *Ch.*

WELEFULNESS, Happiness, *&c.* *Chauc.*

WEL'FARE [of pel and pepan, *Sax.* Wolfahrt, Teut.] Well-being, Prosperity, Health, *&c.*

To WELK [Welcken, Teut.] to set, to decrease, to wither. *Spenc.*

WELKED [verwelker, T.] withered. *O.*

The WEL'KIN [pelen, of pelcan, *Sax.* to roll about] the Firmament or Sky.

A WEL'KIN [pelch, *Sax.*] a Cloud, the Sky. *Chauc.*

WELKNITH [of pealcan, *Sax.*] turneth, changeth. *Chauc.*

WELL [pell, *Sax.* wohl, Teut. *bene*, L.] as an Adjective it ſignifies healthy, proſperous, right, *&c.* as an Adverb, rightly, proſperouſly, ſucceſsfully, *&c.*

A WELL [Welle, of Weallan, *Sax.* or quelle, Teut.] a Pit or Spring of Water.

A WELL [in the *Military Art*] is a Depth which the Miner ſinks into the Ground to prepare a Mine, or find out and diſappoint the Enemies Mines.

Well begun is half endeo.

All the *Actions* and *Enterpriſes* of Mankind labour under the Reflection of this quaint *moral Sentence*, whether they be *prudent* or *imprudent* in the Undertaking, and *good* or *bad* in the Accompliſhment. It intimates, that Perſons ſhould be very deliberate and adviſed in the Beginning of an Undertaking; for that to *begin well* is the only Way to quicken and diſpatch the *End*, let it be what it will. It intimates, that there is a great deal of Difficulty in beginning well, and that a falſe Step at firſt Start is hardly to be recovered afterwards: That the Work does not coſt half ſo much Trouble as the Deſign of it; that it is an eaſy Matter to make way when the Ice is broke. It reflects upon falſe Foundations and f oliſh Projects, and it holds good from Morality and worldly Affairs to Religion, That a good Beginning is a fair Step to a good Ending. *Dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet*, ſay the *Latins*; and Αρχὴ ἡμισυ παντὸς. *Ariſt.*

All is well that ends well.

It is plain Matter of Fact, that the End crowns all Things, and that every Thing is not to be judged amiſs that may appear ſo for the preſent. A worldly *Misfortune*, if it quickens our *Diligence* and *Induſtry*; a ſevere Fit of *Sickneſs*, if it promotes our *Piety*, and makes us amend our Lives, is *well*; though for the preſent no Affliction ſeems joyous, but grievous: For a *happy Death* is the never-failing Portion of a *well ſpent Life*, which always ends in eternal Bliſs and Glory. The beſt way of *judging* of Things beyond Miſtake, is by the Iſſue or Event of them. *Finis coronat Opus*, ſay the *Latins*: Ende wohl, alles wohl, ſay the *Germans*; and Αλκυονιδας ἡμερας ἄγει, the *Greeks*.

WELL'AWAY } [Wela Wa, *Sax.* of We-
WELL'ADAY } lan, Wealth, and Wa, Sorrow, q. d. *O the Sorrow of Riches!* But Dr. *Th. H.* thinks it to be, q. d. *Wail the Day*] an Interjection of Grief.

WELL'BORN [Welzebojen, *Sax.* wohlgeboren, Teut.] of a good Family; a Gentleman.

WELLING [probably of wellen, Waves or Billows of Water, Teut.] to flow, to ſpring. *Chauc.*

WELLING [of wallen, to bubble or boil, Teut.] heating Liquor ſcalding hot. *N. C.*

WEL'LINGBOROUGH [of *Well* and *Borough*, from Wells there that have a medicinal Virtue] in *Northamptonſhire*.

WELL SET [Welg ſerzſt, Teut.] of a ſtrong Make in Body.

WELL SPRING [pællzerpjnz, *Sax.*] a Fountain or Spring.

WELMITH, riſeth. *Chauc.*

WELLS [from the Wells or Springs all over it] a Biſhop's See in *Somerſetſhire*.

A WELT [*Skinner* derives it of Wæltan, *Sax.* to roll] a Fold or doubling down of Cloth in making a Garment.

To WEL'TER [Wæltan, *Sax.* Woelzere, Belg. weltzen, Teut. velter, Dan. *veaulrer*, F. of *volutare*, L.] to wallow or lie groveling.

WELL WILLY [Wohl Wollend, Teut.] well wiſhing. *Chauc.*

WELL THEWID, having good Qualities or Morals. *Chauc.*

WELLY, almoſt nigh. *N. C.*

WEM [Wam, *Sax.*] a Blemiſh in Cloth.

WEM [Wam, *Sax.* Wamme, Teut.] the Belly or Guts.

WEMLESS, unſpotted, innocent. *Ch.*

A WEN [Wen, *Sax.*] a hard Swelling, conſiſting of a thick, tough, phlegmatick Matter like Plaſter.

WENCE [in *Kent*] as a *Four Wence*, a Place where four Ways meet and croſs each other.

A WENCH [Wencle, *Sax.* of Wenſch, Subſt. neut. a Woman, alſo a Girl, Teut.] a ſcornful Name for a Girl or Maid; a Crack or Whore.

A WENCHER, one who keeps Company with Wenches, or goes a whoring.

WEND [Wend, *Sax.*] a large Tract of Land, containing many Acres.

To WEND, to go. *N. C.* and *Shakeſp.*

WEN'DING [*Sea Term*] turning about a Ship, eſpecially when at Anchor.

WENE, a Suppoſition. *Chauc.*

WENIN [Wenan, *Sax.* not unlikely of Wenen, to think, to be of Opinion, Teut.] to ſuppoſe, to imagine, to think. *Chauc.*

WENGERESSES, Revengers. *Chauc.*

WEN'T, a Doubt, a Thought. *Chauc.*

WENTS'BECK [of the River *Went*, and Beck, Dan. a River] a little River in *Northumberland*, on which ſtood an old Town called *Glanoventa*.

WEOLD [Weold, *Sax.* Wald] a Foreſt.

WEORTH [Weapd. *Sax.* a Farm] hence many of our Country Villages end in *worth*, as *Wandſworth*, &c.

WEPELIE, weeping. *Chauc.*

WE'RÆ } [Were, *Sax.*] ſo much as
WER'TÆ } was paid in old Time for killing

killing a Man, when such Crimes were punished with Fines and Mulcts in Money.

WERE [of ꝑepɪ, *Sax. Vir*, L.] a Man.

WERE [of ꝑæꝑ, *Sax.*] a Pond or Pool of Water. *N. C.*

WERE, Doubt, Delay. *Chauc.*

WERELA'DA [of ꝑeꝑelaꝺa, *Sax.*] a particular Manner of Purgation and Clearing upon the Oath of other Men.

WEREWOLF [ꝑeꝑeꝑolſt, Teut. q. d. *A Man Wolf*, or *Wolf Man*; λυκανθρωπος, Gr.] a Sorcerer; who by means of an in chanted Girdle, *&c.* takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf.

WE'REGELT-*Thief* [of ꝑeꝑa, a Price, Gelꝺ, a Mulct, and ꝺeoꝑ, a Thief, *Sax.*] a Thief that may be redeemed.

To WERGH [of ꝑeꝑk, work, Teut.] to work.

WE'RGILD [ꝑeꝑgɪlꝺ, *Sax.*] the Price or Fine set on a Person's Head for the Murder of a Man.

WERISH, unsavoury. *O.*

WERMINSTER [of *Verlucio*, and *Minster*] an old Town in *Wiltshire*.

WERRE, Grief. *O.*

WERVA'GIUM [*Old Law*] Wharfage, Money paid to a Wharf for lading or unlading Goods.

WERVANCE, a Name given by the Natives of the *West-Indies* to a great Lord.

WEST [ꝑeꝑt, *Sax.* and Teut.] the Quarter of the World where the Sun sets.

WEST'WARD [ꝑeꝑtꝑeaꝑꝺ, *Sax.*] towards the West.

WESTBURY-*Apple*, an excellent Apple of *Westbury*, a Town in *Hampshire*.

WESTCHESTER [so called to distinguish it from *Chester* in the Street in *Durham*, which lies to the *East*, as this does to the *West*; the *Saxons* called it Leaga Ceaꝑtreꝑ, i. e. the Legion's Town, because a *Roman* Legion quartered there] a Bishop's See.

WESTMINSTER [Weꝑtmynꝑtreꝑ, *Sax.* so called from its westerly Situation from *London*, and an Abbey or Minster built by *Sibert* King of the *East Angles*, first founded there in Honour of *St. Peter*] a City distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges; was formerly a Mile distant from it, but by Degrees the Suburbs of the one joined with the other, and made them in a manner one City.

WEST-SAXONLAGE [ꝑeꝑt-Seax Laga, *Sax.*] the Law of the *West-Saxons*, which took in nine Counties, *viz. Kent, Surry, Sussex, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*.

WESTLY, dizzy, giddy. *N. C.*

WESTRIN, to draw towards the West. *Chaucer.*

WESTRI'TH, sets as the Sun. *Chauc.*

WET [ꝑet, *Sax.* ꝺaaꝺ, Dan.] moist with Liquor.

WET [ꝑeæꝺa, *Sax.*] Moistness with Liquor.

To WET [ꝑetan, *Sax.* ꝺaaꝺer, Dan.] to make wet or moist with some Liquor.

WET'NESS, the being moist or wet.

A WET *Gover*, a Dresser of the Skins of Sheep, Lambs, Goats, *&c.* which are slender, thin, and gentle.

WEXACIOUNE, Vexation. *Chauc.*

A WEY [pihꝺ, *Sax.* a Weight] a Measure of dry Goods, containing five Chaldron.

WEYMOUTH [of a River *Wey* and *Mouth*] a Port-town in *Dorsetshire*.

WEZON, the Throat or Wind-pipe. *Sp.*

A WHALE [ꝑpale, *Sax.* ꝑallſiſch, T.] the greatest of Fishes.

WHALEY [probably of ꝑellian, *Sax.* to be full of Springs, and leaꝝ, a Field, *q. d.* a Field well watered] in *Lancashire*.

A WHAPPLE *Way*, a Way where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only. *Sussex.*

WHARF [of ꝑerffen, Teut. to cast, to fling or throw down] a broad plain Place, near a Creek or Hithe, to land or lay Wares on, that are brought from or to the Water.

WHA'RFAGE, the Fee which is due for landing Goods at a Wharf, or for the Shipping them off.

WHAR'FINGER, the Keeper or Owner of a Wharf.

To WHARL [of ꝑpeꝑ ꝑian, *Sax.* to turn] to flutter in pronouncing R.

WHA'RLS *of Flowers* [among *Florists*] such as are at a certain Distance about the main Stock or Spike.

WHARRE, Crabs, Crab-apples. *Cheshire.*

A WHA'RROW [ꝑpeoꝑꝑa, *Sax.*] a Spindle.

WHAT [ꝑpæt, *Sax.* ꝑat, L. S and Belg. ꝑaꝺ, Teut. ꝑhaꝺ, Dan.] what Thing? an interrogative Pronoun.

A WHEADY *Mile*, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. *Shropsh.*

A WHEAL } [ꝑpele, *Sax.* Putrefaction,
A WHELK } ꝑpelan, *Sax.*] a Push or Pimple.

WHEAL. See *Perambulater.*

WHEAL *Worm*, an Insect.

WHEAM } so close that no Wind can
WHEM } enter; also convenient. *Cheshire.*

WHEAMOW, nimble. *N. C.*

WHEAT [ꝑpeꝑe, *Sax.* ꝑeꝑꝺe, Du. ꝑeitz, Teut. ꝑhaꝺe, Dan.] the Grain of which the finest Bread is made.

WHEAT EAR, a sort of Bird.

WHEAT'EN [ꝑpeꝺe, *Sax.* ꝑeitzen, Teut.] made of Wheat.

WHEDEN, a silly Fellow. *W. C.*

WHEE } an Heifer, or young Cow. *York-*
WHEY } *ſhire.*

To WHEED'LE, to draw in craftily, to coax or ſooth.

WHEED'LING, coaxing.

WHEED'LINGLY, coaxingly.

WHEEL [þpæol, and þpæogul, *Sax.* wiel, Dan.] a round Device well known.

A WHEEL-*Barrow* [þpeol-bep-pe, *Sax.*] a Barrow or ſmall Cart, with one Wheel, for carrying Dung, Soil, Earth, *&c.*

To WHEEL, to turn about.

A *Meaſuring* WHEEL, a mathematical Inſtrument to meaſure Lengths upon the Ground, called alſo a *Way-wiſer.*

To WHEEL [*Military Diſcipline*] is to make a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was.

WHEEL'AGE, a Duty paid for the Paſſage of Carts and Waggons.

WHEEL *Fire, Ignis Rotæ* [among *Chymiſts*] a Fire for the melting of Metals, *&c.* which covers the Crucible, Copper, or Melting-pot, intirely over, at Top as well as round the Sides.

A WHEEN *Cat* [*i. e.* a Queen Cat, the Word *Queen* was uſed by the *Saxons* to ſignify the Female] a She Cat.

To WHEEZ [þpeozan, *Sax.*] to rattle in the Throat, to ſpeak as one does that has a Cold.

A WHEINT *Lad* [*q. d.* queint] a fine Lad, *ſpoken ironically*; cunning, ſubtle.

A WHELK, the ſame as *Wheal*; alſo a Kind of Shell-fiſh, or Sea-ſnail.

To WHELM } [þhýlpan, and Abþýlpan,
To WHELVE } *Sax.*] to cover or turn the open Side of a Veſſel downwards.

A WHELP [hpelp, *Sax.*. Welpe, Belg. probably of *Vulpes*, or *Vulpecula*, L.] a Puppy; the young Cub of any wild Beaſt.

To WHELP, to bring forth Puppies as a Bitch, Fox, *&c.*

WHELPS [in a *Ship*] Brackets, or ſmall Pieces of Wood faſtened to the main Body of the Capſtan or Draw-beam; which give the Sweep of it, and keep the Cable from ſurging or coming too high, when it is wound about them.

WHEN [hpænne, *Sax.* wenn, Teut.] at what Time?

WHENCE, from what Place?

WHERE [hpæp, *Sax.*] in what Place?

WHERKENED, choaked. *N. C.*

WHERL'ICOTES, open Chariots, which were made uſe of by Ladies of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A WHER'RET [*un Horion*, F.] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Chaps.

A WHER'RY [probably ſo called of *to harry*, from its Swiftneſs; or of *vehere*, L. to carry; or or pepan, *Sax.* to paſs] a ſmall Boat, ſuch as is commonly uſed for the carrying of Paſſengers.

To WHET [hpetran, *Sax.* wetten, L. S. wetzen, Teut.] to ſharpen.

A WHET'STONE [hpetran, *Sax.* wetſteen, L. S. wetzſtein, Teut.] a Stone for whetting or ſharpening of Knives, *&c.*

WHETH'ER [hpæzep, *Sax.* weder, Belg. and Teut.] which of the two? *&c.*

WHEY [hpæze, *Sax.*] the Serum or watery Part of Milk.

WHICH [hpilc, *Sax.* huilick, Dan. welch, Teut.] whether of the two? *&c.* or, who?

WHICH, an Ark or Cheſt. *O.*

WHICK'ET *for Whacket*, Quitte for Quatte, i. e. *Quid pro Quo.* Kent.

WHIDS, Words. *Cant.*

A WHIFF [Thwyth, C. Br.] a Breath, or drawing in or blowing out of the Breath.

To WHIFF [Thwythn, C. Br.] to breathe, to draw in and blow out the Breath.

To WHIFFLE [pæplan, *Sax.* to babble, weyfelen, Belg. to ramble, to fluctuate] to trick out of a Thing; to ſtand trifling; to play on a Pipe.

A WHIF'FLER [pæplen, *Sax.* a Babbler] a Piper that plays on a Fife to a Company of Foot-ſoldiers.

A WHIFFLER [of the *Companies of London*] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them at public Solemnities.

A WHIFFLER } a mere Trifler,
A WHIFFLING *Fellow* } a pitiful, mean, ſorry Fellow.

WHIG [þpæz, and þpæze, *Sax.*] Whey, Butter-milk, or very ſmall Beer.

A WHIG [þpæz, *Sax.* Whey, *&c.* firſt applied to thoſe in *Scotland*, who kept their Meetings in the Fields, their common Food being ſour Milk] a Nickname given to thoſe who were againſt the Court Intereſt in the Times of King *Charles* and *James* II. and to ſuch as were for it in the ſucceeding Reigns.

WHIG'GISM, the Tenets and Practices of Whigs.

WHILE [hpile, *Sax.*] during the Time.

WHILE [wile, L. S. weil, Teut.] Time, Leiſure, Opportunity.

WHI'LOM [hpilon, *Sax.*] once, ſome Time ago, formerly.

A WHIM, a maggoty Fancy or Conceit, a freakiſh Humour.

To WHIM'PER [of wimmern, Teut.] to begin to cry, as a young Child does.

WHIMSICAL, full of Whimſies, freakiſh, fantaſtical.

WHIM'SICALLY, fantaſtically.

WHIM'SICALNESS, Fantaſticalneſs.

A WHIM'SY. See *Whim.*

WHIN, a Shrub called Knee-holm.

To WHINDLE, to whimper or whine.

To WHINE [padian, *Sax.* weenen, L. S. weynen, to cry or weep, Teut. Twyno, C. Br.] to make a mournful Noiſe, to ſpeak in a crying Tone.

To

To WHINE [*Hunting Term*] an Otter is said *to whine*, when she makes a loud Noise or Cry.

WHIN'IARD [*Skinner* derives it of ꝑynbjuan, *Sax.* to fan or vibrate; or of ꝑinnaꝺ, *Sax.* to win, and aꝑe, *Sax.* Honour; but *Minshew* of *Vimen*, a Vine-twig] a sort of Back-sword, or crooked Sword, a Scimitar.

A WHIN'NER-*Neb*, a lean, spare-faced Man. *N. C.*

A WHIN'NOCK, a Kit, a Pail to carry Milk in. *N. C.*

To WHINNY [of *hinnire*, L. or wihi, C. Br. the Noise a Horse makes] to neigh as a Horse does.

WHINS, the Furz or Furz-bush. *Genista*, L.

To WHIP [hꝑeop, *Sax.* wipper, Dan.] to scourge or lash with a Whip; also to sew after a particular Manner.

WHIP or *Whip-staff* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber like a strong Staff, fastened into the Helm for him that steers in small Ships to hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and steer the Ship.

WHIP'PING [among *Anglers*] is a fastening the Line to the Hook or Rod; also a casting in of the Hook, and drawing it gently on the Water.

WHIP'STER a Sharper, a shifting Fellow.

WHIRKENED [Ormurget, Teut.] choaked, strangled. *N. C.*

To WHIRE [hꝑynꝑan, or hꝑeoꝑꝑian, *Sax.* or wreder, Belg. hirdeler, Dan.] to turn swiftly about.

A WHIRLE } [wirel, Teut.] a round
A WHERN } Piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning-wheel. *C.*

The WHIRL-*Bone*, the Knee-pan, the round Bone of the Knee.

WHIRL-*Pool* [ꝑynꝑ-pul, *Sax.*] a Gulph where the Water is continually turning round; also a kind of Sea-fish.

WHIRL-WIND [Wirel-winde, Teut. hirvel-wind, Dan.] a boisterous Wind which blows Things round; a Hurricane.

A WHIRLY-GIG [of wirwel, Teut.] a Plaything to turn round.

To WHISK [wischen, Teut. hisker, Dan] to brush or cleanse with a Whisk.

A WHISK [wisch, Teut. visker, Dan. or as *Skinner* thinks, probably of hꝑiꝛa, *Sax.* white] a Brush made of Osier Twigs; also the Sound of a Switch; also a sort of Neck-dress formerly worn by Women.

WHISK } a Game at Cards well known.
WHIST }

A WHISKER, a Tuft of Hair on the Upper-lip of a Man.

WHISKER, a Scuttle or Basket. *N. C.*

WHISK'ING, great, swinging; as a *Whisking Lie*.

To WHIS'PER [wisperen, L. S. and Teut. huister, Dan.] to speak softly.

WHISPERING *Place*, a remarkable Curiosity in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, and also of *St. Paul's* at *London*, being a Wall built so in an Arch in the Church, or just under the Cupola, that if a Man whisper never so low at one End, a Person that lays his Ear to the other, shall hear distinctly every Syllable spoken.

WHIST [*Zitto*, Ital. Whister, Dan.] an Interjection commanding Silence.

To WHIS'TLE [ꝑꝑꝑtlan, Wꝑtlan, *Sax.*] to make musical Sounds with the Lips and Breath, without the Voice.

WHIS'TLE [ꝑꝑꝑtle, and Wꝑtle, *Sax.* probably of *Fistula*, L.] a Pipe to whistle with.

A WHIT [Aꝑit, *Sax.*] a small Part.

WHIT, Newgate. *Cant.*

WHIT'AKER, the North-east Part of a Flat or Shole, the middle Ground.

WHIT'BY [*i. e.* white Town or Bay, called by the *Saxons* Stꝑeaneꝑheale, i. e. *Strean's Hill*] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 150 Miles N. by W. from *London*.

WHITE [ꝑꝑiꝛa, *Sax.* wit, L. S. hvid, Dan. weiss, T.] a natural Colour, contrary to black, tho' some deny white to be a Colour.

WHITE COB' [ꝑꝑiꝛan-Coꝑ, *Sax.* q. d. white Head, as *Albiceps*, L. or Λευκοκεφαλος, Gr.] a Sea Bird, a Mew.

WHITE-HALL, York-Place, built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and taken from him by King *Henry* VIII.

WHITE-*Hart Silver*, a Mulct paid into the Exchequer out of the Forest of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Dorsetshire*, which was first imposed on *Thomas de Linde*, by *Henry* III. for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.

WHITE *Line* [with *Anatomists*] the same as *Linea Alba*.

WHITE *Line* [among *Printers*] a void Space left between two Lines.

WHITE *Meats*, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Whitepots, Custards; also Fowls, Chickens, Turkeys, Pigs, Rabbits, *&c.*

WHITE *Oakham*, a sort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

WHITE *Pot*, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, and Spice, baked in a Pot.

To WHITE, to requite; as *God white you*, God requite you. *Chesh.*

To WHITE, to blame. *N. C.*

WHITE *Rent*, a Duty of 8*d.* paid annually to the Duke of *Cornwall* by every Tanner in *Derbyshire*.

WHITE *Sauce* [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds, and the Breast of a Capon, pounded together with Spice, *&c.*

WHITE *Spurs*, Squires made by the King in ancient Times, so named from the Spurs they received at their Creation.

WHITE *Straits*, a sort of coarse Cloth made in *Devonshire*.

WHITE *Wining*, a small white Apple, a pleasant and juicy Fruit.

WHITE *Wort*, an Herb.

To WHI'TEN [ꝑpitian, *Sax.* witten, L. S.] to make white.

WHITE'NESS, the being of a white Colour.

WHITHER [ꝑpæten, *Sax.*] to what Place.

WHI'TING [witing, Belg.] a Fish; also a chalky Substance for whiting Walls.

WHIT'LOW [of pite, *Sax.* Pain, and *Loup*, F. a Wolf, because of the Cruelty of the Pain] a Swelling at the Fingers Ends.

WHITLOW *Glass*, an Herb of great Efficacy against Felons and Whitlows. *Paronychia*, L.

WHIT'NEY [of ꝑpit, white, and Ea, Water, or Ige, an Island, *Sax.*] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, 54 Miles W. by N. from *London*.

WHIT'STER, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.

WHIT'SUN *Farthings*, Offerings anciently made at *Whitsuntide* to the Parish Priest by the Parishioners. See *Pentecostals*.

WHITSUN'DAY [*Dominica in albis*, L. i. e. *White Sunday*] so called from the Admission of the *Catechumens*, cloathed in white Robes, to the Sacrament of Baptism on the Eve of this Festival, which was instituted to commemorate the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the Shape of fiery Tongues: It answers to the Pentecost of the *Jews*.

WHIT'SUNTIDE, the Season of that Festival.

WHIT'TAIL, a Bird.

WHIT'TEN-*Tree*, a Shrub. *Sorbus Sylvestris*, L.

To WHIT'TLE [ꝑpettan, *Sax.*] to cut Sticks into small Pieces.

A WHIT'TLE [ꝑpitta, *Sax.*] a sort of white Basket.

A WHIT'TLE [of ꝑpitel, *Sax.* white] a small Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; also a Blanket used to swaddle a young Child. *W. C.*

To WHIZZ, *q. d.* to Hiss, to make a Noise, as Liquor does when poured upon the Fire.

WHO [hpa, *Sax. qui*, L.] which, what Person.

To WHOAVE, to cover, to whelm over. *Chesh.*

WHOLE [palg. philig, *Sax.* Heel, L. S. ὅλος, Gr.] all of a Thing; also intire, not broken.

WHOLE *Chase Boots*, Winter-riding Boots, Hunting-boots.

WHOLESOM [Heelsam, L. S. of hæl, or hæle, *Sax.* Heylsahm, Teut.] healthful, good, sound; as *wholesome Food*. C.

WHOLE'SOME *Ship* [*Sea Term*] a Ship which will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHOLESOMLY, healthfully, soundly.

WHOLESOMNESS, Healthfulness, Soundness.

WHOO'DINGS, q. d. *Hoodings*, such Planks as are joined and fastened along the Ships Sides upon the Stern.

WHOOKT, shook (every Joint) quaked. *Chesh.*

To WHOOP [*Houper*, F.] See *Houp*.

A WHOOP, a Pewet, a Bird.

WHOOP } the Cry which a Shepherd
WHOOPOO } makes to call his Sheep together.

A WHORE [hure, and hoperpena, of hýrian, to hire *Sax.* of Hoere, Belg. Hure, Teut. Hore, Dan. Hueren, L. S. to hire, *q. d.* a hired Woman, or one who prostitutes herself for Hire] an inconstant Woman, a Prostitute.

To WHORE [Hoeren, L. S. Hewren, Teut. which *Verstegan* derives of hýrian, *Sax.* to hire, *q. d.* to hire a Woman to lie with one] to be guilty of Whoredom, either Man or Woman.

WHOR'EDOM [huerdom, *Sax.* Καρρι, Gr. Venereal Sports] the Act of Incontinency.

WHORLEBAT [of Batt, *Sax.* and *Whirl*] a kind of Gauntlet with Straps and Leaden Plummets, used by the ancient *Romans* at playing at Fisty-cuffs, in their solemn Games and Exercises.

WHO'RTLE [peort, *Sax.* a Heart] a sort of Shrub.

WHO'RTLE-*Berries* [Peortberian, *Sax.* *heurtes*, F. *q.* Heart berries] the Berries of a Whortle-shrub, also Bilberries.

WHO'WISKIN, a drinking black Pot. *Chesh.*

WHUR } [among *Falconers*] the Flutter-
WHUZ } ing of Partridges and Pheasants as they rise.

To WHUR, to snarl as a Dog does.

WHY [ꝑpi, hpýg, and ꝑorhpig, *Sax.*] for what Cause or Reason.

WI'BURTON [of Wihert, an *English Saxon* Knight, Builder of it, that about the Year 870 fought under *Algar*, in a Battle against the *Danes*, and tun, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

WICH'ACAN, a Root, growing in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, of great Virtue in healing all Manner of Wounds.

WICHENCREFT, Witchcraft. *O.*

WIC [pic, of pician, *Sax.* to dwell] a Borough or Village.

WICK [wicke, Teut.] the Cotton of a Candle, *&c.* also counterfeit. *O.*

WICK'ED [of picce, a Witch, of pician, to bewitch, *q. d.* bewitched, or of pæcean,

ꝑecean, ȝepecean, to oppreſs, becauſe nothing is more oppreſſive than a wicked Man; or of ꝑȝenꝺ, ꝑȝenꝺman, a Soldier, becauſe they are generally impious; or of ꝑinan, ꝑinȝean, *Sax.* to curſe, from whence ꝑinȝeꝺ, accurſed, or as *Cambden*, of ꝑeccꝺ, ꝑecꝺ, *Sax.* deceitful, full of Guile] ungodly, debauched, vile.

WICK'EDLY, ungodly.

WICK'EDNESS, Ungodlineſs.

WICK'ER, a Twig of an Oſier Shrub.

WICK'ER, a Caſement.

WICK'ET [*Guichet*, F.] a little Door within a Gate, or Hole in a Door. *Du.*

WICK'HAM [rather Wicomb, from ꝑic, *Sax.* the winding of a River or Port, and Comb, *Sax.* a Valley] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, 27 Miles W. by N. from *London*.

WICK'LIFF [of ꝑpic, *Sax.* white, and Klip, *Sax.* a Rock or Clift] *John Wickliff*, who ſo mauled the Pope that he obtained the Title of an Arch-heretick.

WICK'LIFITES, the Followers of *John Wickliff*, who maintained that Perſons guilty of mortal Sin, had no Right to exerciſe any Authority or Juriſdiction.

WID'DLE *Waddle* [wickel, wackleȝehen, Teut.] to go ſideling towards firſt one Side and then the other.

To WIDDLE, to fret. *N. C.*

WIDE [ꝑiꝺe, *Sax.* wiiꝺ, Du. hiiꝺ, Dan. weit, Teut.] large in Breadth.

WIDE'LY, extendedly in Breadth.

WIDE'NESS, Extenſion in Breadth.

To WIDEN [widen, L. S. weiten, Teut.] to enlarge in Breadth.

WIDG'EON } [ꝑiȝȝenꝺ, *Sax.* pugnacious,
WID'GIN } *q. d.* a fighting Bird, as *Skinner* thinks] a ſilly ſort of Bird; alſo a Simpleton, or ſilly Fellow.

A WIDOW [ꝑiꝺpa, *Sax.* wittow, Teut. Gwedow, C. Br. Weuwe, L. S. *Vidua*, L.] a Woman whoſe Huſband is dead.

WIDOW *of the King*, ſhe who after the Death of her Huſband, who was the King's Tenant, in *Capite*, was forced to recover her Dower by the Writ *de dote aſſignanda*, and could not marry again without the King's Conſent.

WIDOW *Bench* [in *Suſſex*] is that Share which a Widow is allowed of her Huſband's Eſtate beſides her Jointure.

WIDOW *Wails*, a Shrub.

WIDOWER [wedwer, of wedwe, a Widow, and wer, a Man, B. wiewer, Teut.] a Man who ſurvives his deceaſed Wife.

WID'OWHOOD [ꝑuꝺeþ and haꝺe, *Sax.*] the State and Condition of a Widow or Widower.

To WIELD } [ꝑealꝺan, and ꝑeꝺan, *Sax.*
To WEILD } Walten, Teut.] to handle, to manage, to ſway.

WIERDES [of ꝑirꝺ, *Sax.*] Fates, Deſtinies. *Chauc.*

A WIFE [ꝑif, of ꝑipian, *Sax.* to marry a Wife, Wiff, L. S. Weib, Teut. and hif, Dan.] a married Woman, whoſe Will, in the Judgment of the Law, is ſubject to that of her Huſband; whence it is ſaid, *She has no Will*, but *Fulget radiis mariti*, i. e. Shines with her Huſband's Luſtre.

WIG'AN } [ꝑibbiȝan, *Sax.* of ꝑi, ſa-
WIG'GIN } cred, or ꝑibeꝺ, an Altar,
WIG'GON } and Biȝȝin, or Bicȝan, *Sax.* to build, *q. d.* ſacred Buildings] a Town in *Lancaſhire*, 148 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

WIG'GER, ſtrong, as a clean pitched, *wigger* Fellow. *N. C.*

A WIGHT [ꝑihc, *Sax.*] a living Creature, either Man or Woman.

WIGHT, quickly. *Spenc.*

Iſle of WIGHT [Wuitland, Wich, and Ea, *Sax.* in C. Br. Guith, which denotes a Diviſion or Separation, becauſe it was thought that this Iſland was cut off and ſeparated from the reſt of *England* by the Force of the Sea] an Iſland near *Portſmouth*, over-againſt *Southampton*.

WIGHTY, quickly. *Spenc.*

WIG'MORE [Wiginȝamene, *Saxon*; probably of ꝑinc, praiſed, ȝeonȝ, young, and mæne, *Sax.* or of ꝑic, *Sax.* a Fortreſs, and mor, *Sax.* a Moor] a Town in *Herefordſhire*.

WI'GREEVE [of ꝑiȝ, a Way, and ȝeneꝑa, *Sax.*] the Overſeer of the Highways.

The WIKES *of the Mouth*, the Corners of the Mouth. *N. C.*

WILBERHAM [anciently called *Wilburgham*, probably of ꝑilꝺ, or ꝑilꝺa, *Sax.* Burȝ and Ham, *Sax.*] a Town in *Kent*.

WIL'COCK [of Wald, a Wood, and cock, *q. d.* Wood-cock] a Surname.

WILD [ꝑild, of Aꝑiꝺan, to grow wild, *Sax.* hild, Dan. wild, Teut. and L. S.] untamed, harebrained; fierce, furious; uninhabited.

WILD [ſpoken of *Vegetables*] that grows of itſelf, as ſome Trees and Herbs do.

WILDERNESS [Wildneſs, Teut.] a large, uncultivated, unfrequented Place.

A WILD'ING [Wildeling, L. S.] a wild Apple, a Crab-apple.

WILD'LY, fiercely, ramblingly.

WILD'NESS, Fierceneſs.

WILD-*Fire*, a ſort of Fire invented by the *Grecians*; alſo Gunpowder rolled up

up wet and set on Fire; also an Evil in Sheep; the Running-worm, a Disease.

WILD-*Fire Arrows*, trimmed with Wildfire, and shot burning, to stick in the Sails or Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

WILD *Water-cresses*, an Herb. *Barbarea*, L.

WILD *Williams*, a Flower. *Lychnis plumaria*, L.

WILDS, uninhabited Places.

A WILE [of ȝeal, *Sax.* Fraud, *Verstegan*; or ȝalian, *Sax.* to inchant, *Skinner*] a cunning Shift, or subtle Trick.

WILFRED [of pilla, the Will, and ꝑnebe, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

St. WILFRED's *Needle*, a narrow Hole, in the Church of *Rippon*, in *Yorkshire*, in which, in old Times, the Chastity of Women used to be tried, in that such as had violated their Chastity were miraculously stopped and held fast, but such as were chaste did easily pass through it.

WIL'FUL [pilful, *Sax.*] obstinate, unruly, headstrong, inflexible.

WIL'FULLY, stubbornly.

WIL'FULNESS, Stubbornness.

WI'LILY, craftily.

WI'LINESS, Craftiness, Subtilty.

WILK [pealc, *Sax.*] a Cockle or Seasnail. *Lincolnsh.*

The WILL [pilla, *Sax.* wille, L. S. and Teut. villie, Dan. *Vueil*, F. *Voluntas*, L.] a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleasure, a good or bad Disposition; also Kindness or Unkindness towards one.

To WILL [pillan, *Sax.* willen, L. S. Wollen, T. *vouloir*, F. *velle*, L. Βούλομαι, Gr.] to require, command; to propose.

A WILL, a solemn Act, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

WILL *Parole* } a Will only by Word
Noncupative WILL } of Mouth, which being proved by Witnesses, may be of as good Force as one in Writing, except for Lands, which are not devisable but by a Testament in Writing made in the Lifetime of the Testator.

WILL *with a Whisp*, a fiery Meteor or Exhalation that appears in the Night, commonly haunting Church-yards, marshy and fenny Places, as being evaporated out of a fat Soil; it also flies about Rivers, Hedges, *&c.* and often in dark Nights misleads Travellers by their making towards it, not duly regarding their Way; *Jack in a Lanthorn.*

WIL'LERS, wilful, or wily Men. *Ch.*

WIL'LIAM [of Guilu-helm, Belg. i. e. harnessed with a gilded Helmet; or as others say, of Wel-helm, *i. e.* the Shield or Defence of many] a Name of Men.

WIL'LIAMS, *Sweet Williams*, a Flower.

WIL'LING, inclined to do a Thing.

WILLINGLY, with a ready Inclination.

WIL'LINGNESS, the being inclined to an Action.

WILL JILL, a sorry inconsiderable Person, an Hermaphrodite.

WILLOW [pelic, or peliȝ, *Sax.* Willighe, Belg.] a Tree well known.

WILLY [Willig, Teut.] willing, favourable. *Chauc.*

WIL'TON [of the Brook Willey, and ton, *Sax.*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 72 Miles W. from *London.*

WILT'SHIRE [pilꝑeꝑꝑa, *Sax.* either from the Town *Wilton*, or the River *Willey*, and ꝑeꝑꝑa, *Sax.* a neighbouring Inhabitant] the County of *Wilts.*

WILY [of ȝeal, *Sax.* Fraud] full of Wiles, subtil, crafty.

A WIM'BLE [Wimple, Belg. of Wemelen, Germ. to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

WIM'BLETON [pibanbune, or as *Somner* writes, pibbanbane, and derives it of Wibba, the Builder, and bune, *Sax.* a Hill] a Town in *Surrey.*

To WIMM, to winnow. *Suff.*

A WIMPLE [*Guimple*, F. Wimple, Belg.] a Muffler or plaited Linen Cloth which Nuns wear about their Necks; also a Streamer or Ftag.

WI'MUND [*Sacred Peace*] a proper Name.

To WIN [pinnan, *Sax.* Winnen, L. S. gewinnen, Teut. vinder, Dan. of *vincere*, L.] to get or gain, to make one's self Master of.

WINANDERMERE [probably of pine, pleasant, pad, a Ford, and Mere, a Marsh, *Sax.*] in *Westmoreland.*

WIN'BURN [pynbunnham, *Sax.* Winnagleny, C. Br. *i. e.* a Town between two Rivers] in *Dorsetshire*, 82 Miles S. W. from *London.*

To WINCE } [of Wancken, Teut. to
To WINCH } vacillate, or pæntan, *Sax.* to turn and wind] to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse.

To WINCH [*Guincher*, F.] to wind round with a Winch, an Iron Instrument to turn Screws with, *&c.*

WINCH'COMB [Wincel-combe, *Sax.* of Wincel, a Corner, and Comb, a Valley, *Sax. i. e.* a Valley encompassed on each Side with Hills] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 72 Miles W. N. W. from *London.*

WIN'CHELSEA [pincelꝑea, of Wincel, a Corner, and Ea, or Iȝe, an Isle, *Sax.*

Sax.] a Town in *Sussex*, 60 Miles S. E. from *London*.

WIN'CHESTER [pinteanceaſtep, *Sax.* the *Welsh* call it Caer Gwentſ, i. e. *White City*, becauſe it is built upon a chalky Soil] a Biſhop's See in *Hampſhire*, 52 Miles S. W. from *London*.

WINCHESTER *Gooſe*, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

To WIND [pindan, *Sax.* winden, L. S. and Teut. binder, Dan.] to turn, twiſt, or roll about; to blow a Horn; to ſcent as Dogs do.

WIND [pind, *Sax.* bind, Dan. wind, Teut. and L. S. *Vent*, F. of *Ventus*, L.] the Current or Stream of the Air, which runs or blows from ſome of the 32 Points of the Compaſs; Air pent up in the Body of an Animal, Breath; Breathing; Scent.

A WIND-*Berry*, a Bill-berry, or Whortle-berry.

It is an ill Wind that blows Nobody Good.

This Proverb intimates, that the Diſpenſations of *Providence* are never intirely and univerſally *ill in themſelves*; though they may be *very afflicting* to ſome particular Perſons, for that at the ſame Time they are to the Advantage of others: As, if a *Sickneſs* invades a City, it turns to the Profit of *Phyſicians*; if a *Conflagration* lays a great Part of a City in Aſhes, or a Tempeſt deſtroys a Navy, it helps *Builders* to a good Stroke of Work; if a Fleet of *Merchants-ſhips* ſink in a Storm, or fall into the Hands of Pirates, it is to the enriching of ſuch who have Stores of ſuch Merchandizes by them; So that, *Unius diſpendium alterius eſt compendium*, as ſay the *Latins*; and, *A quelque choſe mal heur eſt bonne*, the *French*; Πολύποδος κεφαλὴ ἑνὶ μὲν κακὸν ἦν δὲ καὶ ἐσθλόν, the *Greeks*; and אין רע שאין בו טוב, the *Hebrews*.

WIND-*Bound* [*Sea Term*] ſtopt or kept back by contrary Winds.

WIND-*Broken*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

WIND-*Colick*, a painful Diſeaſe.

WIND-*Egg* [Wind-Eg, Teut.] an Addle-egg that has taken Wind.

WIND-*Fall* [windfall, Teut.] Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; alſo a lucky Chance; ſome Profit or Eſtate come to one unexpectedly.

WIND-*Gall* [in *Horſes*] a ſoft Swelling ariſing on the Joint of the Leg.

WIND-*Gun*, an Inſtrument to diſcharge a Bullet only by means of Air thruſt into it.

WIND'HAM [q. d. *Wimund*'s Home] in *Norfolk*, 84 Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

WINDIR, to trim or adorn. *Chauc.*

WIND'LASS } a Draw-beam or Inſtru-
WIND'LESS } ment in ſmall Ships, placed upon the Deck juſt abaft the Foremaſt.

WIND'LASS } [Winde, Teut.] an
WINCH } Engine wherewith any weighty Thing is wound up, or drawn out of a Well, *&c.*

WINDLES, Blades to wind Yarn upon. *C.*

WIND-*Row*, Hay or Graſs taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up: The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. *S. C.*

WIND *Taught* [*Sea Term*] ſtiff in the Wind, applied to any thing which holds or catches the Wind aloft, or ſtooping too much in a ſtiff Gale of Wind.

WIND *Thruſh*, a Bird ſo named, becauſe it comes into *England* in high Winds in the Beginning of Winter.

WIND-*Tackle-Blocks* [in a *Ship*] are the main double Blocks or Pullies, which being made faſt to the End of a ſmall Cable, ſerve for the hoiſting Goods into the Ship, *&c.*

To WIND *a Ship* } [of Wenden, to
To WEND *a Ship* } turn, Teut.] *Sea Term*, is to bring her Head about.

The Ship WINDS *up* [*Sea Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid to do ſo, when ſhe comes to ride at an Anchor.

How WINDS *the Ship?* or, *How wends the Ship?* ſo Mariners aſk concerning a Ship that is under Sail, *i. e.* upon what Point of the Compaſs does ſhe lie with her Head?

WIND'SOR [pindle ꝑhopan, *Sax.* Winding Shore, from the Winding of the Shore at that Place] a Town in *Berkſhire*, where is a Royal Palace and Caſtle, twenty Miles W. by S. from *London*.

WIND'WARD *Tide* [*Sea Term*] a Tide which runs againſt the Wind, rather than with it.

WIN'DOW [q. d. *Wind-door*, windue, Dan.] an open Place in the Side of a Houſe to let in Air and Light.

WINE [pin; *Sax.* Wiin, Dan. and L. S. Wein, Teut. gwin, C. Br. *Vinum*, L. οἶνος, Gr.] a Liquor made of the Juice of the Grapes or other Fruits.

Spirits of WINE [among *Chymiſts*] the only Part of Wine rarified by acid Salts; diſtilled from Brandy, *&c.*

WIN'EFRED [of pinnan, to get, and ꝑnesꝺ, Peace, *Sax.*] the Name of the *Engliſh Saxon* Apoſtle of the *Germans*, afterwards called *Boniface* by Pope *Gregory*.

WINEFRED, an *Engliſh* Virgin Saint, revived by *Bruno* the Prieſt, after *Cradonus* had cut off her Head, in the Place where ſprung up *St. Winefred*'s Well in *Flintſhire*, according to the Popiſh Legend.

WI'NETS, Vine Branches. *O.*

WING [ȝenincz, *Sax.* binge, Dan.] that Part of a Bird uſed in flying.

WING [*of an Army*] is the Horſe on the Flanks, or at the End of each Line on the Right and Left.

WING *of a Battalion* } the Right and Left-
WING *of a Squadron* } hand Files which make up each Side or Flank.

WINGS [in *Fortification*] are the large Sides of Horn-works, Crown-works, Tenailles, and the like Out-works; that is to say, the Ramparts and Parapets, with which they are bounded on the Right and Left from their Gorge to the Front.

To WING a *Partridge*, &c. [a Term in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

WIN'GED *Plants* [among *Herbalists*] such as resemble the Shape of a Wing.

To WINK [pincian, *Sax.* wincken, L. S. and Teut.] to close or shut the Eyes.

WIMLY, quietly. *N. C.*

To WIN'NOW [pinopian, *Sax.* wannen, L. S. and Teut. *vannare*, L.] to fan or separate Corn from Chaff by the Wind.

WIN'TER [pinter, *Sax.* winter, Teut. and L. S. vinter, Dan.] one of the Seasons of the Year.

WIN'TER [among *Printers*] a certain Part of a Printing-press.

To WIN'TER [winteren, L. S.] to abide in a Place during the Winter-season.

WINTER-*Cresses*, an Herb. *Barbarea*, L.

WINTER FINER, a large round yellowish Pear speckled with red.

WINTER-*Green*, a Plant or Herb so called from its flourishing in Winter.

WINTER *Heyming* [in the Forest of *Dean*] a Season which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Forest.

WINTER-*Lemon*, a sort of Pear in Shape and Colour like a Lemon.

WINTER-*Marvel* } a sort of Pear.
WINTER-*Thorn* }

To WINTER-*Rig* [in *Husbandry*] is to follow or till the Land in Winter.

WIN'TERTON, a Town in *Norfolk*, so called from its cold Situation.

WINTRID, wrinkled. *Chauc.*

WIN'WIDFIELD [of pinnan, *Sax.* to conquer, and field; of a Victory which *Oswin*, King of *Northumberland*, obtained there over *Penda* the *Mercian*] in *Yorkshire*.

To WIPE [pipan, *Sax.*] to stroke or rub gently off any Filth, Dust, Soil, &c.

A WIPE [Spip, gerpipe, *Sax.*] a cleansing by wiping; also a close Rub or Reflection upon a Person.

WIRE [probably of *virer*, F. or *gyrare*, L. to wind round] Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, or other Metal, drawn out into long Threads for many Uses.

To WIRE-*draw*, to draw out Gold or Silver; to spin out a Business; to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him.

WIRES [among *Botanists*] those long Threads which running from Strawberries, &c. fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

A WISEA'CRE [Wiis-segher, Belg. a Diviner] an Ironical or Nick-name for a silly half-witted Fellow; a Fool.

WIS'ARDS, learned Heads, Conjurers. *Sp.*

WIS'DOM [pirdom, *Sax.* visdom, Dan.] the Knowledge of high Things; also a good Conduct, Discretion.

WISE [pire, *Sax.* wis, L. S. weis, Teut. vis, Dan.] discreet, well skilled, witty; also Way, Manner, or Means.

WISE'LY, discreetly, prudently.

The WISE'MEN [Weise Mannen, Teut.] of *Greece*, are accounted seven in Number, viz. *Bias*, *Chilo*, *Cleobulus*, *Periander*, *Pittachus*, *Solon*, and *Thales*.

To WISH [pircian, *Sax.* wunsche, Belg, wunschen, Teut. all which *Mer. Cas.* derives of εὐχομαι, Gr.] to desire.

To WISH [or wischen, Teut. to wipe] to wash. *O.*

WISHIPPERS, Astrologers. *O.*

A WISKET. See *Whisket*. N. C.

WISNED [of peornian, *Sax.*] withered or wasted.

A WISP [probably of wischen, L. S. wischen, Teut. to wipe] a Handful of Straw or Hay; also a Wreath to carry a Pail or other Vessel upon the Head.

To WISSE [of pirrian, *Sax.* of wissen, to know, Teut.] to direct, teach, or instruct. *Ch.*

To WIST [pirtan, *Sax.*] to know, to think, to understand.

WISTA [*Old Law*] a Wist or half a Hide of Land.

To WIT [pitan, *Sax.* weten, L. S. wissen, Teut. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of Εἰδω, Gr.] to know.

WIT [gpit, *Sax.* Witz, Teut.] one of the Faculties of the rational Soul; Genius; Fancy; Aptness for any thing; Cunningness.

A WITCH [picce, of picnian, to divine, or piglian, *Sax.* to enchant] an old Hag or Woman who deals with familiar Spirits.

WITCHCRAFT [of picce, and cnapt, *Sax.*] the Black-art; a dealing with the Devil or Evil-Spirits.

WITCH-ELM, a Tree, *Ulmus folio glabro*, (L.

WITCHER, Silver. *Cant.*

WITCHER-*Bubber*, a Silver Bowl. *Cant.*

WITCHER-*Tilter*, a Silver-hilted Sword *Cant.*

WITCHER-*Cully*, a Silversmith. *Cant.*

WITE [pite, *Sax.*] a Punishment, Penalty, a Fine; Blame, Reproach. *Ch.*

WI'TES [pitar, *Sax.* i. e. wise or noble Men] a Title given by our *Saxon* Ancestors to their Chief Lords or Thanes.

WITH [pid, *Sax.*] a Particle denoting Company or Union, &c.

To WITHDRAW [of pid, and dragan, *Sax.*] to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

To WITHER [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of *Weather*, q. d. weathered; but probably of pyderian, *Sax.*] to fade, or grow dry.

WI'THERED

WITH'ERED [ȝeþýðnoð, *Sax.*] dried, faded, as Leaves, Flowers, *&c.*

WITH'EREDNESS, [þýðenu, *Sax.*] Drynesſ, Fadeneſs, *&c.*

WITH'ERINGTON [of þýðenian, *Sax.* to wither, and ðune, *Sax.* an Hill, *q. d.* a dry Hill] in *Northumberland.*

WI'THERNAM [*Old Law*] is the taking or driving away a Diſtreſs, or any thing diſtrained, into a Hold, or out of the County, in that the Sheriff cannot, upon Replevin, deliver it to the Party diſtrained.

WI'THERS [in a *Horſe*] are the Shoulder-blades at the ſetting on of the Neck.

WITHERSAKE, or *Wytherſake* [of Widerſacher, Teut. an Antagoniſt] an Apoſtate, a perfidious Renegado. *O. R.*

To WITHHOLD [of þið and healðan, *Sax.* enthalten, Teut.] to keep that which is another's, to keep back, ſtop or ſtay.

WITHIN-*Board* [*Sea Term*] that which is within the Ship.

WITH'IWIND, the Herb Bind-weed. *Convolvulus*, L.

To WITHSAY, to deny. *O.*

To WITHSIT, to withſtand. *O.*

To WITHSTAND [þið and ſtanðan, *Sax.* widerſtehen, Teut.] to ſtand or be bent againſt, to reſiſt.

WITH'Y [þiðig, *Sax.*] a Tree; otherwiſe called an Oſier; *Salix folio longiſſimo*, L.

WITNESSFULLY, better atteſted. *Ch.*

A WIT'NESS [piteneſſe, Le piteneſſe, *Sax.*] one who teſtifies a Thing.

To WIT'NESS [pitan, *Sax.* weten, L. S. wiſſen, Teut. to know] to bear witneſs, to ſubſcribe a Writing as a Witneſs.

A WIT'OL } [pitol, *Sax.* conſcious
A WITTAL } to himſelf] a contented Cuckold.

WITTENA-*Gemotes* [pittena-Le-moteſ, *Sax.*] the Council or Aſſembly of the *Saxon* Noblemen, *&c.* to aſſiſt the King.

To WITTEN-*Witterly*, to know certainly. *O.*

WITTERLY, Certain. *Chauc.*

WIT'TING [of pitan, *Sax.* wiſſend, Teut.] knowing, conſcious.

WIT'TY [pittig, *Sax.*] full of Wit.

WI'VELSCOMB [of weevil, a Weezel, and combe, a Valley] a Town in *Somerſetſhire*] 128 Miles W. by S. from *London.*

WI'VERN [among *Heralds*] an Animal with Wings and Feet like a Bird, but the Tail, *&c.* like a Serpent.

WIZARD [probably of wiſe, Belg. wiſe, and ward, Nature] a cunning Man, a Sorcerer, an Enchanter.

To WIZZLE, to get any thing away ſlily. *N. C.*

WO [po, *Sax.* woe, L. S. weh, Teut. wee, Dan. *væ*, L. of ωαῖ, Gr.] Grief, Trouble, Sorrow.

WOAD [pad, *Sax.* wedde, Belg. waid, Teut.] an Herb much u d in dying of Cloth, *&c.* of a blue Colour. *Glaſtum*, L.

WOAD'MEL, a hairy coarſe Stuff made of Iſland Wool. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.*

WOODETH, grows mad. *O.*

WO'DEN [of þeðan, *Sax* woden, L. S. woten, Teut. to rage, to be furious, *q. d.* the furious God, *q. d.* he that inſpired a warlike Fury into the Minds of Men] a God of the *Goths*, *Germans*, and *Saxons*, the ſame with *Mars* of the *Romans*: His Statue was ſet up with a *Panoply* of complete Armour, and a drawn Sword. From him *Wednesday* took its Name. See *Wedneſday.*

WÖE BEGON, overwhelmed with Sorrow. *Spenc.*

WO'FUL [poful, *Sax.*] full of Woe.

WOFULLY, ſorrowfully, lamentably.

WO'FULNESS, Sorrowfulneſs.

A WOGH [of poȝ, *Sax.*] a Wall, *Lancaſhire*; alſo Wool. *N. C.*

WOLD [pold, *Sax.*] a Down or champaign Ground, hilly, and void of Wood.

WOLDSBURY [of wold and bury, *i. e.* a Town among Hills] in *Wiltſhire.*

WOLF [pulf, *Sax.* wulff, L. S. wolff, Teut.] a fierce wild Beaſt.

A WOLF [among *Surgeons*] a ſort of eating Ulcer.

A WOLF [among *Fiſhermen*] a fiſhing Net, a great Deſtroyer of Fiſh.

WOLF's-BANE, a Plant.

WOLF's-MILK, a ſort of Herb.

WOL'FRED [of Ulph, *Sax.* Aid, and þeðan, *Sax.* to give Counſel, *q. d.* that aſſiſteth others with his Advice] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 816.

WOL'VERHAMPTON [formerly called *Wulfrane Hampton*, from *Wulfrana*, a pious Woman, who built an Abbey there] a Town in *Staffordſhire*, 98 Miles N. W. by W. from *London.*

WOL'VES *Heads*, Outlaws ſo called, becauſe there was anciently a Price ſet on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes, and other noxious Beaſts, *&c.* ſo Outlaws, being out of the Protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any that would take them; if they made Reſiſtance, or fled.

WOLVES *Teeth* [in a *Horſe*] two Teeth in the Upper Jaw, which grow ſharp-pointed, ſo as to prick the Tongue and Gums.

WOL'VISH, of the Nature of a Wolf, ravenous.

WOLVISHLY, like a Wolf, greedily.

A WOMAN [piman, *Sax.* Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of pif, *Sax.* a Wife, and Man; but others of pomo, *Sax.* and Man, *Sax.*] the Female of Human Race.

WOMANHEDE, Womanhood. *Chauc.*

WO'MANISH, like a Woman, effeminate.

WOM'ANISHLY, effeminately.

WOM'ANISHNESS, Effeminateness.

The WOMB [ᵹamb, *Sax.*] the Matrix of a Woman, *&c.*

WON, Store, Plenty; also Usage, Custom Manner. *O.*

WONDE [of ᵹendan, *Sax.*] turn back. *Chauc.*

WONDE [ᵹewohnet, Teut.] dwelt, inhabited. *Chauc.*

To WON'DER [ᵹundᵹnian, *Sax.* wonderen, Belg. wundern, Teut.] to admire at; to be in Admiration at the Extraordinaryness of a Thing.

A WONDER [ᵹundᵹn, *Sax.* wonder, Belg. wunder, Teut.] a Thing to be wondered at or admired; the Act of Wondering.

WON'DERFUL [ᵹundᵹnfull, *Sax.*] very strange and surprising.

The Seven WONDERS *of the World*, 1. The Pyramids of *Egypt*. 2. The Mausoleum or Tomb built for *Mausolus* King of *Caria*, by *Artemisia* his Queen. 3. The Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*. 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of the City of *Babylon*. 5. The vast brazen Image of the Sun at *Rhodes*, which stood with one Foot on one Island, and the other on another; so high that a Ship with its Masts and Sails up might pass between its Legs; called the *Colossus*. 6. The rich Statue of *Jupiter Olympius*. 7. The *Pharus* or Watch Tower, built by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*.

WON'DERMENT, a wondering.

WON'DEROUS [Wunderlahne, Teut.] wonderful, surprizing, marvelous.

WON'DERFULLY, surprizingly.

WON'DERFULNESS, Surprizingness.

WON'DROUSLY, marvelously.

WONE, an Habitation. *Chaucer.*

WONG, a Field. *Sax.*

To WON'NE } [of ᵹunian, *Sax.* wanen,
To WUN } L. S. wohnen, Teut.] to dwell, to inhabit. *O.*

WONNE or WONNING [Wohnung, Teut.] a Dwelling. *Sp.* Also a Remedy. *Ch.*

To WONT [ᵹunian, Geᵹunian, *Sax.* Gewohnen, Teut.] to be used or accustomed.

A WONT [ᵹeᵹuna, *Sax.* Gewohne, Teut.] an Use, Custom, Habit.

To WOO [ᵹagan, *Sax.*] to court or make Love to.

WOO'ED [aᵹoᵹᵹ, *Sax.*] courted.

WOO'ER [ᵹ ᵹeᵹn, *Sax.*] a Sweetheart.

WOOD [ᵹude, *Sax.* wude, Belg.] a Space of Ground set with Trees and Shrubs; also Timber or Substance of Trees.

WOOD [ᵹ ᵹ, of ᵹuᵹan, *Sax.* to be mad] furious, mad, distracted. *Spenc.*

WOOD-BIND [ᵹud bind, *Sax.*] a Shrub. *Caprifolium*, L.

WOOD-CASE [*Gunnery*] a Case made of two Pieces of hollow Wood, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD COCK [ᵹude-coc, *Sax.*] a wild Fowl well known.

WOODCOCK *Soil*, Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Woodcock Colour, and is not good. *S. C.*

WOOD *and Wood* [*Sea Term*] is when two Pieces of Timber are let into each other, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD *Corn*, a certain Quantity of Grain anciently given by customary Tenants to their Lord, for Liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

WOOD-*Culver* } a Bird well known.
WOOD-*Pigeon* }

WOOD-*Fretter*, an Insect, a Worm.

WOOD-GELD [*Old Law*] the cutting or gathering of Wood within the Forest; or Money paid for it to the Foresters; also an Immunity or Freedom from such Payments by Grants from the King.

WOOD *Lands*, Places where there are many Woods in close Countries.

WOOD-*Lark*, a singing Bird.

WOOD-*Louse*, an Insect, a Chinch or Bug. *Millepes*, L.

WOOD-*Men* [of a *Forest*] Officers who have the especial Charge of Looking to the King's Woods.

WOOD-*Monger*, a Timber Merchant.

WOOD-*Mote*, the ancient Name of the Forest Court, that is now called *The Court of Attachment*.

WOOD-*Pecker*, a wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

WOOD *Plea Court* [in the Forest of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood and Feeding of Cattle there.

WOODSHAW, a Wood's Side or Shade. *O.*

WOOD'ROOF } [ᵹude, ᵹeneᵹa, *Sax.* a
WOOD'RUF } Governor of a Wood, a Forester] a Sirname.

WOOD *Sage*, an Herb. *Salvia agrestis*, L.

WOOD *Sere*, an Insect.

WOOD *Snipe* [ᵹudu ᵹnite, *Sax.*] a sort of Fowl.

WOOD'STOCK [of ᵹude, *Sax.* a Wood, and Stocce, the Stock of a Tree; or Stop, *Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, 51 Miles W. N. W. from *London*.

WOOD *Wants*, Holes in Pieces of Timber. *N. C.*

WOOD *Ward*, a Forest Officer, that walks with a Forest Bill, and takes Cognisance

nisance of all Offences committed, at the next *Sovain-mote*, or *Court of Attachments*.

WOOD *Wax*, an Herb. *Genistella Tinctoria*, L.

WOOF [peꝼta, *Sax.*] Thread woven cross a Warp in a Weaver's Loom.

WOOL [pull, *Sax.* wolle, Teut. wuld, Dan.] a Matter for Cloathing, growing on the Back of a Sheep.

WOOL'LEN [pullen, *Sax.* wollen, Belg. wollen, Teut.] made of Wool.

A WOOL *Comb* [pull-camb, *Sax.* wollkom, Teut.] a Comb for Wool.

WOOL-*Blade*, an Herb.

WOOLFESHEFOD [of pulꝼe, *Sax.* a Wolf, and heoꝼoð, the Head, *q. d.* Wolf-head] the Condition of an out-lawed Person, who if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his Head brought to the King.

WOOL-*Driver*, such as buy Wool in the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers and Market-towns, to sell it again.

WOOL-*Staple*, a City, Town, or Place where Wool is used to be sold.

WOOL-*Winders*, such as wind up the Fleeces of Wool, to be packed, and sold by Weight, into a Bundle, being cleansed according to the Statute.

WOPEN, wept. *O.*

WOR'CESTER [peꝼeoꝼnaceaꝼtep, or peꝼe-ceaꝼtep, *Sax.* of peꝼe, a Forest, and Ceaꝼtep, a Town, in Latin *Wigornia*, of the *Wiccii*, a People who once dwelt there] a City and Bishop's See, 85 Miles W. N. W. from *London*.

To WORCH, to work. *Chauc.*

WORK-*Braccho*, work-brittle, very diligent, earnest, or intent upon one's Work. *Cheshire*.

A WORD [peꝼð, *Sax.* word, L. S. and Belg. word, Teut.] one that speaks or writes, an Offer in any Bargain, a Promise.

WORD *of Command*, the Terms used by military Officers upon exercise or in Service.

Watch WORD [among *Military Men*] a Word given every Night in an Army or Garrison, as a Token to prevent Surprize, and to hinder an Enemy, or any treacherous Person, from passing backwards and forwards.

Many Words will not Fill a Bushel.

This Proverb is a severe Taunt upon much *Talking*: Against great Promises of doing what they never intend to perform; a Reflection upon those Persons who, so they can but be *Misers* of their own Pockets and Service, will be downright *Prodigals* of fair Words; but they, according to another Proverb, *butter no Parsnips*; and so *Re opitulandum non verbis*, say the *Latins*; and, און האריכו מהך קופה של תבן אלא מתוך קופה של בשר, the *Hebrews*.

To WORR [peoꝼican, *Sax.* werche, Belg. wirken, Teut.] to labour.

WORK [peꝼc, *Sax.* Werck, L. S. and Teut. Werck, Dan.] Labour, Pains in doing any thing, Business; the Production of the Brain.

WORK'MAN, an Artificer.

WORKS [*Military Term*] all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place, as by *Out-works* is understood those without the first Inclosure.

The WORLD [peoꝼlð, *Sax.* werld, Belg.] the Universe, the Heaven and Earth; a Body of Men; People; the Publick.

A WORLD'LING, a worldly-minded Man or Woman.

WORLD'LINESS, the being too much addicted to this World.

WORLD'LY, hunting after, or fond of the Profits and Pleasures of the World.

A WORM [pýꝼm, *Sax.* worm, L. S. *Vermisseau*, F. *Vermus*, L.] a creeping Insect.

A WORM [among *Distillers*] a long winding Pewter Pipe, placed in a Tub of Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in the Distillation of Spirits.

Tread on a Worm and it will turn.

This Proverb is generally used by Persons who have received *gross Insults* and *Injuries* from others (which they have for some time born with *Patience*) to excuse their being at last transported to some Warmth of *Resentment* and *Passion*: *Habet & musca splenem*, say the *Romans*; and Ἐνεστι καν μυῖαν χολὴ καὶ σέφφα, the *Greeks*.

To WORM *one*, to work one out of a Place, Benefit, *&c.*

WORM-*Grass*, an Herb that kills Worms.

WORM-*Seed*, the seed of a Plant called *Holy Wormwood*, *Semen santonicum*. L.

WORM'WOOD [pýꝼm-ýꝼe, and peꝼemed, *Sax.* wormwood, Belg. wermuth, Teut. wermod, C. Br.] an Herb well known.

To WORM *a Cable* [*Sea Phrase*] to strengthen it, by winding a small Rope all along between the Strands.

To WORM *a Dog*, is to take out a Worm from under his Tongue; which, if let alone, would make him mad.

To be WOR'RIED, to be choaked, *N. C.*

To WOR'RY [of peꝼian, *Sax.* to run to and fro; or peꝼýꝼgean, to provoke; or wurgen, to vex cruelly] to tovze or tug, to pull or tear in Pieces, as wild Beasts do; to teaze or tug.

WORSE [peꝼꝼe, *Sax.*] more bad.

WOR'SHIP [peoꝼ-ꝼcýꝼe, *Sax.*] Dignity; also Adoration.

To

To WOR'SHIP, to adore, to do Reverence, to pay Submission to.

WORST, most bad.

To WORST *one*, is to get the better of one, or to overcome him.

WOR'STED [of ꝑonꝺ, a Hill or Village, and ꝼꝼeꝺꝺa, a Place, *Sax.*] a Town in *Norfolk*, 98 Miles N. N. E. from *London*, noted for fine spinning, whence the Wool there spun, *&c.* took its Name *Worsted*.

WORT [ꝑyꝑt, *Sax.* wortt, Du.] new Drink, either Ale or Beer.

WORT [ꝑyꝑt, *Sax.*] an Herb, and at the End of compound Words so it signifies, *Colewort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

WORTH [ꝑeonꝺ, *Sax.* werth, Teut. Ꝑwerth, C. Br.] Price or Value, Desert or Merit.

WORTH [of ꝑonꝺ, *Sax.* a Court or Farm; ꝑeonꝺꝼꝼe, a Way, a Street, a Field] a Termination joined to Names of Places; as *Thistleworth*, &c.

To WORT *up*, to ascend. *O.*

WOR'THIES, Men of great Worth, illustrious Personages.

The nine WORTHIES [of the World] Three of them were *Jews*, viz. *Joshua*, *David*, and *Judas Maccabæus*: Three Heathens, viz. *Hector* of *Troy*, *Alexander* the Great, and *Julius Cæsar*: And three Christians, viz. *Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles* the Great of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*.

WOR'THILY, deservingly.

WOR'THINESS, Meritoriousness.

A WOR'THINE *of Land*, a particular Quantity or Measure of Ground in the Manour of *King's-Land* in *Herefordshire*.

WO'RTHY [ꝑyꝑꝺe, *Sax.*] deserving, that deserves any thing, honourable, commendable.

WORTHLESS, of no Value.

To WOT } [of ꝑitan, *Sax.* weten,
To WOTE } L. S.] to know.

WOTHER, Merit, Beauty, *&c. Shakesp.*

WOULD [wolt, Teut. of pillen, or pillan, *Sax.*] as, I would.

WOULDING [*Sea Term*] the Winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Mast of a Ship, after it hath been strengthened by some Pieces of Timber nailed thereto.

To WOUND [punꝺ, *Sax.* wonde, Belg. verwunden, Teut.] to make or cause a Wound.

A WOUND [punꝺ, *Sax.* wonde, Belg. wunde, Teut.] a cutting or breaking the Continuity of the Parts of a Body.

A simple WOUND [among *Surgeons*] is that which only opens the Flesh, and hath no other Circumstances attending it.

A Complicated WOUND, is a Wound which is accompanied with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking of Bones, *&c.*

A dangerous WOUND, a Wound which is complicated, whereof the Accidents are dreadful; as when an Artery is pricked, when a Tendon or Nerve is cut, *&c.*

A mortal WOUND, such a Wound which must unavoidably be followed by Death, when it is situated deep in a principal Part, necessary for the Preservation of Life, as in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Spleen, Liver, *&c.*

WOUND [punꝺen, *Sax.* Gewunden, Teut.] winded round. See to *Wound*.

WOUND *Wort* [Wund-wurtz, Teut.] an Herb, efficacious for curing of Wounds.

WOWITH, waxeth, tosseth up and down. *Chaue.*

WOXEN, waved. *Spenc.*

WRACK [ꝑꝑæc, *Sax.* wracke, Belg.] is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man escapeth alive out of it; in which Case, if any of the Goods that were in it were brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to such Person to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog or Cat, escape alive, so that the Owner come, within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he shall have them again. A Shipwreck; also the Ship so perished.

WRACK, or *Sea Wreck*, a Weed.

WRAKE [of racke, Teut.] Revenge. *Chauc.*

WRANG-LANDS, misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. *O. L.*

To WRANGLE [*q. d.* to *wrongle*, of *Wrong*] to bawl, scold, quarrel, or bicker.

To WARP [*Skinner* derives it of ꝼꝼeonꝑian, *Sax.*] to infold, or close in, to wind about.

WRATH [ꝑꝑaꝺ, *Sax.*] extreme Anger, Indignation.

WRATHED, moved to Anger. *O.*

WRATH'FUL, full of Wrath.

WRAWNESS, Frowardness. *O.*

To WREAK [ꝑꝑæcan, *Sax.* wrecke, Belg.] to discharge, to vent; as, *To Wreak one's Anger or Malice upon.*

WREAK'FUL, revengeful. *Spenc.*

A WREA'SEL a Weasel. *N. C.*

To WREATH [ꝑꝑeoꝺian, *Sax.*] to twist or twine about.

A WREATH [ꝑꝑeoꝺe, *Sax.*] a Garland; a Roll, such as Women wear on their Heads in carrying a Pail, *&c.*

A WREATH [in *Architecture*] the Torce or twisted Work.

WREATH [*Hunt. Term*] a Boar's Tail.

A WREATH [in *Heraldry*] the Representation of a Roll of fine Linen, or Silk, like that of a *Turkish* Turbant.

WREC'FRY [ꝑꝑæcꝑꝑean, *Sax.*] Wreck-free, free from the Forfeiture of Shipwreck'd Goods and Vessels to the King, *&c.*

To

To WRECK, to think of, to reflect, to care for, or value. *Shakesp.*

WRE'KERIE, Vengeance. *Chauc.*

A WREN [ꝑnennant, *Sax.*] one of the least Sort of Birds.

To WRENCH [ꝑningan, *Sax.* verenger, Dan. verrencken, Teut.] to distort, or put out of its Place by a violent Force or Motion, to sprain a Foot, *&c.* to force open a Door, *&c.*

A WRENCH [verrenckung, Teut.] a Sprain.

To WREST [aꝑnerran, *Sax.*] to wreath, twist, or turn about; to wring, pull or snatch; to force the Sense of an Author or Passage.

A WREST, a sort of a Bow to tune Musical Instruments with.

To WRESTLE [of ꝑnerrlian, *Sax.* worstelen, Du.] to use the Exercise of Wrestling, to contend or struggle earnestly, to strive for the Mastery.

A WREST'LER [ꝑnerrlen, *Sax.*] one who wrestles.

WREST'LING [ꝑnæstlung, *Sax.*] the Exercise of a Wrestler.

A WRETCH [of Wrack, Belg. a Castaway; or ꝑnecca, *Sax.* an Exile; or of ꝑneccan, *Sax.* to take Vengeance] an unfortunate forlorn Creature.

WRETCH'ED, miserable, pitiful; sorry, scurvy, wicked, lewd.

WRETCH'EDLY, miserably, pitifully.

WRETCHEDNESS, Miserableness, *&c.*

WREX'HAM [ꝑnetrlerham, *Sax.* of ꝑneðelr, *Sax.* Wreaths, and Ham, *Sax.* a Village] a Town in *Denbighshire*, 138 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

WREN [of ꝑnigan, or ꝑneon, *Sax.*] to conceal, to hide. *Chauc.*

To WRIG'GLE [of ꝑecelian, *Sax.* Kugheln, Belg.] to turn here and there, as a Snake does, to insinuate or screw into one's Favour.

A WRIGHT [ꝑnyhta, *Sax.* of ꝑnycan, *Sax.* to labour] an Artificer; as Wheelwright Shipwright, *&c.*

WRIGHTS, *or Merchant's Sailing*, is the Method of finding on a Plane the Place of a Ship upon any assigned Course, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Distance, the Meridian being supposed parallel, and the Parallels of Longitude straight Lines.

To WRING [ꝑning, *Sax.* wrinkhe, Belg.] to press or squeeze hard, to pinch or gripe, or put in Pain.

To WRINKLE [ꝑnincian, *Sax.*] to cause Creases or Wrinkles.

A WRINKLE [ꝑnincl, *Sax.* wrinkel, Belg.] a Crease or Fold, as in Garments, Skin, *&c.*

The WRIST [ꝑnyrt, *Sax.*] the Part of the Arm joining to the Hand.

A WRIT [of ꝑnitan, *Sax.*] a written Order or Precept from the King or Court of Judicature, by which any Thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action; as a Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken.

WRIT *of Assistance*, a Writ for the authorizing any Person to take with him a Constable, in order to seize prohibited or uncustomed Goods.

WRIT *of Privilege*, that which a privileged Person brings to the Court for Exemption by reason of some Privilege.

WRIT *of Rebellion*, a Writ when a Man (after Proclamation issued out of the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the Sheriffs, to present himself to the Court under Pain of his Allegiance, by a certain Day) appears not.

Original WRITS, are those which are sent out by the High-court of Chancery, for summoning the Defendant in a real Action before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS *Judicial*, are those which are sent out by Order of the Court where the Cause depends, upon emergent Occasions, after the Suit began.

To WRITE [ꝑnitan, and aꝑnitan, *Sax.*] to enter down in Writing.

A WRITER [ꝑnitere, *Sax.*] one who writes; a Penman, an Author.

A WRITER *of the Tallies* [in the *Exchequer*] a Clerk whose Business is to write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Tellers Bills.

To WRITHE [ꝑnyðan, *Sax.*] to wring, to twist, to wrest.

WRITHED, twisted together. *Mil.*

WRIZLED, wrinkled. *Spenc.*

WROKEN, wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

WRONG [ꝑnange, *Sax.*] Injury, Injustice.

To WRONG, to do an Injury or Injustice.

WRONGED [ȝeꝑnungen, *Sax.* Verwrongh, Belg.] injured, unjustly dealt with.

WRONG'FUL, injurious.

WRONG'FULLY, injuriously.

WROTH [ꝑnað, *Sax.*] very angry.

WROTHLY, wrothfully. *Chauc.*

WROUGHT [Bewrocht, of werke, Belg. or of ꝑeꝑncan, *Sax.*] worked, did work.

WRY } [of ꝑnyðan, *Sax.* to twist,
AWRY } to twine] on one Side, not straight.

WRYETH, getteth, worketh. *O.*

WRYEN, to change. *O.*

WRY-*Neck*, a little Bird.

WRYTHETH, casteth out. *O.*

WULPHER [of Ulpher, *Sax.* an Helper] a King of the *Mercii*, the Founder of the

the Minster of *Peterborough*, now a Cathedral.

WUL'VESHED [pulpa, *Sax.* a Wolf, and heopoo, the Head, q. d. Wolffs-Haudt, Teut.] the Condition of such among the *Saxons*, as were outlawed for not submitting themselves to Justice.

To WUN [of punian, *Sax.* wohnen, T. to dwell or inhabit] as, *Where wun you?* Where dwell you? *N. C.*

WUST, frighted, driven. *Chauc.*

WYCH *House*, a House in which the Salt is boiled.

WY'DRAUGHT, a Water course, a Sink or Common-shore.

WYCHE [pic, *Sax.*] a Farm or Village.

WYKET'TUS [*Old Law*] a Wicket or little Door.

WYTA } [pita, *Sax*] a Fine anciently
WITA } paid, to make Satisfaction for several Offences.

WYTIES, the Senses. *O.*

X.

X, Numerically signifies Ten.

X, in prescribing, sometimes signifies an Ounce.

XANG'TI [among the *Chinese*] is the Supreme Governor of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

XENI'A [Ξενια, Gr.] Presents bestowed upon Friends, Guests, and Strangers, for the renewing of Friendship.

XENIA [in *Old Records*] such Presents or Gifts as use to be made to Princes or Governors of Provinces.

XENODO'CHY [Ξενοδόχια, of Ξενος, a Stranger, and δέχομαι, to receive, *Gr.*] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

A XENODO'CHY [Ξενοδοχειον, Gr.] an Hospital, or Place of Entertainment for Strangers, an Inn.

XERAN'TICA [Ξεραντικα, Gr.] Drugs or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERAPHIUM [Ξηραφιον, Gr.] a Medicine proper against the Breakings out of the Head and Chin.

XERASI'A [Ξηρασια, Gr.] a Fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, and are as it were sprinkled with Dust.

XE'RIFF, the Title of a Prince or chief Ruler of *Barbary*.

XEROCOLLY'RIUM [Ξηροκολλυριον, of Ξηρός, dry and, κολλύριον, an Ointment for the Eyes, Gr.] a dry Plaster for sore Eyes.

XERO'DES [Ξηρόδες, Gr.] any Tumour attended with the Property of Dryness.

XEROMY'RUM [Ξηρομύρον, of Ξηρός, and μυρον, a liquid Ointment, *Gr.*] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [*Xerophagia*, L. of Ξηροφαγία, of Ξηρος, and φαγία, eating, Gr.] the eating of dry Meats, a sort of Fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHAL'MY [*Xerophthalmia*, L. of Ξηροφθαλμία, of Ξηρος, and οφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eyes, *Gr.*] a dry, red Soreness or Itching of the Eyes, without any Droping or Swelling.

XERO'TES [Ξηρότης, Gr.] a dry Habit or Disposition of Body.

XERXES, a King of *Persia*, the Son of *Darius*, the Grandson of *Cyrus*, who entered the *Hellespont* with so vast a Fleet that it filled it, and joined the Countinents together, having with him an Army of 1,000,000 Men, who were intirely defeated by 40,000 *Greeks*.

XESTA [Ξεστα, Gr.] an *Attick* Measure of Capacity: for Things liquid it contained one Pint, five solid Inches, and 636 decimal Parts of an Inch of our Wine-measure; for Things dry it contained one Pint, 48 decimal Parts of a solid Inch of our Corn-measure.

XIPHIAS [Ξιφίας, Gr.] the Sword-fish; also a Comet shaped like a Sword.

XIPHOI'DES [Ξιφοειδες, G.] the pointed Sword-like Cartilage or Gristle of the Breast-bone.

XO'CHITOTLE, the Hang-nest of *America*, a Bird like a Sparrow.

XYLOAL'OES [Ξυλοαλον, of Ξυλόν, and ἀλόη, Gr.] the Aloes-tree Wood.

XYLOBAL'SAMUM [of Ξυλοβαλσαμον, of Ξυλον, and Βάλσαμον, Balsam, Gr.] the Wood of the Balsam Tree.

XYLOCAS'SIA [Ξυλοκασσια, of Ξύλον, and κασσια, Cassia, Gr.] a sort of Cassia or Shrub.

XYLOCIN'NAMON [Ξυλοκινάμωμον, of Ξυλον, and κινάμωμον, Cinnamon, Gr.] the Wood of the Cinnamon Tree.

XYLOCOL'LA [Ξυλοκολλα, of Ξύλον, and κόλλα, Glue, Gr.] a Glue that serves for the joining of Wood.

XYSTER [Ξυστρα, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape and shave Bones with.

XYSTOS [Ξυστος, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery, where the *Greek* Wrestlers used to practise in Winter Time.

XYSTUS } [Ξυστος, Gr.] an open
XYSTUM } walking Place, where the *Romans* entertained one another; a Knot-garden.

YA

YACHT [Jacht, Teut.] a ſmall Ship or Pleaſure Boat.

YAL'DING, a Town in *Kent*, 27 Miles S. E. from *London*.

To YALL [of *aller*, F.] to go. *N. C.*

YANCE, once. *N. C.*

YANDEU, the great Oſtrich in the Iſland of *Maraguana* in *America*, a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

YANE, one. *N. C.*

YANES'BURY [q. d. *Veſpaſian*'s Bury] a Town in *Wiltſhire*, remarkable for a Trench and Wall of *Roman* Workmanſhip, ſaid to be caſt up or built by *Veſpaſian*.

YAP, a little Dog.

To YAPE, to jeſt. *O.*

YARD [ȝeaꝛd, *Sax.* Gaard, Dan.] a Court belonging to a Houſe.

YARD [ȝeaꝛd, ȝyꝛd, *Sax.* Garde, Belg. Gerte, Teut.] a Meaſure of three Feet in Length; alſo a Man's Privy Member.

Brace the YARD [*Sea Phraſe*] is to traverſe aft the Yard-arm, whoſe Brace is haled; ſo that *Traverſe the Yard* is the ſame as to ſay, *Brace it aft.*

Square the YARDS [*Sea Phraſe*] i. e. ſee that they hang right acroſs the Ship, and one Yard-arm not traverſed more than the other.

YARD *Falling* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

YARD-*Land* [*Old Law*] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, where it contains no more than fifteen Acres.

YARD-*Mattering* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

YARDS [of a *Ship*] or *Sail-Yards*, are long Pieces of Timber made a little tapering at each End, and fitted each a-thwart its proper Maſts, with the Sails faſtened to them.

Top the YARDS [*Sea Phraſe*] i. e. make them hang even.

YARD-*Arm* [*Sea Term*] is that half of the Yard that is on either Side the Maſt, when it lies a-thwart the Ship.

YARD [ȝeaꝛd, *Sax.*] ready, eager or ſharp upon any Thing. *N. C.*

YARE [among *Sailors*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

YARE, covetous, ſtingy *N. C.*

Be YARE *at the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] i. e. ſet a freſh Man at the Helm.

To YARK [ȝeꝛȝician, *Sax.* Garwe, Belg.] to prepare. *N. C.*

YARMOUTH [of the River Yare, in *Sax.* Jeꝛ or Ger, and Mouth] a famous Harbour in *Norfolk*, 100 Miles N. E. from *London*.

YARN [ȝeaꝛn, *Sax.* Garn, T.] ſpun Wool.

YAR'RINGLES } an Inſtrument
YARRINGLE *Blades* } from which Hangs of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

YARRISH [Garw, C. Br. rough] of a dry Taſte.

YARROW [of ȝyꝛaꝛ. *Sax.* Fens] a Place in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, memorable for the Birth of venerable *Bede*.

YAR'ROW [ȝeaꝛepe, *Sax.*] the Herb Milfoil.

YAR'ROW, faint-hearted. *O.*

A YASPEN. See *Yeepſen*. N. C.

YAS'PING, graſping. *C.*

YAS'PIN, a handful. *O.*

YATCH'ES, are one decked Veſſels, carrying 4, 8, or 12 Guns, with 30 or 40 Men, and from 30 to 160 Tuns.

YATE, *Yatt*, [ȝate, *Sax*] a Gate. *C.*

YAW [probably of Gehuen, Teut. to yawn] a Ship is ſaid to *yaw* or make *yaws*, when thro' the Fault of the Steerſman, ſhe is not kept ſteady in her Courſe, but makes Angles in and out.

To YAWL, to baul or cry out.

YBENT, bent, inclined, addicted. *Sp.*

YBLENT, blinded. *Spenc.*

YBOURN, born. *Spenc.*

YBOUR'DED, jeſted *Chauc.*

YBRENT [gebrant, Teut.] burnt. *Sp.*

YCHAPED *with Silver* [*Old Phraſe*] having a Silver Handle.

YCLAD [gekleidet, Teut.] clad, cloathed. *Spenc.*

YCLEAP'ED [of Clypian, *Sax.*] called, named. *O.*

YCLENCHED, covered, croſs-barred. *O.*

YCONNE, to learn. *Spenc.*

YCON'OMUS, a Patron of a Church, Advocate, Defender, Protector. *O. L.*

YCORVED of Ceoppan, *Sax.*] cut. *O.*

YCREASED [of *Eſcraſer*, F.] broken. *O.*

YDAMNED, condemned. *Chauc.*

YDIGHT, dreſſed. *Chauc.*

YDRAD, feared, dreaded. *Spenc.*

YEA [ȝea, *Sax.* and Ia, *Sax.*] yes.

To YEAD, to go. *Spenc.*

To YEAN } [Eanien, *Sax.*] to bring
To EAN } forth Lambs as an Ewe does.

YEAN'DER, the Forenoon. *N. C.*

YEAR [ȝeaꝛ, *S.* Jaer, B. Jahr, T.] the Time the Sun takes up in going thro' the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, which is either *Aſtronomical* or *Civil*; the former is alſo divided into *Tropical* and *Sydereal*: And the Year is alſo *Solar* or *Lunar*.

The Natural Solar Year } is that Time
The Tropical Solar Year } which the Sun takes to go from one Point of the Ecliptick to the ſame again, and contains 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 12 Minutes.

The *Sydereal* YEAR, is the Time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star, till it returns to the same again, and it contains 13 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almost 10 Minutes; which odd Hours in 4 Years Time amounting to 24, or one whole Day, make that *Bissextile* and *Intercalary*.

The *Civil* YEAR, is that which is in common Use among Nations, being very various both as to its Beginning and its Length, according as they follow the Course either of the Sun, or Moon, or both.

The *Lunar* YEAR, contains 12 Lunations or Synodical Months, and is less than the Solar by 11 Days; the exact Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours, and 48 Minutes; so that its Head in about 33 Years will run thro' all the Months and Seasons of the Year: and this kind of Year is now in Use among the *Turks*.

YEAR *and a Day* [in *Common Law*] is a Space of Time that determines Right in many Cases; in some implying a Usucaption, and in others a Prescription; and in Case of an Astray, if the Owner (after Proclamation made) does not challenge it within that Time it is forfeited: So the *Year* and *Day* is given in case of an Appeal; and also for the Recovery of a Person, who has been bruised or wounded by another, *&c.*

YEAR *and Day and Waste*, is a Part of the King's Prerogative, by which he challenges the Profit of the Lands and Tenements of such as are attained of petty Treason, or Felony, for a Year and a Day; and may at last lay waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, Gardens and Pastures, plough up the Meadows, *&c.* except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with him for the Redemption of such Waste.

YEARD'LY, very, as *yeardly much*, very much, *&c.*

YEARLING, a Beast a Year old.

YEARLY [Ꝿaplic, *Sax.*] every Year, by the Year, annually.

To YEARN [Ꝿapnian, *Sax.*] to be moved with Compassion; *as my Bowels yearn.*

To YEARN [*Hunt.*] to bark, as Beagles or Hunting-dogs do at their Prey.

YEARN'ING [Ꝿapnunge, *Sax.*] Commiseration.

YEAST [ȝeort, *Sax.* Gheſt, Du.] the Froth in the Working of new Beer, Ale, *&c.*

YE [thwi, C. Br.] you.

The YEEN'DER, the Forenoon. *Derbyshire.*

A YEEPSEN, as much as can be taken up in both Hands together. *Essex.*

YELK *of an Egg.* See *Yolk.*

To YELL [ghellen, Du. to make a Noise; ſchyllen, to sound] to make a dreadful howling Noise.

To YELL [ȝilpan, *Sax.* to boast] to prate, to talk. *O.*

YELLOW [ȝealepe, *Sax* Ghelwe, Du. *Giallo*, Ital. *Yalde*, Span. *Jaune*, F.] a Colour like that of Gall.

YELLOW *Golds*, Marigolds. *O. Flores Calendulæ*, L.

The YELLOWS [in a *Horse*] a Disease.

To YELP [*Glappir*, F. Galpen, Belg. to cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, *&c.*

YELT, a young Sow. *O.*

YENE [for *Hyems*, L.] Winter. *O. R.*

YENE, nigh, or as if. *O.*

A FORE-YEAN, over-against. *O.*

YEOMEN [of Ꝿopeman, a Shepherd, or gemene, *Sax.* Gemein, Teut. common, *q. d.* a common Man, one of the Commonalty. *Spelman* derives it of ȝemana, *Sax.* Company or Fellowship, or ȝeonȝman, *Sax.* youngman] the first Degrees of the Commons, Freeholders, who have Land of their own, and live on good Husbandry. Sir *Thomas Smith* defines a Yeomen to be a free-born *Englishman*, who may lay out of his own free Land, in yearly Revenue, to the Sum of 40 Shillings. As inferior Member of a Company or Corporation.

YEOMEN [in the *King's Court*] a sort of Officers in a middle Place, between a Serjeant and a Groom; as the *Yeomen of the Chandry, of the Scullery, of the Stirrup*, &c.

YEOMEN *of the Guard*, a sort of Footguards, who bear Partisans, whose Office is to wait upon the King in his Houses; also abroad by Water or by Land.

YEOMAN *Treader*, an Usher in a Prince's Court.

YEOMEN *Warders.* See *Warders of the Tower.*

YEOMANRY, the Body of Yeomen.

YEO'VEN, dated; as *Yeoven the Day and Year above-written.* O.

YE'PELY [ȝeaplice, *Sax.*] cunningly, wisely. *O.*

YERD [ȝiꝼd, *Sax.*] a Rod, a Plague.

To YERK [of gercken, *Gothic*, as *Minsevus* thinks] to jerk or whip; to wince or throw out the Legs as an Horse does.

YERVA, the Root *Contrayerva*, much in Esteem for its alexipharmick Quality.

YES [Ꝿiſe, *Sax.* Ꝿea, Du. Ꝿs, C. Br.] in Adverb of answering affirmatively.

YES'TERDAY [Ꝿeoreꝼlic, *Sax. Hesternus dies*, L.] the Day immediately preceding the present.

YET [ȝet, *Sax. Mer. Cas.* derives it of Ἔτι. Gr.] still, to this Time; also notwithstanding, nevertheless.

To YET'TEN, to get or lay up. *O.*

YEVEN, given. *Spenc.*

YEW [Ꝿep, *Sax.* Ꝿſ, F. Ꝿw, C. Br.] a Tree which generally grows in the moist barren Grounds and coldest Mountains. *Taxus*, L.

YEW,

YEW, a Female Sheep. See *Ewe*.

YEWD [of Eode, *Sax.*] went. *N. C.*

YEW'ING [of Eade, *Sax.*] going. *O.*

To YEX, to hickup, to sob.

YEE'RE, together. *Spenc.*

YFRAUGHT, laden, full. *Spenc.*

YFROUN'CED [of *fronser*, F. to knit the Brows] frowning. *F.*

YGLEAP'ED [Gecleapeð, *Sax.*] called out.

YGOE', since, ago. *Spenc.*

To YIELD [Gildan, *Sax.* to pay, to perform or exhibit] to give or grant, to produce or bring forth, to surrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over, to submit, to give way or place.

YIELDING, which yields, brings forth, gives up, *&c.* submissive, complaisant, pliant.

YIF'TER [Eftep, *Sax.*] as *yifter this*, even as this. *O.*

YLIKE, alike. *Spenc.*

YLOG'GIT, lodged. *Chauc.*

YMMA'GYTYF, imaginative. *Chauc.*

YNCA, a Title of the ancient Kings of *Peru* and *America*, and of the Princes of their Family, signifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or one of the Royal Blood.

Y'NEMPNID, named. *Chauc.*

YODE [Eode, *Sax.*] went. *Spenc.*

YOKE } [Ioc or Geok, *Sax.* Joch, L. S.
YOAK } Joch, Teut. *Joug*, F. of *Jugum*, L.] a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for Drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beasts, to keep them from running thro' Hedges, *&c.* whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Bondage, or Slavery.

YOKE-ELM, a sort of Tree.

YOKE-*Fellow*, one who bears the same Yoke or Burden with another, especially a Wife or Husband, each being joined to the other by the same Bond of Matrimony.

YOLD, yield. *Spenc.*

YOLK *of an Egg* [of Gealepe, *Sax.* yellow] the yellow Part of an Egg.

YON, yonder.

YON *Thing*, the Thing yonder. *C.*

YOND, beyond. *Spenc.*

YOON, an Oven. *N. C.*

YORE [geapa, *Sax.*] heretofore, anciently. *Spenc.* As, *In the Days of Yore.*

YORE'LY, anciently. *O.*

YORK [Eure-pic, or Eouep-pic, *Sax.* of Eupe, a wild Boar, and pyc, a Refuge, *q. d.* a Retreat from the wild Boars which were in the Forest of *Gautries*, *Verstegen*; called in Latin *Eboracum*] the next City in Esteem to *London* in *England*, 150 Miles N. from *London*, memorable for the Death of two Emperors, *Severus* and *Constantius Chlorus*; as also for the Nativity of *Constantine* the Great.

YOU [Iuh, and Eop, *Sax.*] thou or ye.

YOUR [Eopep, *Sax.* eWer, Teut.] of or belonging to you.

To YOUK [among *Falconers*] to sleep, as *the Hawk youks*, i. e. sleeps.

YOUNG [geong, *Sax.* Jong, Belg. Jung, Teut. *Juvenis*, L.] youthful, not old, having been but a small Time.

YOUNG'ER [geongep, *Sax.* Jonger, Belg. Junger, T. *Junior*, L.] more young.

The younger Brother the better Gentleman.

Tho' this Proverb contradicts their Notions, who think such Persons only the *best Gentlemen*, who have the *largest Estates*, and it being the Custom of *England* for the eldest Brother to go away with the *whole Patrimony*, it may to them seem a Paradox: but as it is grounded on a different Notion, so there have been, and are plentiful Instances to confirm the Truth of it; for while the *elder Brother* of a House, depending upon his Estate, is either indulged by *Parents*, or gives up himself to an *indolent* Humour, so that his Soul in his Body, like a Sword in the Scabbard, rusts for want of Use, thinking it sufficient, if he have only the Accomplishments of a *Fox Hunter*, or a *Country Justice*; the *younger Brother* being put to his Shifts, having no Inheritance to depend upon, by plying to his Studies hard at home, and accomplishing himself by Travels abroad, oftentimes, either by *Arts* or *Arms*, raises himself to a conspicuous Pitch of Honour, and so becomes much the better Gentleman; for 'tis *Manners make the Man*, which was the usual Motto of *William* of *Wickman*, Bishop of *Winchester*, Founder of the College there, and New-College at *Oxford*, inscribed on the Places of his Founding.

YOUNG'ER *Regiment* or *Officer* [in *Military Affairs*] is that which was last raised, and that Officer whose Commission is of latest Date, tho' he be ever so old a Man, and hath served ever so long in other Capacities.

YOUNG'EST [Jongst, Belg. Jungst, Teut.] the most youngest of all.

YOUNG'HEDE [Jugend, T.] Youth. *Chauc.*

A YOUNG'LING [geongling, *Sax.* Jungling, Teut.] a Child very young, a young Creature.

YOUNG'MEN [Statute 33 *Henry* VIII. Chap. 9.] Yeomen.

YOUNG'STER [Yonker, Junker, a young Gentleman, Teut.] an airy brisk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

YOUNGTH, Youth. *Spenc.*

YOUNK'ER, a lusty Lad. *Du.*

YOUNK'ERS [among *Sailors*] are the young Men, Fore-mast Men, whose Business is to take in the Top-sails, or Top and Yard for furling the Sails, flinging the Yards, *&c.* and to take their Turns to the Helm.

YOUTH [Geoguð, or Jeoguð, *Sax.*] tender Age, the State and Condition of young People, or their Persons.

A YOUTH [ȝeoȝeð, or Juȝuð, *Sax.*] a young Man, a Lad.

YOUTH *Wort*; a kind of Herb.

YOUTHFUL [of Juȝuð, and ƿull, *Sax.*] belonging to Youth, young, vigorous, brisk, gay, or full of Play, frolicksome.

YOUTH'FULLY, after a youthful Manner.

YOUTH'FULNESS, the being youthful, Briskness

To YO'WSTER, to fester. *N. C.*

YPENT', pent up, or folded like Sheep. *Spencer.*

YPIGHT', placed. *Spenc.*

Y'QUENT [of ȝeƿpence'ð, *Sax.*] quenched, extinguished. *O.*

YRAPT, rapt in an Extasy. *Spenc.*

Y'ROKE, YWRAKEN [of Wræcan, or Aƿræcan, *Sax.*] wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

YRON'NE [of ȝeƿunnian, *Sax.* geronnen, Teut.] coagulated, turned as Milk with Rennet. *O.*

YROWN'ED, whispered. *Chauc.*

YSA'ME [ȝesammen, T.] together. *Sp.*

YSHEND, hurt, blamed. *Spenc.*

YSHRI'VEN, confessed. *Chauc.*

YSI'CUS [in *Ancient Deeds*] a sort of pickled Salmon; called Ysinges in Old *English*.

YSO'TID, besotted. *Chauc.*

YSPREINT, sprinkled. *Chauc.*

YSTOP'PE, stopped. *O.*

Y'THEL ['Ευθαλης, Gr. *i. e.* very flourishing] a *Welch* proper Name of Men.

YTWI'GHT, twitched. *O.*

YU [of *Yule*] Christmas. *N. C.*

YU'BA, an *Indian* Herb, of which Bread is made by the Native *Indians*.

YUBATCH' [q. d. *Yule Batch*] a Christmas Batch. *N. C.*

YUC'CA, an *American* Tree, of the Root of which Bread is made by the *Indians*.

To YUCK [of Jucken, L. S. Jucken, Teut.] to prick, to itch, to rub. *N. C.*

Y'VELNESSE, Wickedness. *Chauc.*

YVERNA'GIUM [of *Hybernus*, L.] the Winter Seed-Time, or Season for sowing of Corn. *Old Records.*

YUGA'MES, Christmas Games. *N. C.*

YULE [ȝehul, *Sax.*] a Word, which among the Country People in the North of *England*, signifies *Christmas*, or the Festival of the Nativity of Christ.

YULE-*Block*, a Christmas Block, or Wood for Fuel, such as is commonly burnt in that Season.

YULE-*Games*, Christmas Gambols; such Sports as are used on that Festival.

YULE [of *August*] the first Day of *August*, called *Lammas-Day*. N. C.

YWEX'ETH [waschet, Teut.] groweth. *Chauc.*

YWIS, I suppose. *Spenc.*

YWOXE [of ƿeaxen, *Sax.*] waxen, grown. *O.*

YWRIEN [ȝeƿrigeð, Wrigan, *Sax.*] covered. *O.*

To YUX [of ȝeoxa, ȝeoxun, *Sax.* a Sigh or Sob] to sigh or sob.

Z A

Z. [in *Physicians Bills*] a *Drachm.*

ZABU'LON } [עבלון, *Heb.* i. e.
ZEBU'LON } a Dwelling Place a proper Name of one of the Patriarchs.

ZAB'ULUS, the Devil. *O. L.*

ZAC'CHO [*Architecture*] the lower Part of the Pedestal of a Column.

ZACHA'RIAH [זכרון, a Memorial, and יה, the Lord, זכריה, *Heb.* i. e. the Memory of the Lord, or mindful of the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.

ZACO'VIN, Satin or fine Silk. *O.*

ZA'FREN } [any Thing of a yellow
Z[illegible]'FREN } Colour, anciently for that Reason applied chiefly to *Ochre*; now used only for the *Crocus*, which we write in *English* Saffron.

ZAGAYE, a sort of Javelin used among the *Moors*.

ZA'HAB [זהב, *Heb.* Gold] an *Hebrew* Coin, in Value about 1 *l.* 10 *s.* Sterling.

ZA'MORIN [in *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*] a Title of Sovereign Princes.

ZAMPOG'NI, a common Flute or Whistle. *Ital.*

ZANI [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of σάνγος, Gr. a Fool, *Skinner* of *Sanna*, L. a Scoff: But it rather is of *Zane*, Ital. a Contraction of *Geovanni*, i. e. *John*, as we use *Jack* often by way of Contempt] one who makes Profession of moving Laughter by his Gestures, Actions, and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry *Andrew*, a Jack-pudding. *Ital.*

ZAPHA'RA } a Mineral used by Pot-
SAPHARA } ters to make a Sky Colour.

ZEA [ζέα, Gr.] Spelt; also Bear-barley, or Bear corn. *L.*

ZEAL [*zelé*, F. *zelus*, L. of ζῆλος, Gr.] an earnest Passion for any Thing; especially Religion and the Welfare of one's Country.

A ZEALOT [*zealateur*, F. *zelotes*, L. of ζηλωτής, Gr.] a zealous Person, a great Stickler or Party-man, and principally in Matters of Religion; in an ill Sense, a Separatist, a Fanatick, or Schismatick.

ZEA'LOUS [*zele*, F. *zelotypus*, L. of ζηλωτυπὸς, Gr.] full of Zeal.

ZEAL'OUSLY, in a zealous Manner.

ZEAL'OUSNESS, fulness of Zeal, Earnestness.

ZE'BRA, an *Indian* Beaſt like a Mule.

ZE'CHIN } [ſo called from *la Zecha*, a Place in the City of *Venice*, where the Mint is ſettled] a
ZA'CHIN } Gold Coin worth about 7 *s.* and 6 *d.* Sterling.

TURKISH ZE'CHIN, a Gold Coin, in Value about 9 *s.* Sterling.

ZEDEKI'AH [צדקה, Righteouſneſs, and יה, the Lord, *Heb.* i. e. the Juſtice of the Lord] the Son of *Joſiah*, King of *Iſrael*.

ZE'LOTYPY [*zelotypia*, L. ζηλοτυπία, Gr.] Jealouſy.

ZE'NITH [of סנית, *Arabick*, whence סנה, the Top of the Head] is that *Vertex* or Point in the Heavens, which is directly over one's Head, being neceſſarily ninety Degrees diſtant from the Horizon, otherwiſe called the *Vertex*, or *Vertical Point*.

ZE'NITH *Diſtance* [in *Aſtrology*] is the Complement of the Sun's or Sun's meridian Altitude, or what the meridian Altitude wants of ninety Degrees.

ZEOPY'RUM [ζέα, and πυρῶ, Gr. *i. e.* Spelt and Wheat] a kind of Grain betwixt Spelt and Wheat.

ZE'PHYRUS [ζέφυος, Gr. q. d. ζωηφόρος, Gr. bringing to Life] the Weſt Wind, ſo called by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius* by the *Latins*, which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the Beginning of *February*.

ZE'RETH [צרת, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing nine Inches.

ZER'NA [among *Phyſicians*] a Tetter or Ring-worm. *L.*

ZE'RO, a Word uſed for a Cypher, or Nought (o) eſpecially by the *French*.

ZERUB'BABEL } [זרבבל, *Heb.* i. e.
ZERO'BABEL } Repugnant to Confuſion] eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jeruſalem*.

ZEST, the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; alſo a Chip of Orange or Lemon-peel, ſuch as is uſually ſqueezed into Ale, Wine, &c. to give it a Flavour. *F.*

ZEST, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, as *to go to one's Zeſt.* F.

To ZEST *an Orange or Lemon* [among *Confectioners*] is to cut the Peel from Top to Bottom into ſmall Slips, as thin as poſſible.

ZE'TA [in *Old Records*] a Dining-room, Hall, or Parlour.

ZE'TA } [either of τὸ ζῆν, Gr.
ZETICU'LA } *Pliny*, to be warm, becauſe it receives and multiplies the Sun; or of τὸ ζῆν, to live becauſe there is commodious living in it] a little withdrawing Chamber with Pipes conveyed along in the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air, or the Heat of warm Water; alſo a Stove-room.

ZETET'ICK *Method* [in *Mathematicks*] is the analytick or algebraick Way of reſolving Problems or Queſtions, whereby the Nature and Reaſon of the Thing is primarily inveſtigated and diſcovered; ſo called of ζητέω, Gr. to ſeek or inveſtigate.

ZEUGI'TES [ζευγίτης, Gr.] Canes or Reeds which Falconers uſed to catch Birds with. *L.*

ZEUG'MA [ζεῦγμα, Gr. *i. e.* joining together] 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, *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit.* Virgil.

ZEUS [ζεὺς, Gr.] a black Fiſh, very delicious, taken about *Cadiz*, a Daice.

ZEUX'IS, an ancient *Grecian* Painter, who lived about 400 Years before our Savior, who brought Painting, but then in its Infancy, to a great Perfection. He growing very rich, would at laſt ſell none of his Works, but gave them away, ſaying, *He did not know how to ſet a Price upon them equal to their Value.* He painted a Bunch of Grapes ſo to the Life, that the Birds came and pecked them; and afterwards having painted a Boy holding a Bunch of Grapes, and the Birds alſo flew to and pecked, he was angry, and ingeniouſly confeſſed that his Work was not complete, in that if he had drawn the Boy as well as he had done the Grapes, the Birds would have been afraid of him. And having diſputed with *Parrhaſius*, which was the beſt Painter, *Parrhaſius* painted a Curtain ſo ingeniouſly, that *Zeuxis* taking it for a real one which hid the Antagoniſt's Work, deſired it might be drawn, that he might ſee what he had done; but coming to know his Miſtake, he acknowledged he was outdone, ſince himſelf had deceived none but Birds, but *Parrhaſius* had deceived even the Maſter of the Art itſelf.

ZIBELLI'NA, *Muela*, a Sable, a little wild Beaſt ſomewhat leſs than a *Martern*, that yields a very rich Furr; which breeds in the Woods of *Muſcovy*.

ZIBE'THUM [ζαπέτιον, Gr. of זוב, *Heb.* to flow] Civet; a Perfume like Muſk, contained in kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet Cat.

ZIM'RI [צמרי, *Heb.* i. e. a Song or Singing] an Uſurper of the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, who killed his Maſter *Ela*.

ZINCK is a metallick Marcaſite, which ſome alſo called *Spelter*.

ZINZI'BER } [ζίγγιβερι, Gr.] Ginger,
ZINZI'BERIS } a Spice that grows in moſt of the Provinces of *India*.

ZIZA-

ZIZANIUM [ζιζάνιον, Gr.] *Darnel* or Cockle growing among Corn.

ZI'ZIPHUM [among *Apothecaries*] a kind of Fruit called *Jujubes*. L.

ZOBO'LA, the Ermin or Weasel, whose Furr is called Sable.

ZOCK, a Mineral, also called *Spelter*.

ZO'CLE [*Architecture*] a square Member, lower than its Breadth, serving to support a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building, instead of a Pedestal, Base, or Plinth. *Ital.*

Continued ZO'CLE [in *Architecture*] a continued Pedestal on which a Structure is raised, but has no Base or Cornice. *Ital.*

ZO'DIACK [ζωδιακὸς, so called of τῶν ζῶν, Gr. *i. e.* of the living Creatures that are imagined to be in it, or the Figure of them; or of το ζῶ, Gr. because it is believed to afford Life and Heat to Animals] is one of the greatest imaginary Circles of the Heavens, which passes obliquely between the two Poles of the World; 'tis cut into two equal Parts, by the Equator, one of which comprehends the six Northern Signs towards the *Arctick* Pole, and the other the six Southern Signs towards the *Antarctick* Pole; it is furnished with twelve Constellations represented upon Globes, by the Figures of twelves living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the Middle of it is the *Ecliptick* Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the Space of eight Degrees, and sometimes more on both.

ZO'DIACK *of the Comets*. Mr. *Cassini* hath observed a certain Tract in the Heavens, within whose Bounds (by many Observations) he hath found most Comets, but not all, to keep: this he makes as broad as the other *Zodiack*, and marks it with Signs or Constellations like that, which are *Antinous*, *Pegasus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*, the lesser Dog, *Hydra*, the *Centaur*, *Scorpion* and *Sagittary*.

ZOI'LUS [ζοῖλος, Gr.] an envious Person.

ZONE [*Zona*, L. ζώνη, Gr. a Belt] a Girdle, such as Maids anciently wore about their Middle when they were espoused, which the Bridegroom untied the first Night.

ZONE [among *Physicians*] a Disease, a kind of *Shingles*, called *Holy Fire*.

ZONES [in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] Spaces contained between two Parallels, or Divisions of the Heavens or Earth bounded by the two Polar Circles, and the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*: Of these Zones there are commonly reckoned 5; 2 *Frigid* or *Frozen*, 2 *Temperate*, and 1 *Torrid* or *burning*.

The Frigid or Frozen ZONES [so called of *Frigidus*, L. *i. e.* exceeding cold; because, being extremely remote from the Sun's Course in the Ecliptick, they partake of but little of its Heat] are those comprehended between the Pole and the Polar Circle; therefore one must be towards the *North*, and the other towards the *South*: The *Frozen* or *Frigid Zone* towards the North, lying between the North Polar Circle and the North Pole, contains Part of *Iceland* and *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmark*, *Samoseda*, *Nova-Zembla*, *Greenland*, and some other Parts of *North America*; the *Frigid Zone* towards the South, lying between the South Polar Circle and the South Pole, is not yet known, whether it be Land or Water.

The Temperate ZONES owe their Name and Advantage to their Situation between the *Torrid* and the two *Frigid Zones*; the one on the North-side of the Equator, between the Arctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*, in which we live, is called the Northern; and the other between the Antarctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is called the Southern; each of them taking up 42 Degrees, or about 2580 Miles in Breadth.

The torrid ZONE [so called of *Torridus*, L. *i. e.* parching or burning; because under the Sun's Road, the Beams fall directly on it, and continually cause so excessive an Heat, that the Ancients thought it uninhabitable] is bounded by the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the Middle of the two Temperate *Zones*, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, the one Northern, and the other Southern; its Breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

ZOO'GONIA [ζωογονία, of ζῶος, alive, and γονὴ, Offsprings, *Gr.*] a breeding or bring forth of perfect Animals or living Creatures. *L.*

ZOOG'RAPHY [ζωογραφία, of ζωὴ, Life, and γραφὴ, Description, *Gr.*] a Description of the Nature and Properties of any kind of Animals, as Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, *&c.* L.

ZOO'GRAPHER [ζωογράφος, Gr.] a Describer or Painter of living Creatures. *L.*

ZOOL'OGY [of ζῶον, an Animal, and λογία, *Gr.* Discourse] a Treatise concerning living Creatures.

ZOO'PHYTES [of ζωόφυτον, of ζῶον, an Animal, and φυτὸν, a Plant, *Gr.*] certain Substances which partake of the Nature of Plants and living Creatures, as Spunges, *&c.*

ZOO'PHORUS } [ζωοφόρος, Gr.] a Part
ZO'PHORUS } between the *Architrave* and *Cornice*, so called by the *Greek* Architects,

beasts, by reason of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were Figures of Animals. *L.*

ZOO'TOMY [ζωοτομία, of ζῶον, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] an artificial Dissection of the Bodies of brute Beasts, or any other Creatures, except Men. See *Anatomy.*

ZO'PISSA [ζωπισσα, Gr.] the best sort of Pitch; or Pitch scraped off from the Sides of Ships, and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZO'PYRUM [ζωπυρον, Gr.] the Herb *Pulcal* of the Mountain.

ZOROA'STER, the first Inventor of *Magick*, whom *Pliny* makes to be much antienter than *Moses*, and is believed by *Clemens* to be *Cham* the Son of *Noah*, and to have been worshipped for a Deity. *Justin* says positively, that *Zoroaster* was King of the *Bactrians*, and the Inventor of *Magick*; it was the same *Zoroaster* against whom *Ninus* made War.

ZORONY'SIUS [ζωρονύσιος, Gr.] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus*, made use of by Magicians.

ZO'STOR [ζωστήρ, of ζωννύω, Gr. to encompass] the Shingles, a Disease.

ZOROBA'BEL. See *Zerubbabel.*

ZOUCH [of *de la Zouch*, F. the Trunk of a Tree] a Sirname.

ZU'CHE [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

ZUTO'LO, a Bird-pipe or small Flagelet. *Ital.*

ZUMA [ζύμη, Gr.] Leaven.

ZUPA'LIUM [among *Physicians*] a Julep, a sort of physical Potion.

ZUZ [זוז, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Coin, of which four make a Shekel, in Value Sevenpence Half-penny *English.*

ZYGIA'TI [among *Astrologers*] such Persons as are born under the Sign *Libra*, called ζυγος in *Greek.*

ZY'GOMA [ζυγωμα, Gr.] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper Parts joins to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare*, its outward Part having a long Process or Knob, called *Processus Zygomaticus.*

ZYGOMA'TICUM [in *Anatomy*] one of a Pair of Muscles, otherwise called *Jugale*, which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

ZYGOMA'TICUS [of ζύγωμα, Gr.] a Muscle in the Face, so named by *Riolanus*, because it rises from the *Zygoma*, but it is inserted near the Corner of the Lips. When this Muscle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upward, and make a pleasant Countenance.

ZYGOSTA'TES [ζυγοστάτης, Gr.] a Clerk of the Market, an Officer who has the Oversight of the Weights. *L.*

ZYGOSTAT'ICK [*Zygostaticus*, L. ζυγοστατικός, Gr.] belonging to a Clerk of the Markets or Weights.

ZY'MOMA [ζυμωμα, Gr.] Leaven or Leavening.

ZY'MOMA [among *Physicians*] any kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the watry Juice in the Mouth, the acid or sharp Liquor in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, *&c.*

ZYMOSI'METER [of ζύμωσις, Fermentation, and μετρον, Gr. a Measure] an Instrument by which the Degrees of Fermentation, which arises from the Mixture of divers Liquors, is measured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, *&c.*

ZYMO'SIS [ζύμωσις, Gr.] Fermentation.

ZYTHO'GALA [ζυθόγαλα, Gr. of ζυθός, Ale, and γάλα, Milk] Posset-drink.

ZYTHUM [ζυθος, Gr.] a Drink made of Corn or Malt, Ale or Beer.

Z. Z. The Ancients used these two Letters to signify Myrrh; but late Writers use them only for *Zinziber*, Ginger.

SICUBI, inter legendum, voces quædam Græcæ parum justo accentu notatæ, aut alia, quæ typographi, nostramque elusere curam, sese oculis objecerint, ut properanti prelo imputes, nobis humaniter condones, & amice corrigas, docte lector, velim,

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