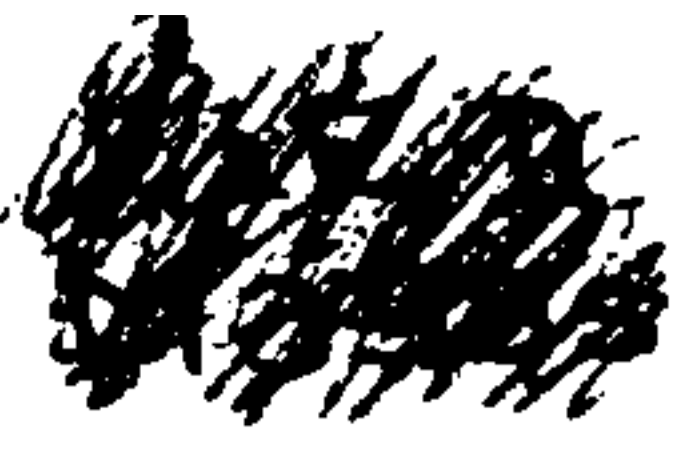


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A

S U P P L E M E N T

TO

JOHNSON'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY:

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

By GEORGE MASON,

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

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TO
THE MOST EFFECTUAL
PRESERVER OF OUR COUNTRY
NOW LIVING

BE INSCRIBED.

THIS HUMBLE ATTEMPT
TOWARDS RECTIFYING THE STANDARD
OF ITS LANGUAGE.

FOR COMPLETER INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC,
HOW SUPERFLUOUS MUST IT APPEAR,
MORE DIRECTLY TO NAME

GEORGE JOHN EARL SPENCER!

YET THE WRITER'S SELF-ATTACHMENT
IMPELS HIM TO DISPLAY SUCH A PRIVILEGE

THE STATE OF TEXAS

RESERVE OF OUR COUNTRY

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1

ALL LEGISLATIVE POWERS

SHALL BE VESTED

IN A BODY OF REPRESENTATIVES

TO BE CALLED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND A SENATE

TO BE CALLED THE SENATE OF TEXAS

P R E F A C E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P O S T S C R I P T.

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

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

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

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

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

PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

December 1800.

“ THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.”

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

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

ERRATA.

AFTER-LIFE for *lives* read *wives*.

BE'FORN put the accent on —FO'RN.

DE'SERVING put the accent on —SE'R—

DUMBFOUND last line, before *letter* insert *Vol. II.*

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER first line, after *hath* add *no.*

FERME first line, for *hospitum* read *hospitium*.

“ To GET ” expunge the whole article.

GIN-DRINKING last line, for *Spenser's* read *Spence's*.

JUJUBE last line, for *awaste* read *awake*.

To LEST line 2, in *Tho'* dele the apostrophe.

LIBRARIAN last line, for *Spenser's* read *Spence's*.

PAROL last line, for *house* read *houses*.

PIE-POWDER after the first example add *Blackstone*.

POME-WATER line 4, for *car* read *ear*.

RE'DOUNDING put the accent on —DOU'N—

TUNA for *a.* read *n.*

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

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

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

S U P P L E M E N T

TO

JOHNSON'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A B E

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

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

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

B. Jonson's Coronation-pageant.

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

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

In all her gates *Abaddon* rues

Thy bold attempt. *Milton.*

“**ABDU'CTION.** *n.* - - - - -”

3. Taking away.

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

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

So did the Faery knight himselfe *abeare*.

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

Thus did the gentle knight himself *abeare*

Amongst that rusticke rout in all his deeds.

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

ABEA'RANCE. *n.* [from *abear*.] Behaviour.

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

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

The meede of thy mischallenge and *abet*.

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

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

A B L

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

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

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

To throw down.

Upon the foyle,

Having herselfe in wretched wife *abjected*.

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

With great indignaunce he that fight forfooke,

And downe againe himselfe disdainfully

Abjecting, th' earth with his faire forehead strooke.

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

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

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

Shall I thumb holy books, confin'd

With *abigails* forsaken? *Prior.*

“**To ABJU'RE.** *v. a.* - - - - -”

2. “To retract, recant, &c.”

I put myself to thy direction, and

Unspeake mine own detraction; here *abjure*.

The taints and blames I laid upon myself.

Shak. Macbeth.

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

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able, to enable - - - - -

“None does offend, none, I say, none: I'll *able* 'em:

“Take that of me, my friend. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*”

Johnson has certainly a little mistaken the sense of *able* in the passage cited, where it agrees better with *uphold*, as interpreted by *Warburton*. The same verb occurs also in another old play in a sense nearly similar; that is,

To maintain.

Admitted! ay into her heart, I'll *able* it.

Chapman's Widow's Tears.

“ABO'ARD. *adv.* - - - - -”

3. *Spenser* seems to use this word once in the *metaphorical* sense of aground.

That how t' acquit themselves unto their lord

They were in doubt, and flatly set *aboard*.

Hubbard's Tale.

“ABO'DE. *n.* - - - - -”

4. Stop; delay.

Upon his courser fett the lovely lode,

And with her fled away without *abode*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 19.

And soon without *abode* the troop went forth.

Fairfax.

ABO'RD. *n.* [Fr.] Address; manner of accosting.

Your *aboard*, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform; I hope, it is now mended.

Chesterfield.

“ABORIGINES. *n. pl.* [Latin.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no origin “is to be traced.”

A grasshopper perhaps is the best figure for coat-armour of those who would be thought *aborigines*.

Shenstone.

“ABO'VE. *adv.* - - - - -”

4. Upon it.

But to his bed was brought and laid *above*.

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

ABRAHAM-MAN. *n.* [formerly] A ragged beggar pretending to be mad.

Of all the mad rascals the *Abraham-man* is the most fantastic.

Dekker.

Are they padders or *Abraham-men*, that are your comforts?

Massinger's New Way to Pay Old Debts.

To ABRA'ID. *v. a.* [from *abnædan*, Sax. *dilatare*.]

To rouse abruptly; to awaken.

That the brave mayd would not for courtesy

Out of his quiet slomber him *abrade*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 8.

For feare least her unwares she should *abrayd*.

Ib. C. I. ft. 61.

To ABRA'Y, *v. n.* [from *abnædan*, Sax. *dilatare*.]

To awake.

When as I did out of sleepe *abray*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 36.

But from his study he at last *abray'd*.

Fairfax.

ABROO'D. *adv.* In the act of brooding.

And sith in thee the past'rall spirit doth reign,

On such wit's treasures let it sit *abrood*;

Till it hath hatch'd such numbers, as may buy

The dearest fame.

Davies of Hereford.

“ABSOLU'TION. *n.* - - - - -”

3. Oratorical flow.

Some language is high and great. There the words are chosen, their found ample, the composition full, the *absolution* plenteous and poured out: all grave, sinewy, and strong.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

ABU'SION. *n.* [Fr.] Delusion; fraud.

For by those ugly formes weren pourtrayd

Foolish delight, and fond *abusions*,

Which doe that sense besiege with light illusions.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 11.

Thereto her feare was made so much the greater

Through fine *abusion* of that Briton mayd.

Ib. B. IV. C. I. ft. 7.

With unmanly guile

And foule *abusion*.

Ib. B. V. C. XII. ft. 40.

“ABU'TTAL. *n.* - - - - - The butting, or boundaries of any land.”

Declaration must be made of the *abuttals* and sides of the said land seised.

Spelman.

To ABY'. *v. a.* [from *abidan*, Sax. *sustinere*.]

1. To abide by.

He was fierce and whot,

Ne time would give, nor any termes *aby*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 19.

2. To pay (or suffer) for.

That direfull stroke thou dearely shalt *aby*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 23.

If thou dost intend

Never so little shew of love for her,

Thou shalt *aby* it.

Shaksp. Midf. Night's Dream.

3. To suffer.

Who dyes, the utmost dolor doth *abye*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 38.

To ABY'. *v. n.* [from *abidan*, Sax. *manere*.] To continue.

But nought, that wanteth rest, can long *aby*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 3.

“ACADE'MICK. *adj.* - - - - -”

2. Denoting one philosophy in particular.

Plato's philosophy took its name of *academic* from the academy.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

ACADE'MIC. *n.* [from the adjective.] An academic philosopher.

The *Academics* and Sceptics anxiously fought for arguments to prove the fallaciousness of our senses.

Reid.

Mellifluous streams, that water'd all the schools

Of *Academics* old and new.

Milton's Par. Reg.

“ACADEMI'CIAN. *n.* - - - - - The member of an “academy.”

Here have been imported from Paris Count *Zinzendorf*, and Monsieur *Clairaut* the *Academician*.

Chesterfield.

ACA'TES. *n. pl.* [from *acat*, old Fr. acquisition.—

Thus *CHAUCER* and *HOCLEVE* use the word in the singular number for *purchase*. See Glossary to *HOCLEVE*.] Provisions.

The Mantuan at his charges him allow'th

All fine *acates*, that that same country bred.

Harrington.

The kitchen clerke, that hight digestion

Did order all th' *acates* in seemely wise.

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

ACA'TER. *n.* [from *acates*.] Clerk of the kitchen.

Go, bear 'em in to *MUCH*

Th' *acater*, let him thank her.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

“To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* - - - - - To be added to; to “come to, - - - - -”

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of *Hanover* in 1725 between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*.

Chesterfield.

2. To

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"A'CRID: *adj.* - - - - Of a hot bitter taste; bitter."

2. Acrimonious.

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

"ACRO'STICK. *n.* &c."

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

Butler's Characters.

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

A'CTING. *n.* [from the verb *act*.]

1. Action.

Or that the resolute *acting* of your blood

Could have attain'd th' effect of your own purpose.

Shaksp. Measure for Measure.

2. Performing a dramatic part.

Whose *acting's* hard, affected, and constrained.

Churchill's Rosciad.

"A'CTION. *n.* - - - -

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

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

Burke.

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

1. Nimblely.

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

2. In-act.

Virtue obscur'd yields small and happy gains;

But *actively* employed the worth retains. *Lodge.*

He is *actively* his Prince's, but passively his anger's servant. *Overbury.*

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

A verb neuter is englished sometimes *actively*; and sometimes passively. *Lilly's Grammar.*

ADA'GIAL. *adj.* [from *adage*.] Proverbial. *Ash's Dict.*

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

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

Jovial Crew.

To ADA'W. *v. a.* [from *adynan*, Sax. extinguere.]

To keep under; to overawe.

As the bright funne, what time his fierie teme

Towards the westerne brim begins to draw,

Gins to abate the brightnesse of his beme,

And fervour of his flames somewhat *adaw*.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.IX. ft. 35.

The sight whereof did greatly him *adaw*.

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

To ADA'W. *v. n.* [from *adynan*, Sax. vanescere.]

To subside.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,

And haughty spirits meekly to *adaw*.

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

"To ADDEE'M. *v. a.* - - - - To esteem - - - -"

2. To adjudge; to sentence.

So unto him they did addeem the prise

Of all that triumph. *Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.III. ft. 15.*

Addeem'd me to endure this penance sore.

Ib. B.VI. C.VIII. ft. 22.

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

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

And unto me *adboom* that is my due.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"ADJUDICA'TION. *n.* &c." *Johnson's* interpretation of this word is more consonant to analogy than to its actual usage; to conform to which it should be A judicial sentence.

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

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

This will I try

And add the power of some *adjuring* verse.

ADJUTA'NCY. *n.* [from *adjutant*.]

1. The military office of an adjutant.

2. Skilful arrangement.

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

"ADMINISTRA'TION. *n.* - - - -

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

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

Bolingbroke to Wyndham.

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

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

"ADMINISTRA'TRIX. *n.* She who administers

"in consequence of a will." Just the reverse:

for it is generally in consequence of *no* will being made, that an *administratrix* is appointed to administer to the deceased.

2. One that has the supreme direction.

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

ADMIRANCE. *n.* [from *admire*.] Admiration.

With great *admiration* inwardly was moved.

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

"ADMIRER. *n.* - - - -

"2. - - - - A lover."

There

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

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

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

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

Without *adorn* of gold or silver bright.

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

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

Affrighted; affraid.

The fight whereof the lady fore *adrad.*

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

Of peril nought *adrad.*

Ib. B. VI. C. V. st. 16.

To be **ADRE'AMT.** *v. n.* To dream.

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

I was *adreamt* last night of Francis there.

Davenport's City Night-cap.

ADRO'ITLY. *adv.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterously.

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

Chesterfield.

“**ADSCITIOUS.** *adj.* - - - - - Supplemental; “additional” without being requisite.

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

“**ADVISEMENT.** *n.* - - - - -”

“1. Counsel; - - - - -”

“2. It is taken in old writers for prudence and circum- “spection.” No example of this latter sense is given.

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

Eftsoones his cruel hand Sir Guyon stayd,
Temp'ring his passion with *advifement* flow.

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

“**A'DULATORY.** *adj.* - - - - - Flattering. - - - - -”

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

“**ADU'LTERRATE.** *v. a.* - - - - -”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And dallies with the wind and scorns the sun.

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

A'ERIFORM. *adj.* [a philosophical term.] Having the form of air.

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

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

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

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

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

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

His sleep

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

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

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

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

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

“**AFFE'CTIONATELY.** *adv.* In an affectionate “manner.”

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

Chesterfield.

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

To *affrap*

The warlike ryder to his most mishap.

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

They bene ymett both ready to *affrap.*

Ib. B. II. C. I. st. 26.

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

That with the terrour of their fierce *affret*
They rudely drove to ground both man and horse.

Spenser's F. Q.

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

And deadly foes so faithfully *affriended.*

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

AFFRON'TIVE. *adj.* Affronting. *Collier on the stage.*

“**AFOREGO'ING.** *participial adj.* Going before.” All other nouns ending in *lis* do follow the general rule *aforegoing.* *Lilly's Grammar.*

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

The *Africans* their rich leaves closely fold,
Bright as their country's celebrated gold. *Tate's Cowley.*

A'FTER-BAND. *n.* A band in future.

If death

Bind us with *after-bands*, what profits then
Our inward freedom? *Milton.*

A'FTER-LIFE. *n.* A life after this.

Or like the Tartars give them lives

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

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

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

A'FTER-SU'PPER. *n.* The time between supper and going to bed.

To wear away this long age of three hours

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

Shak. Mid. N. Dream

A'FTER-WISE. *adj.* Wise too late.

These

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

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

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

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

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

Of kindness and of courteous *aggrace*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Spelman.

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

When they were fit for *agible* things.

Sir A. Sherley's Travels.

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

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

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

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

Hume's History.

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

Malone.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet or an *aglet-baby*.

Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

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

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

Blackstone.

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

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

Burke.

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

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

3. To fettle.

Let the physicians *agree* that.

Congreve.

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

3. Alike.

The which were armed both *agreeably*.

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

Both clad in shepherd's weeds *agreeably*.

Ib. C. XI. ft. 36.

"To AGRISE. *v. n.* - - - - - To look terrible.

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

"To AGGRISE. *v. a.* To terrify.

Spenser.

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

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

2. To make frightful.

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

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

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

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

A fragrant leaf the *Agucata* bears;

Her fruit in fashion of an egg appears.

Tate's Cowley.

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

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

Shenstone.

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

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

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

Chesterfield.

"To AIM. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *esmer*, "to point at; a word which I have not found.]"

In *Carpentier's* supplement to *Du Cange* may be found not only *esmer*, but *aymer* also in the same sense.

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

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

Who in a moment even with the earth

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

Shakespeare.

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

Asli's Dict.

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

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

Fairfax.

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

We saw a great number of sea-birds, particularly *albatrosses*, gannets, sheerwaters.

Hawkeſworth's Voyages.

ALBE'. *conj.* Whether be.

Albe they rich or poor.

Spenser's F. 2.

Albe they worthy blame, or clear of crime.

Ib.

ALBI-

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

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

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

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

ALCHEMI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *alchemist*.] Practising alchemy.

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

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

ALEGGEA'NCE. *n.* [Fr.] Alleviation.

What boots it him from death to be unboun'd,
To be captiv'd in endlesse duraunce
Of sorrow and despayre without *aleggeaunce*.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. V. st. 42.

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

Yet did she not lament with loud *alew*.

F. 2. B. V. C. VI. st. 13.

ALFRIDA'RIA, *n.* [a term of astrological jargon.]

The supposed power of a planet over a man's life.

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

ALGA'IE. *adv.* [all and gate for way.] Altogether.

Or sayrer than herselfe, if ought *algate*

Might sayrer be. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII.*

"A'LGATES. *adv.* - - - - -"

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

He then uprose, inflam'd with fell despight.

And called for his armes; for he would *algates* fight.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. V. st. 37.

3. Nevertheless.

Which when Sir Guyon saw, all were he wroth,

Yet *algates* mote he soft himself appease.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 12.

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

You'll blood three pottles of *Alicant*.

Dekker's Honest Whore.

"To ALI'GGE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *lig*, to lie down.]

"To lay; to allay. - - - - -" This whole article

seems more connected with the meaning of the Saxon noun *lig*, in English a falsity. *Aligge* is certainly in

the passage cited by *Johnson*; but probably either an error of the press, or an intended countrified

accent, for *alegge*, which *Spenser* uses elsewhere in the sense of allay. *Alege* with this signification is

also in *Chaucer*, but no such word as *aligge*.

"ALI'KE. *adv.* - - - - - In some expressions it has

"the appearance of an adjective, but is always an

"adverb." Notwithstanding this positive assertion, *alike* is surely an adjective in the following passage:

With him is Guelpho, as his noble mate,

In birth, in acts, in arms, *alike* the rest. *Fairfax.*

ALL and Some. *adj.* [in early writers.] One and all.

But lo! they streight were vanished, *all and some*.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XII. st. 31.

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

Fairfax, B. XIII. st. 2.

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

I would fain see you, what pedants call *omnis homo*, and what *POPE* much better calls *all-accomplish'd*.

Chesterfield.

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

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

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

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

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

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet

Quaff immortality and joy; secure

Of surfeit, where full measure only bounds

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

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

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

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

They stole away, and took their hasty flight,

Carry'd in clouds of *all-concealing* night.

Spenser's Hubbard.

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

O curst, dear horrors of *all-conscious* night:

Pope.

ALL-DEPENDING. *part. adj.* Depending on all.

Of its robe bereft

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

Thomson.

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

Whose *all-efficient* light

Drew dawning planets from the womb of night.

Boyle.

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

If all the world

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

Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,

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

ALL-GOOD. *adj.* Infinitely good.

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

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

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

Congreve.

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

God is all perfect and *all-happy*.

Conybeare.

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

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

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

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

Conybeare.

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

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

Conybeare.

ALL-PER'FECTION. *adj.* Perfect in every thing.

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

Bolingbroke to Pope.

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

These Fancy, *all-sagacious* maid,

Had at their sev'ral tasks survey'd.

Shenstone.

ALL-

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

ALL-TRIUMPHING. *part. adj.* Every where triumphant.
As you were ignorant of what were done
By Cupid's hand, your *all-triumphing* son. *B. Jonson.*

ALL-WORSHIPT. *part. adj.* Worshipt by all.
In her own loins
She butcht th' *all-worshipt* ore. *Milton's Comus.*

ALL-WORTHY. *adj.* Most respectable.
O my *all-worthy* lord! *All-worthy* villain!
Shaksp. Cymb.

To ALLE'GE. [Fr.] To allay.
Hart that is inly hurt is greatly eased
With hope of thing, that may *allegge* his smart.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 15.

"ALLOCUTION. *n.* - - - - The act of speaking
"to another." After *act* insert 'or mode.'
Sacrifices, triumphs, congiaries, *allocutions*, decursions, lectiferniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies we should not have had so just a notion of, were they not still preserved on coins.
Addison on Medals.

"ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* - - - - Held without any acknowledgment of superiority."
The possessions of their subjects were perfectly *allocal*; that is, wholly independent, and held of no superior at all. *Blackstone.*

ALLO'WABLY. *adv.* [from *allowable.*] With claim of allowance.
These are much more frequently, and more *allowably*, used in poetry, than in prose. *Lowth.*

ALLSPICE. *n.* A kind of clove.
Cloves, *allspice*, mace, and many other stimulative applications. *Berdmore on the Teeth.*

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

ALMOND-WILLOW. *n.* A willow whose leaves are of a light green on both sides.
- - - - trees more and more sady, till they end in an *almond-willow.* *Shenstone.*

ALMS-DRINK. *n.* [For an explanation of this word the reader is referred to *Warburton's* note (no very clear one) on the following passage in *Shakspere.*]
They have made him drink *alms-drink.*
Ant. & Cleo. A. II. sc. 7.

ALMS-GIVING. *n.* Gift of alms.
The most profuse *alms-giving* may be owing to indirect causes. *Conybeare.*

ALMS-PEOPLE. *n.* Members of an almshouse.
For the which they be bound to pay four shillings the week to the six *alms-people.* *Heever.*

"ALONE. *adj.* - - - - -"
3. Uncompelled.
Sweet is the love, that comes *alone* with willingness.
Sp. F. 2.

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

3. I am *alone* the villain of the earth;
And feel I am 'Yo most. *Ant. & Cleo. A. IV. sc. 6.*

ALONELY. *adv.* [from *alone.*] Singly.
Alonely let me me go with thee, unkind. *Fairfax.*

ALP. *n.* [the singular of *Alps.*] Any very high mountain.
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *Alp.* *Milton.*

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

1. Excessively lofty.
White as the fleecy rain on *Alpine* hills. *Congreve.*
2. Denoting a peculiar kind of strawberry.
The *alpine* everlasting, or prolific strawberry. *Marwe.*

ALFHE'A. *n.* A flowering shrub; of which the common fort is marsh-mallow: but the *althea-frutex* is a species of *Hibiscus.*
Th' *Althea*, *Opulus*, and *Virgin's bower.* *Anon.*

"ALTI'SONANT. *adj.* - - - - High founding."
Speculative and positive doctrines, and *altisonant* phrases. *Evelyn.*

A'LVEOLARY. *adj.* [from *alveolus*, Lat.] Belonging to the cavity of the jaw-bone.
The original teeth are no longer sufficient to fill up extended *alveolar* space. *Berdmore on the Teeth.*

"AMA'LGAM. } *n.* The latter of these two words
"AMA'LGAMA. } is left unexemplified.
We should have a new *amalgama.* *B. Jonson's Alchemist.*
They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens, as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass; and then they have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of incoherent republics. *Burke.*

"To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* - - - -" This verb is used figuratively.
Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke.*

"AMANUE'NSIS. *n.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates."
Let your *amanuens*, whoever he may be, write an account regularly once a week. *Chesterfield.*

"To AMATE. *v. a.* - - - - -"
2. To terrify; to strike with horreur. In this sense "it is derived from the old French *matter*, to crush "or subdue." It seems rather derived from the old French participle *amati* accablè; and its senses (from this root) best accord with
To confound.
Ye bene right hard *amated*, gracious lord,
And of your ignorance great marveill make,
Whiles caufe not well conceived ye mistake.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 45.
Upon the walls the Pagans old and young
Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and amaz'd. *Fairfax.*

AMATEU'R. *n.* [Fr.] A lover of any particular pursuit or system.
It must always be, to those who are the greatest *amateurs*, or even professors of revolutions, a matter very hard to prove, that the late French government was so bad, that nothing worse, in the infinite devices of men, could come in its place. *Burke.*

AMATO'RIAL. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Concerning love.
Leland mentions eight books of his epigrams, *amatorial* verses, and poems on philosophical subjects. *T. Warton.*

AMAZONIAN. *adj.* [from *Amazon.*] Of, or like to, Amazons.

How ill befeeming is it in thy fex,
To triumph like an *Amazonian* trull!
Shaksp. Hen: VI. P. III.

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

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

“AMBITION. *n.* - - - - -”

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

I on th' other side
Used no *ambition* to commend my deeds.
Milton's Samp. Agon.

“AMBRO'SIA, *n.* - - - - - from which every thing
“eminently pleasing to the smell or taste is called
“*ambrosia*.”

His dewy locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton.*

But when the transient feast is o'er,
He seeks the tofe he left behind,
And finds, in the forsaken flower,
Both nectar and *ambrosia* join'd. *Mason's Sappho.*

AMBRO'SIAC. *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] *Ambrosial.*

Or Constable's *ambrosiac* muse
Made Dian not his notes refuse. *B. Jonson.*

“AMBULATORY. - - - - -”

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

AMBUSCA'DING. *adj.* [from *ambuscade*.] Lying
in ambush.

A lovely boy of killing eyes
Where *ambuscading* witchcraft lies,
Which did at last the owner's self surprize. *Cleeve's Cowley.*

“AMENAGE. *n.*” } There cannot be a more strik-

“AMENANCE. } ing instance of the slovenly
manner in which *Johnson* composed his dictionary,
than his coupling these two words together. He
might well give no example of *amenage*, since in-
stead of a *noun* it is a *verb*. In *Upton's* glossary to
Spenser's Faery Queen *Amenage* stands interpreted
by *manage*, carriage; but *carriage* is a plain blunder
of the printer's, who has caught the word from the
line below. On such an authority, without ex-
amining further, or even observing the incoherency
of the explanation, *Johnson* has made *amenage* a
noun.

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

That fame is *Furor*, cursed cruel wight,
That unto knighthood workes much flame and v; ;
And that same hag, his aged mother, hight
Occasion, the root of all wrath and despight:
With her, who so will raging *Furor* tame
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.

Sp. F. Q. B. H. C. IV. st. 10, 11.

“AMIABLY. *adv.* - - - - - In an amiable manner.”

Less amiably mild,
Than that smooth wat'ry image. *Milton.*

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

Upon a sloathfull asse he chose to ryde,
Aray'd in habit blacke, and *amis* thin,
Like to an holy monck the service to begin.

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

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

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

Thou well of life, whose streams were purple blood,
That flow'd here to cleanse the foul *amiss*
Of sinful man. *Fairfax, B. III. st. 3.*

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

A'MMIRAL. *n.* [for *admiral*.] An admiral's ship.
To equal which, the tallest pine,

Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
Of some great *ammiral*, were but a wand. *Milton.*

AMOEBAE'AN. *adj.* [from *αμοιβαιος*, Gr.] Alternately
responsive.

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

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

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

AMPHI'BOLY, *n.* [*ἀμφιβολία*, Gr.] Ambiguity of
meaning.

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

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

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

“AMPLIFICATION. *n.* - - - - -”

“1. Enlargement.”

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

“A'NA. *n.* Books so called from the last syllable of
“their titles; as *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana*;” [a blun-
der of *Johnson's* for *Thuana*] “they are loose
“thoughts, or casual hints, dropt by eminent men,
“and collected by their friends.” This definition
is incomplete; the termination *ana* is added to any
connective title of literary scraps.

They were pleased to publish some *Tunbrigiana* this
season; but such *ana*! I believe, there were never so
many vile little verses put together before. *West to Gray.*

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

Ast's Dict.

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

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

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

Butler's Characters.

ANACREONTIQUE. *n.* A poem in Anacreon's
manner.

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

Title to Cowley's Imitations of Anacreon.

A'NADEM. *n.* [*ἀνάδημα*, Gr.] A chaplet.
The lowly dales will yield us *anadems*
To shade our temples; 'tis a worthy meed,
No better girlond fecks mine oaten reed. *W. Browne.*

“**ANAGO'GICAL.** *adj.* - - - - - Mysterious.”
It has no coherency therewith, either figuratively,
allegorical, or *anagogical*. *Spelman.*

ANAGRAMMA'TICAL, *adj.* Making an anagram.
For whom was devised Pallas's defensive shield with
Gorgon's head thereon with this *anagrammatical* word.
Camden's Remains.

A'NAPÆST. *n.* [*ἀναπαιστος*, Gr.] A metrical foot,
containing two short syllables and one long.
They found the heroic foot (which includes the
Spondee, the Dactyle, and the *Anapæst*) to be majestic
and grave. *Harris's Philolog. Inq.*

ANA'RCHIC. *adj.* Anarchical.
They expect, that they shall hold in obedience an
anarchic people, by an *anarchic* army. *Burke.*

A'NCHORESS. *n.* A female anchoret.
Anch'resses, that dwell
Mew'd up in walls, and mumble o'er their beads.
Fairfax.

Ifold Helton widow made suit to king Henry the sixth,
that she might be an *anchoress*, or vowed recluse. *Weever.*
“**A'NCIENT.** *n.* - - - - - The flag of a ship, and former-
ly of a regiment.” The latter of these two senses
might have been exemplified from *Shakspeare.*

Ten times more dishonourably ragged than an old faced
ancient. *Hen. IV. P. I. A. IV. sc. 2.*
A'NCIENT-DEME'SNE. *n.* [a law term from *an-*
cient and *demesne*, Fr.]

Ancient-demesne consists of those lands or manors, which,
though now perhaps granted out to private subjects,
were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Ed-
ward the Confessor, or William the Conqueror. *Blackstone.*
The *ancient-demesne*, or land-estate of the crown, as
recorded in Domesday-book by William I. consisted of
fourteen hundred and twenty-two manors. *Lyttelton.*

ANCILLARY. *adj.* [from *ancilla*, Lat.] Subservient,
as a handmaid.

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

A'NCOME. *n.* An ulcerous swelling.
I have seen a little prick, no bigger than a pin's head,
swell bigger and bigger, till it came to an *ancome*.
Eastward Hoe.

“**A'NECDOTE.** *n.* - - - - -
“2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical
“incident.”

They will also specify the few remaining *anecdotes*,
which occurred in a life so retired and sedentary, as his.
Mason's Life of Gray.

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

ANE'NST. *prep.* [ongean, Sax. adversus; omitting
the Saxon *g*, as the modern word omits the *n*.]
Against.

And many a sink pour'd out their rage *anest* 'em.
B. Jonson's Epigr.

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

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

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

ANGELO'T. *n.* A gold coin of Paris, while subject
to the English.
As we see upon his French *angelot*. *Leake.*

“**A'NGLE.** *n.* - - - - - The space intercepted between
two lines intersecting, &c.”
2. Corner in its sense of extremity.

And far abroad his mightie braunches threw
Into the utmost *angle* of the world he knew.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IX. st. 47.
From his eyes are hurl'd

(To day) a thousand radiant lights, that stream
To ev'ry nook and *angle* of his realm. *B. Jonson.*

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

The pleasant'st *angling* is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treach'rous bait. *Shakspeare.*

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

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

ANNOMINA'TION. *n.* [*annominatio*, Barb. Lat.]
Alliteration.

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

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

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

But *Johnson's* examples (from Dryden and Arbuth-
not) both make *anodyne* a *substantive*: as does also,
A majority of two hundred is a great *anodyne*. *Chesterfield.*

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

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

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

A'NTHEMIS. *n.* [Lat.] The chamomile.
The *anthemis*, a small but glorious flower,
Scarce rears his head; yet has a giant's tower.
Tate's Cowley.

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

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

He' defies magistracy and ministry as the works of
Antichrist. *Butler's Characters.*

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

We may be admitted, if not for a *masque*, for an
antick-masque. *B. Jonson.*
The

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

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

Hooker.

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

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

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

APOSTROPHUS. *n.* [*ἀποστροφος*, Gr.]

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

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

To grow mild.

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

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

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

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

Whose feigned gestures do attrap our youth

With an *apparancie* of simple truth. *W. Browne.*

“**APPARENT.** *adj.* - - - - -

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

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

“**To APPEAL.** *v. n.* - - - - -

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

He gan that ladie strongly to *appeal*

Of many hainous crimes. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 39.*

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

To APPEAL. *v. a.* [from *appello*, Lat.] To call over: a latinism.

Then both uprose, and took their ready way

Unto the church, their prayers to *appeal*.

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

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

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

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

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

2. Appeal. [A latinism.]

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

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

“**APPELLEE.** *n.* - - - - -”

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

Blackstone.

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

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

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

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

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

“**APPE'RTINENT.** *adj.* [from *to appertain*.] Belonging, relating.

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

“To furnish him with all *appertinents*

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

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

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

APPLA'USIVE. *adj.* [from *applause*.] Applauding. *Euclia* appears in the heavens, singing an *applausive* song. *B. Johnson's Masques.*

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

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

Shakspeare.

Thy man *Apple-John*, that looks

As he had been a se'nnight in the straw,

A rip'ning for the market.

Chapman and Shirley's Ball.

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

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

Jovial Crew.

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

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

B. Johnson's Every Man in his Humour.

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

Nabbes's Microcosmus.

APPLI'MENT. *n.* Application.

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

Introduction to Marston's Malcontent.

“**To APPOINT.** *v. a.* - - - - -”

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

Appoint not heav'nly disposition, father.

Sampson Azonistes.

“**APPOINTMENT.** *n.* - - - - -”

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

A devise

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

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

“APPOSITION. *n.* - - - - -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To set a value on.

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

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

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

“To APPROVE. *v. a.* - - - - -”

7. [In law.] To improve.

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

“APPROVEMENT. *n.* - - - - -”

2. [In law.]

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

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

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

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

To bring near.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congreve.

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

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

“APRICO’T, or APRICO’CK. *n.* - - - - -”

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

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

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

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

AQUATICAL. *adj.* Aquatic.

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

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

The *aqueity*

Terreity and Sulphureity

Shall run together again.

B. Jonson.

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

Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek

Out-swell the cholic of puff’d *Aquilon*.

Shak. Troil and Cress.

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

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

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

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

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

Harris’s Philolog. Inq. p. 254, note.

ARBITRARINESS. *n.* The being arbitrary.

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

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

“a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.” *Johnson* seems not to have

known the difference between *arbitration* and *arbitrement*, having here given a definition of the latter in its sense of *award*. As to the former, *Blackstone* says,

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

ARBITRESS. *n.* A female arbiter.

While over head the Moon

Sits *arbitress*.

Milton.

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

The

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

ARBORESCENT. *adj.* [*arborescens*, Lat.] Growing like a tree.

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

ARBU'TEAN. *adj.* Of arbutus.

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

ARCA'DIAN. *adj.* [from *Arcadia*.] Pleasant to the view. Such the stream

On whose *Arcadian* banks I first drew air. *Armstrong.*
"ARCA'NUM. *n.* In the plural *arcana*. A Latin "word, signifying a secret." It is chiefly used in English for some deep axiom, some hidden operation of nature.

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

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

Butler's Characters.

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

ARCH-CHE'MIC. *adj.* Of supreme chemic power. With one virtuous touch

Th' *arch-chemic* sun, so far from us remote,

Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,

Here in the dark so many precious things. *Milton.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To whom the *Arch-enemy*,

And thence in heaven called Satan. *Milton.*

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

Which when th' *Arch-felon* saw,

Due entrance he disdain'd. *Milton.*

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

So stretch'd out huge in length the *Arch-fiend* lay,

Chain'd on the burning lake. *Milton.*

ARCH-FLAT'TERER. *n.* Chief flatterer.

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

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

--- hoping here to end

Intestine war in beav'n, the *arch-foe* subdued,

Or captive dragg'd in chains. *Milton.*

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

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

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

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

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

O! 'tis the spight of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock*,

To lip a wanton in a secure couch,

And to suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

ARCH-POLIT'ICIAN. *n.* Transcendant politician. Whereas he was indeed an *arch-politician*. *Bacon.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All single and alone—

Yet an *arch-villain* keeps him company. *Shak. Timon.*

ARCHERESS. *n.* A female archer.

O Fortune, the great Amorite of kings,

Higher than men can reach with reason's wings,

Thou blindfold *Archeress*. *Markham.*

"ARCHIEP'SCOPAL. *adj.* --- Belonging to an "Archbishop."

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

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

"ARCHITECT. *n.* ---"

5. Architecture.

With goodly *architect*, and cloisters wide,

With groves and walks along a river's side. *W. Browne.*

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

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

ARCHLY. *adv.* [from *arch*, *adj.*] Jocosely.

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

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

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

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

2. To declare; to appoint.

Hobbinol gan thus to him *aread*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

His name *Ignaro* did his nature right *aread*.

F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 31.

And time and place convenient to *aread*,

In which they two the contest might darrain. *Sp. F. Q.*

3. To make out; to perceive.

So hard this idol was to be *ared*. *Spenser.*

For in that stroke he did his end *aread*. *Fairfax.*

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

But ground he gave, and lightly left *areare*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. st. 36.

And eke this wallet at your backe *arreare*.

Ib. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 23.

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

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

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

A messenger comes all *areek*

Mordanto at Madrid to seek. *Swift.*

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

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

ARE-

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

The Court of *Arcopagus* at Athens punished idleness.

Blackstone.

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

All her teeth *arew*.

-And all her bones might through her cheeks be read.

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

A'RGAL. *n.* Hard lees sticking to the sides of "wine vessels, more commonly called tartar. *Diēt.*"

In *B. Jonson* the word is

A'RGAIL. *n.* [*argalh*, old Fr. a sewer.]

I know, you have *argnick*,

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

ARGENT-VI'VE. *n.* [Fr.] Quicksilver.

The bulls, our furnace

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

B. Jonson.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* - - - - Clayey."

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

Adams.

A'RIAN. *n.* [from *Arius*.] One of his sect.

Arians withstood the truth by bending themselves against the deity of Christ.

Hooker.

A'RIANISM. *n.* [from *Arian*.] The doctrines of Arius with regard to Christ.

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

Bolingbroke to Pope.

ARIGHTS. *adv.* Aright.

When they had heard and seen her doom *arights*.

Sp. F. Q.

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

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

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

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

Reid.

ARK. *n.* - - - -"

3. A coffer, or chest.

Then first of all came forth Sir Satyrane,

Bearing that precious relicke in an *arke*

Of gold.

Spenser's F. 2. B. IV. C. V. ft. 15.

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

Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.

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

So small were her *armaments*, and her councils thus divided.

Bryant's Troy.

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

Robertson.

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

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

Guthrie.

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

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

Weever.

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

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

Hume's Hist.

ARMINIANISM. *n.* The tenets of *Arminians*.

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

Hume's History.

A'RMISTICE. *n.* - - - - A short truce."

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

Lyttelton.

ARMO'RIAL. *adj.* Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family."

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

Blackstone.

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

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

Evelyn.

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

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

Chesterfield.

ARRE'CT. *adj.* [*arrectus*, Lat.] Earnestly attentive.

Around the beldame all *arrect* they hang.

Akenside.

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

The charge, which God doth unto me *arret*

Of his dear safety, I to thee commend.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 8.

But after that the judges did *arret* her

Unto the second best that lov'd her better.

Ib. B. IV. C. V. ft. 21.

Instead of eyes, two burning lamps she set

In silver sockets, shining like the skies,

And a quick-moving spirit did *arret*

To stir and roll them, like a woman's eyes.

Ib. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 7.

To **ARRI'DE.** *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one." *Johnson* seems to have given both these interpretations by guess; or rather to have transcribed the two first meanings of *arrideo* in *Ainsworth*. In the only place which the writer of these sheets has met with the word, it bears the third and most elegant sense of its Latin original.

To please.

Her form answers my affection;

It *arrides* me exceedingly.

Marmion's Antiquary.

ARRI'VAL. *n.* - - - -"

2. A number of people arriving any where together.

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

Warner.

A'RSEY-VERSEY or **VA'RSEY.** *adv.* Backside uppermost.

All *arsey-versesy*, nothing is its own,

But, to our proverb, all turn'd upside down.

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

Davies of Hereford.

A'RSON. *n.* [ab *ardendo*] is the malicious or wilful burning of the house or outhouses of another man.

Blackstone.

ARTI-

ARTIFICIA'LITY. *n.* [from *artificial*] Appearance of art.

Trees in hedges partake of their *artificiality*. *Shenstone.*

To A'RTILISE. *v. a.* [This word has been framed in English to answer its fictitious pattern in French: the writer of these sheets, unable to define its meaning precisely, can only produce his authority.]

If I was a philosopher, says *Montaigne*, I would naturalise art, instead of *artifising* nature. The expression is odd, but the sense is good. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

A'RTS-MAN. *n.* A learned man.

Arts-man, præambula; we will be singled from the barbarous. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost. A.V. sc.1.*

[This word is not omitted because not meant by *Shakspere* for a blunder, though plainly for an affected creation of the speaker.]

AS. *n.* [Lat.] The Roman pound.

The *as*, or Roman pound was commonly used to express any integral sum. *Blackstone.*

ASCA'UNT. *prep.* [The very existence of this word depends upon a doubtful reading of a line in *Shakspere*, some editions having *aslant*.] Slanting over.

There is a willow grows *ascaunt* the brook.

Hamlet. A.V. sc.7.

"ASCE'NSION-DAY. *n.* - - - - Holy Thursday."

Did not the prophet say,

That before *Ascension-day* at noon

My crown I should give off? *Shaksp. K. John.*

"To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.*" This verb used to be sometimes accented on the middle syllable.

Of a small time, which none *ascertain* may.

Spenser's Daphnida.

ASCLE'PIAD. *n.* [from *Asclepias* the inventor.] A choriambic measure of verse in Greek and Latin poetry: as for example,

Mæcēn|ās ātā|vīs | ēdītē | rēgībūs.

A'SHY. *adj.* Of ashes.

Some of their sepulchres are at this day no where to be discerned, neither their bones or *ashy* remains in any place to be gathered. *Weever.*

ASINE'GO. *n.* [Portuguese for a little *afs*.] A foolish fellow.

They apparell'd me as you see, made a fool, or an *asinego* of me. *Marm. Antiquary.*

"ASPHA'LTOS. *n.* &c."

Naphtha and *Asphaltus* yielded light,

As from a lky. *Milton.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. a.* To aspire to.

And both our souls *aspire* celestial thrones.

Marlow's Tamerl.

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds.

Shak. Rom. and Jul.

"ASPORTA'TION. *n.* - - - - A carrying away."

A bare removal from the place where the thief found the goods, is a sufficient *asportation* or carrying away.

Blackstone.

"ASSA'Y. *n.* - - - -"

5. Value.

She saw bestowed all with rich array.

Of pearls and precious stones of great *assay*. *Spenser.*

ASSE'MBLANCE. *n.*

1. Assembling.

He chanc'd to come where happily he spy'd
A rout of many people far away;

To whom his course he hastily applied,
To weet the cause of their *assemblance* wide.

Sp. F.Q. B.V. C.IV. st.21.

2. [In *Shakspere*.] Semblance.

Care I for the limb, the thews, the stature, the bulk,
and big *assemblance* of a man? *Hen. IV. P. II.*

"ASSENTA'TION. *n.* - - - Compliance with the opinion of another."

Abject flattery and indiscriminate *assentation* degrade.

Chesterfield.

ASSI'GN. *n.* [a law word, from the verb.] The person to whom any property is, or may be assigned.

A man seems to have been at liberty to part with all his own acquisitions, if he had previously purchased to him and his *assigns* by name; but if his *assigns* were not specified in the purchase-deed, he was not empowered to alien.

Blackstone.

A'SSIGNAT. *n.* [Fr.] The paper coin of France since its revolution.

Is there a debt which presses them—issue *assignats*.

Burke.

ASSI'SE. *n.* [Fr.]

1. A commission of *assise*, directed to the Judges, and Clerk of assise, to take assizes. *Blackstone.*

2. A Court of *assise*. See *Johnson's ASSIZE. 4.*

3. A particular species of jury called an *assise*, summoned for the trial of landed disputes. *Blackstone.*

4. A particular species of trial by jury.

Henry II. by consent of parliament introduced the *grand assise*, a particular species of trial by jury. *Black.*

5. A certain ordinance or statute.

By an ordinance in 27 Hen. II. (called the *assise* of arms) it was provided, that every man's armour should descend to his heir. *Blackstone.*

6. A particular species of rent.

Rents of *assise* are the certain established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, which cannot be varied. *Blackstone.*

7. A particular species of writ.

The writ of *assise* is said to have been invented by Glanvil. *Blackstone.*

"To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* - - - -"

"5. It has generally the particle with." This seems to be one of the *misplaced* additions, which ought to have been put to the verb *neuter*, and might then be illustrated by the example following:

Associates with the midnight shadows drear. *Thomson.*

To ASSO'IL. *v. a.* [*assoiler*, old Fr. from *absolvo*, Lat.]

1. To absolve.

Till from her bands the spright *assoiled* is.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. st. 52.

2. To deliver; to release.

She looked up, to weet what wight

Had her from so infamous fact *assoiled*. *Sp. F. Q.*

Therefore I will their sweaty yokes *assoyle*.

At this same furrow's end. *ib. old end of B. III.*

3. To put an end to.

She soundly slept, and carefull thought did quite *assoile*.

F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 18.

4. To determine.

A pair of weights with which he did *assoile*

Both more and less, where it in doubt did stand.

F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 38.

"To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* - - - - To range in classes, as "one thing suits with another." It extends to persons, as well as things.

They

- They appear in a manner no way *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke.*
2. To supply with assortments.
To be found in the well *assorted* warehouses of the dissenting congregations. *Burke.*
- “ASSORTMENT. *n.* - - - - - 2. A mass or quantity properly selected.”
Societies are the casual or arbitrary *assortments* of human institution. *Shenstone.*
- “ASSURANCE. *n.* - - - - -”
14. [In law.] Evidence of conveyance of property.
The legal evidences of the translation of property are called the common *assurances* of the kingdom. *Blackstone.*
- ASTERITES. *n.* [from *ἀστερίος*, Gr.] A kind of opal sparkling like a star. *Ash's Dict.*
- ASTHMATIC. *n.* One troubled with an asthma.
Asthmatics cannot bear the air of hot rooms, and cities where there is a great deal of fuel burnt. *Arbutnot on Air.*
- “ASTONISHMENT. *n.* - - - - - Amazement.”
2. Matter of astonishment.
Thou shalt become an *astonishment*, a proverb, and a by-word among all nations, whither the Lord shall lead thee. *Deuteronomy*, Ch. XXVIII. v. 37.
- To ASTONY. *v. a.* pret. and part. pas. *astonied*, *astond*, *astound* [*estonner*, Fr.] To confound.
Do hide themselves from her *astonying* looks. *Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.II. ft. 54.*
Stood all *astonied*. *F. Q. Ib.*
Astond he flood. *Ib.*
All suddenly with mortal stroke *astound*
Doth groveling fall. *Ib.*
No puissant stroke his senses once *astound*. *Fairfax.*
- ASTRÆA. *n.* [Lat. for the Goddess Justice, but used by *Milton* for] Virgo, the sixth sign in the Zodiac.
Th' Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung forth in heav'n his golden scales, yet seen
Betwixt *Astræa*, and the scorpion sign. *Par. Lost. B. IV. v. 998.*
- ASTRICT. *adj.* [*astrictus*, Lat.] Compendious.
An epitaph is a superscription, or an *astrict* pithy diagram. *Weever.*
- ASTRINGENT. *n.* [from the adjective.] An astringent medicine.
Notwithstanding the application of rougher *astringents*. *Berdmore.*
- A'STRINGER, A'USTRINGER. *n.* [from *austour*, Fr. a goshawk.] A falconer, that keeps a goshawk.
Enter a gentle *Astringer*. *Stage-direction in Shakspeare's All's Well.*
We usually call a falconer, that keeps that kind of hawk, an *astringer*. *Corwel.*
- ASTROFELL. *n.* The name of some weed.
My little flock, whom erst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feed with finest grafs that grew,
Feed ye henceforth on bitter *astrofell*
And stinking smallage, and unfavory rue. *Spenser's Daphnida.*
- “A'STROLABE. *n.* - - - - -”
- “1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, and the stars.”
With *astrolabe* and *meteoroscope*,
I'll find the cusp and *alfridaria*. *Albumazar.*
- AT-ERST. *adv.*
1. Suddenly; hastily.

- What hellish fury hath *at-erst* thee hent?
Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.VI. ft. 8.
- How great a hazard she *at-erst* had made
Of her good fame. *Ib. B.VI. C.III. ft. 39.*
2. At last, at length.
Full loth am I (quoth he) as now *at-erst*
When day is spent, and rest us needeth most, &c.
Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.III. ft. 39.
- For from the golden age, that first was named,
It's now *at-erst* become a stonie one. *Ib. B.V. ft. 2.*
- A'TELLAN. *adj.* [from *Atella* in ancient Italy, whence such representations first came.] Dramatic mixt with ridicule.
Their Fescennin, and *Atellan* way of wit was in early days prohibited. *Shaftesbury.*
- ATHANA'SIAN. *adj.* Composed by Athanasius.
He who cannot assent to the *Athanasian* creed, would receive no better quarter than an atheist from the generality of the clergy. *Bolingbroke.*
- ATHLE'TE. *n.* [*ἀθλητής*, Gr.] A contender for victory.
- - - for having opposed to him a vigorous *athlete*. *A. Smith's Theory.*
- ATONE. *adv.* [*at one*, as “would have set them *at one* again.” *Acts* Ch. VIII. v. 26.] Reconciled.
So bene they both *atone*. *Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.I. ft. 29.*
- “ATTA'CHMENT. *n.* - - - - -”
- “3. An apprehension of a man to bring him to “answer an action;” or for a contempt of the court.
The process of *attachment* for these and the like contempts must necessarily be as antient as the laws themselves. *Blackstone.*
5. A writ so named.
If the defendant disobeys this verbal monition, the next process is by writ of *attachment*. *Blackstone.*
6. [In the plural.] The name of a forest-court.
The court of *attachments*, wood mote, or forty days court, is to be held before the verderors of the forest once in every forty days. *Blackstone.*
- “ATTAINT. *n.* - - - - -”
4. [In law.] A writ so called.
A writ of *attaint* lieth to enquire; whether a jury of twelve men gave a false verdict. *Blackstone.*
- ATTELLANE. *n.* [from *Atellan*, *adj.*] A dramatic satyr.
The Romans imitated the satyrs in their *Atellanes*. *Roscommon.*
- “To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* - - - - -”
3. To tempt.
Why then will ye, fond dame, *attempted* be
Unto a stranger's love. *Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.XI. ft. 63.*
- ATTE'NDEMENT. *n.* [from *attend.*] Attendance (or waiting) on another.
Yet for no bidding, nor for being shent,
Would he restrained be from his *attendement*. *Sp. F. Q.*
- ATTO'NE. *adv.*
1. At once.
That all his senses seem'd bereft *attone*. *Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.I. ft. 42.*
2. Together.
As white seems fairer, match'd with black *attone*. *Sp. F. Q.*
The knights in couples match'd, the ladies link'd *attone*. *Ib.*

To **ATTORN**. *v. n.* [from *attournance*, old Fr.] To acknowledge (as tenant) a new lord.

If one bought an estate with any lease for life or years standing out thereon, and the lessee or tenant refused to *attorn* to the purchaser, and to become his tenant, the grant or purchase was in most cases void.

Blackstone.

To **ATTRAP**. *v. a.* [from *trappatura*, Barb. Lat.] horse-cloathing.

1. To array with horse-furniture.

And all his steed

With oaken leaves *attrapt*. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 39.*

2. [From *attraper*, Fr.] To entrap.

Whose fained gestures do *attrap* our youth. *W. Browne.*

“To **ATTRIBUTE**. *v. a.*” *Spenser* (once) accents this verb on the *first* syllable.

Faulty men use oftentimes

To *attribute* their folly unto fate.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IV. ft. 28.

“To **AVALE**. *v. n.* To sink.”

2. To descend; as from horse-back or any kind of elevation.

And from their sweaty courfers did *avale*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 10.

Eftsoones out of her coch she gan *availe*.

Ib. B. IV. C. III. ft. 46.

To **AVAU'NT**. *v. n.* [from *vaunter*, Fr.] To assume a boasting air.

To whom *avaunting* in great bravery,

As peacock, that his painted plumes doth pranck,

He smote his courser in the trembling flank.

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

AVE'NGE. *n.* [from the verb.] Vengeance.

And if to that *avenge* by you decreed

This hand may helpe, or succour ought supplie,

It shall not fayle, whenso ye shall it need.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 8.

To **AVE'NTRE**. *v. a.* [The commentators on *Spenser* give conjectural etymologies of this verb. Its meaning seems clearly] To push forward.

With that her mortal speare

She mightily *aventred* towards one,

And downe him smot ere well aware he weare.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 28.

And est *aventring* his steel-headed lance

Against her rode.

Ib. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 11.

To **AVE'RT**. *v. n.* [from *avertō*, Lat.] To turn away. A latinism.

Cold and *averting* from our neighbour's good. *Thomson.*

“**AVI'DITY**. *n.* - - - - - Eagerness.”

Avidity to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy. *Reid.*

To **AVILE**. *v. a.* [from *aviler*, Fr.] To hold cheap.

Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*.

B. Jonson.

“To **AVI'ZE**. *v. a.* - - - - -”

4. To observe.

Sith him in faery court he late *aviz'd*.

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

5. To apprise.

That had not her thereof before *aviz'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 19.

AVI'ZEFUL. *adj.* [from *avize*.] Discerning.

When Britomart with sharpe *avizefull* eye

Beheld the lovely face of Arthegall.

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

“**AUNT**. *n.* - - - - -”

2. A cant word for a bawd.

It was better bestowed upon his uncle, than one of his *aunts*: I need not say *bawd*, for every one knows what *aunt* stands for in the last translation.

Middleton's Trick to catch the old one.

“**AVOIDANCE**. *n.* - - - - -”

“3. The act or state of becoming vacant.”

Afterwards upon the next *avoidance* a stranger presents a clerk.

Blackstone.

AVO'UR. *n.* [from *avouer*, Fr.] Vindication.

He bad him stand t' abide the bitter floure

Of his fore vengeance; or to make *avoure*

Of the lewd words and deedes which he had done.

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

“**AVO'WABLE**. *adj.* - - - - - That which may be “openly declared.”

This management, when no *avowable* reason could be given for it, gave suspicious and refining persons occasion to throw out a great deal of slander.

Bolingbroke.

“**AURICULA**. *n.* A flower.”

Auriculas enrich'd

With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.

Thomson.

AU'RIST. *n.* [from *auris*, Lat.] One who professes to cure disorders in the ear.

Ash's Diet.

AURO'RA BOREA'LIS. *n.* [Lat. So called from being peculiar to the more *northern latitudes*.] The

appearances of the *aurora* come under four different descriptions. 1st. A horizontal light, like

the break of day. 2dly. Fine, slender, luminous beams of dense light. 3dly. Flashes pointing up-

ward, or in the same direction with the beams, which they always succeed. 4thly. Arches, nearly

in the form of a rainbow. *Adams's Lectures.*

To **AU'SPICATE**. *v. a.* [from *auspice*.] To give an auspicious turn to.

They *auspicate* all their proceedings, by flating, &c. &c.

Burke.

“**AU'SPICE**. *n.* - - - - -”

4. *Auspices* were those, that handfasted the married couple. *Ben Jonson's note to his Masques at Court.*

“**AUSPICIOUSLY**. *adv.* - - - - - With prosperous “omens.”

If I *auspiciously* divine.

B. Jonson.

“**AUTHENTI'CITY**. *n.* - - - - - Genuineness.”

The particular proofs of their *authenticity* are not less recent, than they are various and decisive.

C. Hall's Sermon.

AU'THORESS. *n.* A female in any of those capacities which give the title of *author*.

All with united grief the losse bemoan:

Except the *authress* of his fate alone.

Walsh.

She was probably the foundress of that school of female learning, of which (with herself) there were no less than four *authresses* in three descents.

Walpole.

“**AU'THORITATIVELY**. *adv.* - - - - -”

“1. In an authoritative manner.”

The courtier will complain loudly, *authoritatively* and pompously, that any retrenchment of our annual expences may do more harm, than the saving can do good.

Bolingbroke.

AU'THORSHIP. *n.* The quality of being an author.

The gentlemen, whose merit lies towards *authorship*, are unwilling to make the least abatement on the foot of ceremonial.

Shaftesbury.

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B.

B A F

BACCHANAL. *n.* [from *Bacchus*.] An imaginary being addicted to wine.

The riot of the tipsy *Bacchanals*,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.

Shakspeare.

BACCHANALIAN. *adj.* Of a bacchanal.

Now all dishevel'd to the wood she flies,
With *bacchanalian* fury in her eyes. *Congreve's Ovid.*

BACHELOR. *n.* - - - - -

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense "now little used." It must necessarily be used to mark the distinction between different orders of knighthood.

The last of these inferior nobility are *knights-bachelors*; the most ancient, though the lowest, order of knighthood amongst us: for we have an instance of King Alfred's conferring this order on his own son Athelstan.

Blackstone.

BACKBITING. *n.* [from *backbite*.] Privy calumny.

But evermore vouchsafe, it to maintaine
Against vile *Zoilus' backbitings* vaine.

Spenser to Lord Buckhurst.

BACKRAG. *n.* A kind of German wine, once well known.

I'm for no tongues but dried ones, such as will
Give a fine relish to my *backrag*.

Maine's City Match.

BACKSLIDING. *n.* [from *backslide*.] Falling off from duty.

Our *backslidings* are many. *Whole Duty of Man.*

BACOUA. *n.* An antiquated name of the following exotic tree.

The plant (at Brasil *bacoua* call'd) the name
Of th' eastern plane-tree takes, but not the fame:
Bears leaves so large, one single leaf can shade
The swain that is beneath her covert laid:
Under whose verdant leaves fair apples grow,
Sometimes two hundred on a single bough:
They're gather'd all the year, and all the year
They spring; for like the hydra they appear,
To ev'ry one you take succeeds a golden heir.

Tate's Cowley

BADINERIE. *n.* [Fr.] Trifling discourse.

The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite.

Shenstone.

To **BAFFUL.** *v. a.* [from *bafouer*, Fr.] To treat with indignity, to expose.

And himselfe *baffuld* and his armes unherst.

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

He by the heels him hung upon a tree,
And *baffuld* so, that all which passed by,
The picture of his punishment might see:

Ib. B. VI. C. VII. st. 27.

B A L

BA'ILABLE. *adj.* - - - - - That may be bailed."

In civil cafes we have seen, that every defendant is *bailable*; but in criminal matters it is otherwise.

Blackstone.

BA'IL-BOND. *n.* A bond or obligation with one or more sureties, to insure the defendant's appearance at the return of the writ, is called the *bail-bond*.

Blackstone.

BAILEE. *n.* [from *bailler*, Fr.] One to whom anything is delivered to keep.

The *bailee* hath the possession, and only a temporary right.

Blackstone.

BA'ILMENT. *n.* [A law term for *bailler*, Fr.]

Bailment is delivery of goods to another person for a particular use.

Blackstone.

BAILO'R. *n.* [A law term from *bailler*, Fr.]

The *bailor* (or person delivering goods) hath only the right, and not the immediate possession.

Blackstone.

BA'IL-PIECE. *n.* A piece of parchment on which is written a recognizance for bail.

The recognizance is transmitted to the court in a slip of parchment, intitled a *bail-piece*.

Blackstone.

BALE of Dice [two centuries ago meant] A pair of dice.

For exercise of arms a *bale of dice*.

B. Jonson's New Inn.

Sole regent over a *bale of false dice*.

Murston's What you Will.

BALK. *n.* - - - - - A great beam."

In its swift pulleys oft the men withdrew

The tree, and oft the riding *balk* forth threw.

Fairfax.

BALK. *n.* - - - - - A furrow unploughed between "the lands, or at the end of the field."

The flowery *balks*

Where harmless virgins have their walks.

W. Browne.

2. Any thing past over untouched.

And the mad steale about doth fiercely fly,

Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balke*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. st. 16.

3. An unexpected frustration. This sense (very common in discourse) is perhaps the only one now in use.

To **BALK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn aside.

When as the ape heard him so much to talk

Of labour, which did from his liking *balk*,

He would have flipt the collar handiomeley:

Spenser's Hubberd.

2. [Figuratively] To talk beside one's meaning.

Her list in fiery full termes with him to *balke*.

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

BA'LLADER. *n.* A writer of ballads.

His

His jests are poor verbal quips, even laid aside by *ballad-makers*.
BA'LLAD-MAKER. *n.* A maker of ballads.
 Pick out mine eyes with a *ballad-maker's* pen.
Shak. Much ado.

BA'LLAD-MONGER. *n.* A dealer in writing ballads.
 I'd rather be a kitten, and cry mew,
 Than one of these fame metre *ballad-mongers*.
Shakspeare.

An operation, which every *ballad-monger* of our days is known to perform with the most unerring exactness.
Tyrwhitt.

BA'LLADRY. *n.* The style of ballads.
 What though the greedy fry
 Be taken with false baits
 Of worded *balladry*,
 And think it poetry?
B. Jonson.

BA'LLASTING. *n.* Ballast.
 Then had my prize
 Been iefs, and so more equal *ballasting*
 To thee Posthumus.
Shaksp. Cymbeline.

BA'LLOT-BOX. *n.* A box for receiving ballots.
 Some hold no way so orthodox
 To try it, as the *ballot-box*.
Butler's Remains.

BALM. *n.* The name of a plant.
 Thy honey, gentle *balm*, no pointed stings,
 Like bees, thy great admirers, with it brings.
Cowley translated.

To BAND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To assemble; to join.
 Huge routs of people did about them *band*.
 With whom great Ashur also *bands*.
Sp. F. Q. Milton.

To BAND. *v. a.* - - - - -
 3. To banish.
 Sweet love such lewdness *bands* from his faire companie.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 41.

BA'NDÉRET. *n.* One kind of magistrate in Switzerland.
 I know the names, but I do not know the nature of some of the most considerable officers there; such as the *Avovers*, the *Seizeniers*, the *Banderets*, and the *Gros Sautier*.
Chesterfield.

BA'NISTER. *n.* This word seems to be only a corruption of speech for *baluster*, but so general as to find a place in most *English* dictionaries.

To BANK. *v. a.* - - - - -
 3. To pass by the banks of.
 Have I not heard these islanders shout out
 Vive le roy! as I have *bank'd* their towns.
Shak. K. John.

To BA'NKEROUT. *v. a.* [from *bankrout, n.*] To make bankrupt.
 Dainty bits
 Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits.
Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.

BANKROUT. *n.* [*banque route, Fr.*] A bankrupt.
 Time is a very *bankrout*, and owes more than he is worth to feast on.
Shak. Com. of Errors.

BANNERAL. *n.* [from *banderolle, Fr.*] A little flag on the top of a knight's lance.
 And lastly to do with a *banneral*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. st. 26.

BARRAGE. *n.* [old Fr.] A streamer.
 and the *barrage* of the sea.

dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great burden.
Shak. All's Well.
To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feast.
 2. To give feasts.

If you know
 That I profess myself in *banqueting*
 To all the rout, then hold me dangerous.
Shak. Julius Cæsar.

BA'NQUETING. *part. adj.* For to banquet in.
 Full of daintie arbours and *banqueting* rooms.
Weever.

BA'PTIST. *n.* [a vulgar abbreviation of] Anabaptist.

To BAR. *v. a.* [a contraction of *bard*, an old verb from *bardare, Barb. Lat.*] To adorn with trappings.
 There floats the *bar'd* steed, with his rider drown'd.
Drayton.
 Shall our *bar'd* horses climb yon mountain tops?
T. Heywood's Four Pr.

BARALIPTON. [a term in *logic*, but of no language.]
 Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes,
 At the rude rumbling *baralipton* makes.
Roscommon.

To BARB. *v. a.* - - - - -
 4. To mow.
 The stooping scythe-man that doth *barb* the field.
Marston's Mulecontent.

To BA'RBARIZE. *v. a.* To make barbarous.
 My character, as a reformer, is connected with the hideous changes, which have *barbarized* France.
Burke.

To BARBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder.
 "Our courteous Antony,
 Whom ne'er the word of No woman heard speak,
 Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast."
Shakspeare.

This is the whole article in *Johnson*. But could he possibly suppose that Antony is represented here, as *powder'd* ten times o'er, when the origin of *powdering* hair is posterior to *Shakspeare's* days? The most obvious interpretation of *to barber* is *to shave*.

BA'RENESS. *n.* - - - - -
 4. Meanness of clothes." No example of this sense is given: but according to common acceptation '*meanness*' should be '*defect*'.

BA'RGE-MAN. *n.*
 1. A rower in a barge.
 And backward yode, as *bargemen* wont to fare.
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 35.
 2. One who conducts a barge along rivers or canals.

BA'RGEMASTER. *n.* The proprietor of a barge carrying burdens for hire.
 There is in law an implied contract with a common carrier, or *bargemaster*, to be answerable for the goods he carries.
Blackstone.

BA'RLEY-WATER. *n.* A drink made of barley and water.
 A decoction of quince-seeds, *barley-water*, or milk and water.
Berdmore.

BA'RONY. *n.* - - - That honour or lordship, that gives title to a baron.
 If my young lord, your son, have not the day,
 Upon mine honour for a silken point
 I'll give my *barony*.
Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.

BARRAGO'VIN. *n.* [old Fr.] Barbarous law-language.

He thinks no language worth knowing but his *barra-gouin*. *Overbury*.

“BA’RRENWORT. *n.* The name of a plant.”
Three branches in the *barrenwort* are found,
Each branch again with three less branches crown’d.
Tate’s Cowley.

“E’ARROW is used in Cornwall for a hillock, under
“which in old times bodies have been buried.”
Barrows, as they are called in England, are frequent in
the islands of Scotland. *Guthrie*.

BASA’LTES. *n.* A kind of marble which is found
in perpendicular blocks.
This is the most northern *basaltes* I am acquainted
with. *Pennant*.

BASA’TLIC. *adj.* Of basaltes.
We had in view a fine series of genuine *basaltic* co-
lums. *Pennant*.

“BASE. *adj.* - - - - -”

7. Low with regard to place.
By that same hole an entrance dark and *bacc*,
With smoake and sulphur hiding all the place
Descends to Hell. *Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.V. st.31.*

“BASE. *n.* - - - - -”

5. Stockings; perhaps armour for the legs.” Our
early writers used it in both these senses.
Tactus in a dark-coloured fatten mantle over a pair of
silk *bases*. *Stage-direction in Brewer’s Lingua*.
And put before his lap an apron white,
Instead of curiets and *bases* fit for sight.
Sp. F.Q. B.V. C.V. st.20.
The wicked steel seiz’d deep in his right side,
And with his streaming blood his *bases* dy’d.
Fairfax. B.VIII.

BA’SELESS. *adj.* [*base. n.* and *less.*] Void of founda-
tion.
Like to the *baseless* fabric of this vision. *Shak. Tempest*.
[That an editor of *Shak/peare* should leave this word
out of a dictionary.]

BA’SEN. *adv.* [Hughes interprets it] With wonder.
Then gan the courtiers gaze on ev’ry side,
And stare on him with big looks *basen* wide.
Spenser’s Hubberd.

BA’SENET. *n.* [Ital. and Fr.] Helmet.
He sent to her his *basenet*, as a faithful hand.
Sp. F.Q. B.VI. C.I. st.31.

BA’SHLESS. *adj.* [not an uncommon word in very
modern satirical poetry, but not yet admitted into
dictionaries.] Shameless.

“BA’SIL. *n.* - - - - - The name of a plant.”
Sound savory, and *basil* harty-hale.
Spenser’s Muipotmos.

“BA’SARD. *adj.* - - - - -”

3. Bafe.
To banish cowardize and *bastard* feare.
Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.VI. st.24.
Thought in his *bastard* armes her to embrace.
Ib. B.II. C.III. st.42.

BA’SARD-DITANY. *n.* A flower, called also *frax-
inella*.
That *bastard-ditany* of sanguine hue
From Hector’s reeking blood conception drew.
Tate’s Cowley.

BA’SARD-EIGNE. *n.* [In law.] When a man
has a bastard son, and afterwards marries the mo-
ther, and by her has a legitimate son, the eldest son
is *bastard-eigne*. *Blackstone*.

“To BA’SARDIZE. *v. a.* - - - To convict of being
a bastard.”
If popular representation is necessary to the legitimacy
of all government the House of lords is at one stroke
bastardized. *Burke*.

“To BASTE. *v. a.*
“4. To sow slightly.”
The guards are but slightly *basted* on.
Shaksp. Much ado.

To BAT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To manage a bat
at cricket.
To *bat* and bowl with might and main
Two nobles took their way. *Duncombe*.

BA’TFUL. *adj.* [from *batten* and *full*.] Abundantly
fertile.
Amongst the *batful* meads on Severn’s either side.
Drayton.

BA’THING. *n.* The act of bathing.
I do not yet hear one jot the better for all my *bath-
ings* and pumpings. *Chesterfield*.

BA’TTEILANT. *adj.* Going to battle.
Soon after this, I saw an elephant,
That on his back did bear (as *batteilant*)
A gilden towre. *Spenser’s Visions*.

BA’TTEL. *n.* A species of trial in a writ of right.
The next species of trial is of great antiquity, but
much disused: though still in force if the parties choose
to abide by it; I mean, the trial by wager of *battel*.
Blackstone.

BA’T TEN. *adj.* [from the verb.] Fertile.
A *batten* foil for grain, for pasture good.
Fairfax. B.I. st.43.

To BA’T TIL. *v. n.* To fatten.
For sleep they fayd would make her *battil* better.
Sp. F.Q. B.VI. C.VIII. st.38.

To BA’T TIL. *v. a.* To make fertile.
Ashes are an excellent improvement to *battil* barren land.
Ray’s Prov. Devon.

BA’T TING. *n.* The management of a bat at
cricket.
The hay may rue that is unhous’d,
The *batting* of that day. *Duncomb*.

To BA’T TLE. *v. a.* To cover with armed force.
And strive to grapple with the *battled* marge.
Fairfax. B.XVIII. st.71.

BAWN. *n.* [must be explained by the passage, where
it occurs.]
These round hills, and square *bawns*, which you see so
strongly trenched and thrown up, were at first ordained,
that people might assemble themselves therein.
Spenser’s State of Ireland.

“BA’WSIN. *n.* A Badger. *Dict.*”
This fine
Smooth *bawson*’s cub. *B. Jonson’s Sad Shepherd*.
Peace, you fat *bawson*, peace. *Brewer’s Lingua*.

To BAY. *v. a.* To bathe.
He feeds upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His sweatie forehead in the breathing wynd.
Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.VII. st.3.

To BA’YONET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To compel
by the bayonet.
You send troops to sabre and *bayonet* us into submission
to fear and force. *Burke*.

BE. used as participle for *been* by *Spenser* for rhyme’s
sake.

Yet had the bodie not dismembred *bee*,
It would have lived. *F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 21.*

BE. *prep.* [Sax.] *By.* Though this sense of *be* is in general older than *Johnson's* period of language, it occurs in one proverbial expression in early plays.
Happy man *be* his dole that misseth her.

Grim the Collier of Croydon.

BE'-ALL. *n.* The whole of a matter.

That but this blow
Might be the *be-all*, and the end-all here.

Shakspeare. Macbeth.

BE'ACONAGE. *n.* A due for the benefit of a *beacon*.

A suit for *beaconage* of a beacon standing on a rock in the sea may be brought in the court of Admiralty.

Blackstone.

BE'ARING-CLOTH. *n.* A cloth for bearing a newborn child in.

Thy scarlet robes, as a child's *bearing-cloth*,
I'll use, to carry thee out of this place.

Shakspeare.

BEARN. *n.* [Sax.] A child.

They say, *bearns* are blessings.

Shakspeare.

"BEAR'S-EAR, or *auricula:* The name of a plant."

Bear's-ear so call'd, did the whole party head.

Tate's Cowley.

"BEAR'S-FOOT. *n.* A species of hellebore."

There now remain'd of winter's genuine store
And offspring, *bear's-foot*, or the Christmas-flower.

Cleve's Cowley.

BE'AR-WHELP. *n.* The whelp of a bear.

Like to a chaos, or an unlick'd *bear-whelp*.

Shakspeare.

BE'AST-LIKE. *adj.* Like a beast's.

Her life was *beast-like*.

Titus Andronicus.

BE'ASTLY-HEAD. *n.* Natural propensity of one beast to relieve another.

Sick; sick alas! a little lack of dead,
But I be relieved by your *beastly-head*.

The Fox to the Kid in Spenser's May.

BEATER-UP. *n.* [a sportman's phrase.] One that beats for game.

All the heroical glory he aspires to, is to be reputed a most potent and victorious stealer of deer, and *beater-up* of parks.

Butler's Characters.

BE'ATHED. *part. pass.* [The glossarists on *Spenser* interpret this word by *hardened*. That *hardening* was to be the effect produced by *beathing* is clear from the context; but *beathed* seems derived from *beathan*, Sax. fomentare, and to mean] Properly heated.

A tall young oak he bore,
Whose knottie snags were sharpened all afore,
And *beath'd* in fire, for steel to be in sted.

F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 7.

BEAU-MO'NDE. *n.* [Fr.] The fashionable world.

She courted the *beau-monde* to-night,
L'*assemblée* her supreme delight.

Prior.

As they are at present practis'd in the *beau monde*.

Fielding's T. Jones.

BEAU-PE'RE. *n.* [Fr.] Companion.

Now leading him into a secret shade
From his *beau-peres*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 35.

"To BEBLE'ED. *v. a.* To stain with blood.

That all *bebled* the verdant plain around.

Fairfax B. XIII st. 47.

Duke thou 'rt a *becco*. *Marston's Malecontent.*

They'll all make
Sufficient *becos*. *Maffinger's Bondman.*

BECK. *n.* [Sax.] A small brook.

Ray's North Country Words.

Soon after [I passed] a *beck* near Dunmeil-raise.

Gray's Letters.

"To BECO'ME. *v. n.* - - - -

"3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he*
become is used for, *what is become of him?*

"I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd,
"Where our right valiant father is *become*. *Shakspeare.*"

This kind of phrase was not peculiar to *Shakspeare*;
Spenser had used it before him.

Where is the antique glory now *become*,
That whylome wont in women to appeare?

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

To BED. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* (to make it rhyme) for *bid* in the sense of] To distinguish by a prayer.

Was wont his howres, and holy things to *bed*.

F. Q. B. VI. C. V. st. 35.

BED-PHE'ER. *n.* Bedfellow.

Her that I mean to chufe for my *bed-pheer*.

B. Jonson's Epicæne.

BE'DROOM. *n.* [*bed* and *room*.]

1. A bedchamber.

2. Room in bed.

Then by your side no *bed-room* me deny.

Shak. Midf. N. Dream.

To BEDU'CK, *v. a.* To duck.

The varlett saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fierly leapt,
And deep himself *beducked* in the fame.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. st. 42.

To BEDY'E. *v. a.* [*be* put before *dye*.] To tinge.

And Bryton fields with Sarasin blood *bedyde*.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. st. 7.

BE'ECH-COAL. *n.* Charcoal from beech wood.

Belide your *beech-coal* and your cor'sive wâters.

B. Jonson's Alch.

"BEEF. *adj.*" To prove this word an *adjective* *Johnson* adduces a sentence from *Swift*, where mention is made of a *beefsteak*. By the same rule he might have called (which he does not) *veal*, *mutton*, and *venison* adjectives, and adduced *veal cutlet*, *mutton chop*, and *venison pasty*. The genius of our language allows of using most substantives *adjectively*, when occasion requires it; but they have not for that reason been considered by lexicographers as *adjectives*. To range them as such in a vocabulary would be only a confusion of terms, tending to perplex, rather than to elucidate.

BEEN, *present tense plural* of *To BE.* *Are.*

Such earthly metals soon consumed *beene*.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. st. 33.

Your bold defies

By your brave foes accepted boldly *been*.

Fairfax. B. VI. st. 20.

BEELD. *n.* [from *behlidan*, Sax. operculo tegere.] Shelter.

I will or bear, or be myself thy shield,
And to defend thy life will lose my own;
This breast, this bosom soft shall be thy *beeld*

BEE'TLE-BROWS. *n. pl.* [from *beetle v.* and *brows.*
Prominent brows.

Here are the *beetle-brows* shall blush for me.

Shak. Rom. & Jul.

“**BE'ETLE-STOCK.** *n.* - - - - The handle of a
“beetle.”

To crouch, to please, to be a *beetle-stock.*

Of thy great master's will. *Spenser's Hubberd.*

BE'FORN. *prep.* and *adv.* [contracted from *beforen.*
Sax.] Before.

The horsemen past, their void left stations fill
The bands on foot, and Raimond them *beforn.*

Fairfax.

Notes of glee? bad ones I trow;

I have not heard *beforn*

One so mistook, as Willy now:

W. Browne.

BE'GGABLE. *adj.* [from *beg.*] To be got by beg-
ging for.

He finds it his best way to be always craving, because
he lights many times upon things that are disposed of, or
not *beggable.*

Butl. Char.

“**BEGLERBEG.** *n.* [Turkish.] The chief Governour
“of a province among the Turks.” Rather of *pro-*
vinces.

Next to the first vizier are the several *beglerbegs* hav-
ing under their jurisdiction many provinces. *Rycout.*

To **BEGORE.** *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To stain with gore.

Besides ten thousand monsters foule abhor'd

Did wait about it, gaping griesly, all *begor'd.*

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 3.

BE'GUINE. *n.* [from *beguin* (their head-dress) Fr.]

A nun without vow or particular order.

To **BEHA'PPEN.** *v. n.* [from *happen.*] To befall.

Which unto any knight *behappen* may.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. XI. ft. 52.

“To **BEHI'GHT.** *v. n.* - - - - -

“3. Perhaps to call, to name.” There need have
been no doubt of this sense; for it, and also ‘to de-
clare’ may be exemplified from *Spenser.*

Why of late

Didst thou *behight* me borne of English blood?

F. 2. B. I. C. X. ft. 64.

The second was to Triamond *behight.*

Ib. B. IV. C. V. ft. 7.

4. To order; to direct.

It fortun'd as heavens did *behight.*

Spenser's Muopotmos.

My lord (quoth he) me sent, and streight *behight*

To seek Occasion, wherefo she be.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IV. ft. 43.

5. To speak; to speak to.

Yet for the time this answer he to him *behight.*

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. II. ft. 36.

Whom soone as he beheld he knew, and thus *behight.*

Ib. B. V. C. IV. ft. 25.

BEHO'T, BEHO'TE. *pret.* and *part.* of **BEHIGHT.**

1. Promised.

Ne living wight would have him life *behot.*

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. XI. ft. 38.

That none him life *behote.* *Ib. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 40.*

2. Named.

But better mought they have *behote* him hate.

Sp. Sheph. Calendar.

To **BEKNA'VE.** *v. a.* [from *knave.*] To call knave.

May satire ne'er befool ye, or *beknave* ye. *Pope.*

To **BEKNA'W.** *v. a.* To know incessantly:

The worm of conscience still *beknaw* thy foul.

Shak. Rich. III.

BELACCO'IL. *n.* [Fr.] Kind salutation.

And her salew'd with seemly *bel-accoyle.*

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 25.

BELA'TEDNESS. *n.* [from *belated.*] Tardiness of
conduct.

I am some time suspicious of myself, and do take
notice of a certain *belatedness* in me. *Milton in a Letter.*

“To **BELAY.** *v. a.* - - - - -”

3. To bedeck.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad

Of Lincolne-green, *belay'd* with silver lace.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. II. ft. 5.

“**BE'LDAME.** *n.* - - - - -”

3. [According to its French original]. Good dame.

Beldame, your words do worke me little ease.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. II. ft. 43.

BE'LLAMOUR. *n.* [must in *Spenser's* time have meant

some *flower*, possibly] Venus' looking-glass.

Her lips did smell like unto gilliflowers,

Her ruddy cheeks like unto roses red,

Her snowy brows like budded *bellamours.* *Sonnet. 64.*

BE'LLFLOWER. *n.* Any flower shaped like a bell.

But of all *bellflowers* bindweed does surpass.

Tate's Cowley.

“**BELLI'GERANT.** } *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.]

“**BELLI'GEROUS.** } Waging war. *Dict.*” John-
son omits a third synonyme, most in use.

BELLI'GERENT. *adj.*

Pere Bougeant's third volume will give you the best
idea of the treaty of Munster, and open to you the se-
veral views of the *belligerent* and contracting parties.

Chesterfield.

BELLY-CHEER. *n.* Victuals.

The people flocked to the church, or to monasteries,
not for *belly-cheer*, but to hear the word of God.

Weever.

BELLY-DOUBLET. *n.* A doublet that covered
the belly.

With your arms cross'd on your thin *belly-doublet*, like
a rabbit on a spit.

Shak. Love's Labour Lost.

To **BEME'TE.** *v. a.* [from *to mete.*] To measure.

Or I shall so *bemete* thee with thy yard.

Shak. Taming of a Shrew.

BEMO'CKT-AT. *part. adj.* Laughed to scorn.

Or with *bemockt-at* stabs

Kill the lill-closing waters.

Shaksp. Tempest.

To **BENCH.** *v. n.* To sit on a bench of justice.

And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity,

Bench by his side.

Shakspere's Lear.

BENCH-HOLE. *n.* Hole in a bench.

We'll beat 'em into *bench-holes.*

Shak. Ant. & Cleop. A. IV. sc. 7.

BEND. *n.* [used by *Spenser* (to make it rhyme) for]

Band.

On whom did attend

A fair flock of Fairies, and a fresh *bend*

Of lovely Nymphs.

Shepherd's Calendar in May.

BENEDI'CTIN. *n.* [from *benedictus*, Lat. a proper
name.] A Monk of St. Benedict's order.

This congregation of the *Benedictins* grew by little and
little to be so great throughout all Christendom, as is
almost incredible.

Weever.

BENE-

BENEDICTIN. *adj.* Of the order of St. Benet.
Wherein Theobald, the successour of Corbeil, placed
Benedictin monks. *Weever.*

BENEFATRICE. *n.* [from *benefactor.*] A female
who confers a benefit.

The claim of well deserving seems to derogate from
the pure grace and favour of the *benefactrice.* *Shakespeare.*

BENEFICIARY. *n.* He that is in possession of a
"benefice."

2. He that receives any thing as a gift.
Our ancestors were by no means *beneficiaries*, but had
barely consented to this fiction of tenure from the crown
on the basis of a military discipline. *Blackstone.*

BENEFICIENT. *adj.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] Doing
good.

As its tendency is necessarily *beneficient*, it is the proper
object of gratitude and reward. *Adam Smith's Theory.*

BENEMPT. *adj.* [See NEMPT.] Named; mark-
"ed out.

"Than kid or cosset which I thee *benempt.* *Spenser.*"

This short article contains at least two blunders.
Benempt is called an *adjective*, and the example proves
it a *preterite*: the reader is referred to *Nempt*, and the
dictionary has no such article. In the *Fairy-Queen*
the word seems derived from *benæman*, Sax. *deponere*,
and to signify

Solemnly pronounced.

Sir Guyon, more affection to increace,
Benempt a sacred vow which none should ay release.
B.II. C.I. ft.60.

BENEVOLENCE. *n.*

"2. The good done."
I am of the church, and will be glad to do my *bene-*
volence. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.* sc. 1.

BERE. *n.* [Sax.] Barley: only used now for a species
of it in Scotland.

Cultivated every-where to the foot of the hills with
oats, or *bere*, a species of barley. *Gray's Letters.*

BERNARDIN. *adj.* The epithet given to Monks,
&c. of St. Bernard's order.

Within one hundred years after the first spreading
abroad of these Cistercian and *Bernardin* Monks, the Be-
nedictins wanted another reformation. *Weever.*

BE'RRY. *n.* [from *beahn*, Sax. *tumulus.*] A mound.
Sitt sweetly piping on thine oaten reed
Upon this little *berry*, some yleep

An hillock. *W. Browne.*

BESAYLE. *n.* [Law Fr.] A writ so called.
On the death of the great grandfather or great grand-
mother [there lies] a writ of *bessayle* or *de proavo.* *Blackstone.*

To **BESCA'TTER.** *v. a.* To scatter over.
Her goodly locks adown her backe did flow
Unto her waste, with flowres *bescattered.*

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.XI. ft.46.

To **BESCRA'TCH.** *v. a.* To scratch much.
For fore he swat, and ronning through that same
Thick forest was *bescracht*, and both his feet nigh lame.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.V. ft.3.

To **BESE'EK.** *v. a.* [the old word for] Beseech.
Drew to the gate, and there with prayers meeke,
And mild entreaty, lodging did for her *beseeke.*

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.III. ft.37.

BESE'EMLY. *adj.* [from *bescem.*] Becoming.
See to their feats they hye with merry glee,
And in *beseemly* order sitten there.

Shenstone's Schoolmistress.

To **BESIT.** *v. a.* [from *berytzan*, Sax. *collocare.*] To
suit.

Which so to do may thee right well *besit.*
Spenser to the Earl of Oxonford.

And that which is for ladies most *befitting.*
F. Q. B.IV. C.II. ft.19.

BESPRE'NT. *part.* [from *berppnengan*, Sax. *conspere-*
gere.] Besprinkled.

And found the springing grafs with blood *beprent.*
Fairfax. B.VIII. ft.52.

"To **BESTE'AD.** *v. a.* I *bested*; I have *bested.*" It
has also *bested* for preterite and participle, and *bestedded*
for participle.

"2. To treat; to accommodate."
They who so strangely had him seen *bested.*

With upstart haire, and staring eyes dismay;
From Limbo lake him late escaped fure would say.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.X. ft.54.

And there the ladie ill of friends *bestedded*,
By way of sport, as oft in matkes is knowen

Conveyed quite away, to living white unknowen.
Ib. B.IV. C.I. ft.3.

3 To hefet.
But both attonce on both sides him *bested*
And load upon him lay'd, his life for to have had.

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

BE'STNESS. *n.* [from *best.*] Greatest possible ex-
cellence.

There is but one *bestness*, not only in every thing, but
also the manner of every thing. *Lilly's Grammar.*

"To **BETA'KE.** *v. a.* - - - - -"

5. To bestow upon.
Of which the best he did his love *betake.*

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.XI. ft.51.

To **BETHI'NK.** *v. n.* [from *think*] To have in con-
templation.

Cease then, my tongue, and lend unto my mind
Leave to *bethink*, how great that beauty is.
Spenser's Hymns.

He *bethought*
To leave his love, now perils being past,
With Claribel. *Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.XII. ft.13.*

BETHLEMITE. *adj.* [from *BETHLEM.*] De-
noting a certain order of Friars.

About the year 1257 the *Bethlemite* Friars had their
dwelling in Cambridge. *Weever.*

"To **BETHRA'L.** *v. a.*" *Johnson's* example of this
verb is taken from *Spenser's Fairy Queen.* B.I. C.VIII.

ft. 28. but miscalled "*Shakspeare.*"

"**BETONY.** *n.* - - - - A vulnerary herb."
I sing thy sisters, *betony*, and thee. *Cowley translated.*

BE'TSO. *n.* The smallest Venetian coin.
At a word, thirty livres,

I'll not bate you a *betso.* *Marmion's Antiquary.*

BETT is used for better in *Spenser's Pastorals.*
What I the *bett* forthy? *October.*

BE'VER. *n.* [from *bevere*, Ital.] A small repast be-
tween meals.

He is none of those.
Same ordinary eaters, that'll devour
Three breakfasts, as many dinners, and without any

Prejudice to their *bevers.* *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
The French, as well men as women, besides dinner
and supper use breakfasts, and *bevers.* *Moryson's Itinerary.*

The

B I S

The sea drinks up whole rivers
Sol drinks the sea for *bevers*. *Wallis.*

To BE'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take *bever*.
Your gallants never sup, breakfast, or *bever* without me.
Brewer's Lingua.

To BEWA'RE. *v. a.* - - - 2. It is observable, that
"it is only used in such forms of speech as admit
"the word *be*." Such *general* observations are al-
ways hazardous; this of *Johnson's* is refuted by the
example following:
Bewares to act
What straightway he must labour to retract.
B. Jonson's Horace's Art of poetry.

To BEWE'EP. *v. n.* To make lamentation.
I do *beweep* to many simple gulls. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

To BEWHORE. *v. a.* To call whore.
Alas, Iago, my Lord hath so *bewhor'd* her.
Shaksp. Othello.

BEWI'TCHFUL. *adj.* - Bewitching.
There is, on the other side, ill more *bewitchful* to en-
tice away. *Milton in a letter.*

BEWONDERED. *part. adj.* Filled with wonder.
The other seeing his astonishment,
How he *bewonder'd* was. *Fairfax. B.X. st. 17.*

To BEWRAP. *v. a.* To wrap round.
His sword, that many a pagan stout had shent,
Bewrapp'd with flowers hung idly by his side. *Fairfax.*

BEY. *n.* A governour of a Turkish province.
The several beglerbegs having under their jurisdiction
many provinces, *Beys*, *Agaes*, and others. *Rycant.*

BE'ZELED. *part. adj.* Befottèd.
Time will come
When wonder of thy error will strike dumb
Thy *bezel'd* sense. *Marston's Malcontent.*

BIC'KERING. *n.* [from *bicker*.] Skirmish with
words.
They ought not to part for small *bickerings*.
M. of Halifax.

BICKERMENT. *n.* [from *bicker*.] Contention.
When Arthegall, arriving happily,
Did stay a while their greedy *bickerment*.
Sp. F.Q. B.V. C.IV. st. 6.

"BIDDING. *n.* - - - Command."
2. Offer of a price for anything that is to be sold.

BIDDING-BA'SE. *n.* The term used for playing at
base.
Whilom thou wont the Shepherd's lads to lead
In rhymes, in riddles, and in *bidding-base*. *Spenser.*

BIDET. *n.* [Fr.] A small horse.
I will return to myself; mount my *bidet* in a dance,
and curvet upon my curtal. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

"BINOCULAR. *adj.* - - - - Having two eyes."
2. To be used by both eyes at once.
When we look at an object with a *binocular* telescope,
we see it single. *Reid's Inquiry.*

"BIRCH Tree. *n.*"
The hospitable *birch* does next appear,
Joyful and-gay in hot or frigid air.
Mrs. Behn's Cowley.

BIRD-EYE. *adj.* Seen from above, as by a bird.
As in a *bird-eye* landscape of a promised land. *Burke.*

"BIRTH-WORT. *n.* - - - The name of a plant."
Then *birth-wort*, Juno's plant, the court commands
To speak. *Cowley translated.*

BISHOPLY. *adj.* Proper for a bishop.

B L E

To you I commit this business, that both by *bishoply*
censure, and kingly authority, filthy liers may be cast
out of the church. *Weever.*

BISO'GNO. *n.* [Ital.] A person of low rank.
Spurn'd out by grooms like a base *bisogno*.
Chapman's Wid. Tears.

Hence, go, base *bisognos*.
Beaum. and Fletch. Love's Cure.

BLA'CK-CAPS. *n.* [In cookery.] Apples roasted till
their skins are black, then served up in a dish of
boiled custard.

BLA'CK-FACED. *part. adj.* With a swarthy com-
plexion.
To hear the piteous moan, that Rutland made,
When *black-fac'd* Clifford shook his sword at him.
Shak. Rich. III.

BLACK-MONDAY. *n.* Easter Monday, so called
(says Stow) ever since when on that day Edward III.
lay with his host before Paris, and the day was so
dark and bitter cold, that many men died on their
horses backs by it.
It was not for nothing, that my nose fell a bleeding
on *Black-Monday* last. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

"To BLAME. *v. a.* - - - -"

4. To bring a reproach upon.
Ne *blame* your honour with so shameful vaunt
Of vile revenge. *Sp. F.Q. B.II. C.VIII. st. 16.*
To which she for his fake had weeingly
Now brought herself, and *blam'd* her noble blood.
Ib. B.VI. C.III. st. 11.

BLA'NC-MANGER. *n.* [Fr.] A confection of al-
monds, &c.
You'd fain be making
Blanc-manger with him at your mother's.
B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.

BLA'NCH-FARM. *n.* [*blanc ferme*, Fr.] A quit rent
of the following kind.
When these payments were reserved in silver or white
money, they were antiently called white-rents or *blanch-*
farms. *Blackstone.*

To BLAND. *v. a.* [from the adj.] To soothe.
That base affection, which your ears would *bland*.
Sp. Hymns.

BLANDA'TION. *n.* [from *blanditiæ*, Lat.] Piece
of flattery.
One had flattered Longchamp Bishop of Ely with this
blandation. *Camden's Rem.*

"BLA'SPHEMY. *n.*" *Spenser* accents this word (ac-
cording to the Greek *βλασφημία*) on the second syl-
lable.
And altars fouled, and *blasphemy* spoke.
F.Q. B.VI. C.XII. st. 25.

BLEAR-E'YED. *adj.* Dim-sighted.
His understanding is *blear-eyed*, and has no right per-
ception of anything. *Butler's Characters.*

BLEE. *n.* [bleoh, Sax. color cæruleus.] Colour.
To see fair Bettris, how bright she is of *blee*.
Pinner of Wakefield.

BLE'MISHMENT. *n.* [from *to blemish*.] Blemish.
For dread of blame, and honour's *blemishment*.
Sp. F.2. B.IV. C.II. st. 36.
Void of all *blemishment*. *Spenser's Hymns.*

BLENCH-HOLDING. *n.* [from *blanch* and *hold-*
ing.] A quit-rent paid in silver.
In Scotland this kind of small payment is called
blench-holding. *Blackstone.*

"To

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*Fair usage policy applies

BO'OK-LAND. *n.* [in law.] Land in socage.

Book-land, or charter-land, which was held by deed under certain rents and free services, in effect differed nothing from free socage lands. *Blackstone.*

BO'OKLESS. *adj.* [*book* and *less*.] Unlearned.

Why with the cit,

Or *bookless* churl, with each ignoble name,

Each earthly nature, deign'st thou to reside? *Shenstone.*

“BOOT. *n.* - - -

“2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland.”

All your empiricks could never do the like cure upon the gout, the rack did in England, or your Scotch *boot*. *Marsden's Malcontent.*

BORD. *n.* [*bourde*, Fr.]

1. A jest.

So turning all to game,

And pleasant *bord*. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV.*

Forth irreturnable flies the spoken word,

Be it in scoff, in earnest, or in *bord*.

Shaksp. (so cited) in England's Parnassus.

2. A feigned story.

The wizard could no longer bear her *bord*.

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

To BORD. *v. n.* To play: according to Whalley's interpretation.

The stubborn Newre, whose waters grey

By fair Kilkenny and Rosseponde *bord*.

F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. st. 43.

“To BORDER. *v. a.* - - - - -”

3. To confine within bounds.

That nature, which contemns its origin,

Cannot be *border'd* certain in itself. *Shaksp. Lear.*

BORDRAG. *n.* [from *to bordrage*.] Plundering.

No nightly *bordrags*, nor no hue and cries.

Spenser's Colin Clout.

BORROW. *n.* [*borhoe*, Sax. *fidejussor*.] A surety.

This was the first source of shepherd's sorrow,

That now will be quit with bail nor *borrow*.

Spenser's May.

BORROWING. *n.* The act of borrowing.

And *borrowing* dulls the edge of husbandry.

Shaksp. Hamlet.

BORSHOLDER. *n.* One of the principal inhabitants of the tithing is annually appointed to preside over the rest, being called the tything-man, the headborough, and in some countries the *borsholder* or borough's ealder. *Blackstone.*

If any one of them did start into any undutiful action, the *borsholder* was bound to bring him forth.

Spenser's Ireland.

BOTE [Sax. *auxilium*] signifies (in law) necessary allowance to a tenant from his landlord's premises, or from off the manor: it is tacked to various words, to denote what this allowance is for. Hence come *house-bote*, *plough-bote*, &c.

See *Blackstone*, B. II. Ch. III.

BOVATE. *n.* [*bovata*, Law Lat.] A *bovate* of land is as much as an ox can plough in a year. *Blount:*

“BOUNTEOUS. *adj.*” [as used by *Spenser*.] Good in general.

Sith that more *bounteous* creature never far'd

On foot, upon the lace of living land.

F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 10.

“BOUNTEOUSLY. *adv.* - - - Liberally; gene-

rously; largely.” This adverb was sometimes applied to *enjoyment*.

And all the country wide he did possess,

Feeding upon their pleasures *bounteously*.

Spenser's Muirpatmos.

BOUNTIEST. *adj.* [superlative of the noun *bounty*.]

Worthiest.

That lady is, quoth he, wherefo she be,

The *bountiest* virgin, and most debonair,

That ever living eye, I ween, did see.

F. Q. B. III. C. V. st. 8.

“BOUNTY. *n.* - - -

3. [In *Spenser*.] Goodness.

And with her beauty *bounty* did compare,

Whether of them in her should have the greater share.

F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 39.

“BOWER. *n.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *To bow* or *bend*.]

“1. An arbour; &c.” This derivation and explanation have been fully examined by the writer of these sheets in an Appendix to his *Essay on Design in Gardening*. The following article is here substituted in the room of *Johnson's*.

BOWER. *n.* [from *bun* or *bune*, Sax. a place of privacy.]

1. A bedchamber.

Ye both forwearied be: therefore a while

I read you rest, and to your *bowers* recoil.

Sp. F. Q. B. I:

Nor seems the fame that decked bed and *bower*

Of many a ladie late and many a paramour.

Fairfax. B. XVI. st. 14.

To lead her forth to a distinguish'd *bower*,

And bid her dress the bed.

Prior's Solomon.

2. Any room in a house, except the hall.

There reign'd a solemn silence over all,

Nor voice was heard, nor wight was seen, in *bower* or hall.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 29.

3. A country-seat; sometimes, a cottage.

Where acts gave licence to impetuous lust

To bury churches in forgotten dust,

And with their ruins raise the pander's *bowers*.

B. Jonson.

When friends arriv'd in circles gay

To visit Damon's *bower*.

Shenstone.

As curtesie oft times in simple *bowres*

Is found as great as in the statelie towres. *Harrington.*

4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade.

Then to the arbors walk, then to the *bowers*.

W. Browne.

I founded palaces, and planted *bowers*. *Prior's Solomon.*

5. An arbour, whether artificial or natural.

And bid her steal into the pleached *bower*,

Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the sun

Forbid the sun to enter.

Shaksp. Much ado.

Thus talking, hand in hand alone they pass'd

On to their blissful *bower*: it was a place

Chos'n by the sov'reign planter, when he fram'd.

All things to man's delightful use; the roof

Of thickest covert was inwoven shade,

Laurel and myrtle, and what higher grew

Of firm and fragrant leaf.

Milton.

[*Bower* does not seem to have been used in prose since the time of Henry VIII.]

To BOWER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge.

Amongst

Amongst them all growes not a fayrer flowre
Than in the bloosine of comely courtesie;
Which, though it on a lowly stalke doe bowre,
Yet, brancheth forth in brave nobilitie.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. st. 4.

“BO'WRY. *adj.* - - - Full of bowers.” This is a strange interpretation from one that turned all bowers into *arbours*: change it to *embowering*, and *Johnson's* examples will be pertinent.

BOWRS. *n. pl.* [from *boꝝ*, Sax. *arcus*.] Muscles that bend the joints.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned bowrs
Were wont to rive steel plates.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. ll. 41.

[*Johnson* in his 2d sense of BOWER gives (with diffidence) an erroneous interpretation of the word used here.]

“BOX. *n.* - - - - - A tree. - - - - -”

There tamariskes with thick-leav'd box are found,
And Cytifus, and garden-pines abound.

Congreve's Ovid.

“To BOY. *v. n.* [*n.* is a misprint for *a.*] To treat
“as a boy.

“ — — — I shall see

“Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness, &c.

Shakspeare.”

What sort of a meaning is there in “treat as a boy Cleopatra's greatness”? *Shakspeare's* commentators suppose this passage to be only an allusion to the practice of boys acting women's parts on the stage; and the verb *boy* here will hardly bear any other construction.

“To BRA'BBLE. *v. n.* - - - - - To contest noisily.”

This is not a place

To brabble in. *Beaum. and Fletcher's Maids Tragedy.*

“BRA'BBLER. *n.* - - - - - A noisy fellow.”

We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a brabblers

Shakspeare's K. John.

BRAG. *adv.* [from the verb.] Proudly.

See'st thou how brag yon bullock bears,

So smirk, so smooth his pricked ears?

Spenser's February.

BRAGG. *n.* A game at cards.

Who, if they happen to rise above bragg or whist, infallibly stop short of every thing either pleasing or instructive.

Chesterfield.

“BRA'GGARDISM. *n.* - - - - - Boastfulness.”

Why, Valentine, what braggardism is this?

Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.

“To BRA'IN. *v. a.* - - - To dash out the brains. - - - - -”

2. To conceive; to understand.

Such stuff, as madmen

Tongue, and brain not.

Shaksp. Cymbeline.

“BRAKE. *n.* - - - - -

“2. It is said originally to mean fern.” It still means fern, and *Spenser* so used it.

All in a canvas thin he was bedight,

And girded with a belt of twisted brake.

F. Q. B. II. C. XI. st. 22.

BRAKE. *n.* [from *braquer*, Fr.] That part of the carriage of a moveable battery, which enables it to turn.

And numberless with beams, with ropes and strings,
They view the iron rams, the brakes and slings.

Fairfax. B. XVIII. st. 64.

BRA'MIN. *n.* One of the chief tribe of the people of India.

The first and most noble tribe are the *bramins* who alone can officiate in the priesthood. *Guthrie's Geography.*

Ten nights in vain the watchful *bramin* prays,

In vain observes the sun ten tedious days. *Roberts.*

BRANSLE. *n.* [Fr.] A song to be fung with a dance.

Now making lays of love and lover's pain,

Bransles, ballads, virelays, and verses vain.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. st. 8.

“BRA'SEN. *adj.* - - - - - now less properly *brazen*.”

That fills the *brasen* sky.

Spenser's Hymns.

BRAST. *pret. a. and n.* Burst.

That with the strait his westand nigh he *brast*.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. II. st. 14.

The craggy rock when Moses cleft and *brast*.

Fairfax. B. XIII. st. 71.

That e'en the temple, wherein she was plac'd,

Did quake to hear, and near asunder *brast*.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. XI. st. 28.

“BRAVE. *adj.* - - - - -”

5. Gaudy; fine in dress.

With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VII. st. 37.

She has made thee *brave*.

— My lord, she has attired me past my wish.

Beaum. & Fl. Philaster.

“BRAVELY. *adv.* - - - - -”

2. Finely.

A goodly building *bravely* garnished.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. IV. st. 2.

A piece of work.

So *bravely* done, so rich.

Shakspeare's Cymbeline. A. II. sc. 4.

“BRA'VERY. *n.* - - - - -”

5. Fine dress.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of *bravery*.

Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

Her *bravery*

So alters her, I had forgot her face.

Maffinger's Emperor of the East.

The greatest part of his qualification consists in the *bravery* of his followers; for he carries his abilities on his servants' backs.

Baile's Characters.

6. A flashy person.

Give entertainment to all the wits and *braveries* of the time.

B. Jonf. Epicæ.

He is one of the *braveries*, though none of the wits. *Ib.*

BRAWL. *n.* A kind of dance in Q. Elizabeth's time.

[The whole figure of it described at length in *Marston's Malcontent*.]

Master, will you win your love with a French *brawl*?

Shakf. Love's La. Lost.

And at the old Italian *bralls*

They danc'd your mother down. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

My grave lord keeper led the *bravls*,

The seal and maces danc'd before him.

Gray's Long Story.

BRA'WNED. *adj.* Brawny.

Whose mighty *brawned* bowrs

Were wont to rive steel plates.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. st. 41.

BRAY. *n.* Shelving ground.

On that steep *bray* Lord Guelpho would not then

Hazard his folk.

Fairfax. B. IX. st. 96.

- “ To BRAY. *v. n.* - - - - -
 “ 1. To make a noise like an ass. - - - - -
 “ 2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable
 “ noise. - - - - -”
 3. To emit a loud shrill sound.
 Then shrilling trumpets loudly gan to *bray*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. st. 48.
 When ev'ry room
 Hath blaz'd with light, and *bray'd* with minstrelsy.
Shaksp. Timon.
 Hark to my clarion shrill, that *brays* the woods among.
Mason's Caract.
- BREAK'FASTING. *n.* A party met to *breakfast* together.
 No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great
 deal of time. *Chesterfield.*
- BREA'THFUL. *adj.*
 1. Full of breath.
 And eke the *breathfull* bellows blow amain.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. st. 38.
 2. Full of scent.
 Fresh costmary, and *breathfull* camomil.
Spenser's Muirpotmos.
- “ To BREECH. *v. a.* - - - - -”
 3. To whip on the breech.
 How he looks like a schoolboy that had play'd truant,
 And went to be *breech'd*. *Maffinger's Guardian.*
- BRE'ECING. *n.* A whipping on the breech.
 Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy.
Marlow's Edward II.
- BRE'EZELESS. *n.* [*breeze* and *less*.] Motionless.
 A stagnate *breezeless* air becalms my foul. *Shenstone.*
- To BREN. *v. a.* [from *bryne*, Sax. ardor.] To
 burp.
 Closely the wicked flame his bowels *brent*.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 16.
 How love's imprison'd fire their entrails *brent*. *Fairfax.*
- To BREN. *v. n.* To burn.
 But this doth hatred make in love to *bren*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 45.
 A hallow'd light
 - - - - - of virgin wax there *brent*. *Fairfax. B. XI. st. 14.*
- BRIBEWORTHY. *adj.* Worth bribing for.
 Without *briberworthy* service. *Epitaph on Charters.*
- BRICKY. *adj.* Built of brick.
 Those *bricky* towers,
 Where now the studious lawyers have their *bowers*.
Spenser's Prothalam.
- BRIDALTY. *n.* [a poetical word for] Bridal.
 At Quintin he,
 In honour of this *bridaltee*
 Hath challeng'd either wide countee. *B. Jonson's Underw.*
- “ BRIGADIER General. &c.”
 The Austrians have no *brigadiers*, and the French have
 no Major-Generals. *Chesterfield.*
- BRIGUE. *n.* [Fr.] Cabal.
 The rise and decay of the Papal power, the politics of
 that court, the *brigues* of the Cardinals, the tricks of
 the conclave. *Chesterfield.*
- “ To BRING. *v. a.* - - - - -” One peculiar sense of
 this verb (not yet absolutely bannished from collo-
 quy) is omitted in *Johnson*.
 To attend; to accompany.
 Yet give leave, my Lord,
 That we may *bring* you something on the way.
Shak. Meas. for M.

- Brought you Cæsar home? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*
- BROAD-BLOWN. *part. adj.* Full blown.
 With all his crimes *broad-blown*, as fresh as May.
Shak. Hamlet.
- BROAD-BRIMMED. *adj.* With a broad brim.
 So Briton's Monarch once uncover'd sat,
 While Bradshaw bullied in a *broad-brimm'd* hat.
Bramston.
- “ BRO'AD-SIDE. *n.* - - - - -”
 “ 2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of
 “ a ship.”
 She has given you a *broad-side*, Captain.
Southern's Oroonoko.
- “ BROCK. *n.* - - - - - A badger.”
 Or with pretence of chacing thence the *brock*,
 Send in a cur to worry the whole flock.
B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.
- BROGUES. *n.* [Irish.] Breeches.
 She doth begin
 To loose the *brogues*, the stripling's late delight;
 And down they drop. *Shenstone's Schoolmistress.*
- BRO'NDIRON. *n.* [*brond* and *iron*.] A sword.
 And with his *brondiron* round about him lay'd.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. st. 32.
 And with his club beat back his *brondiron* bright.
Ib. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 10.
- “ BROW. *n.* - - - - -”
 5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a
 field. This is a common rural sense of the word;
 and not absolutely foreign to either its 1st, or 4th
 meaning in *Johnson*.
- BRO'WNIST. *n.* [from *Robert Browne*] A religious
 sectary of peculiar tenets.
 I had as lief be a *brownist*, as a politician.
Shaksp. Twelfth Night.
- “ BRUSH. *n.* - - - - -”
 4. A thicket.
 All suddenly out of the thickest *brush*,
 Upon a milk-white palfrey all alone,
 A goodly ladie did foreby them rush.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 15.
- BRU'SSELS. *adj.* Manufactured at Brussels.
 A lady of good nature would forgive the country
 esquire, who, through zeal to ferve her with a glass of
 claret, should involve his spurs in her *Brussels* apron.
Shenstone.
- “ BRY'ONY. *n.* - - - - - A plant.”
 How the blue bindweed doth itself infold
 With honeysuckle, and both these intertwine
 Themselves with *bryony* and jessamine.
B. Jonson's Masques.
- “ BU'CANIERS. *n.* A cant word for the privateers
 or pirates of America.”
 Lionel Wafer, a traveller possessed of more curiosity
 and intelligence, than we should have expected to find
 in an associate with *bucaniers*, discovered there a small,
 but singular race of men. *Robertson.*
- “ BUCO'LIC. *adj.* - - - - - Pastoral.”
 The *Pollio* of Virgil, with all its elevation, is a com-
 position truly *bucolic*. *Johnson's Rambler.*
- BU'COLIC. *n.* [from the adjective.] A pastoral
 poem.
 The Poet spent three years in composing his *bucolics*.
Jos. Warton.
- “ BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly;
 stiff; formal.

B U M

“ O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
 “ To those *budge* doctors of the stoic fur. *Milton.*”

This *adjective* is probably derived from the *noun*, which signifies the *fur of lambs*; and Milton plainly alludes to the robes of doctors, edged with this kind of fur.

BU'FFIN. *adj.* [from the passage, where it occurs, should mean] Made of a particular kind of coarse stuff.

My young ladies
 In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons.
Massing. City Madam.

BU'LCHIN. *n.* A young male calf.
 Doft roar, *bulchin*, doft roar? *Dekker's Untruffing, &c.*
 I was at supper last night with a new-weaned *bulchin*.
Marston's Dutch Courtezan.

“ BULK. *n.* -----”

6. Body.
 He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
 As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 Their *bulks* and foulds are bound on fortune's wheel.
B. Jonf. Sejanus.
 Antonio's shape hath cloath'd his *bulk* and visage.
Albumazar.

BU'LLACE-CHEESE. *n.* A marmalade of bul-laces.

“ To BU'LLY. *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome;”
 to look or talk big.
 So Britain's monarch once uncover'd fat,
 While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brimm'd hat.
Bramston.

To BU'MBAST. *v. a.* [from the two syllables that compose it should mean] To beat on the breech.
 I shall *bumbast* you; you mocking knave.
Damon and Pythias.

“ BUMP. *n.* ----- A fwelling. -----”
 2. A thump. So used in common language.

B U Z

“ To BUMP. *v. a.* ----- To make a loud noise.”
 In this sense the verb must be *neuter*: its only *active* signification is the vulgar one, *to thump*.

BUR. *n.* The sweetbread. A word rather provincial than general.

“ BUREA'U. *n.* -----”

2. An ambassador's or secretary's office.
 I am glad you are employed in Lord Albemarle's *bureau*.
Chesterfield.

“ BURGLAR. *n.*” [*burgi latro*, Lat.] The definition of a *burglar*, as given us by Sir Edward Coke, is ‘ he that by night breaketh and entreth into a mansion-house with intent to commit felony.’
Blackstone.

BURGUNDY. *n.* The wine of Burgundy.
 A severity scarcely to be supported by the help of blazing hearths, chearful companions, and a bottle of the most grateful *burgundy*.
Shenstone.

To BUSK. *v. a.* To prepare.
 And *busk'd* them bold to battle and to fight. *Fairfax.*
 He *busk'd* him boon. *Fairfax's Eglogue.*

BU'SKET. *n.* [a diminutive of *busk*, old English for *busht*.] A bunch of blossoms.
 Youth's folk now flocken in ev'ry where,
 To gather May *baskets*, and smelling breere.
Spenser's May.

BUT *if. conj.* Unless.
 She told her brief,
 That *but if* she did lend her short relief,
 And do her comfort, she mote algates die.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 53.

BUT-SHAFT. *n.* An arrow to shoot at butts with.
 I fear, thou hast not arrows for the purpose.
 —O yes, here be all sorts; flights, rovers, and *but-shafts*.
B. Jonf. Cynth. Revels.

BUZZ. *interj.* A word of contempt to stop an idle prater.
Buzz, buzz. *Hamlet speaking to Polonius.*

C A L

CABBAGE-NET. *n.* A small net for to boil cabbages in.

Apples with *cabbage-net* y-cover'd o'er.

Shenstone's Schoolmist.

CACODÆMON. *n.* [*κακος* and *δαίμων*, Gr.] An evil spirit.

Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,

Thou *cacodæmon*.

Shakspeare's Rich. III.

When any of the Furies of hell die, this *Cacodæmon* hath the reversion of his place.

Overbury.

CADI. *n.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace." There is the same officer in Persia.

In Persia the *Cadi* passes sentence for a round sum of money.

Lytelton.

CADUCEUS. *n.* [Lat.] Mercury's rod.

Mercury, lose all the serpentine craft of thy *caduceus*.

Shaksp. Troilus and Cress.

CADUCITY. *n.* [from *caducus*, Lat.] Tendency to fall.

An heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*.

Chesterfield.

CÆRULE, *adj.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Cerulean.

Whose *cærule* stream, rombling in pibble stone,

Crept under moss as green as any goord.

Spenser's Gnat.

CALCAREOUS. *adj.* [from *calx*, Lat.] Of the nature of lime.

The *calcareous* earths, which are insoluble in water, when deprived of their fixed air, are soluble therein.

Adams.

CALCAVALLA. *n.* A better sort of Lisbon wine.

TO CALCULATE. *v. n.* To make a computation." This verb *neuter* should be exemplified by the passage in *Julius Cæsar*, which (probably by mistake) stands as an example of the verb *active* in *Johnson*.

CALF-LIKE. *adj.* Like a calf.

So I charm'd their ears,

That *calf-like* they my lowing follow'd.

Shaksp. Tempest.

CALIBER. *n.* - - - The bore."

It is easy for an ingenious philosopher to fit the *caliber* of these empty tubes to the diameter of the particles of light, so as they shall require no grosser kind of matter.

Reid's Inquiry.

CALIBRE. *n.* [Fr.] Sort.

Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous.

Burke.

CALIDUCT. *n.* [from *calidus* and *ductus*.] A conveyer of heat.

Since the subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced.

Evelyn.

C A N

CALIPH. *n.* A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens."

After the four first *Caliphs* came the race of the *Ommiadae*.

Harris's Philolog. Inq.

CALIPHATE. *n.* The government of the Caliphs.

The former part of this period may be called the æra of the grandeur and magnificence of the *Caliphate*.

Harris's Philolog. Inq.

CALVES-SNOOUT. [*antirrhinum*.] A plant. Snap-dragon.

Antirrhinon, more modest, takes the stile

Of *lion's-mouth*, sometimes of *calves-snout* vile;

By us *snap-dragon* call'd, to make amends;

But say, what this chimeric name intends?

Tate's Cowley.

CALVINISM. *n.* The religion of Calvinists.

Protestantism is divided into Lutheranism, and *Calvinism*, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century.

Guthrie.

CALVINIST. *n.* One that professes to be of the religion of Calvin.

Whitfield's followers profess themselves to be *Calvinists*.

Guthrie

CALVINISTIC, CALVINISTICAL, *adj.* Of Calvinists.

Wesley and his followers oppose some of the *Calvinistic* doctrines.

Guthrie.

The Church of Scotland is modelled principally after the *Calvinistical* plan.

Guthrie.

CALUMNIATION. *n.* &c."

How unfortunate for him, that the world shall think better of any person for his *calumination*!

Congreve's Love for Love.

CAMPING. *n.* [from *camp*.] The name of a rustic game in Suffolk, which begins with *foot-ball*, but generally ends in a pitched battle with fists.

CAMPION. *n.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant."

Thy beauty, *Campion*, very much may claim;

But of *Greek-rose* how didst thou gain thy name?

Tate's Cowley.

CAN is used frequently by *Spenser* for 'gan (contracted from *began*.) *Hughes* has in most places altered it to *gan*, but left unaltered passages enough to determine its meaning.

Much *can* they praise the trees, so straight and high.

F. Q. B. I. C. I. st. 8.

And many bards, that to the trembling cord

Can tune their timely voices cunningly;

And many chroniclers, that *can* record

Old loves and wars.

Ib. C. V. st. 3.

TO CAN. *v. a.* [*cann*, Sax. *novi*, *pret.*] To know.

Seemeth thy flock thy counsel *can*,

So lustless been they, so weak, so wan.

Spenser's February.

And

And if thou *canst* no notes upon thy harp.

Spæn. Tragedy.

“CANAILLE. *n.* [Fr.] The lowest people.”

To keep the sovereign *Canaille* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke.*

CA'NAKIN. *n.* A small can to drink out of.

And let me the *canakin* clink. *Shaksp. Othello.*

“CANARY. *n.* - - - - -”

“2. An old dance.”

I've seen a medicin,

That's able to breath life into a stone,

Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary.*

Shaksp. All's Well.

“CANDLE-WASTER. *n.* - - - - - One that consumes candles; a spendthrift.” The latter interpretation (though proved authentic by the example) is ill coupled with the former; because a consumer of candles is also considered as

2. A hard student.

Spoiled by a whoreson bookworm, a *candlewaster.*

B. Jonf. Cynthia.

CANDYTUFTS. *n.* [thlaspi.] A flower.

Next comes the *candytufts*, a Cretan flower,

That rivals Jove in country and in power.

Tate's Cowley.

“To CANE. *v. a.* To beat with a walking staff.”

To walk with a *staff*, or to cane with a *staff*, are true *Johnsoniana*: perhaps the Doctor was thinking of a vulgar threat: “I'll *break* every bone in your skin.”

“CANKER. *n.* - - - - -”

“7. A disease in trees.”

The calf, the wind-shock, and the knot,

The *canker*, scab, scurf, sap and rot.

Evelyn.

CA'NNIBALISM. *n.* The manners of a *cannibal*.

Unless a warm opposition to the spirit of levelling, to the spirit of impiety, to the spirit of proscription, plunder, murder, and *cannibalism*, be adverse to the true principles of freedom.

Burke.

“CANON. *n.* - - - - -”

“5. *Canons Regular.* 6. *Canons Secular.*”

Priests were called *Secular*, and such as led a monastical life *Regular*. And so *Canons* were both *secular* and *regular*.

Weever.

CANON-LA'WYER. *n.* One versed in the *canon law*.

Some divine must resolve you in this, Sir, or *canon-lawyer.*

B. Jonson's Epicæne.

CANT. *n.* [probably of the same Dutch origin as *Johnson* ascribes to *CANTLE*.] A niche.

The first and principal person in the temple was Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*.

B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.

“CANTICLE. *n.* - - - - - A song.”

2. A canto, or division of a poem.

The end whereof and dangerous event

Shall for another *canticle* be spar'd.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 46.

“CANTLE. *n.* - - - - - A piece with corners.”

Johnson's example of this word from *Shakspeare*, is rather an allusion, than a direct instance; which however may be found in *Fairfax's Tasso*.

On ev'ry side a massy *cantle* flies.

B. VI. st. 48.

To CAP. *v. n.* [an university phrase.] To pull off one's own cap, as a salutation.

“CAPA'RISON. *n.* - - - - -”

2. A man's dress.

With die and drab I purchased this *caparison*.

Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

CAPILLA'IRE. *n.* [Fr.] A sirup extracted from maiden-hair.

“CA'PITAL. *n.* - - - - -”

“2. The chief city of a nation.”

I love *Capitals* extremely; it is in *Capitals*, that the best company is always to be found.

Chesterfield.

3. [Frequently used, by ellipsis, for] Capital Letters.

4. [Also by ellipsis] Capital stock.

CA'PITALIST. *n.* One possessor of a *capital* fund.

This surplus forms the income of the landed *capitalist*.

Burke.

CAPITATION-TAX. [*capitatio*, Lat.] A tax on each individual.

The Greeks pay a *capitation-tax* for the exercise of their religion.

Guthrie.

“CAPRICIOUS. *adj.* - - - - - Whimsical; fanciful; “humourfome.”

Nothing was so acceptable, as the *capricious* point, and play of words.

Shaftesbury.

Does it imply, that our language is in its nature irregular and *capricious*?

Lowth.

CA'PRIFOLE. *n.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Honeysuckle.

And eglantine, and *caprifole* among.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 44.

“CAPRI'OLE. *n.* &c.” This word is not absolutely confined to the leaps of *horses*, but is also used for

2. A leap in dancing.

With lofty turns, and *capriols* in th' air,

With which the lofty tunes accordeth fair.

Davies.

“CAPTION. *n.* - - - - - The act of taking any person by judicial process.”

2. When a commission is executed, and the commissioners' names subscribed and returned, that is called a *caption*.

Termes de la Ley.

CAPTI'VANCE. *n.* Captivity.

The whole discourse of his *captivance* sad.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. st. 17.

CAPU'CCIO. *n.* [Ital.] A capuchin.

That at his back a brode *capuccio* had.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 10.

CAPUCHI'N. *n.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] One of this reformed order of Franciscans.

Many other reformations have been from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, *Capuchins*, &c.

Weever.

We saw also the convent of *Capuchins*.

Gray's Letters.

“CA'RAVEL. *n.* - - - - - A light, round, old fashioned ship.”

In an obstinate engagement with some Venetian *caravels*, the vessel, on board which he served, took fire.

Robertson.

CA'RELESSLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.] Without due concern.

It may be thought, we held him *carelessly*.

Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.

CA'RGO. [either *interj.* from *coraggio*, Ital. or (more probably, according to the Canting Dictionary) a noun, meaning] A round sum of money.

Two hundred crowns? and twenty pound a year

For three good lives? *Cargo.* *Epilogue to Albumazar.*

C A R

CARICATU'RA. *n.* [Ital.] A portrait made uglier than the natural figure.

When the dunces were foiled by his writings, they printed a *caricatura* of his figure. *Hay's Deformity.*

To CARICATU'RE. *v. a.* To make a *caricatura* of.

He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one with a masterly hand. *Lyttelton.*

CA'RIATED. *adj.* Affected, or formed, by a *caries*.

The colour of the part shewed evidently that it was *cariated*. *Berdmore on the Teeth.*

The *cariated* crust should be pierced. *Ib.*

CA'RLOT. *n.* [from *carle*.] A churl.

He hath bought the cottage, and the bounds,

That the old *carlot* once was master of.

Shaksp. As you like it.

CARME, CARMELITE. *n.* [from mount *Carmel*.]

A friar of this order.

John Bale writ a large treatise of this order of *Carmes* or *Carmelites*. *Weever.*

CA'RMELIN, CARMELINE'SSE. *adj.* Of the order of *Carmes*.

There were likewise *Carmelin* or *Carmelineffe* nuns here in England. *Weever.*

CA'ROLING. *n.* [from *to carol*.] A song of devotion.

And hear such heav'nly notes, and *carolings*
Of God's high praise, that fills the *brassen* sky.

Spens. Hymns.

CA'RPET-MONGER. *n.* One that loves ease and pleasure.

A whole book of these quondam *carpet-mongers*.

Shaksp. Much ado.

CA'RPET-WALK. *n.* A walk on smooth turf.

Mow *carpet-walks*, and ply weeding. *Evelyn.*

CA'RRAWAY. See CARAWAY.

"Nay you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth.

Shakspere's Henry IV."

The thing here to be corrected is, "See CARAWAY;" whereby *Johnson* intimates *caraway seeds* to be meant in the cited passage. Many have been surpris'd at the oddity of such a mixture; but (according to the information of a gentleman in the medical line, a native of Herefordshire) these *carraways* are *carraway-Harvey* apples, so called from their spicy flavour. Mr. Reed's note on *Shakspere* nearly sets the matter right.

CA'RRIAGE. *n.* -----"

8. The burthen, or thing carried.

And saw his *carriage* pass that peril well.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. ft. 34.

To CARRY. *v. n.* -----"

3. To prevail.

This speed of *Cæsar*

Carries beyond belief. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To CARRY *coals*. To bear injuries. [This phrase seems to have continued in vogue, considerably longer than any commentator on *Shakspere* probably was aware of.]

I advise those who are sensible that they *carry coals*, and are full of ill will, and entertain thoughts of revenge, that they do day by day think upon this argument, till they have wrought out all malignity out of their souls. *Whickot's Sermons.*

C A T

CART-BOTE. *n.* [See BOTE.] An allowance of wood to a tenant for carts.

Plough-bote and *cart-bote* are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.

Blackstone.

CARTE'SIAN. *n.* A follower of the philosopher *Des Cartes*.

The *Cartesian* thinks, that the existence of body, or of any of its qualities, is not to be taken for a first principle. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CARTE'SIAN. *adj.* Of *Des Cartes*.

The *Cartesian* [system] has a tendency to spiritualize body and its qualities. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CARTHU'SIAN. *n.* [from *Carthusia*, a mountain in Dauphiny.] One of a particular order of monks.

As the story depicted round about the cloister of the *Carthusians* at Paris doth shew. *Weever.*

A quarter of a mile out of the town is a famous abbey of *Carthusians*. *Gray's Letters.*

CA'RTULARY. *n.* ----- A place where papers "or records are kept." For this interpretation no authority is produced; and perhaps none is to be found. But the word certainly means

A local record.

I may by this one shew my reader the form of all those *Cartularies*, by which such devout Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures. *Weever.*

Entering a memorial of them in the *chartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackstone.*

CARW'ITCHET. *n.* [probably from *caraude*, old Fr. billet écrit en caractères magiques.] Crotchet.

That's one of Master Littlewit's *carwitchets* now.

B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.

He has all forts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, &c. besides *carwitchets*, clenches, and quibbles.

Butler's Characters.

Sir John had always his budget full of puns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets*. *Abbutnot.*

CA'ST. *n.* -----

"16. [Casta, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species."

To this sense must be referred the use of the word with regard to the tribes of Gentoos.

Besides this division into tribes, the Gentoos are also subdivided into *casts*. *Gutbrie.*

CA'STLE-GUARD. *n.* One of the old feudal tenures.

One species of knight-service was *castle-guard*, differing from it in nothing, but that whoever held by that tenure performed his service within the realm, and without limitation to any certain term. *Lyttelton.*

CA'STORY. *n.* [*Castoreum*, which is in *Johnson*.]

Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid

With fair vermilion and pure *castory*.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IX. ft. 41.

CATALE'CTIC. *adj.* [Gr. A grammatical term relative to measure of verse.] Wanting a syllable.

A stanza of six verses, of which the first, second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllable metre, and the third and last *catalectic*; that is, wanting a syllable or even two. *Tyrwhitt.*

CA'TAMITE. *n.* [*catamitus*, Lat.] One kept for the crime against nature.

Thou art still a companion for gallants; mayst keep a *catamite*. *Miseries of Inforced Marriage.*

Some *Catamite*, or pimp.

Churchill.

CA'TCH-

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*Fair usage policy applies



For natural affection soon doth *ceffe*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. st. 2.

CE'SURE. *n.* [*cesura*, Lat.] Stop in a sentence; close of a verse.

There abruptly did it end
Without full point, or other *cesure* right.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. st. 68.

Both *Upton* and *Church* have given the word a sense in this passage quite opposite to the context; which they would hardly have done, if they had been acquainted with the following stanza in *B. Jonson*:

Vulgar languages, that want
Words and sweetness, and be scant

Of true measure;
Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,
That they long since have refused

Other *cesure*.

Underwoods.

CHA'IR-DAY. *n.* [probably meant by *Shakspeare* for that advanced season of life, which is chiefly past in sitting.]

And in thy reverence and thy *chair-days*, thus
To die in ruffian battle.

Hen. VI. P. II. A. V. sc. 2.

CHA'LDEE. *adj.* Denoting the language of Chaldea.

For the more languages a man can speak,
His talent has but sprung the greater leak;
The Hebrew, *Chaldee*, and the Syriac
Do, like their letters, set men's reason back.

Butler's Remains.

[This adjective, like others of the same kind, is occasionally by ellipsis used as a substantive, and then means *the Chaldee language*.]

To **CHALDE'SE.** *v. a.* [made, by the only author that uses it, from *Chaldee*.] To trick.

Chows'd and *chaldes'd* you like a blockhead.

Hud. P. II. C. III.

That men so grave and wise

Should be *chaldes'd* by gnats and flies.

Butler's Remains.

CHA'MBER-LYE. *n.* [*chamber* and *lye*.] Urine.

Chamber-lye breeds fleas like a loach.

Shakspeare. Hen. IV. P. I.

CHA'MBER-POT. *n.* Utensil for reception of urine.

In roaring for a *chamber-pot*.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus. A. II.

CHAMBER-WINDOW. *n.* The window of a chamber.

You shall see her *chamber-window* even the night before her wedding-day.

Shakspeare's Much ado.

CHAMPA'IGNE. *n.* The wine of Champagne.

Else (dismal thought!) our warlike men

Might drink thick Port for fine *Champagne*.

Prior's Alma.

CHA'MPIONESS. *n.* A female champion.

The *championess* he thought he saw and knew.

Fairfax. B. VI. st. 108.

CHA'NSON. *n.* [Fr.] A song.

The first row of the pious *chanson* will shew you more.

Shakspeare. Hamlet.

CHA'RACT. *n.* [an old word for] Character.

Even so may Angelo

In all his dressings, *characts*, titles, forms,

Be an arch villain.

Shakspeare. Meas. for Meas.

“**CHA'RACTER.** *n.*” This noun was formerly accented on the second syllable.

And beauty's fair *charácter*.

Davies.

CHARGE-HOUSE. *n.* [seems to have been formerly a name for] A Free-school.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house* on the top of the mountain?

Shakspeare. Love's Labour Lost.

“**CHA'RIOT.** - - - - -

“3. A lighter kind of coach with only front seats.”
But Matthew thought better; for Matthew thought right,

And hired a *chariot* so trim and so tight.

Prior's Down-Hull.

“**To CHARM.** *v. a.* - - - - -”

6. To temper agreeably.

Like as the fowler on his guilefull pipe
Charms to the birds full many a pleasant lay.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. st. 13.

Then up arose a person of deep reach,

And rare insight hard matters to reveal;

That well could *charme* his tongue, and time his speech.

Ib. st. 39.

CHA'RNECO. *n.* A Spanish wine, well-known two centuries ago.

Here, neighbour, here's a cup of *Charneco*.

Shakspeare. Hen. IV. P. II. A. II. sc. 3.

Where no old *charneco* is, nor no anchovies.

Beaumont & Fl. Wit without money.

CHARTER-LAND. *n.* [In law.] Land held in socage.

Charter-land had its name from a particular form in the charter, or deed, which ever since the reign of Hen. VIII. hath been disused.

Coke on Littleton.

Charter-land, which was held by deed under certain rents and free services, differed nothing from free socage lands.

Blackstone.

CHA'RTREUX, CHARTREUSE. *n.* [Fr.] A convent of Carthusians.

A monk of the *Chartreux*.

Shakspeare. Hen. VIII.

Like some lone *Chartreux* stands the good old hall;

Silence without, and fasts within the wall.

Pope.

Thence we proceeded on horses, which are used to the way, to the mountain of the *Chartreuse*.

Gray's Letters.

“**CH CE.** *n.* - - - - -

“1. **Hunting.**”

The *chace* I sing; hounds and their various breed,

And no less various use.

Somerville.

CHA'TEAU. *n.* [Fr.] A castle.

The strong *chateaus*, those feudal fortresses, that were ordered to be demolished, attracted next the attention of your committee.

Burke.

CHA'TTY. *adj.* [from *chat*.] Liberal of conversation. A familiar term.

To **CHAUFE.** *v. a.* [*chauffer*, Fr.] To make warm; to make hot with anger.

At last recovering hart he does begin

To rub her temples, and to *chanse* her chin.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. st. 21.

As *chauffed* bore his bristles doth uprear.

Ib. C. XI. st. 15.

CHAUFE. *n.* [from the verb.] Heat of anger.

With cruel *chaufe* their corages they whet.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. st. 15.

CHE'AT-BREAD. *n.* [formerly] The finest white bread.

Without French wines, *cheat-bread* or quails.

Eastward Hoe.

CHECKLA'TON. *n.* is that kind of guided leather, with which they use to imbroider their Irish jackets.

Spenser's Ireland.

But

But in a jacket, quilted richly rare
Upon *Checklaton* he was strangely dight.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 43.

[The meaning of this word in the fore-cited passages is ascertained by *Spenser's* own authority; but whoever chooses to consult *Tyrwhitt's* Glossary to Chaucer, will find there an opinion, that *Spenser* had mistaken the meaning of *checklaton*.]

CHEESE-PA'RING. *n.* The paring of cheese.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a *cheese-paring*. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. II.*

CHE'QUER. *n.* [for *exchequer*.] Treasury.

Where the still inconstant deep

With wide spread arms stood ready for the tender
Of daily tribute, that the swoln floods render

Into her *chequer*.

W. Browne.

To CHERRY. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] To Cherish.

Sweet goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry*.

F. Q. B. VI. C. X. ft. 22.

"CHERSONESE. *n.* - - - - - A peninsula."

Down to the golden *Chersonese*.

Milton's P. L. B. XI. v. 392.

"CHEVRON. *n.* - - - - - It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand." In this sense it is used (adjectively) by *W. Browne*.

The plowman, when the land he tills,

Throws up the fruitful earth in rigid hills,

Betwixt whose *chevron* form he leaves a balk.

B. I. Song IV.

CHEVRONED. *adj.* Adorned in the figure of a *chevron*.

Watchet cloth of silver, *chevroned* all over with lace.

B. Jonson's Masques.

CHIA'US. *n.* One of the body of attendants on certain Turkish Officers.

The *Chiauses* having both offensive and defensive arms may be reckoned among the number of the militia; though their office being chiefly in relation to civil processes and laws, they may deserve rather the name of pursuivants.

Rycant.

What do you think of me,

That I am a *Chiause*?

B. Jonson's Alchemist.

CHIBBAL. *n.* [*ciboale*, Fr.] Onion.

At St. James's, Greenwich, Tibbals,

Where the acorns, plump as *chibbals*,

Soon shall change both kind and name.

B. Jonson's Masques.

CHIEF. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Chiefly.

But *chief*

Thee, Sion, and the flowry brooks beneath,

That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,

Nightly I visit.

Milton.

[Whether the word *chief* here is really an *adverb*, or the adjective used *adverbially*, or an *adjective* only, grammarians may differ in opinion.]

"CHILD. *n.* - - - - -"

8. A royal youth.

The noble *child* preventing his delire

Under his club with wary boldness went

And smote him on the knee that never yet was bent.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 15.

To CHILD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth.

A little maid, the which ye *childed* tho.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 17.

An hundred plants beside, e'en in his sight,
Childed an hundred Nymphs.

Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 26.

CHILDLY. *adj.* Of a child. This old word (see Glossary to HOCLEVE) seems worth reviving, as it has no proper substitute in modern English. *Childish* always conveys an idea of thoughtlessness.

"CHILLY. *adj.* - - - - Somewhat cold. - - -"

2. Subject to chilliness. Such is the more frequent use of the word in common conversation.

CHINESE. *n.* [elliptical for] The Chinese language.

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

Guthrie.

"CHIROMANCY. *n.* - - - - Foretelling by inspecting the hand." In *B. Jonson* the word is *chirromanty*, which comes nearer to the Greek.

The thumb, in *chirromanty*, we give Venus. *Alchemist.*

CHIRPING. *n.* [from *chirp*.] Faint music of birds.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not *chirpings* or pulings.

Bacon.

"CHIRURGICAL. *adj.* - - - -"

2. Relating to the manual part of healing."

The treatment is partly medical, partly *chirurgical*.

Berdmore.

CHLORO'TIC. *adj.* [from *chlorosis*.] Affected by green sickness.

The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotic* Nuns. *Battie.*

"CHOROGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* - - - - In a chorographical manner."

I may perhaps be found fault withall, because I do not *chorographically* place the funeral monuments in this my book.

Weever.

CHOROID. *adj.* [*χοροειδης*, Gr.] The epithet with oculists and anatomists for one of the coats of the eye.

We know still less of the use and function of the *choroid* membrane, but it seems to be necessary to vision.

Reid's Inquiry.

[*Choroid* by itself means the *choroid membrane*.]

CHOSE in action. *n.* [a law term from *chose*, Fr.]

The thing, of which the injured party has only the right, and not the occupation, is called a *chose in action*.

Blackstone.

"CHRISTIAN. *adj.* - - - - Belonging to christianity."

2. Ecclesiastical.

In briefly recounting the various species of ecclesiastical courts, or as they are often styled, courts *Christian*, I shall begin with the lowest.

Blackstone.

"CHRISTIANLY. *adv.* - - - - Like a christian."

Whom in his youth he knew in Normandy to have lived godly and died *christianly*.

Weever.

"CHRISTMAS. *n.* - - - - The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated." This is a complete definition of *christmas-day*, but not so of *christmas*, which also includes the twelve days following.

All *Christmas* long away she trudges,

Trips it with prentices and judges.

Prior's Alma.

CHRISTMAS-DAY. *n.* [See the preceding article.]

The

The ground was marked out for a small fort, which Columbus called *Navidad*, because he had landed there on *Christmas-day*. *Robertson.*

“CHRISTMAS-FLO’WER. *n.* - - - - Hellebore.”
There now remained of winter’s genuine flore
And offspring, bears-foot or the *Christmas-flower*.
Tate’s Cowley.

“CHRONOLOG’GICALLY. *adv.* - - - In a chronological manner”

Follow them politically, *chronologically*, and geographically.
Chesterfield.

CHURCH-BE’NCH. *n.* A bench in a church-porch.

Let us go sit here upon the *church-bench* till two.
Shakf. Much ado.

CHURCH-GO’VERNMENT. *n.* The government of the church.

Send me an account of the Lutheran establishment in Germany, their religious tenets, their *Church government*.
Chesterfield.

CICU’TA. *n.* [Lat.] Water-hemlock.
Mortal Samnites, and *cicuta* bad.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VII. st. 52.

CINO’PER. *n.* [a corruption of] Cinnabar.

I know, you have arsnike,
Vitriol, sal-tartre, argaile, alkaly,
Cinoper. *B. Jonson’s Alchemist.*

“CIRCUIT. *n.* - - - -

“6. The tract of country visited by the judges.”
The king divided the kingdom into six *circuits*.
Blackstone.

CIRCU’ITOUS. *adj.* [from *circuit*.] Round about.

There is no way to make a connection between the original constituent and the representative, but by *circuitous* means.
Burke.

“CIRCU’LATION. *n.* - - - -”

4. Currency of a substitute for money.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation*.
Burke.

CIRCUMLO’CUTORY. *adj.* Depending on *circumlocution*.

Circumlocutory philosophical obscenity appears to me the most nauseous of all stuff.
Shenstone.

“To CIRCUMNA’VIGATE. *v. a.* - - - To fail “round.”

As we had now *circumnavigated* the whole country, it became necessary to think of quitting it.
Hawkesworth’s Voy.

“CIRCUMNA’VIGATOR. *n.* One that fails “round.” Most commonly one who fails round the globe.

Magellan’s honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake.
Guthrie.

CIRCUMRO’TATORY. *adj.* [from *circumrotation*.] Whirling round.

A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark’s descent to the ground.
Shenstone.

CISTE’RCIAN. *n.* [from *Cistercium*, Lat. for Cisteux in Burgundy.] One of a certain order of reformed Benedictines.

Robert Abbot at a place called Cisteux in the Dutchy of Burgundy, erected a new abbey for his new companions, whom he called *Cistercians* of the place where the abbey was situated.
Weever.

To morrow we are to pay a visit to the Abbot of the *Cistercians*.
Gray’s Letters.

CISTE’RCIAN. *adj.* Of Cistercians.

This *Cistercian* brotherhood was established here in England by one *Walter Espeke*, who founded the first abbey of the said order at Rivaux in Yorkshire about the year 1131.

“CITIZEN. *n.* - - - -”

4. A member of the Republic of France.

To fall under the censure of *citizen* Brissot. *Bwike.*

CIT’TERN. *n.* A woman that goes about with a cittern. (or *cithern*, as Johnson spells it).

I have married his *cittern*, that’s common to all men.
B. Jonson’s Epicene.

CITY-MA’GISTRATE. *n.* An alderman of London.

How oft have I with admiration flood,
To view some *city-magistrate* in wood. *Bramston.*

“CIVIL. *adj.* - - - -

“5. Not ecclesiastical.”

Unto whom the chief government of all estates in this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical, or *civil*, in all causes doth appertain.
37th Article of Religion.

“6. Not natural.

In case an estate be granted to a man for his life generally, it may determine by his *civil* death: as if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law.
Blackstone.

“7. Not military.”

But let grave annals paint the warrior’s fame;
Fair shine his arms in history enroll’d;
Whilst humbler lyres his *civil* worth proclaim.
Shenstone.

“8. Not criminal.”

Private wrongs are an infringement of the private rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals, and are thereupon frequently termed *civil* injuries.
Blackstone.

CIVILIZATION. *n.* [from *civilize*.] Civilizing manners.

America was not peopled by any nation of the anti-ent continent, which had made considerable progress in *civilization*.
Robertson.

CLA’DDER. *n.* An universal wooer.

Known *cladders*
Through all the town.

Cladders?

Yes, catholic lovers.
From country madams to your glover’s wife,
Or laundress. *Maine’s City Match.*

“CLAIM. *n.* - - - -”

5. A loud call. (A latinism.)

I called, but no man answered to my *claim*.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. st. 11.

“CLAIMANT. *n.* - - - - He that demands any “thing, as unjustly detained by another.”

Such *claimants* might have the true right, but yet by the death of witnesses, or other defect of evidence, be unable to prove it to a jury.
Blackstone.

To CLAME. *v. a.* [*clamo*, Lat.] To proclaim.

Nor all that else through all the world is nam’d
To all the heathen Gods, might like to this be *clam’d*.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. st. 30.

CLA-

CLAMOURER. *n.* One that makes a *clamour*.
The *clamourers* triumph. *Cheslerfield.*

“**CLAP.** *n.* - - - -
“5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune.”
Join us to mourn with wailfull plaints
The deadly wound,
Which fatal *clap* hath made. *Spenser's Thestylis.*

CLAPPER-DUDGEON. *n.* [formerly a cant word for] A beggar.
What! a *clapper-dudgeon*!
That's a good sign to have the beggar follow him
So near at his first entry into fortune.
B. Jonson's Staple of News.

CLARE. *n.* [from *St. Clare* the foundress.] One of a certain order of Nuns.
These *Clares* observe the rule of their patron Saint Francis, and wear the like habit in colour. They are never rich, and therefore are called the poor *Clares*.
Weever.

“**CLARENCEUX.** *n.* The second king at arms.”
As worshipful as are the persons of the illustrious heralds, *Clarencieux*, Garter, and the rest. *Shaftesbury.*

“**CLASSICAL.** } *adj.*”
“**CLASICK.** }
3. Denoting an order of Presbyterian assemblies.
Aspiring to be a compulsive power upon all without exception in parochial, *classical*, and provincial hierarchies.
To force our consciences, that Christ set free,
And ride us with a *classic* hierarchy. *Ib.*

CLASSIFICATION. *n.* [from *classis* & *facio*, Lat.]
Ranging into classes.
In the *classification* of the citizens the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers.
Burke.

“**To CLAW.** *v. a.* - - - -
“5. To flatter.”
I laugh, when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour.
Shak. Much ado.

“**CLEAN,** *adj.* - - - -
“2. Free from moral impurity.”
With the *clean* thou shalt be *clean*; and with the froward thou shalt learn frowardness.
Psalms XVIII. v. 26.

To CLEM. *v. n.* To starve. *Ray.*
Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or *clem.* *B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.*

CLEMENCE. *n.* [used once by *Spenser* for] Clemency.
To show that *clemence* oft in things amis
Restrains those stern behests, and cruel dooms of his.
F. 2. B. V. C. VII. st. 22.

CLEMENTINE. *adj.* [from Pope *Clement V.*] An epithet given to the Constitutions of this Pope, which form part of the Canon Law.
Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretal, the sixth decretal, the *Clementine* constitutions, and the extravagants of John and his successors, form the body of the Roman Canon Law. *Blackstone.*

“**To CLEPE.** *v. a.* - - - - To call.” *Johnson's* authority for this word in *Shakespeare* is as good as none; since the old editions read *clap*. Therefore the following examples are added.
They *clepe* us drunkards. *Hamlet.*
He *clepeth* a calf, caulf. *Love's Labour Lost.*

CLE'RGYABLE. *adj.* [from *clergy*.] The epithet given to felonies within benefit of *clergy*.
The prisoner, if convicted of a *clergyable* felony, is entitled equally to his *clergy* after, as before conviction. *Blackstone.*

“**CLERK.** *n.* - - - -
“5. The person who reads the responses to the congregation in the church.”
The purple prelate or the parish *clerk*. *Young.*

CLERK-LIKE. *adj.* Learned.
You are certainly a gentleman; thereto
Clerk-like, experienc'd. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLERKLY. *adj.* [from *clerk*.] In a scholar-like manner.
'Tis very *clerkly* done.
Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.
Hath he not twit our sov'reign lady here
With ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd.
Hen. VI. P. II.

“**CLIFF.** *n.* - - - -
“2. The name of a character in music.
That's a bird,
Whom art had never taught *cliffs*, moods, or notes.
Ford's Lover's Melancholy.

“**To CLING.** *v. n.* - - - -
“3. To dry up; to consume.” In this sense it should certainly have been styled a verb *active* as the example plainly proves.

CLIP-WINGED. *adj.* With wings clipt.
And of a dragon, and a finless fish,
A *clip-wing'd* griffin. *Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.*

“**CLOAK.** *n.* - - - -
3. [formerly.] An alderman's gown.
Three such dinners more would break an alderman,
And make him give up his *cloak*.
Maffinger's City Madam.

“**To CLOUD.** *v. a.* - - - -
5. To defame.
I would not be a stander-by to hear
My sov'reign mistress *clouded* so.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

CLOUD-TOP'D. *part. adj.* Covered on the top with clouds.
Made huge *Plinlimmon* bow his *cloud top'd* head.
Gray.

CLOUTED. *part. adj.* [from *clouter*, Fr.] Studded with nails.
We will not leave one lord or gentleman,
Spare none, but such as go in *clouted* shoon.
Shak. Hen. VI. P. II.
The dull swain
'Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon.
Milton's Comus.
[In this example from *Milton*, *Johnson* understands *clouted* to mean *patched*, and has accordingly adduced it to prove that sense of the verb *clout*. This is here taken notice of, that the reader may judge for himself.]

CLOWNAGE. *n.* Clownish behaviour.
Pride and stiff *clownage* mixt
To make up greatness. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

“**To CLOY.** *v. a.* - - - -
“3. To spike a cannon.” It is probably in allusion to this sense that *Spenser* uses it in the following passage:

Ne feareth he henceforth that foe of his,
Which with his cruel tusk him deadly cloy'd.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 48.

[It may not be improper to add here, that *Asli's Dictionary* has *cloyed* (as a term in farriery) for *pricked in shoeing.*]

“CLUMP. *n.* - - -

“2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs.”

The small and circular *clumps* of firs, which I see planted upon some fine large swells, put me often in mind of a coronet placed on an elephant or camel's back.

Shenstone.

CLUNIAN. *adj.* [from *Cluni* in Burgundy, where this order was first instituted.] The epithet given to certain Benedictines.

One Dr. Mondonus Belvaleti, a *Clunian* monk, allegorised all the habits and ornaments of the order in his *Speculum Anglorum.*

Gough.

“To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.]”

This uncertainty however seems considerably removed by Mr. Manning's edition of Lye's dictionary; as we there find, that a hand *ge-chht* is a *first*.

COACH-FULL. *n.* The number of persons that fill the room of the inside of a coach.

Then they go *coach-fulls* to the Palais.

Chesterfield.

COACTED. *adj.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Forced.

I'll have none of this *coacted* unnatural dumbness in my house.

B. Jonson's Epicæne.

COANE. *n.* [from *conus*, Lat. as used by Virgil.]

The top-point.

Each side of an arch descendeth alike from the *coane* or top point.

Spelman.

“To COAST. *v. n.* - - To sail close by the coast.”

2. To draw near.

Where towards me a forry wight did *coast*.

Spem. Daphnida.

“To COAST. *v. a.* - - - To sail near to.”

2. To go after.

Take you those horses, and *coast* them.

Beaum. & Flet. Loyal Subject.

COAT-ARMOUR. *n.* Coat of arms; armorial en-

signs.

What is really essential, is a real, or at least a specious claim to the inheritance of certain *coat-armour*, from a second or more distant ancestor.

Shenstone.

The other point of its civil jurisdiction is the redressing of encroachments and usurpations in matters of heraldry and *coat-armour*.

Blackstone.

COAT-CARD. *n.* [what is now corrupted into] Court-card.

We call'd him a *coat card*

Of the last order. [that is, a *knave*.]

B. Jonson's Staple of News.

COBBLE. *n.* [according to *Ray* a north-Country word for] Pebble.

Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round.

Fairfax. B. XX. st. 29.

COBLOAF. *n.* [according to the commentators on *Shak. Troilus & Cressida* (where Ajax calls *Thersites Cobloaf*) signifies] An uneven crusty loaf.

“COBNUT. *n.* - - - A boy's game; the conquering “nut.” It is rather extraordinary, that *Johnson* should never have heard the nut of the Barcelona hazle called a *cobnut*.

COCA. *n.* Cacao.

Our *Varicocha* first his *coca* sent,
Endow'd with leaves of wondrous nourishment.

Tate's Cowley.

COCCUS. *n.* The cacao-tree.

While the all-sufficient coccus tree is nigh,

To *coccus* you must yield the victory.

Tate's Cowley.

“COCKADE. *n.* - - - A ribband worn in the “hat.”

They proceeded with much order and regularity with blue *cockades* in their hats; to the House of Commons.

Guthrie.

COCK-FIGHTING. *n.* Cockfight.

Nor reckon wonderful inviting

A quarter sessions or *cockfighting*.

Soame Jenyns.

—whose writings are remarkably deficient in accuracy of English.

COENOBY. *n.* [*cœnobiun*, Lat. from *κοινος* and *βίος*, Gr.] A convent.

It is incredible, how many and how great *cœnobies* were built for them, so called of their communion of life.

Weever.

“CO-EQUALITY. *n.* - - - The state of being “equal.”

The *co-equality* and co-eternity of the son with the father was denied.

Hooker.

“COFFEE-POT. *n.* - - - The covered pot in which “coffee is boiled;” or which holds the liquor of coffee ground and boiled.

It is doubtless as hard to make a *coffee-pot* shine in poetry, as a plough.

Jos. Warton's Essay on Pope.

COGG. *n.* [*coggo*, Barb. Lat.] A small boat.

And for the *cogg* was narrow, small, and strait,

Alone he row'd, and bad his squires there wait.

Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 58.

COGNATI. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Relations by the mother.

The *agnati*, or relations by the father, were preferred to the *cognati*, or relations by the mother.

Blackstone.

“COGNIZANCE. *n.* - - -”

3. Knowledge by recollection.

Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,

Estsoones of him had perfect *cognizance*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 31.

“COHEIRESS. *n.* - - -”

Two *coheiresses* his cousins.

Congreve.

CO-INCIDENT. *n.* [from the adjective.] What concurs with something else.

A tobacco shop, and a bawdy-house are *co-incident*.

Overbury.

COLL. *n.* [*collum*, Lat.] Neck.

Now have I a whimsy newly jump't into the *coll* of ingenious apprehension.

Rowley's Match at Midnight.

To COLL. *v. a.* [from *accoler*, Fr.] To embrace round the neck.

So having said, her twixt her armes twain

She straightly strain'd, and *colled* tenderly.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 34.

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

An advowson *collative* is, where the bishop and the patron are one and the same person.

Blackstone.

COLLEGER. *n.* [from *college*.] A local name for a boy on the foundation at Eton School.

“COLLET. *n.* - - -

“2. That part of a ring, in which the stone is set.” It must be in allusion to this meaning, that the word is used *figuratively* in the following passage:

When

unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me.

Ch. XV. v. 26.

He to his own a *Comforter* will fend,
The promise of the Father.

Milton.

“COMICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical.*]

“1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

“2. In a manner befitting comedy.” These two *unexemplified* senses are not so irreconcilable, but that one example may serve to illustrate both.

The Ladies have laughed at thee most *comically*, since thou wentst.

B. Jonson's Epicene.

COMITIA. *n.* [Ital.] An assembly of the people of old Rome.

The purpose of creating a dictator at this time was only, that the *comitia*, or assembly of the people for electing the magistrates of the ensuing year, might be held by that officer.

Lyttelton.

COMMANDANT. *n.* [Fr.] The chief military commander of a place, or of a body of forces.

The *Commandant* cautioned us, as a friend, against returning to the cavern.

Smollet's Gil Blas.

I hope you go into the best company there is at Montpellier; and there always is some at the Intendant's, or the *Commandant's*.

Chestfield.

One might expect, that a serious inquiry would be made into the murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers.

Burke.

To COMMEDDLE. *v. a.* [con and meddle.] To mix together.

Religion, oh how it is *commeddled* with policy!

Webster's White Devil.

“COMMENCEMENT. *n.* - - - Beginning; “date.”

2. A time set apart for conferring degrees publicly in the University of Cambridge.

Unless we should come to a comedy, as gentlewomen to the *Commencement*, only to see men speak.

Brewer's Lingua.

To COMMENT. *v. a.* [*commentor*, Lat.] To imagine.

But wheresoever they *comment* the fame,

They all consent, that ye begotten were,

And born here in this world, no other can appear.

Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 53.

“COMMERCIAL. *adj.* - - - Relating to commerce.” Should an *English* Dictionary on this plan have been suffered to go without an example for such a word as *commercial*?

One circumstance prevented *commercial* intercourse with nations from ceasing altogether.

Robertson.

COMMISERATIVELY. *adv.* [from *commiserate.*] Out of compassion.

He hath divided his soul from the care of his soul, whose weakness he assists no otherwise than *commiseratively*, not that it is his, but that it is.

Overbury.

COMMITTEE. *n.* [In law.] One to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic, or of an idiot's or lunatic's estate is committed.

The Lord Chancellor usually commits the care of his person to some friend, who is then called his *committee*.

- - - The heir is generally made the manager, or *committee* of the estate.

Blackstone.

To COMMIX. *v. n.* To mingle.

The smile mocking the sigh, that it would fly

From so divine a temple, to *commix*

With winds that sailors rail at.

Shaksp. Cymbeline.

COM-

“COMMODO'RE. *n.* - - - - The captain who commands a squadron of ships.”

The English *Commodore* Warren, with Colonel Pepperel, took from the French the important town and fortrefs of Louisbourg. *Guthrie.*

“COMMON. *n. s.* [*communis, &c.*]” *n. s.* is a manifest erratum for *adj.*

“1. Belonging equally to more than one.” In both *Johnson's* examples of this sense *to* is added to *common*; but such addition is not always necessary.

The crime was *common*, *common* be the pain. *Pope's Eloisa.*

“In COMMON. - - - -”

3. [In law. A distinction of tenancy.

Estates may be held in four different ways; in fevralty, in joint-tenancy, in coparcenary, and in *common*.

Blackstone.

Tenants in *common* are such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession. *Ib.*

“COMMON-LAW, &c.”

The municipal law of England may with sufficient propriety be divided into two kinds; the unwritten or *common law*; the written or statute law. *Blackstone.*

COMMON-LA'WYER. *n.* One versed in the *common law*.

Canonists, Civilians, and *Common-Lawyers* do all admit this distinction. *Spelman.*

“COMMONABLE. *adj.* - - - What is held in *common*.”

2. [In law.] Allowable to be turned on a common.

Commonable beasts are beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

Common appurtenant is where the owner of land has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as are generally *commonable*, as hogs, goats, and the like. *Ib.*

“COMMONALTY. *n.* - - -”

3. All below nobility.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone.*

“COMMONLY. *adv.* - - - Frequently; usually.”

2. [From *communiter*, Lat.] Sociably. A latinism peculiar to *Spenser*.

The blessed angels to and fro descend
From highest heaven, in gladsome companee,
And with great joy into that City wend,
As *commonly* as friend does with his friend.

F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 56.

COMMONPLA'CE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Ordinary.

Every fool, who flatters away his whole time in nothings, utters some trite *commonplace* sentence, to prove the value, and fleetness of time. *Chesterfield.*

COMMO'TES. *n.* Seems to be a compound of the preposition *con* and *motte*, Fr., and signifies in Wales, ‘parts of a county or hundred.’

Termes de la Ley.

“COMMUNICABLE. *adj.* - - -”

4. [Joined to persons.] Communicative.

Be *communicable* with your friends. *B. Johnson's Epicæne.*

“COMMUTATIVE. *adj.* - - - Relative to exchange.”

To possess the virtues of diligence, order, constancy and regularity, and to have cultivated an habitual regard to *commutative* justice. *Burke.*

“COMPA'RATIVE. *adj.* - - -”

“3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in

“another: as, *the right hand is the stronger.*” To make this *rule* and *example* agree *quantity* should have been *quality*; but indeed either word creates a faulty limitation.

When an adjective is expressed with augmentation, or with reference to a less degree of the same, it is called the *comparative*. *Lowth.*

COMPA'RATIVE. *n.* [from the *adj.*] One that makes himself another's equal.

And stand the push

Of ev'ry beardless vain *comparative*.

Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I. A. IV.

Gerard ever was

His full *comparative*. *Beaum. and Fletch. 4 plays in one.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. n.* To vie.

And, with her beautie, bountie did *compare*,

Whether of them in her should have the greater share.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ft. 39.

CO'MPAST. *part. adj.* [from *to compass*.] Of a round form.

Sore he sows'd him on the *compass* crest.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 30.

Although the *compass* world be fought around.

Sp. Ruines of Time:

She came to him the other day into the *compass* window.

Shak. Tro. and Cress.

“To COMPE'L. *v. a.* - - -”

4. To call forth. A latinism.

Whom to avenge she had this knight from far *compeld*.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. I. ft. 5.

“COMPETENT. *adj.* - - -”

6. Qualified by law.

All witnesses, that have the use of their reason (except such as are infamous or interested) are *competent*. *Blackstone.*

“COMPILA'TION. *n.* - - -”

“1. A collection from various authors.”

Among ancient story-books a *compilation*, entitled *GESTA ROMANORUM*, seems to have been the favourite. *T. Warton's Disserta.*

“To COMPILE. *v. a.* - - -”

“1. To collect into one body.”

In the time of Alfred the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom were grown so various, that he found it expedient to *compile* his *dome-book*. *Blackstone.*

5. To put together.

He did intend

A brasen wall in-compass to *compile*

About Cairmardin.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. III. ft. 10.

6. To bring together.

The prince had perfectly *compylde*

These paires of Friends in peace and fettle rest.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 17.

“COMPLA'CENT. *adj.* - - - Civil; Complaisant.”

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe and admiration to kings, who know to keep firm in their feat.

Burke.

COMPLE'XITY. *n.* State of being complex.

Some distinguished for their simplicity, others for their *complexity*. *Burke.*

“COMPOSITION. *n.* - - - - -”

“9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part.”

Persons who have been once cleared by *composition* with their creditors, or bankruptcy, and afterwards become bankrupts again, unless they pay full fifteen shillings in the pound, are only thereby indemnified as to the *composition* of their bodies. *Blackstone.*

13. [In law.] A species of satisfaction for tythes.

A real

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8. *Conduet* is also the official title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College.
- “To CONDU’CT. *v. a.* - - - -
- “3. To manage.”
He so *conducted* the affairs of the kingdom, that he made the reign of a very weak prince most happy to the English. *Lyttelton.*
- “4. To lead and order troops.”
Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. *Robertson.*
- “CONDUCTRESS. *n.* - - - - Directress.”
His good *conductress* points him directly towards Queen’s College. *Explanation of Oxford Almanack, 1755.*
- “CONE. *n.* - - - -”
2. The fruit of the fir-tree, containing seeds.
The *cones* dependent, long and smooth, growing from the top of the branch. *Evelyn.*
- “To CONFESS. *v. a.* - - - -
- “5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.”
What frightens you thus, my good son, says the priest; You murder’d, are sorry, and have been *confest*. *Prior.*
- “CONFIRMATION. *n.* - - - -”
5. [In law.] A mode of conveying lands.
A *confirmation* is of a nature nearly allied to a release, a conveyance of an estate or right, whereby a voidable estate is made sure, or whereby a particular estate is increased. *Blackstone.*
- “To CONFOUND. *v. a.* - - - -”
6. To consume. [This sense seems peculiar to *Shakspeare*.]
He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Hen. IV. P. I.*
How couldst thou in a mile *confound* an hour. *Coriolanus.*
Let’s not *confound* the time with conference harsh. *Ant. & Cleop. sc. 1.*
- CONFRIERS. *n. pl.* Those of the same religious order.
It was enacted, that none of the brethren or *Confriers* of the said religion within this realm of England, and land of Ireland, should be called knights of the Rhodes. *Weever.*
- “CONGRATULA’TION. *n. &c.*” *Johnson’s* two unsupported explanations of this word would be better comprised in the single following one: Profession of joy for the happiness or success of another.
I should suspend my *congratulations* on the new liberty of France, until I was informed, how it had been combined with government. *Burke.*
- “CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* - - - Expressing
“joy for the good fortune of another.”
I found them in a sort of public capacity, by a *congratulatory* address, giving an authoritative sanction to the proceedings of the National Assembly in France. *Burke.*
- “CONGREGA’TIONAL. *adj.* - - - Pertaining to a
“congregation or assembly of Christians, that hold
“every congregation an independent Church.”
In the presbyterian form of government there were *congregational*, classical, provincial, and national assemblies. *Newton’s Notes on Milton’s Poems.*
- “CONGRESS. *n.* - - - -
- “2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs
“between different nations.” Thus the meeting of

- deputies from the different American states were called a *Congress*.
The gentleman, whose opinions I have taken the liberty to controvert, held an honourable post under *Congress* during the American war. *Bryant.*
- “CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* - - -
- “2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.” In *Johnson’s* own grammar it is so used; but the general word is *subjunctive*.
- To CONJURE. *v. n.* To conspire.
When those ’gainst states and kingdoms do *conjure*,
Who then can think their hedlong ruine to recure?
Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. X. st. 27.
- CONQUERESS. *n.* [from *conquer*.] A victorious female.
The *conqueress* departs, and with her led
These prisoners. *Fairfax. B. V. st. 79.*
- “CONQUEST. *n.* - - - -”
4. [In feudal law. From *conquestus*, Barb. Lat.] Acquisition; purchase.
Conquest in its feudal acceptation signifies no more than acquisition. *Blackstone.*
What we call *purchase*, the feudists call *conquest*: both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. *Ib.*
- Court of CONSCIENCE is a local jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.
Divers trading towns, and other districts, have, within these few years last past, obtained acts of parliament for establishing in them *courts of conscience*. *Blackstone.*
- CONSIDERING. *n.* [from *consider*.] Doubt.
Many maz’d *considerings* did throng,
And press’d in with this caution. *Shakspeare. Hen. VIII.*
- CONSIGNIFICATION. *n.* United signification.
He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word a *consignification*. *Harris’s Philolog. Inqui.*
- CONSORT. *adj.* [from the noun, and only applied to queens.]
The queen *consort* is the wife of the reigning king. *Blackstone.*
- “CONSTITUENT. *n.* - - - -
- “3. He that deposes another.”
The republic of Paris will endeavour illegally to perpetuate the assembly, without resort to its *constituents*. *Burke.*
- CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* - - -
- “2. Consistent with the civil constitution.”
The long parliament of Charles the first, while it acted in a *constitutional* manner, with the royal concurrence redressed many heavy grievances. *Blackstone.*
- CONSTITUTIONALIST. *n.* An innovator of the civil constitution.
Had he lived to see the Revolutionists, and *Constitutionalists* of France, he would have had more horrid and disgusting features of his harpies to describe. *Burke.*
- CONSTRANT. part. pass. of *constrain*. Overpowered.
And silver Cynthia waxed pale and faint.
As when her face is stayn’d with magicke arts *constrained*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. st. 3.
- CONSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* By construction.
Whereby the creatures of tyrannical princes had opportunity to create abundance of *constructive* treasons. *Blackstone.*
- CONSUMMATELY. *adv.* [from *consummate*.]
Completely.

Every excellence, more peculiarly appropriated to the sublimer ode, is consummately displayed in this poem of Isaiah. *J. Warton's Essay on Pope.*

CONSUMEDLY. *adv.* Excessively.

I am sure they talked of me, for they laughed *consumedly.* *Farquar's Beaux Strata.*

[This passage being quoted in Lord Chesterfield's letters gives a kind of passport to *consumedly*; but as it is put into the mouth of *Scrub*, it may still be doubted, whether it was meant by *Farquar* for a legitimate word.]

CONTAINING. *n.* [from *contain.*] Contents.

I found
This label on my bosom; whose *containing*
Is so from sense in hardness, I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

CONTTECK. *n.* [used by *Chaucer.*] Contention.

And afterwarde they gan with fowle reproch
To stirre up strife and troublous *contecke* broch.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 64.

CONTEMPT. *n.* - - -

3. An offence in law of various kinds.
Misprisions which are merely positive are generally denominated *Contempts.* *Blackstone.*

If the defendant [in chancery]: on the service of the subpoena does not appear within the time limited by the rules of the court, and plead, demur, or answer to the bill, he is then laid to be in *contempt.* *Ib.*

To this head of summary proceedings may also be properly referred the method, immemorially used by the superior courts of justice, of punishing *contempts.* by attachment. *Ib.*

CONTENEMENT seems to be the freehold land, which lies to the tenement or dwelling-house, that is in a man's own occupation. *Termes de la Ley.*

CONTENTEDLY. *adv.* [from *contented.*] Unconcernedly.

How can it be said, they do love at all, who *contentedly* let each other run on in a course that will bring them to eternal misery? *Whole Duty of Man.*

CONTINENT. *n.* - - -

2. That which contains anything. This sense is "perhaps only in *Shakspeare.*" It is also in *Chapman.*

I told our pilot, that past other men
He must mull bear firm spirits, since he sway'd
The *continent*, that all our spirits convey'd.

Odyssey. B. XII.

3. [In *Spenser.*] Ground in general.

She threw herself downe on the *continent.*
F. Q. B. III. C. IV. st. 30.
The carcas with the streame was carried downe,
But th' head fell backward on the *continent.*
Ib. C. V. st. 25.

CONTINGENT. *adj.* - - - Falling out by chance."

2. [In law.] Dependant upon some uncertainty.
Contingent remainders are where the estate is limited to take effect, either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event. *Blackstone.*

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one, when he attains, or if he attains the age of twenty one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Ib.*

CONTINUANCE. *n.* - - -

8. [In law.] A certain day appointed for the parties in a suit to appear.

After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is continually given, and entered upon record, for the parties to appear on from time to time. The giving of this day is called the *continuance.* *Blackstone.*

CONTRACTION. *n.* - - -

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one."

Beat, burst, cast, are *contractions* from heated, hursted, casted. *Lowth.*

6. Marriage-contract.

Such a deed
As from the body of *contraction* pulls
The very foul. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

CONTRA-INDICANT. *n.* [from *contra* and *indico*, Lat.] A symptom which forbids treating a disorder in the usual way.

Throughout it was full of *contra-indicants.* *Burke.*

CONTRAIR. *adj.* [Fr.] Opposite.

That is *contrair* to Mutability.
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VIII.

To **CONTRAIR.** *v. a.* [*contrairer*, Fr.] To oppose
Whose substance thin and slight

Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire*,
But ready passage to her pleasure did prepare.
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. st. 7.

CONTRA-NATURAL. *adj.* *contra*, Lat. and *natural.*] Opposite to nature.

Which teaches every man to fly a *contra-natural* dissolution. *Hobbes.*

CONTRARY. *adj.* This word was sometimes accented by *Spenser* on the second syllable.

Though of *contrary* natures each to other.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. st. 32.

CONTRARY. *adv.* Contrariwise.

There was I found, *contrary* to my thought.
Of this accursed Carle. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 18.*

CONTRAST. *n.* - - - Opposition or dissimilitude
"of figures by which one contributes to the visibility
"or effect of another."

Those umbrageous pines
That frown in front, and give each azure hill
The charm of *contrast.* *Mason's English Garden.*

CONTRAVERSION. *n.* [from *contra* and *versio.*] A turning to the opposite side.

The second Stanza was called the Antistrophe from the *contraversion* of the Chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right. *Congreve.*

CONTROVERSE. *n.* [Fr.] Contention.

So fitly now here commeth next in place,
After the prooffe of prowess ended well,
The *controverse* of beauties soveraine grace.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. st. 2.

CONTROVERTER. *n.* [from *controvert.*] A controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern that catch that which stands next to them, the candlestick, or pots; turn every thing into a weapon. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

CONVERSATION-STOCK. *n.* The conversation of one company.

Conversation-stock being a joint and common property. *Chesterfield!*

CONVE'RSION. *n.* [In law.] Converting any thing to one's own use.

This action of trover and *conversion* was in its original for the recovery of damages against such person, as had found another's goods and converted them to his own use. *Blackstone.*

“**CONVERTIBILITY.** *n.* - - - The quality of “ being possible to be converted.”

In that kingdom the *convertibility* of land into money, and money into land had always been a matter of difficulty. *Burke.*

“**CONVEY'ER.** *n.* - - - One that carries, &c.”

2. [In *Shakspeare's* time.] A juggler.

Conveyers are ye all,

That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall. *Rich. II.*

“**TO CONVIVE.** *v. a.* - - - To feast. - - - -

“ First all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,

“ There in the full *convive* you.

“ *Shaks. Troilus and Cress.*”

[*Johnson* has here converted a verb *neuter* into *active* by turning the last word *we* into *you*.]

CONYCATCHING. *n.* [a cant word formerly for] Banter.

Come, you are so full of *conycatching*:

Shaks. Taming of the Shrew.

“**COOL.** *adj.* - - -

“ 2. Without passion: as a *cool* friend, a *cool* deceiver.”

O thou *cool* traitor!

Rowe's Jane Shore.

COOPERAGE. *n.* A place where cooper's work is done.

COPE-MAN. *n.* [from *cope*, old Eng. to exchange. *Ray*.] A chapman.

He would have fold his part of paradise

For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

B. Jonson's Volpone.

CO-POR'TION. *n.* [con and *portion*.] Equal share. Myselfe will beare a part, *co-portion* of your packe.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. st. 47.

COPTIC. *n.* The language of Copts.

Not Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, *Coptic*, nor even the Chinese language seems half so difficult to me, as the language of refusal. *Shenstone.*

“**COPY.** *n.* - - -

“ 5. A picture drawn after another picture.”

Originals and *copies* much the same,

The picture's value is the painter's name. *Bramston.*

6. [From *copia*, Lat.] Store.

She was blest with no more *copy* of wit.

B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.

“**COPYHOLDER.** *n.* - - - One that is possessed of “ land in copyhold.”

Were we now to frame a new polity with regard to the qualifications of voters, reasons might perhaps be suggested, why *copyholders* should be admitted to this privilege as well as freeholders. *Blackstone.*

COPYRIGHT. *n.* The property of an author in his own work.

Much may be collected from the several legislative recognitions of *copyrights*. *Blackstone.*

“**CORACLE.** *n.* - - - A boat used in Wales by “ fishers.”

The fishermen in this part of *Caermarthenshire* use a singular kind of boats, called *coracles*. They are generally $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 4 broad: their bottom is a little rounded, and their shape nearly oval. They are covered

with a raw hide in such a mode as to prevent their leaking. *Wyndham's Tour.*

CORAL-PAVEN. *part. adj.* Paved with coral.

Rife, rife, and heave thy rosy head

From thy *coral-paven* bed.

Milton's Comus.

CORANTO. *n.* A dance which more modern authors call *corant*.

And teach lavoltacs high and swift *corantos*.

Shak. Hen. V.

After which they danced galliards and *corantos*.

B. Jon. Masques.

CORB. *n.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] An ornament in architecture.

It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wise

With curious *corbs*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. st. 6.

TO CO-RIVAL. *v. a.* To pretend to equal.

Where's then the sawcy boat,

Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now

Co-rival'd greatest?

Shaks. Troilus and Cress.

“**CORNAGE.** *n.* - - - A tenure, &c.”

Tenure by *cornage* was to wind a horn when the Scots or other enemies entered the land. *Blackstone.*

CORNAMUTE. *n.* [from *cornemuse*, Fr.] A rustic flute.

Where on those pines, the neighb'ring groves among,

Our garlands, pipes, and *cornamutes* were hung.

Drayton.

CORNEA. *n.* [Lat.] The horny coat of the eye.

We are not so made, as to see objects always in their true place, nor so as to see them precisely in the direction of the rays, when they fall upon the *cornea*.

Reid's Inquiry.

CORNET. *n.* A military officer in a regiment of horse, answering to that of ensign in foot.

Non-commissioned officers are all those below ensigns and *cornets*.

Chesterfield.

CORNETCY. *n.* The post of a cornet in the army.

The army was his original destination, and a *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission in it.

Chesterfield's Characters.

CORNVIOLET. *n.* A species of campanula.

But say, *cornviolet*, why thou dost claim

Of Venus' looking-glass the pompous name?

Tate's Coriol.

“**CORONARY.** *adj.* - - - -”

3. [From *corona*, Lat.] Abounding in flowers.

Coronary garden, flower-garden.

Evelyn.

“**CORPS.** *n.* - - -

“ 5. A body of forces.”

You unnecessarily make yourself a great number of enemies by attacking a *corps* collectively. *Chesterfield.*

CORPUSCULARIAN. *n.* [from the adjective.] A corpuscularian philosopher.

The modern *Corpuscularians* talk in most things more intelligibly than the *Peripateticks*. *Locke.*

CORRECTRICE. *n.* A female who acts as a corrector.

The *correctrice* by whose means I am in my wits, and without whom I am no longer myself. *Shaftesbury.*

CORRELATIVE. *n.* [from the adjective.] What has a reciprocal relation.

By whatever method one man gains an estate, by that same method (or its *correlative*) some other man has lost it. *Blackstone.*

“**CORRIGIBLE.** *adj.* - - - -”

“ 1. That

" 1. That which may be altered or amended."

My dear friend, I should not deserve that appellation in return from you, if I did not freely and explicitly inform you of every *corrigible* defect, which I may either hear of, suspect, or at any time discover in you.

Chesterfield.

CORRUPTFUL. *adj.* Corrupting.

And with *corruptful* brybes is to untruth mis-trayned.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 58.

CORSE-PRESENT. *n.* A mortuary paid at the interment of a dead body.

It was anciently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church along with the corpse, when it came to be buried, and thence it is sometimes called a *corse-present*.

Blackstone.

CORSENEED. *n.* [Sax.] Morsel of execration.

Another species of purgation was the *corseneed*, or morsel of execration; being a piece of cheese or bread, of about an ounce in weight, which was consecrated with a form of exorcism; desiring that it might cause convulsions, and find no passage, if the man was really guilty; but might turn to health and nourishment, if he was innocent.

Blackstone.

CORSICK. *adj.* [from *corfie*, old Eng. a protuberance.] Prominent.

And melt the *corsick* rocks with ruthful tears.

Spanish Tragedy.

COST. *n.* [*costa*, Lat.] A rib.

Has a nimble tail

Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles
Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.

B. Jonson's Staple of News.

COSTERMONGER. *n.* [*costard* and *monger*.] A dealer in apples.

He studies false dice to cheat *costermongers*.

Overbury.

COSTMARY. *n.* [*costus*, Lat.] An Herb."

Corz, Sax. is Herba Mariæ.

The marygold and chearful rosemary,
The Spartan myrtle, whence sweet gum does flow,
The purple hyacinths, and fresh *costmary*.

Spenser's Gnat.

COSTS. *n. pl.* The charge attendant upon being cast in a law-suit.

Thus much for judgment; to which *costs* are a necessary appendage.

Blackstone.

COTE. [Sax. *cafa*.]

1. A cottage.

Come every day to my *cote* and woo me.

Shaksf. As you like it.

2. A pen for sheep.

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve
In hurdled *cotes*.

Milton.

" To **COTE.** *v. a.* This word, which I have found " only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as " *To leave behind.*" What sort of memory or observation must an editor of *Shakspeare* have had, not to have known, that the same verb was in *Hamlet!*

We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming to offer you service.

A. II. sc. 2.

COTERIE. *n.* [Fr.] A sociable sett of acquaintance. This word is (or has been) fashionable in polite conversation.

COTTILLON. *n.* [Fr.] A species of dances.

Howls were a sort of figure-dance, then in vogue,

COT-QUEANITY. *n.* Behaviour of a *cot-quean*.

We will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cot-queanity*.

B. Jonf. Poetas.

COTT. *n.* [Irish.] A rough kind of boat.

And what that usage ment,

Which in her *cott* she daily practized.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 9.

COTTAGED. *part. adj.* Filled with cottages.

E'en humble Harting's *cottag'd* vale

Shall learn the sad repeated tale.

Collins.

" To **COTTON.** *v. n.*

" 1. To rise with a knap." In allusion to which sense early writers used it metaphorically for *To turn out right*.

This geer *cottons*.

Beaum. and Fletc. Monsieur Thomas.

To **COVE.** *v. a.* To arch over. A ceiling arched at the sides is called a *coved* ceiling.

COVENTRY-BLUE. *n.* [much *blue* thread being manufactured at *Coventry*.] A bright blue stuff.

Right *Coventry-blue*.

George a-green.

The *Coventry-blue*

Hangs upon Prue.

B. Jonson's Masque of Gipsies.

" To **COVER.** *v. a.* - - - - -

" 8. To copulate with a female."

You'll have your daughter cover'd with a Barbary horse.

Shaksf. Othello.

COVETINGLY. *adv.* [from *covet*.] Ardently.

Most *covetingly* ready.

B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*.] Was " able to."

2. Knew.

Nor need he guide; the way right well he *could*,

Which leads to fandy plains of Gaza old.

Fairfax. B. X. ft. 4.

" **COUNT.** *n.* [*compte*, French. - - -]"

3. Esteem.

That in hard affairs

Were cowards knowne, and little *count* did hold.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 58.

4. [In law.] A declaration in pleading.

The first of the pleadings is the declaration, or *count*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. - - - - It is generally used upon the case to set forth several cases by different *counts* in the same declaration.

Blackstone.

" **COUNT.** *n.* [*compte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A title of

" foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl."

Comes, the *count* of the Franks, is the earl of the shire.

Blackstone.

Brave imp of Bedford, grow apace in bounty,

And *count* of wisdom more than of thy county.

Sp. Ruines of Time.

COUNT-COMFECT. *n.* [a sneering appellation.]

A nobleman of fugar.

A goodly *count-comfect*.

Shakspeare's Much Ade.

" **COUNTENANCE.** *n.* - - - -

" 1. The form of the face; the system of the features."

Almost chide God, for making you that *countenance* you are.

Shaksf. As you like it.

COUNTER. *n.* [In London.] The name of certain prisons.

That same oil of mace is a great comfort to both the

counters.

Middleton's Mad World.

COUNTER. *n.* [from the adverb.] Trial of skill.

With kindly *counter* under mimic shade,
Our pleasant Willy, ab, is dead of late.

Spenser's Tears of the Muses.

COUNTER-ATTRACTION. *n.* Opposite attraction.

Attractions of either kind are less perspicuous, and less perceptible, through a variety of *counter-attractions* that diminish their effect. *Shenstone.*

COUNTER-CAST. *n.* Delusive contrivance.

He can devise this *counter-cast* of flight,
To give faire colour to that Ladies' cause in fight.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 16.

To COUNTER-CHANGE. *v. a.* To give, and "receive." What this wide and unexemplified definition means, is not easy to say. 'To make change places' would better suit the passages where the verb occurs.

That slyly *counter-changes* wrong and right,
Like white in fields of black, and black in white.

Butler's Rem.

To COUNTERFEIT. *v. n.* To feign; to carry on a fiction.

Take a good heart, and *counterfeit* to be a man.
Shakf. As you like it.

How ill agrees it with your gravity,
To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.

Ib. Com. of Errors.

COUNTERFEITER. *n.* --- A forger."

2. One who endeavours to set anything off by false colours.

Item, that no lady that useth to paint shall find fault with her painter, that hath not counterfeited her picture fair enough, unless she will acknowledge herself to be the better *counterfeiter*. *Overbury.*

COUNTERSCARF. *n.* [another name for] Countertermite; which see in JOHNSON.

Our casemates, cavaliers, and *counterscarfs*,
Are well survey'd by all our engineers.

T. Heywood's 4 Prentices.

COUNTERSTROKE. *n.* A counteracting stroke.

He met him with a *counterstroke* so swift,
That quite smit off his arme, as he did up it lift.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 7.

COUNTER-TASTE. *n.* False taste.

There is a kind of *countertaste* founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true. *Shenstone.*

COUNTERVAIL. *n.* ---"

3. Requital.

Thus do these lovers with sweet *countervail*.
Each other of love's bitter fruit despoil.

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

COUNTRY-DANCE. *n.* A well-known kind of dances.

He manages the *country-dances* with singular judgment. *Butler's Characters.*

COUNTY. *n.* ---"

" 2. An earldom."

Brave imp of Bedford, grow apace in bounty,
And count of wisdom more than of thy county.

Sp. Ruines of Time.

COUNTY-COURT. (*n.*) Is a court incident to the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under forty shillings. *Blackstone.*

COUPLEMENT. *n.* A couple.

After all which up to their steedes they went,
And forth together rode, a comely *couplement*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 24.

I wish you peace of mind, most royal *couplement*.

Shakf. Love's Labour Lost.

To COURE. *v. a.* [a poetical abbreviation of] To cover.

He much rejoiced, and *cou'd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatch'd, from dreaded destiny.

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

[*Upton* and *Church*, and the Editor of old plays, all concur in supposing this verb not the same as *cover*; but the verb which they substitute in its place is *neuter*, and the context requires it to be *active*.]

COURT-BARON. (*n.*) Is a court incident to every manor in the kingdom, and was holden by the steward within the said manor. This *court baron* is of two natures: the one is a customary court, the other a court of common law. *Blackstone.*

COURT-BRED. *part. adj.* Bred at court.

His mighty charge of fouls the priest forgets,
The *court bred* lord his promises and debts. *Churchill.*

COURT-CARD. *n.* [probably corrupted from coat-card.] A pictured card.

COURT-CUPBOARD. *n.* A side board.

Court-cupboards planted with flaggons, cans, cups, beakers, &c. *Chapman's May-day.*

COURT-LEET. (*n.*) Is a court of record, held once in the year, and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

COUSIN. *n.* ---"

" 2. A title given by the king to a nobleman."

Then let me hear

Of you, my gentle *cousin* Westmoreland,
What yesternight our council did decree
In forwarding this dear expedience. *Shakespeare.*

COUSIN. *adj.* [from the noun.] Kindred.

Her former sorrow into sudden wrath,
Both *coosen* passions of distressed spright,
Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 12.

COU'TELAS. *n.* [Fr.] Cutlafs.

In one hand held his targe of steel embost,
And in the other grasp'd his *coutelas*. *Kyd's Cornelia.*

COW'ARDREE. *n.* [from *coward*.] Cowardice.

Be therefore counselled herein by me,
And shake off this vile-hearted *cowardree*.

Spenser's Hubb.

COW'-DUNG. *n.* The dung of a cow.

That in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats *cow-dung* for fallets. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

COW-ITCH. *n.* A prurient hairy flue on the coat of a West India vegetable a species of *Dolichos*.

As if he had swallowed cantharides, or sat upon *cow-itch*. *Congreve.*

COWLED. *adj.* Wearing a cowl.

Hear the *cowl'd* zealots with united cries
Urge the crusade!

Shenstone.

COW'SLIP-WATER. *n.* A water distilled from cowslips.

You had better take a little diacodion and *cowslip-water*. *Congreve.*

COXCOMBLY. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Conceited.

She is a most engaging creature, if she were not so fond of that damn'd *coxcomby* lord of hers. *Congreve.*

COXCOMB-

COXCUMB-PIE. *n.* A pie made of cocks' combs.
Sir-loins and rumps of beef offend my eyes,
Pleas'd with frogs fricasséed and *coxcomb-pies*. *Bramston.*

To COY. *v. a.* To allure. - - - - -"

2. To stroke lovingly.
Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.
Shaksp. Midf. N. Dream.

CRABTREE. *n.* The tree that bears crabs.
We have some old *crabtrees* here at home that will not
Be grafted to your relish: *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

CRACK. *n.* - - - - -"

11. A boy of genius.
If we could get a witty boy now, Eugene,
That were an excellent *crack*, I could instruct him
To the true height. *B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.*
I saw him break Scogan's head at the court-gate, when
he was a *crack*, not thus high. *Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. II.*

To CRA'DLE. *v. n.* To lodge as in a cradle.
Wither'd roots, and husks
Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

CRAFTY-SICK. *adj.* Craftily pretending to be
sick.
Where Hotspur's father, old Northumberland,
Lies *crafty-sick*.
Shaksp. Introduction to Hen. IV. P. II.

CRAKE. *n.* [crecca, Sax. crepido.] A boast.
Leafinges, backbytinges, and vain glorious *crakes*.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. st. 10.

[*Johnson* makes this line an example of the same
sense of *crack* (No. 10.); but the word in *Spenser*
must be *crakes*, to rhyme to *snakes* and *brakes*.]

To CRAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter
boastingly.
And further did uncomely speeches *crake*.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. st. 16.

To CRAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast.
Then is she mortali born, how-so ye *crake*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 50.

CRANTS. *n.* [Danish] A chaplet.
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*.
Shaksp. Hamlet.

CRA'PLE. *n.* A hooked claw.
Soon as they did the monstrous Scorpion vew
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. st. 40.

CRARE. *n.* [called *crayer*, Stat. 2. J. I. c. 32.] A
small carack.
O melancholy!

Who ever yet could found thy bottom; find
The ooze, to shew what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easilicst harbour in. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
Let him venture
In some decayed *crare* of his own.
Beam. and Fletch. Captain.

CRA'VER. *n.* - - - An insatiable asker. It is
"used in *Clarissa*." It is an old word revived. See
Glossary to *Hoccleve*.

CRAY, CREA. *n.* [abridged for rhyme's sake from
crare.] A small vessel.

After a long chase took this little *cray*
Which he suppos'd him safely should convey.
Drayton's Miseries of Q. Margaret.
Some shell or little *crea*

Hard iab'ring for the land on the high working sea.
Polyolbion. Song 22.

CREA'M-BOWL. *n.* A howl for holding cream.
When about the *cream-bowls* sweet
You and all your elves do meet.
B. Jonson's Entertain.

CREA'TRESS. *n.* A female that creates anything.
As her *creatress* had in charge to her ordain'd.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. st. 10.

CREET. *n.* [See *CREAGHT* in *Johnson*.] Cattle.
That he shall find nowhere safe to keep his *creet* in,
nor hide himself. *Spenser's Ireland.*

To CREST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve as a
crest for.

His rear'd arm
Crested the world. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

CRICK. *n.* - - - - -"
2. A painful stiffness in the neck." Not confined
to the neck.

Have not I got a *crick* in my back with lifting your
great books. *Three hours after Marriage.*

CRICKET-MATCH. *n.* A match at cricket.
An ill-tim'd *cricket-match* there did
At Bishopsbourn befall. *Duncombe.*

CRICKETER. *n.* One that plays at cricket.
We have not any *cricketer*
Of such account as he. *Duncombe.*

CRIME. *n.* - - - - -"
2. Imputation of wrong. [A latinism.]
Which having got he used without *crime*,
Or blamefull blot. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. st. 46.*
To undergo
Myself the total *crime*. *Milton.*

CRIMINAL. *adj.* - - - - -"
3. Not civil. - - - - -"
The discussion and admeasurement of crimes and
their punishment forms in every country the code of
criminal law. *Blackstone.*

CRINITE. *adj.* [*crinitus*, Lat.] Seemingly having
a tail of long hair.
How comate, *crinite*, caudate stars are fram'd
I knew. *Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 44.*

To CRISP. *v. a.* - - - - -"
3. To indent; to run in and out.
"How from that saphire fount the *crisped* brooks, &c."
"Milton."

To say nothing of the confusion which this double
interpretation makes between *active* and *neuter*
senses, the compiler of these sheets can by no means
agree with *Johnson* in his construction of *crisped* in
Milton. Surely it relates to the twisted and eddying
form of the surface of the streams, and not their
winding courses.

CRISS-CROSS-ROW. *n.* [a cant term for] Alpha-
bet.
He strides, and all the way he goes
Wades deep in blood o'er *criss-cross-rows*.
Churchill's Ghost.

CRITERION. *n.* - - - - - A mark by which any-
"thing is judged of." This anglicised Greek word
retains its Greek plural.

The grand *criteria* of which were the natures of the
several services or renders, that were due to the lords
from their tenants. *Blackstone.*

CROCK. *n.* - - - Any vessel made of earth."
2. The black which adheres to a chimney, or to a pot
from its being set on the fire.

- This black or foot (of a pot, or a kettle, or chimney-stock) is called *crook*. *Ray's South and East country words.*
3. [By a pretty general corruption of the word *crone* amongst country people] An old ewe.
- "CROFT. *n.* - - - A little clofe joining to a house." The limitation of 'joining to a house' does not seem well warranted; nor does it well agree with the example from *Milton*.
- "CROOK. *n.* - - -"
4. [Probably from *croce*, Fr.] A gibbet.
She caus'd to be attacht and forthwith led
Unto the *crooke*, t' abide the balefull stowre
From which he lately had through reskew fled:
Where he full shamefully was hanged by the hed.
Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.V. st. 18.
- CROOKED-TEMPERED. *adj.* [*crooked* and *temper.*] Perverse.
A singular, opinionated, obstinate, *crooked-tempered*, jealous-pated fool. *Southerne.*
- CROSS-BILL. *n.* A bill in Chancery brought by a defendant against the plaintiff.
The defendant, if he has any relief to pray against the plaintiff, must do it by an original bill of his own, which is called a *cross-bill*. *Blackstone.*
- CROSSING. *n.* [from *to cross*.] A thwart.
From many men I do not bear these *crossings*.
Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.
- CROSSLET. *n.* [from *croisueil*, old Fr.] A kind of crucible.
Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and cucurbites.
B. Jonson's Alchemist.
- CROSS-PURPOSE. *n.*
1. A contradictory system.
To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the preb, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it.
Shaftesbury.
2. [In the plural.] A conversation, where one person does, or pretends to, misunderstand the other's meaning.
He does not know his most intimate acquaintance by light, or answers them, as if he were at *cross-purposes*.
Chesterfield.
- "CROUP. *n.* - - -"
- "2. The buttocks of a horse." This, or *crupper*, may be its meaning in *Spenser*.
Him so transfixed she before her bore
Beyond his *croupe* the length of all her lance.
F. Q. B. III. C. IV. st. 16.
- CROWN. *n.* [In law.] The king's executive power, more especially as fountain of justice.
Criminal law is denominated, with us in England, the pleas of the *crown*, because the king is supposed by the law to be the person injured by every infraction of the public rights. *Blackstone.*
The court of king's bench is divided into a *crown* side, and a plea side. On the *crown* side, or *crown* office, it takes cognisance of all criminal causes. *Ib.*
[It may be remarked here, how much this noun is used adjectively, yet it is not considered as an *adjective*.]
- "CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n.* - - - A plant."
Bold oxlips, and
The *crown-imperial*. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*
The *crown-imperial*, (as she slept aside) •
Advanc'd with stately, but becoming pride:
Cleve's Cowley.

- "CROWNNET. *n.* - - -"
- "1. The same with *coronet*."
Sixty and nine that wore
Their *crownets* regal. *Shaksp. Prologue to Troil. and Cress.*
- CRU'CHED. *adj.* [from *crux*, Lat.] The title of an order of Friars.
Their first cloister was at Colchester, their greatest monastery was near unto the Tower-hill, London, as yet called by the name of *Cruched Friars*. *Weever.*
- CRU'DITIES. *n. pl.* An indigested publication.
The modestest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*. *Shaftesbury.*
- "CRU'MPLING. *n.* A small degenerate apple."
Yet one fort of it is in esteem.
Norfolk's the place for a pudding or dumpling,
Stepney's the place for a cake or a bun;
Kent is the place for a codling or *crumpling*.
Song on Farinelli.
- "CRUSA'DE. *n.* - - -"
- "1. An expedition against the infidels."
Motives of bigotry, not of policy, produced all those enterprizes, which in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, under the name of *crusades*, almost dispeopled Europe. *Lyttelton.*
Nicetas was present at the sacking of Constantinople by the barbarians of Baldwin's *Crusade*.
Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.
- CRUSA'DER. *n.* One employed in a crusade.
They sent distaffs to all the young men of their acquaintance or neighbourhood, who had not yet enrolled themselves among the *crusaders*. *Lyttelton.*
They obtained commercial privileges and establishments of great consequence in the settlements which the *crusaders* made in Palestine. *Robertson.*
- CU'B-DRAWN. *part. adj.* Suckt dry by her whelp.
This night wherein the *cu-drawn* bear would couch.
Shak. Lear.
- CU'LLIS. *n.* A kind of jelly.
Cullises made of dissolved pearls and bruised amber; the pith of parkets, and candied lambstones are his perpetual meats. *Marston's Fawne.*
First a strong *cullis*
In his bed, to heighten appetite.
Massinger's Emp. of the East.
- "CU'LPRIT. *n.* [about this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, "who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers, "culprit, &c." What could possess *Johnson* to attribute to the judge himself what is done by the clerk of arraigns? *Blackstone* supposes the word compounded of two abbreviations; *Cul.* (for culpable, which the clerk declares the prisoner to be) and *prit*, (Fr. for ready to prove him so).
- "CULTIVATION. *n.* - - -"
- "1. The art, or practice of improving soils."
The state of *cultivation* among this rude people was so imperfect that it was with difficulty they could afford subsistence to their new guests. *Robertson.*
- "CU'MBER. *n.* - - - Distress.
"Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring."
Spenser.
This line is not in *Spenser* but in *Fairfax*, B. M. st. 73.
- "CUNNING. *n.* - - -"
- "2. Art; skill."

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D.

D A M

DACTYLE. *n.* -- A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short.

They found the heroic foot (which includes the spondee, the *dactyle*, and the anapaest) to be majestic and grave. *Harris's Philol. Inq.*

DA'DO. *n.* [Ital.] The plain part of a side of a room between the base and a cornice.

DÆDAL. *adj.* ----

1. Variegated.

Then doth the *dædale* earth throw forth to thee
Out of her fruitful lap abundant flowres.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. st. 45.

2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning nor should be imitated. Yet (besides *Johnson's* example from *Philips*) it has the authority of *Spenser*.

All were it *Zeuxis* or *Praxiteles*,
His *dædale* hand would fail.

F. 2. Introduction to B. III.

DÆMONISM. *n.* Worship of *Dæmons*.

All these forts, both of *dæmonism*, polytheism, atheism, and theism may be mixed. *Shaftesbury.*

DÆMONIST. *n.* A worshipper of *Dæmons*.

Perfect *Dæmonists* undoubtedly there are in religion.

Shaftesbury.

To DAFFE. *v. a.* [*Johnson* has strangely turned this *Shaksperian* word into *daft*, by attending only to the passages where the preterite occurs, and overlooking those where the present tense is used. Neither does it only mean to throw off, but also] To put off evasively.

Canst thou so *daffe* me. *Much ado. A. V.*

DAG. *n.* [*dague*, Fr.]

1. A dagger.

Dags, and pistols!

To bite his thumb at me.

Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.

2. A handgun; a pistol.

Whilst he should shew me how to hold the *dag*,
To draw the cock, to charge and set the flint.

Jack Drum.

To DA'GGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wound with a dagger.

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger'd* arms? *Dekker's Honest Whore.*

To DAGGLE. *v. a.* ---- To bemire.

A pettifogger is a kind of dirty *daggled* skirt or tail to the long robe. *Butler's Characters.*

DAMAGE-FEA'SANT. *adj.* [a law term, Fr.] Doing damage.

The law allows a man to be his own avenger in distreining another's cattle *damage-feasant*, that is, doing damage or trespassing upon his land. *Blackstone.*

DA'MNABLY. *adv.* ----

3. Excessively.

I find I am *damnably* in love.

Congreve.

DA'MNATORY. *adj.* ---- Containing a sentence of condemnation.

D A T

All the preachers in the world, whether jocose, satiric, severe, or *damnatory*, will never be able to bring about a reformation of manners. *Walpole in the World, No. 160.*

DA'MOSEL. *n.* [Fr.] *Damsel*.

I present was, and can it witnesse well,

When armes he swore, and straight did enterprize

Th' adventure of the errant *Damosel*.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. I. st. 19.

I was taken with a *damosel*. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

DA'NCING. *adj.* Fit for a dancer.

Our mother unadvis'd

Gave you a *dancing* rapier by your side.

Titus Andronicus.

DARII. *n.* A logical term.

I could, thou see'st, in quaint dispute,

By dint of logic, strike thee mute,

With learned skill now push, now parry,

From *Darii* to *Bocardo* vary.

Prior's Alma.

DA'RING-HARDY. *adj.* Fool-hardy.

On pain of death no person be so bold

Or *daring-hardy*, as to touch the lists.

Shakspeare's Rich. II.

To DARRAIN. *v. a.* As to the derivation of this verb, it most probably comes from *defrainer*, old Fr. *defendre en justice*.

DARREIN-PRESENTMENT. *n.* [law Fr.] The last presentation to a benefice.

An assize of *darrein-presentment*, or last presentation lies, when a man, or his ancestors under whom he claims, have presented a clerk to a benefice, who is instituted, and afterwards upon the next avoidance a stranger presents a clerk. *Blackstone.*

DART. *n.* ----

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

And from about her shot *darts* of desire

Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight.

Milton.

DASH. *n.* ----

5. Entrance on any undertaking.

She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*.

Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. I.

DA'SHING. *adj.* [from *to dash*.] Hasty; inconsiderate.

Deserving the secular applause of *dashing* *Machiavelian* politicians. *Burke.*

DA'TA. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Allowed premises.

Like those who explain the structure of the human body, and the nature of diseases and medicines from mere Mathematics without sufficient *data*.

Butler's Analogy.

These are geometrical *data*; and we may learn from geometry, what is determined by their means. *Reid's Inquiry.*

2. It is also used in its Latin singular number.

All the rules relating to purchases perpetually refer to this settled law of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle. *Blackstone.*

DATE. *n.* ----

1. The

magistracy, such as the *decemvirate* had been, without the controul of an appeal to the people. *Lyttelton.*

DECE'MVIRI. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Ten supreme magistrates, that were once chosen in ancient Rome to govern the people for two years, and make laws for the commonwealth.

Restraining the power of dictators to six months; and that of the *decemviri* to two years. *A. Sidney.*

DECE'NNARY. *n.* [from *decem*, Lat.] A tithing, consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

No man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he was enrolled in some tithing or *decennary*. *Blackstone.*

“**To DECIDE.** *v. a.* - - - - -

“2. To determine a question or dispute.” In this sense *decide* is surely a verb *neuter*, and *Johnson's* instance makes it so.

“**DECISIVELY.** *adv.* - - - In a conclusive manner.”

You will have full two years good, but no more, to form your character in the world *decisively*. *Chesterfield.*

DE'CKING. *n.* [from *to deck*.] Ornament.

Our temples shall their costly *deckings* miss. *Fairfax.*

DECLAIMANT. *n.* [from *declaim*.] A declaimer.

The company was a little surpris'd at the sophistry of our *declaimant*. *Shenstone.*

“**DECLARATION.** *n.* - - -

“3. [In law.]” *Johnson's* definition from *Cowel* not being clearly expressed, add the following.

The first of the pleadings is the *declaration*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. *Blackstone.*

“**DECLI'NABLE.** *adj.* - - - Having variety of terminations.”

The numbers, cases, modes, times, and other inflexions of the *declinable* parts of speech are also marked. *Tyrwhitt.*

DECLI'NATORY. *adj.* [from *to decline*.] An epithet formerly given to certain pleas at law.

Formerly the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a *declinatory* plea. *Blackstone.*

“**To DE'CORATE.** *v. a.* - - - To adorn; to embellish.”

This essay is not *decorated* with many comparisons.

J. Warton's Pope.

Decorated with honour, and fortified with privilege. *Burke.*

“**DECREE.** *n.* - - - - -

“3. The determination of a suit or litigated cause.”

When all are heard, the court pronounces the *decree*. *Blackstone.*

To DECRE'W. *v. n.* [from *decreresco*, Lat.] To decrease.

Sir Arthegal renew'd

His strength still more, but she still more *decrew'd*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 18.

DECRO'WNING. *n.* [from *de*, Lat. and *crown*.]

The act of depriving of a crown.

He holds it no more sin the *decrowning* of kings, than our puritans do the suppression of bishops. *Overbury.*

DEED-ATCHIE'VING. *adj.* That accomplishes great deeds.

By *deed-achieving* honour newly nam'd.

Shaksp. Coriolanus.

DEED-POLL. *n.* [In law.] A deed, described in the passage following.

A deed made by one party only is not indented, but polled, or shaved quite even; and is therefore called a *deed-poll*. *Blackstone.*

DEEP. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Deeply.

Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so *deep*. *Milton.*

Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

DEEP-DRAWING. *adj.* Sinking deep into water.

And the *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage.

Shaksp. Proh. to Troil. and Cress.

DEEP-REVO'LVING. *adj.* Deeply considering.

The *deep-revolving* witty Buckingham

No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels.

Shaksp. Rich. III.

DEEP-THROA'TED. *adj.* With deep throats.

Immediate in a flame,

But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'd,

From those *deep-throated* engines belch'd. *Milton.*

DEEP-VAULTED. *adj.* Formed like a deep vault.

And led their march

From hell's *deep-vaulted* den to dwell in light. *Milton.*

“**To DEFACE.** *v. a.* - - - - - To disfigure.”

2. [Figuratively by *Spenser*.] To break, or infringe.

But thou thy treason's fruit (I hope) shalt taste

Right four, and feele the law, the which thou hast
defaste. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 31.*

To DEFAIL. *v. a.* [from *defalquer*, Fr. in its old meaning of supprimer.] To overcome.

Which to withstand I boldly enter thus,

And will *defail*, or else prove recreant.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

[A note to this passage (not the editor's own) construes *defail* here in a sense directly opposite to the context.]

“**DEFATIGA'TION.** *n.* - - - - - Weariness.”

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception. *Bacon.*

“**DEFAU'LT.** *n.* - - -

“1. Omission of that which we ought to do.”

Or is guilty of other delays, or *defaults*. *Blackstone.*

To DEFAU'LT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To commit inadvertently.

And pardon crav'd for his so rash default,

That he gainst courtesie so foully did *default*.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. ft. 21.

“**DEFEA'SANCE.** *n.* - - -

“3. The writing in which a *defeasance* is contained.”

A *defeasance* is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which it may be defeated, or totally undone. *Blackstone.*

“**DEFE'ATURE.** *n.* - - - Change of feature.”

2. [From *to defeat*.] Frustration.

Certes, some hellish fury, or some fiend

This mischief fram'd for their first love's *defeature*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 17.

“**DEFE'NCE.** *n.* - - -

“4. Resistance.”

Nor tempt the danger of my true *defence*.

Shaksp. K. John.

“5. [In law.] The defendant's reply.”

Defence in its true legal sense, signifies merely an opposing

DEF

opposing or denial (from the French verb *defendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone.*

7. Military skill.

He is (said he) a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battles, and in deedes of armes.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.II. ft. 5.

“ To DEFE'ND. *v. a.* - - - - - ”

6. To keep off.

And all the margent round about was fett
With shady laurell trees, thence to *defend*
The funny beames, which on the billows bett.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.XII. ft. 63.

But rather fought
Himself to save, and danger to *defend*.

Ib. B.IV. C.III. ft. 32.

But his approach

Darkness *defends* between till morning watch. *Milton.*

“ To DEFE'R. *v. n.* - - - ”

“ 2. To pay a deference.”

I certainly *defer* to Dr. Price's authority a good deal more in these speculations, than I do in his general politics. *Burke.*

DEFERMENT. *n.* [from *defer.*] Delay.

But, fir, my grief join'd with the instant business.

Begs a *deferment*.

Suckling.

DEFERRER. *n.* [from *defer.*] One given to put things off.

A great *deferrer*.

B. Jonson's Horace.

“ To DEFINE. *v. a.* - - - ”

3. To determine.

These warlike champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field, the challenge to *define*.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.III. ft. 3.

DEFINEMENT. *n.* [a Shaksperean word, formed for the purpose of ridiculing affected language.] Description.

Sir, his *definement* suffers no perdition in you. *Hamlet.*

“ DEFINITIVE. *adj.* - - - Determinate; positive; “ express.”

2. Denoting one kind of sentence in some courts of law.

A single judge forms his interlocutory decree, or *definitive* sentence, at his own discretion. *Blackstone.*

“ DEFLORATION. *n.* - - - ”

“ 1. The act of deflouring.”

I will not undertake, like Hercules, fifty *deflorations* in one night. *Chesterfield.*

To DEFLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deflorer, Fr.*] To fully.

The wondrous pattern, wherefoere it be,
Whether in earth laid up in secret store,
Or else in heaven, that no man may it see
With sinful eyes for fear it to *deflore*,

Is perfect beauty which all men adore. *Spenser's Hymns.*

To DEFORCE. *v. a.* [a law term, from *deforcer, old Fr.*] To keep out of the possession of land by *deforcement*.

Deforcement may be grounded on the disability of the party *deforced*. *Blackstone.*

DEFORCIANT. *n.* [a law term.]

In levying a fine of lands, the person, against whom the fictitious action is brought, is called the *deforciant*.

Blackstone.

To DEFOUL. *v. a.* [from *de, Lat.* and *fouler, Fr.*] To defile.

Ah! dearest God, me grant, I dead be not *defoul'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B.I. C.X. ft. 42.

DEL

Where when they saw that goodly boy with blood
Defouled. *Ib. B.III. C.V. ft. 38.*

“ To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* - - - - - To bear the charges
“ of. - - - ”

2. To satisfy.

That nought but due revenge his anger mote *defray*.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.V. ft. 31.

3. [A Gallicism.] To fill up.

Here in this bottle, said the forry mayd,

I put the teares of my contrition,

Till to the brim I have it full *defray'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.VIII. ft. 24.

“ DEGENERACY. *n.* - - - A departure from the
“ virtue of our ancestors.”

Describing no fewer, after the grandfather, than three successions of *degeneracy*. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

“ To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* - - - - - ”

“ 1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.”

What would the Romans have been, had they *degenerated* in this proportion for five or six generations more.

Harris's Philol. Inqui.

DEGE'NERATELY. *adv.* [from *degenerate, adj.*]

In a base manner.

That saw not, how *degenerately* I serv'd.

Milton's Samp. Agonistes.

DEGE'NERED, *adj.* [from *degener, Lat.*] Degenerated.

And if than those may any worse be red,

They into that ere long will be *degenerated*.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. Introduction.

DEHORS. *prep.* [law Fr.] Foreign to.

Causes of granting a new trial are at present wholly extrinsic, arising from matter foreign to or *dehors* the record. *Blackstone.*

“ To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; &c.”

2. To take delight in.

Thou hast estrang'd thyself

And *deignest* not our land.

Spenser's Thestylis.

Thy palate then did *deign*

The roughest berry on the rudest hedge.

Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

DEISTIC. *adj.* Of Deists.

Which ended, not barely in the confutation of all *deistic* cavils, but in the enlargement of christian knowledge. *C. Hall's Sermon.*

“ DELATION. *n.* - - - - - ”

“ 2. An accusation.”

They are close *delations*, working from the heart.

Shak. Othello.

“ To DELAY. *v. a.* - - - - - ”

“ 2. To hinder.

I am but forry, not afeard; *delay'd*,

But nothing alter'd.

Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

4. To do away.

Those dreadful flames she also found *delay'd*

And quenched quite. *Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.XII. ft. 42.*

“ DE'LEGATES [court of.]” The definition of this court from *Ayliffe* is incomplete; for it is a court of appeal from that of the admiralty, as well as from those of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Upon appeal to the chancery [from the *admiral-court*] the sentence definitive of the *delegates* appointed by commission shall be final. *Blackstone.*

“ DE'LEGATION. *n.*” To the three unsupported explanations of this word, add

4. The

4. The entrusting another with a general power to act for the good of those that depute him.

Whether when the people have discharged themselves of their original power by an habitual *delegation*, no occasion can possibly occur, which may justify their resumption of it. *Burke.*

To DELIBATE. *v. a.* [from *delibo*, Lat.] To take a taste of.

When he has travelled, and *delibated* the French and the Spanish. *Marm. Antiquary.*

“ DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* - - - - Pertaining to de- liberation.”

That nobler species of eloquence, I mean the popular and *deliberative*, was, with all things truly liberal, de- generated and sunk. *Harris's Philol. Inquiries.*

“ DELICACY. *n.* - - - -

“ 7. Politeness of manners.”

The more essential points of *delicacy* in manners are truly ascertained by our internal sense. *Lancaster.*

“ DELICATE. *adj.* - - - -

“ 3. Choice.”

A topic, that in former ages was thought too *delicate* and sacred to be profaned by the pen of the subject. *Blackstone.*

“ 4. Pleasing to the senses.”

O most *delicate* fiend!

Who is't can read a woman! *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

DELICATE'SSE. *n.* [Fr.] Niceness.

Which required abundance of finesse and *delicate'sse* to manage with advantage. *Swift's Tale of a Tub.*

DELIGHTED. *adj.* [Two passages in *Shakspeare* prove him to have used this word for] Full of de- light.

Whom best I love, I cross; to make my gift,

The more delay'd, *delighted.* *Cymbeline. A.V. sc.4.*

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,

Your son-in-law is far more fair than black. *Othello.*

“ DELIVERY. *n.* - - - -

“ 1. The act of delivering.”

A deed takes effect only from the tradition or *delivery.* *Blackstone.*

“ DELVER. *n.* - - - - A digger.”

Nay, but hear you, Goodman *delver.*

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

“ DELU'SION. *n.* - - - -

“ 1. The act of deluding.”

Give thy fond arts, and thy *delusions* o'er.

Rowe's Jane Shore.

“ DEMAND. *n.* - - - -

“ 2. A question.”

I perceive by this *demand* you are not altogether of his counsel. *Shaksp. All's Well.*

DEMA'NE. *n.* [from *demainement*, old Fr. *etat.*]

1. Behaviour.

The whiles, the Faery knight did entertayne

Another damself of that gentle crew,

That was right faire, and modest of *demayne.*

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.IX. st.40.

2. Situation.

Where at his feet with sorrowful *demayne*

And deadlike hue, an armed corse did lie.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.VIII. st.23.

“ To DEMEA'N. *v. a.* - - - -”

3. To treat.

The whiles that mighty man did her *demean*

With all the evil termes, and cruel mean

That he could make. *Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.VII. st.39.*

Cause have I none, quoth he, of cancred will
To quit them ill, that me *demean'd* so well.

Spenser's Colin Clout.

DE'MI-GROAT. *n.* Half a groat.

E'en for a *demi-groat* this open'd foul,

This boon companion, this elastic breast

Re vibrates quick.

Shenstone.

“ DEMI'SE. *n.* - - - - Death; decease. It is seldom
“ used but in formal and ceremonious language.”

This is a very insufficient, and inaccurate definition, tending to make nothing clear upon the subject, except the consummate ignorance of the writer. The only *decease* expressed by *demise* is that of a crowned head; and the word is much oftener used of *the crown itself*, which suffers a *demise* or *transfer* by the death of the wearer of it.

When we say *the demise of the crown*, we mean only, that in consequence of the disunion of the king's body natural from his body politic, the kingdom is *transferred* or *demised* to his successor. *Blackstone.*

DEMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [*demissus*, Lat.] Humble.

The subjects very orderly, repentant, and *demissive*; the governess more rigid and imperious than ever. *Shenst.*

DEMOCRAT, DEMOCRATIST. *n.* [new-coined words from *democracy.*] A friend to popular govern- ment.

You will smile here at the consistency of those *demo- cratists.* *Burke.*

DEMOCRATIC. *adj.* [an abbreviation of] Demo- cratical.

Here be it, thine to calm and guide

The swelling *democratic* tide!

Akenfide.

England would have had the honour of leading up the death-dance of *democratic* revolution. *Burke.*

DEMOCRATICALLY. *adv.* In a democratical manner.

This democratical embassy was *democratically* received.

A. Sidney.

DEMO'CRATIE. [coined by *Milton* for] Demo- cracy.

Thence to the famous orators repair,

Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence

Wielded at will that fierce *democratie.*

Par. Regained. B.IV. v.269.

DEMY-NA'TURED. *adj.* Of one fame being.

He grew unto his feat;

And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,

As he had been incorp's'd, and *demy-natur'd*

With the brave beast.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

To DENA'Y. *v. a.* [from *denegare*, Lat.] To disavow; to refuse.

And the sharp steele doth rive her hart in tway

All for the Scudamore will not *denay.*

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.XI. st.11.

What were those three

The which thy proffer'd curtesie *denay'd*?

Ib. C.VII. st.57.

And none be left, that pilgrims might *denay*

To see Christ's tomb, and promis'd vows to pay.

Fairfax. B.I. st.23.

To DENAY. *v. n.* To refuse; to say no.

He look'd, he listen'd, yet his thoughts *denay'd*

To think that true, which he did hear and see.

Fairfax. B.XVIII. st.25.

But I *denay'd*; for what can maids do less.

Ib. B.XIX. st.96.

[Had

[Had *Johnson* taken any notice of this old verb, he could never have given so ridiculous an etymology of the *noun*, as he has in his dictionary.]

DE'NIZEN. *n.* - - - - -"

[In law.]

A *denizen* is an alien born, but who has obtained *ex donatione regis* letters patent to make him an English subject. *Blackstone.*

To DENOTE. *v. a.* - - - To mark."

That can *denote* me truly. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

ENT. *n.* [perhaps altered from *dint* for rhyme's sake.]

A stroke.

That all his mail yriv'd, and plates yrent,
Shew'd all his body bare unto the cruel *dent*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 15.

Indentation. This is a common use of the word, as colloquial; but whether a corruption of *dint*, or a contraction of *indenting*, is not easy to say.

ENTIFRICE-MA'KER. *n.* One that makes dentifrices.

All the *dentifrice-makers* discover much absurdity in the choice of substances. *Berdmore.*

ENTIST. *n.* [from *dens*, Lat.] A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.

To bring teeth which are ill set into beautiful order at any time of life is promised every day in the public papers by several people, who profess themselves *dentists*. *Berdmore.*

DENTI'TION. *n.* - - -

1. The act of breeding the teeth."

The first sprouting of the teeth through the gums is called the first *dentition*. *Berdmore.*

DENUNCIATION. *n.* - - - - - A public me-
"nace."

A public sanction.

She is fast my wife,

Save that we do the *denunciation* lack
Of outward order. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

To DEPART. *v. n.* - - - - -"

To part.

Which we much rather would *depart* withal.

Shaksf. Love's Lab. Lost.

I may *depart* with little, while I live.

Two Noble Kinsmen. A. II. first line.

Faith, I can hardly *depart* with ready money.

B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.

To DEPART. *v. a.* - - - To separate. A chymical term." This was formerly the most general sense of the word. [See Glossary to *Hoccleve*.] In *Spenser* it signifies

To divide; to separate; to remove.

Which Severn now from Logris doth *depart*.

F. Q. B. II. C. X. st. 14.

To whom himselfe he hastily did draw,
To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to *depart* them, if so be he may.

Ib. B. VI. C. II. st. 4.

That nought but death her dolour mote *depart*.

Ib. B. III. C. IV. st. 6.

Till death us *depart*. *Matrimonial Service.*—But altered to *do part*.

DEPARTURE. *n.* - - -"

[In law.] Where one stage of a party's pleading varies from another.

- In the several stages of pleading it must be carefully observed not to depart or vary from the title or defence which the party has once insisted on: for this (which is called a *departure* in pleading) might occasion endless altercation. *Blackstone.*

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* - - - To eat up." *Spenser* uses it figuratively.

Or greedily *depa'sturing* delight.

F. Q. B. III. C. XII. st. 73.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. n.* To feed.

If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze, and *depa'sture* in his grounds, &c. *Blackstone.*

To DEPICTURE. *v. a.* [*de*, Lat. and *picture*.] To represent in painting.

They crackt apieces the glass-windows, wherein the effigies of our blessed Saviour hanging on the croise, or any one of his saints was *depicted*. *Weever.*

To DEPLUME. *v. a.* - - - To strip of its feathers."

Their wings *deplum'd* for starting from them.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

DEPO'NENT. *adj.* [*deponens*, Lat.] Denoting particular verbs in Latin.

A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive, and yet in signification is but either active or neuter. *Lilly.*

DEPO'NENT. *n.* - - - -

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of "justice." For a more accurate and technical explanation, add

Deposition is the testimony of a witness, taken in writing by way of answer to interrogatories exhibited in chancery, where such witness is called a *deponent*.

Termes de la Ley.

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. n.* [from the verb active.] To become dispeopled.

This is not the place to enter into an enquiry, whether the country be *depopulating* or not. *Goldsmith.*

DEPO'SING. *n.* [from *depose*.] The act of de-throning.

There should'st thou find one heinous article

Containing the *deposing* of a king. *Shakspeare's Rich. II.*

DEPO'SITE. *n.* - - - -

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of "another."

Trustees for the sacred *deposit* of the monarchy. *Burke.*

DEPOSITION. *n.* - - - -

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty."

The *deposition* of the king without any appearing opposition was voted by parliament. *Hume's History.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* To vitiate; to corrupt."

2. To defame; to vilify.

I have heard his doings *depraved* of some, who did rather of malicious mind, or private grievance, seek to detract from the honour of his deeds and counsels, than of any just cause. *Spenser's Ireland.*

That lye, and cog, and flout, *deprave*, and slander.

Shaksf. Much Ado.

Some tongues will grutch,

That to the world thou should'st reveal so much,
And thence *deprave* thee and thy work.

B. Jonson's Epigrams.

If affection lead a man to favour the less worthy in desert, let him do it without *depraving* or disabling the better deserver. *Bacon.*

Unjustly thou *deprav'st* it with the name

Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains. *Milton.*

"DEPR A'VER.

“DEPRA’VER. *n.* - - - A corrupter.”

2. A vilifier.

I am not so ill bred, as to be a *depraver* of your worths.
B. Jonson's Case is alter'd.

“DEPRA’VITY. *n.* - - - Corruption.”

The causes of ill success may not lie altogether in the *depravity*, perverseness, or stupidity of mankind.

Shaftesbury's Pref. to Which.

I believe the instances of eminent *depravity* may be as rare among them; as those of transcendent goodness.

Burke.

“DEPREHE’NSION. *n.* - - - -

1. A catching or taking unawares.”

Dog-draw is an apparent *deprehesion* of an offender against venison in the forest.

Termes de la Ley.

“To DEPRESS. *v. a.* - - -

1. To press, or thrust down.”

Unless an age too late, or cold

Climate, or years, damp my intended wing

Depress'd.

Milton.

DER-DO’ING. *adj.* [seems to be a word made by *Spenser* (to suit his metre) from *derring*, (which see) and *do.*] Adventurous.

Me ill befits, that in *der-doing* armes

And honour's suit my wonted daies do spend,

Unto thy bounteous baits and pleasing charmes,

With which weak men thou witchest, to attend.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.VII. st. 10.

“To DERE. *v. a.* - - - To hurt.” This verb does not seem to have been in use since *Chaucer's* time.

Johnson (in his example of it from *Spenser*) is obliged to take *derring* (part of the noun *derring-do*) for its participle, which by proper formation would be *dering*.

“DERELICTION. *n.* - - -

1. The act of leaving; abandonment.”

Lands newly created by the *dereliction* of the sea.

Blackstone.

The voluntary *dereliction* of the owner, and delivering the possession to another individual, amount to a transfer of the property.

Ib.

“DERISORY. *adj.* - - - Ridiculing.”

The comic or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.

Shaftesbury.

“To DERIVE. *v. a.* - - - -

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.”

I have thought it sufficient to mark shortly the original language, from which each word is probably to be derived.

Tyhwitt's Gloss. to Chaucer.

“DERN. *adj.* - - - -

1. Sad; solitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.” This is the whole of *Johnson's* explanation, without any example of either sense. *Dern* in *Chaucer* (agreeably to its Saxon original) means secret. In any later writer the compiler has not found this identical adjective; but from the sense of some of its derivatives concludes, that it might have meant *sad*. Of *barbarous* or *cruel* he can find no traces. By a sentence in *Cartwright's Ordinary* (put into the mouth of *Moth*, who talks nothing but old English) one might suppose one of its old senses to be *dear*.

Hent him, for *dern* love hent him.

To DERNE. *v. n.* [from *byrnan*, Sax. occultare.]

To sculk.

But look how soon they heard of *Holoferne*,

Their courage quail'd, and they began to *derne*.

Hudson in England's Parnassus.

DE’RNFUL. *adj.* [from *dern*.] Sorrowful.

The birds of ill presage

This luckless change foretold

By *dernful* noise.

Spenser's Thestylis.

DE’RNLY. *adv.* [from *dern*. *Johnson* interprets *dearnly* by secretly; privately; unseen: all which suit much better with the word's Saxon etymology, than with its use in the extract from *Spenser* there adduced.]

1. It may mean either privately, or dearly.

Seeking adventures hard, to exercise

Their puissance, whilom full *dernly* tried.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 14.

2. Anxiously.

Next stroke him should have slain,

Had not the ladie which by him flood bound

Dernly unto her called, to abstain

From doing him to die. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XII. st. 34.*

DE’ROGATELY. *adv.* [from *derogate*.] With derogation.

That I should

Once name you *derogately*. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

DE’RRING. *n.* [from *dearnan*, Sax. audere.] Contention (of any sort) for superiority.

From thence I durst in *derring* to compare

With shepherd's swain whatever fed in field.

Spenser's December.

DE’RRING-DO. *n.* [*derring* and *do.*] Adventures.

And soothly it was laid by common fame,

So long as age enabled him thereto,

That he had beene a man of mickle name,

Renowned much in armes and *derring-do*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. V. st. 37.

DERRING-DO’ER. *n.* [from *derring-do*.] Fighter.

All mightie men and dreadful *derring-doers*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. st. 38.

DESCENDIBILITY. *n.* [from *descendible*.] Conformity to rules of descent.

He must necessarily take the crown subject to these laws, and with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its *descendibility*.

Blackstone.

“To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* - - - -

1. To mark out.

Describe the skies,

And where the stars descend, and where they rise.

Dryd. Virg.

4. To define in a lax manner.”

One out of its many beauties you may see not ill *described* by Mr. *Whately* under the name of the *New Weir*.

Gray.

To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* [for *describe*.] To delineate.

How shall frail pen *describe* her heav'nly face,

For feare through want of skill her beautie to disgrace!

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. III. st. 25.

“DESECRA’TION. *n.* - - - - The abolition of “consecration.”

They sentenced *Zoilus* to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his *desecrations*.

Parnel.

To DESE’RT. *v. n.* “To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.”

If any militia man having joined the corps, shall *desert* during the time of annual exercise, &c. *Stat. Militia Act.*

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*Fair usage policy applies

other debts and charges; but if the executor or administrator be extravagant, it is a species of *devastation*, or waste of the substance of the deceased. *Blackstone.*

DEVIC'EFUL, *adj.* [from *device*.] Full of contrivance.

To tell the glorie of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *devicefull* fights,
The bridegroom's state, the bride's most rich array.
Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. III. ft. 3.

Some clarkes doe doubt in their *devicefull* art,
Whether the heav'nly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part. *Ib. C. X. ft. 1.*
DEVIS'ABLE, *adj.* [from *devise*.] Capable of being devised.

It seems sufficiently clear, that before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will. *Blackstone.*

“ To DEVISE, *v. n.* To consider; to contrive ----- ”
2. To treat.

There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An auncient booke hight *Briton Moniments*,
That of that land's first conquest did *devise*.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IX. ft. 59.

“ To DEVISE, *v. a.* --- To grant by will. A “ law term.”

Upon the introduction of the military tenures the restraint of *devising* lands naturally took place. *Blackstone.*

“ DEVISEE' *n.* He to whom something is be- “ queathed by will.”

Creditors may maintain their actions jointly against both the heir and the *devisee*. *Blackstone.*

DEVISO'R, *n.* [In law.] He that makes a devise.

In devises of lands subscription is now absolutely necessary by statute, in order to identify a conveyance, which in its nature can never be set up till after the death of the *devisor*. *Blackstone.*

[*Johnson* against all legal authority makes this word *devisour*.]

DEVOI'RE, *n.* [law Fr.] A duty, or tax of custom.

Devoire is as much as to say a duty. It is used in the Statute 2 R. II. ch. 3. where it is provided, that all western merchants shall pay customs, and subsidies and other *devoires* of Calais. *Termes de la Ley.*

“ DEVOTEE' *n.* --- A bigot.”

Zealots and *devotees*, who are such mighty advocates for the fervour of devotion. *Shenstone.*

DEVOTEMENT, *n.* [from *devote*.] Vowed dedication.

Thou dost too hastily
Make this *devotement* of thy soul to heaven.

Mason's Argentele.

DEVOTIONIST, *n.* [from *devotion*.] A devout person.

Let us behold the truly humble *devotionist* going to address himself to his almighty creator.

R. Newton's Sermons.

DE'W-BESPANGLED, *adj.* Bespangled with dew.
Now the golden morn aloft
Waves her *dew-bespangled* wing. *Gray.*

DE'W-SPRINKLED, *adj.* Sprinkled with dew.
The sweets of a *dew-sprinkled* rose. *Shenstone.*

DEY, *n.* The supreme governour in some of the Barbary states.

The income of the *Dey* of Algiers amounts to about £150,000 a year. *Guthrie.*

DIACO'DION, *n.* [Gr.] Syrup of poppies.

You had best take a little *diacodion* and cowslip-water. *Congreve.*

[*Johnson* has the Latin word *diacodium*, but unexplained.]

“ DIALE'TICK. *n.* --- Logick.”

No man pretends to dispute the rules of reasoning laid down by Aristotle, and repeated by every writer in *dialectics*. *Reid.*

“ DIA'LOGIST. *n.* --- A speaker in a dialogue. “ A writer of dialogues.”

He assures Hylas, his fellow *dialogist*, &c. *Reid.*

The characters, or personages, employed by our new orthodox *dialogists* carry with them little proportion or coherence. *Shaftesbury.*

“ DI'APHRAGM. *n.* -----

“ 1. The midriff.”

The least motion of the muscles of the thorax and *diaphragm* must change the dimensions of the cavity of the thorax. *Arbuthnot.*

DICING-HOUSE, *n.* [from *dice* and *house*.] 'A gaming-house.

As if a privy-counsellor should at the table take his metaphor from a *dicing-house*. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

“ DIFFU'SE. *adj.* -----

“ Not concise.”

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive, the style *diffuse* and verbose. *J. Warton's Essay on Pope.*

DIGA'MMA, *n.* [from *dis* and *gamma*, Gr. on account of its shape.] A letter (in sound like f) added to the Latin alphabet, by Claudius Cæsar.

While tow'ring o'er your alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our *digamma*, and o'ertops them all.

Pope's Dunciad.

“ To DIGE'ST. *v. a.* -----

“ 1. --- To range, or dispose methodically.”
An excellent play, well *digested* in the scenes.

Shak. Hamlet.

I never found, that a multiplicity of instances and illustrations were so convincing, as a few well *digested* arguments, fairly stated, and strongly enforced. *Bryant.*

“ To DIGHT. *v. a.* -----

“ 1. To dress; to deck. ----- It seems always to “ signify the *past*.” This opinion is directly confuted by the very first passage (as well as others) where the word occurs in Spenser's *Fairy Queen*.

Some pranke their ruffles, and others trimly *dight*
Their gay attire. *B. I. C. IV. ft. 14.*

When this maiden faire

Was *dighting* her. *Ib. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 15.*

3. To prepare; to make ready.

With which his hideous club aloft he *dights*.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 18.

“ DIGIT. *n.*

“ 2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.”

The apparent diameter of the disk of the sun or moon is by astronomers divided into 12 equal parts, which are called *digits*. *Adams.*

DILATA'NTE, *n.* [Ital.] A promoter of science. Under this name a respectable set of Noblemen and Gentlemen formed themselves into a society (still flourishing) about the year 1760.

DILATABILITY, *n.* Capability of being dilated. By this continual contractibility

fferent degrees of heat, the air is kept in constant motion.
Arbutnot.

DILATORY. *adj.* [In law.] Denoting a fort of lea.

Dilatory pleas are such as tend merely to delay, or put off, the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy.
Blackstone.

DILIGENCE. *n.* [Fr.] One of the names of a stage-coach.

I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the *diligence*.
Smollet's Roderick Random.

DILUTE. *v. n.* To attenuate itself.

When I see it at a greater distance, the joinings of the tones are less distinct, and the colours of the stone and of the cement, begin to *dilute* into one another.
Reid's Inquiry.

DIMBLE. *n.* [dim hol, Sax. antrum.] A dingle: which see in *Johnson*.

And in a *dimble* near, an ivy-ceiled bower. *Drayton.*
Deep in a gloomy *dimble* she doth dwell.

B. Jonf. Sad. Shepherd.

[Some commentators on meeting with *dimble* in our early writers have supposed it an erratum for *dingle*, merely because *Milton* uses the latter word and not the former; but what plausible reason is there to be given against the existence of both words?]

DIMENSION. *n.* - - - - It is seldom used but in the plural." *Shakspeare* and *Milton* however use it in the singular.

And in *dimension* and the shape of nature
A gracious person. *Twelfth Night.*

A dark

Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without *dimension*.

P.L. B.II.

These as a line their long *dimension* drew. *Ib. B.VIII.*

DIMETER. *adj.* [from *dis* and *μετρον*, Gr.] Consisting of two poetic measures.

Instead of a *dimeter* Iambic, it is a *dimeter* Trochaic catalectic.
Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.

MINUTE. *adj.* Diminutive.

The first seeds of things are little and *diminute*.

Sir A. Gorges.

MINUTION [In law] is, where the plaintiff or defendant in a writ of error alleges, that part of the record remains in the inferior court not certified.

Termes de la Ley.

If the whole record be not certified, or not truly certified, by the inferior court, the party injured thereby may allege a *diminution* of the record, and cause it to be rectified.
Blackstone.

To **DING.** pret. *ding.*" It has also pret. and part. *dinged* and part. *ding*.

Which paunch'd his horse and *ding'd* him to the ground.

Span. Tragedy.

Is *ding'd* to hell, and vulture eats his heart.

Marston Sat. 5.

Which hath *ding* me in a manner down to the infernal bottom of desolation.
Nash's Lenten Stuff.

[The foregoing are all examples of *Johnson's* first sense of *ding*, that is, 'to dash with violence.']

DIPLOMATIC. *adj.* [from *diploma*.] Privileged.

Henceforth we must consider them as a kind of privileged persons, as **no inconsiderable** members in the *diplomatic* body.
Burke.

DIPPER. *n.* [from *dip*.] A spoon made in a certain

form. Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books.

"**DIRE'CT.** *adj.* - - - -

"4. Not collateral."

Lineal consanguinity is that, which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a *direct* line from the other.
Blackstone.

DIRE'CTION-GIVER. *n.* A director.

Therefore, sweet Proteus, my *direction-giver*,

Let us into the city. *Shaksp. Two Gen. of Verona.*

DIRECTORY. *adj.* [from *to direct*.] Enjoining.

Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one *declaratory*, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another *directory*, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs.
Blackstone.

DIRE'TRESS. *n.* [from *director*.] A directing female.

Sweet musick, founder of delightful pleasure,
Earth-scanning nymph, *directress* of all measure.

Storer.

Another now took the lead, and seizing an embroidered handkerchief completely hoodwinked the *directress*.

Shenstone.

"**To DIRKE.** *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin.

"Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,

"And *dirks* the beauties of my blossoms round.

"*Spenser.*"

This example (and *Johnson* produces no other reason of any kind) by no means warrants the interpretation given. To *dirke* is to *obscure*, and is derived from *dirk*, *adj.*; which is used by *Spenser* for *dark* in his September—a pastoral purposely filled with old words. See also *glossary* to *Hoccleve*.

To DISACCORD. *v. n.* [*dis* and *accord*.] To refuse consent.

But she did *disaccord*. *Sp. F.Q. B.VI. C.III. st.7.*

To DISADVANCE or **DISAVANCE.** [from *disavanzare*, Ital.] To draw back; to stop the progress of.

Which th' other seeing gan his course relent,
And vaunted spear estoons to *disadvance*.

Sp. F.Q. B.IV. C.IV. st.7.

Rather let try th' extremities of chance

Then enterprized praise for dread to *disadvance*.

Ib. B.III. C.XI. st.24.

To DISAFFIR'M. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affirm*.] To contradict.

Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law.

Davies Preface to Reports.

To DISALLY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ally*.] To form with mis alliance.

Nor both so loosely *disally'd*

Their nuptials.

Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

"**DISARRAY.** *n.* - - - -

"2. Undress."

And him behind a wicked hag did stalk

In ragged robes, and filthy *disarray*.

Sp. F.2. B.II. C.IV. st.4.

To DISBO'WEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bowel*.] To gut.

But half *disboweld* lies above the ground.

Spenser's Ruins of Rome.

To DISBURDEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind.

In a troubled sea of passion tost,
Thus to *disburden* fought with sad complaint. *Milton.*

2. To throw off a load.
Where nature multiplies
Her fertile growth, and by *disburdening* grows
More fruitful. *Milton.*

DISCE'RNING. *n.* [from *discern.*] Faculty.
Either his notion weakens, or his *discernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

"To DISCHARGE. *v. a.* - - - - -"

15. To give an account of.
Or come before high Jove her doings to *discharge.*
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. st. 17.

"DISCHARGE. *n.* - - - - -"

"9. An acquittance.
Of what's past, is, and to come, the *discharge.*
Shaksp. Cymbeline.

To DISCIDE. *v. a.* [*discindo, Lat.*] To slit in two.
And as her tongue, so was her heart *discided*;
That never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. st. 27.

"To DISCIPLE. *v. a.* - - - - -"

"2. To punish; to discipline." So far *Johnson* is
right; but by way of example mis-quotes a line
from *Spenser*, and in it turns *disple* into *disciple*. The
real passage will occur under DISPLE: but to sup-
ply the deficiency of an authentic example here,
add
By which frail youth is oft to follie led,
Through false allurements of that pleasing bait;
That better were in virtues *disciplined*,
Than with vaine poems weedes to have their fancies fed.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. Introduc.

"To DISCIPLINE. *v. a.* - - - - -"

"3. To punish; to correct; to chastise."
Has he not *disciplin'd* Aufidius soundly?
Shaksp. Coriolanus.

To DISCLAIM. *v. n.* To disavow all part.
Nature *disclaims* in thee. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
Thus to *disclaim* in all th' effects of pleasure.
B. Jonson's Case is altered.

"DISCLAIMER. *n.* - - - - -"

"2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or
"refusal." *Cowel.*
This is not the full *legal* meaning of the word: add
therefore --
Equivalent, both in its nature and its consequences, to
an illegal alienation by the particular tenant, is the civil
crime of *disclaimer*; as where a tenant, who holds of any
lord, neglects to render him the due services, and upon
an action brought to recover them, disclaims to hold of
his lord. Which *disclaimer of tenure* in any court of
record is a forfeiture of lands to the lord. *Blackstone.*

"To DISCLOSE. *v. a.* - - - - -"

4. To unfasten. A latinism.
Full oft about her waste she it enclos'd;
And it as oft was from about her waste *disclos'd.*
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. st. 16.

DISCO'LOURED. *adj.* [from *discolorius, Lat.*]—
Variegated.
Bestrew'd with fragrant flowers all along,
And diapred like the *discolour'd* mead.
Spenser's Epithalamion.
So fair a church as this had Venus none,
The walles were of *discolour'd* jasper stone. *Marlow.*
And deck thy statues in *discolour'd* flowers.
B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

To DISCO'MPANY. *v. a.* To clear of company.
This is, if she be alone now and *discompanied.*
B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

DISCONN'ECTED. *adj.* [from *dis* and *connect.*]
Dissolved.
The commonwealth itself would in a few genera-
tions be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of indi-
viduals. *Burke.*

DISCONN'ECTION. *n.* [*dis* and *connection.*] Want
of union.
Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate
members, but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion.
Burke.

DISCONTENT. *n.* [from the *adj.*] A discontented
person.
Of fickle changelings, and poor *discontents.*
Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.
What! play I well the free-breath'd *discontent*!
Marston's Malcontent.

DISCONTENTEDLY. *adv.* In a discontented
mood.
Chloris in despair drowns herself; and Prince Pretty-
man *discontentedly* walks by the river-side. *Rehearsal.*

DISCO'RDFUL. *adj.* Full of discord.
And rather firr'd by his *discordfull* dame.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. st. 3.

DISCO'VERMENT. *n.* [from *discover.*] Discovery.
Nor the fix'd time hath Titan's gliding fire
Forth meted yet for this *discoveryment.*
Fairfax. B. XV. st. 39.

"DISCOUNT. *n.* - - - - - The sum refunded in a
"bargain."
2. A deduction (according to the rate of interest) from
money advanced beforehand.
"To DISCOUNT. *v. a.* - - - - - To pay back again."
2. To pay beforehand, deducting an equivalent for
doing so.

To DISCOUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make
a practice of advancing money upon discount.

To DISCOUR. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for rhyme's
sake instead of] To discover.
There Merlin stay'd,
As overcome of the spirit's powre,
Or other ghastly spectacle dismay'd,
That secretly he saw, yet n'ote *discoure.*
F. Q. B. III. C. III. st. 50.

"DISCOURSE. *n.* - - - - -"

5. [*Discorso, Ital.*] Traversing to and fro.
At last the captive, after long *discourse*
When all his strokes he saw avoided quite,
Resolv'd in one t' assemble all his force.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 14.

"To DISCUSS. *v. a.* - - - - -"

4. To shake off. A latinism.
That all regard of shame she had *discust.*
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 48.

"To DISDAIN. *v. a.* - - - - - To deem unworthy of
"one's character." *Spenser* uses this verb for *to deem*
unworthy, without any limitation of that sense.
God hath *disdained* the world of that noble spirit;
which was the hope of all learned men, and the patron
of my young muses. *Dedication of the Ruines of Time.*

To DISDAIN. *v. n.* To think it an indignity.
That to be less than gods
Disdain'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, B. VI. v. 367.*
Disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Ib. B. X. v. 876.*

DISDAINED.

DISDAINED. *part. adj.* Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and *disdain'd* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. I.*

[This is the same kind of Shaksperian language,
as *delighted* for *full of delight*.]

“DISEA’SE. *n.* - - - Sicknefs.”

2. Uneasiness.

So all that night they past in great *diseafe*,
Till that the morning, bringing early light
To guide men’s labours, brought them also ease.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 40.

“DISEMBO’DIED. *adj.* - - - - Divested of the
“body.”

2. [Of a collective body of persons.] Discharged
from keeping together.

And if the same [corps] shall be embodied, then
within two months after it shall be *diseembodied*, and re-
turned to the respective counties.

Militia Act, 2 Geo. III. ch. 20.

To DISENTRAIL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entail*.] To ex-
tract from the vitals.

And all the while the *disenstrayled* blood
Adown their sides like little rivers stream’d.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 28.

As if he thought her foul to *disenstrayle*.

Ib. C. XI. ft. 16.

To DISFRANCHISE *v. a.* - - - To deprive of
“privileges.”

Any particular member may be *disfranchised*, or lose
his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the
laws of his society, or laws of the land. *Blackstone.*

To DISGAV’EL. *v. a.* [In law.] To exempt from
the tenure of gavelkind.

By statute 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3. for *disgavelling* the lands
of divers lords and gentlemen in the county of Kent,
they are directed to be descendible for the future like
other lands. *Blackstone.*

“DISH. *n.* - - -”

3. Once a fashionable term for a cup of tea, coffee,
or chocolate.

First serv’d—though in a *dish* of coffee. *Shenstone.*

“DISHERISON. *n.* - - - - The act of debarring
“from inheritance.”

Not tending to the *disherison* of the rightful heir.

Blackstone.

DISHONOURABLY. *adv.* [from *dishonourable*.]
Shamefully.

Ten times more *dishonourably* ragged than an old faced
ancient. *Shakspeare’s Hen. IV. P. I.*

To DISINTHRO’NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *in throne*.] To
unthroned.

Either to *disenthroned* the king of heaven,
We war, if war be best, or to regain
Our own lost right. *Milton.*

DISLE’AL. *adj.* [Ital.] Dishonourable.

- *Disleal* knight, whose cowheard corage chose
To wreck itselfe on beast all innocent
And shun’d the marke at which it should be ment.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. V. ft. 5.

“To DISLI’KE. *v. a.* - - - - To disapprove.”

2. To disorder.

I’ll do it; but it *dislikes* me. *Shakspeare’s Othello.*

DISLOIGNED. *part. adj.* [from *desloier*, old Fr.
desunir, separer.] Secluded.

Low looking dales, *disloign’d* from common gaze.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 24.

“DISLO’YAL. *adj.* - - -

“4. False in love; not constant.”

The lady is *disloyal*.

Shakspeare’s Much Ado.

To DISMA’IL. *v. a.* To strip of mail.

Their mightie strokes their habergeons *dismayl’d*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 29.

DISMAY’FULLY. *adv.* In great dismay.

From which, like mazed deer, *dismayfully* they flew.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 38.

DISME’MBRING. *n.* [from *dismember*.] The act
of cutting off a limb.

Some, though rarely, occasion a mutilation, or *dismem-
bring*, by cutting off the hand or ear. *Blackstone.*

“To DISMOUNT. *v. n.* - - - -

“2. To descend from any elevation.”

Now the bright sun ginneth to *dismount*. *Spenser’s May.*

To DISPA’CE. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *spatior*, Lat.] To
bestir.

Thus-wife long time he did himself *dispace*

There round about.

Spenser’s Gnat.

DISPARA’GE. *n.* [abbreviated for metre’s sake from]
Disparagement.

Her friends with counsel sage

Disfluaded her from such a *disparage*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 50.

“DISPE’NSE. *n.* - - - - - Expence; cost; charge;
“profusion.” *Johnson* produces but *one* example to

vouch this *quadruple* interpretation. There wants
at least *one* more to exemplify the sense of *profusion*.

Dealing his dreadful blows with large *dispenfe*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 45.

DISPLANTING. *n.* [from *displant*.] Removal.

Even out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to
mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true
taste again; but by the *displanting* of Cassio.

Shakspeare’s Othello.

“To DISPLAY. *v. a.* - - - - -”

6. To discover.

But kept their forward way

Through many covert groves, and thickets close,

In which they creeping did at last *display*

That wanton ladie with her lover loose.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 76.

To DISPLE. *v. a.* [contracted from *disciple*, *v.*] To
chastise.

And bitter Penance with an iron whip

Was wont him once to *disple* ev’ry day.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 27.

DISPLUMED. *adj.* Stript of plumes.

You have sent them to us with their arms reversed,
their shields broken, their impresses defaced: and so
displumed, degraded, and metamorphosed, such un-
feathered two-legged things, that we no longer know
them. *Burke.*

To DISPROFE’S. *v. a.* To give over the profession
of.

His armes which he had vow’d to *disprofess*,

She gather’d up, and did about him dress.

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

“DISPROPORTIONAL. *adj.* - - - - Dispropor-
“tionable.”

Taken altogether, it is very *disproportional* to the un-
derstanding of childhood. *Locke.*

To DISPUNGE. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *spunge*.] To
shed, as from a full sponge squeez’d.

O sov’reign

O sov'reign mistress of true melancholy,
The pois'nous damp of night *dispunge* upon me.
Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

DISPURVE'YANCE. *n.* [*dis* and *purveyance.*] Want of provision.

No fort so fencible, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will rive,
Or daily siege through *dispurveyance* long,
And lack of reikewes, will to parley drive.

DISPUTABLE. *adj.* [Of persons.] Fond of disputation.

He is too *disputable* for me. *Shakspeare's As you Like it.*
"To **DISRA'NK.** *v. a.* - - - - To degrade from his "rank. *Dict.*" In the only place where the compiler has met with this word, it signifies To put out of order.

And not *disrank* one hair of your physiognomy.
Green's Tu Quoque.

DISSATISFACTORY. *adj.* - - - - That which "is unable to give content."

There must be so much the more subject for *dissatisfactory* reflection, the more any false principle of honour, any false religion, or superstition prevails. *Shaftesbury.*

To **DISSE'AI.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *feat.*] To dislodge from a feat of any kind.

This push
Will cheer me ever, or *dissfeat* me now.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Seeks all foul means
Of boist'rous and rough jad'ry, to *dissfeat*
His lord, that kept it bravely. *Two Noble Kinsmen.*

DISSEISSE'E (*n.*) is he that is put out of his land.
Termes de la Ley.

DISSE'MBLING. *n.* [from *disssemble.*] Dissimulation.

Play one scene
Of excellent *disssembling*; and let it look
Like perfect honour. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

DISSE'NTER. *n.* - - - -
"2. One who refuses the communion of the Church
"of England."

On the anniversary of the revolution in 1688 a club of *dissenters* have long had the custom of hearing a sermon, in one of their churches. *Burke.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* - - - Hurtful."
If there be any one supernumerary, or weak, or any-
wife *disserviceable.* *Shaftesbury.*

To **DISSIMULE.** *v. a.* [from *dissimulo*, Lat.] To dissimble.

In the church, some errors may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience, than they can be discovered.

DISSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *sociable.*] Disuniting.

It must be of all other affections the most *dissociable*, and destructive of the enjoyments of society. *Shaftesbury.*

DISSOCIA'TION. *n.* [from *dissociate.*] Disunion of a society.

It will add infinitely to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. *Burke.*

DISSOLUTION. *n.* - - - -
"9. The act of breaking up an assembly."
A *dissolution* is the civil death of a Parliament.

DISTANT. *adj.* - - - -
"2. Remote in time."

At once shall rise,
Whom *distant* ages to each other's fight
Had long denied. *Glynn's Day of Judgment.*

DISTEMPERATE. *adj.* - - - Immoderate."

2. Vitiated.
Is it possible there can be (even to the most *distemperate* palate) any such sweetness in it. *Whole Duty of Man.*

DISTE'NT. *part. pass.* - - - Spread."
2. Swoln.

Th' effusive fouth
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
Breaths the big clouds, with vernal showers *distent.*
Thomson's Spring.

DISTINCTION. *n.* - - - -
"3. Honourable note of superiority."

The subject turned upon the nature of societies, ranks, orders, and *distinctions* amongst men. *Shenstone.*

DISTO'RT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Distorted.
Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distort.*

To DISTRA'IN. *v. a.* - - -
"2. To rend; to tear. *Spenser.*"

For that fame net so cunningly was wound,
That neither guile nor force might it *distraine.*

3. To embrace.
Thus spake the prince, and gently 'gan *distrain*
Now him, now her, between his friendly arms.

DISTRA'IT. *adj.* [F.] Absent in thought.
He told me then, that in company you were frequently most provokingly inattentive, absent, and *distrain.*

DISTRA'UGHTED. *part. adj.* - - - Distracted."
Which in my weak *distracted* mind I see.

To DISTREA'M. *v. n.* [a poetical word.] To make a spreading stream.
Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear. *Shenstone.*

DISTRE'SS. *n.* - - - -
"3. The thing seized by law."

A *distress* of household goods ought to be impounded in a pound-covert. *Blackstone.*

DISTRINGAS [Lat.] is a writ directed to the sheriff, or any other officer commanding him to distrain for a debt to the king, &c. or for his appearing at a day. *Termes de la Ley.*

DISTROU'BLE. *part. adj.* [dis and trouble.] Variouly agitated.
Both coosen passions of *distrabled* spright.

DISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* - - - In a distrustful "manner."

Many are they
That of my life *distrustfully* thus say,
No help for him in God there lies. *Milton's Psalms.*

DISTRU'STLESS. *adj.* Void of distrust.
Poets ever kind,

Guileless, *distrustless*, scorn the treasured gold. *Shenstone.*

DISTUR'BANCE. *n.* - - - -
4. [In law.]

Disturbance is a wrong done to some incorporated society, by hindering or disquieting the regular, and lawful enjoyment of it. *Blackstone.*

DITHYRAMBIC. *n.* - - - -
A song in honour of Bacchus.

Hymns and *dithyrambics* were for Gods. *Roscommon.*
 " 2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm." Pindar and other writers of *dithyrambics*. *Walsh.*
 " DIVA'N. *n.* - - - - -
 " 1. The council of the oriental princes." This interpretation would more properly stand first in Johnson's sense No. 2, of this word: its *primary* meaning seems to be council-room.
 Six other viziers, grave men, that have perhaps had charges and offices, and are knowing in the laws, sit together with the first vizier in the *divan*, or court where causes are tried. *Rycant.*
 To DIVERSE. *v. n.* [from *diversè*, Lat.] To turn aside.
 The red-cross knight *diverst*, but forth rode Britomart. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. st. 63.*
 " To DIVIDE. *v. a.* - - - - -
 5. To diffuse.
 And all the while most heavenly melody
 About the bed sweet musick did *divide*,
 Him to beguile of grief and agony. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. V. st. 17.*
 " To DIVIDE. *v. n.*
 " 1. To part; to funder."
 To right and left the front
Divided, and to either flank retir'd. *Milton.*
 " DIVISION. *n.* - - - - -
 " 1. The act of dividing any thing into parts."
 My having is not much;
 I'll make *division* of my present with you. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
 " DIVORCE. *n.* - - - - -
 " 3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved."
 Mark your *divorce*, young sir. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
 No alimony will be assigned in case of a *divorce* for adultery on her part. *Blackstone.*
 " To DIVORCE. *v. a.* To separate husband or wife "from the other."
 I here *divorce* myself
 Both from thy table, Henry, and thy bed. *Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. III.*
 " DI'ZZARD. *n.* - - - A blockhead; a fool."
 What a revengeful *dizzard* is this! *Brewer's Lingua.*
 DIZZY-EYED. *adj.* Making eyes dizzy.
Dizzy-eyed fury, and great rage of heart
 Suddenly made him from my side to start
 Into the cluſ'tring battle of the French. *Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. I.*
 To DO right. *v. a.* To pledge in drinking.
Do me right, and dub me knight. *Shaksp. Have you done me right, gentlemen? B. Jonſon's Epicæne.*
 I'll be your taster,
 For I know the fashion—now you muſt *do me right*. *Massinger's D. of Flor.*
 To DOCKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark by a docket.
 Whatever letters and papers you keep, *docket* and tie them up in their respective classes. *Chesterfield.*
 DO'G-HOUSE. *n.* A kennel for dogs.
 Not only those curs at the *dog-house*, but those within the walls, are to serve in their places at their several huntings. *Overbury.*
 DO'G-WHIP. *n.* A whip for whipping dogs with.
 Let him blood with a *dog-whip*. *Beaumont & Fletcher's Philaſter.*

" DO'GGEDLY. *adv.* - - - Sourly."
 He pincheth most *doggedly*. *Overbury.*
 " DO'GMA. *n.* [Latin.] Johnson's example from Dryden makes the plural *dogmas*; but the Latin plural is also used.
 In such a history what would be of the greatest moment is not so much a minute detail of the *dogmata* of each sect, as a just delineation of the spirit of the sect. *Reid.*
 " DOGMA'TICALNESS. *n.* - - - The quality of being dogmatical."
 Instead of saying 'this is my opinion,' which has the air of *dogmaticalness*, we say, 'I conceive it to be thus.' *Reid.*
 DO'GMATISM. *n.* [from *dogmatize*.] Dogmatical assertions.
 They will not now alter it from a pious implicit faith in the *dogmatism* of philosophers. *Burke.*
 DOG'S-EAR. *n.* The crease of a leaf in a hook by being thumbed, or turned down.
 Books of a lighter digestion have the *dog's ears*. *M. of Halifax.*
 Under a tea-cup he might lie
 Or creas'd like *dog's ears* in a folio. *Gray's Long Story.*
 " DO'ILY. *n. &c.*"
 2. Linen made into a small napkin.
 DOLPHINE'T. *n.* The female dolphin.
 The lion chose his mate, the turtle-dove
 Her dear, the dolphin his own *dolphinet*. *Spenser's Colin Clout.*
 To DOLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To waste time foolishly.
 Than in these trifles to have *dolted* so much. *New Custom.*
 DO'MAGE. *n.* [from *domare*, Lat.] Subjugation.
 Every man naturally endeavours, as far as he dares, to extort a greater value from his contemners by *domage*. *Hobbes.*
 " DOMA'IN. *n.* - - - - -
 " 3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord."
 But now nor shaggy hill, nor pathless plain,
 Forms the lone refuge of the sylvan game;
 Since Lyttelton has crown'd the sweet *domain*
 With softer pleasures, and with fairer fame. *Skenstone.*
 " DOME. *n.* - - -
 " 2. A cupola."
 And urns, and *domes*, and cells, and grottoes. *Skenstone.*
 His honour posts o'er Italy and France,
 Measures St. Peter's *dome*, and learns to dance. *Soame Jenyns.*
 DOME'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *domestical*.] Relatively to domestic matters.
 Make yourself familiarly and *domestically* useful to them, by offering yourself for all their little commissions, and assisting in doing the honours of their houses. *Chesterfield.*
 " To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* - - - - -
 2. To make as familiar as if of the family.
Domesticate yourself there, while you stay at Naples. *Chesterfield.*
 DOMICI'LIARY. *adj.* [from *domicile*, Fr.] Intruding into private houses.
 Supervisors of *domiciliary* visitation. *Burke.*
 [This word is a new offspring of the French republican tyranny.]
 " DO'MI-

“DOMINANT. *adj.* - - - Predominant; ascend-
“ant:”

There are different orders of monads, some higher, and others lower: the higher orders Leibnitz calls *dominant*; such is the human soul. *Reid.*

DOMINICAN. *n.* A friar of the order of *Dominic*.

Their rule and habit was much-what like that of the *Dominicans*. *Weever.*

DONE. The old infinitive of *do*.

Ne to your lady will I service *done*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 28.

As Maydens used to *done*. *Ib. C. II. ft. 23.*

DONE'E. *n.* [from *dono*, Lat.] One to whom a gift is made.

Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the donors and grantors, as the *donees* or grantees. *Spelman.*

DONZEL. *n.* [Ital.] A young attendant.

No you shall spare his dowcets, my dear *donzels*.

Beaum. and Fletch. Philaster.

He is esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels.

Butler's Character.

DOOLE. *n.* [*deuil*, Fr.] Sorrow.

That angry foole

Which follow'd her, with curst hands uncleane

Whipping her horse, did with his smarting toole

Oft whip her dainty selfe, and much augment her *doole*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 39.

DO'PPER. *n.* [from *dop*, old Eng. for *dip*.] An anabaptist.

Ha' you *doppers*?—A world of *doppers*: but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only, that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophecy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

DORIC. *adj.* [from *Doris*.] Denoting the most simple of the three *Grecian* orders of architecture.

Where pilasters round

Were set, and *Doric* pillars overlaid

With golden architrave.

Milton.

“DORMANT. *adj.* - - - -

“5. Leaning; not perpendicular.” *Johnson* thought, he had sufficiently illustrated this interpretation by a passage from *Cleveland*, which mentions *dormant* windows; as if such windows were not *upright* themselves, though belonging to a *leaning* roof. These windows were probably called *dormant* from being supported by a beam formerly so named.

DORMANT. *n.* A large beam.

For in that place the Painims rear'd a post,

Which late had serv'd some gallant ship for mast,

And over it another beam they cross'd,

Pointed with iron sharp to it made fast

With ropes, which, as men would, the *dormant* tofs'd

Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast.

Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 80.

DORMAR. *n.* [the common name, perhaps by corruption, for]

1. A dormant window.

2. A beam.

In a parlour belonging to a farm-house there was a remarkably large *dormar* of chestnut. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

DORMITIVE. *n.* [from *dormio*, Lat.] A medicine to promote sleep.

Does any distress'd patient want-an emetick, a sudorifick, an anti-hyp, a diuretick, a purge, or a *dormitive*.

Arbutnot.

DO'SSER. *n.* [*dossier*, Fr.] A panier.

The milk-maids' cuts shall turn the wenches off,
And lay their *dossers* tumbling in the dust.

Merry Dev. of Edmonton.

[*Johnson* has made a deal of confusion with *DORSEL*, *DORSER*, and *DOSSEL*: he interprets the two first by *pannier*, but supposes them both corrupted into the last. Yet he has properly explained *DOSSEL* by *pledget*.]

“DOTATION. *n.* - - - The act of giving a dowry or portion. *DiEt.*” Here *Johnson's* authority seems to have misled him. *Blackstone* uses the word in the general sense of *endowment*.

As to eleemosynary corporations, by the *dotation* the founder and his heirs are of common right the legal visitors. *Commentaries, B. I. ch. 18.*

DOTES. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Natural endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the *dotes* of such a servant. *B. Johnson's Epicæne.*

DOUBLE-FACED. *adj.* With two faces.

Fame, if not *double-fac'd*, is double-mouth'd.

Milton's Samp. Agonistes.

DOUBLE-FORMED. *adj.* Of mixt form.

Till first I know of thee,

What thing thou art, thus *double-form'd*.

Milton.

DOUBLE-MOUTHED. *adj.* With two different mouths. See the example in *DOUBLE-FACED*.

DOUBLETS. *n. pl.* [from *double*.] The same number on both dice; thence also, a double meaning.

He commonly sturs every fourth or fifth word, and seldom fails to throw *doublets*.

Butler's Character of a Quibbler.

“DOUBT. *n.* - - - - -”

7. Peril.

However strong and stout

They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*.

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

“DOUBTFULLY. *adv.* - - - - -”

3. Fearfully.

With that she waked, full of fearfull fright,

And *doubtfully* dismay'd through that so uncouth fight.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 16.

DOVE-DRAWN. *part. adj.* Drawn by doves.

I met her deity,

Cutting the clouds tow'rs Paphos, and her son

Dove-drawn with her.

Shakspeare's Tempest.

DOVE-LIKE. *adj.* Like a dove.

Dove-like satst brooding on the vast abyss.

Milton.

DOUGHTY-HANDED. *adj.* [from *doughty* and *hand*.] Powerful.

I thank you all,

For *doughty-handed* are you. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

DOUZEPERE, *n.* [old Fr.] One of the twelve peers of France.

Big looking like a *doughty douzepere*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 31.

DO'WABLE. *adj.* Entitled to dower.

A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as a seisin in deed, in order to render the wife *dowable*.

Blackstone.

DO'WCETS. *n. pl.* The *testes* of deer.

I gave them

All the sweet morsels, call'd tongue, ears, and *dowcets*.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

“DOWER.

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D U B

I then considered *drinking* as a necessary qualification for a fine gentleman and a man of fashion. *Chesterfield.*

“ To DRIVE. *v. n.* - - - -

“ 3. To pass in a carriage.” It should rather have been (even according to the passages adduced) ‘to regulate the course of a carriage;’ and much more so, to suit the following:

And if Hippolitus can but contrive

To buy the gilded chariot, John can *drive*. *Prior.*

“ DROLLERY. *n.* - - - - ”

2. A puppet-show. To which alludes the following expression in *Shakspeare*.

A living *drollery*.

Tempest. A.III. sc. 3.

DROVER. *n.* A boat driven by a current.

At last when drowne with drowiness he woke

And saw his *drower* drive along the streame,

He was dismay'd. *Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.VIII. st. 22.*

[This word seems to have been fabricated only for the occasion.]

DROWSY-FLIGHTED. *adj.* Moving drowsily.

Gave respite to the *drowsy-flighted* steeds

That draw the litter of close curtain'd sleep.

Milton's Comus.

DRUG-DAMNED. *adj.* Infamous for poisons.

That *drug-damn'd* Italy hath out-crafted him.

Shaksp. Cymbeline.

DRUID. *n.* [from *δρως*, Gr. or some British word of the same import.] A priest of ancient Britain.

Where your old bards, the famous *druids*, lie.

Milton's Lycidas.

DRUIDICAL. *adj.* Relating to the Druids.

Any *druidical* anecdotes I can meet with I will be sure to send you.

Gray's Letters.

DRUIDISM. *n.* The religion of the Druids.

It was reserved for Dr. Borlase to lay open the whole system of *druidism*.

Gough.

DRUM. *n.* [a word once in vogue for] A large assembly of visitors.

From the Dutchess at her *drum* to the landlady behind her bar.

Fielding's Tom Jones.

And oft though Juno beg'd she'd come

To Mount Olympus to her *drum*

Yet she refus'd.

Mason's Poems.

“ DRUNKEN. *adj.* - - - -

“ 2. Given to habitual ebriety.”

Is not this Stephano, my *drunken* butler?

Shaksp. Tempest.

“ To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry.

The fountain, from the which my current runs,

Or else *dries* up.

Shakspeare's Othello.

DRY'-FOOT. *n.* [a term of the chase.] Hunting by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well.

Shak. Com. of Errors.

I care not for his *dry foot* hunting.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

To DRY-RU'B. *v. a.* To rub clean without wetting.

At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able

To turn a pancake, or *dry-rub* a table. *Anon. in Dodgley.*

DRY'AD. *n.* [from *δρυς*, Gr.] A wood-nymph.

What though nor fabled *dryad* haunt their grove,

Nor naiad near their fountains rove.

Shenstone.

“ DUBIOUS. *adj.* - - -

“ 1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.”

D U R

Dubious he stray'd, with wav'ring thoughts possest,
Alternate passions struggling thar'd his breast.

Shenstone.

“ DU'CAL. *adj.* - - - - Pertaining to a duke.

He then made himself hereditary duke of that country, which is thence called *Ducal Prussia*.

Chesterfield.

Losing the *ducal* in the royal dignity.

Blackstone.

“ To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.”

Cucking stool is now corrupted into *ducking* stool, because she so placed therein shall be plunged into the water for her punishment.

Blackstone.

DUE'FUL. *adj.* [from *due*, *adj.*] Fit:

All which that day in order seemly good

Did on the Thames attend, and waited well

To doe their *duefull* service, as to them befell.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.XI. st. 44.

“ DU'EL. *n.* - - - - A combat between two.”

2. Any contention between two.

Victory and triumph to the Son of God

Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,

But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.

Milton's Par. Reg.

DUE'TTE. *n.* [from *due*, Ital.] A song or air in two parts.

“ DU'KEDOM. *n.* - - - -

“ 2. The title or quality of a duke.”

Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.

To DUMB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To silence.

Deep clerks she *dumbs*.

Pericles.

DUMB-DISCO'URSIVE. *adj.* [from *dumb* and *discourse*.] Silently pleading.

There lurks a still and *dumb-discursive* devil,

That tempts most cunningly. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

“ To DU'MB-FOUND. *v. a.* - - - To strike dumb.

“ A low phrase.” Yet Johnson quotes the *Spectator* for it, and *Lord Chesterfield* uses it.

All his friends are stupified and *dumb-founded*.

Letter 117.

“ DUMP. *n.* - - - - ”

3. A ditty, or other song.

To their instruments

Tune a deploring *dump*. *Shaksp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Play me some merry *dump* to comfort me.

Romeo and Juliet.

DUMPLING-EATER. *n.* One that eats dumplings.

Nor can he fail of custom, who has hung out a sign to all true *dumpling-eaters*.

Arbutnot.

To DUP. *v. a.* To do up: thence to open by lifting up any thing.

Will they not *dup* the gate to day? *Damon and Pythias.*

Then up he rose, and don'd his cloths,

And *dup't* the chamber-door;

Let in the maid, that out a maid

Never departed more.

Shaksp. Hamlet.

“ DU'RESSE. *n.* - - - -

“ 1. Imprisonment.”

Right feeble through the evill rate

Of food, which in her *dureffe* she had found.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.VIII. st. 19.

DU'SKINESS

D U T

DUSKINESS. *n.* [from *dusky*.] Tendency to darkness.

The *duskiness* and dews of the evening had rendered his walk uncomfortable. *Shenstone.*

DUTCH. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The Dutch language, or language of the Seven Provinces.

Thy plays are such

I'd swear, they were translated out of *Dutch*. *Dorset.*

“DUTCHESS. *n.* - - - -

“2. A lady, who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.”

D Y N

The only remedy for these evils, was concluded to be the espousals of the *Dutchess* of Brittany and the King of France. *Hume's History.*

3. A title of dignity for a female.

What think you of a *dutchess*? have you limbs
To bear that load of title? *Shakspeare's Hen. VIII.*

DYNASTICAL. *adj.* [from *dynasty*.] Relative to mode of government.

The History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, topographical, *dynastical*, and political.

Title to Dale's Harwich.

E R R A T A in D.

DILATIBILITY. *n.* An erratum for *dilatability*; but the article should be expunged, being already in *Johnson* with the same example from *Arbutnot*.

“DISH.” 3. an erratum for 5.

“DISPENSE. an erratum for *dispence*.

“DISTRAUGHTED” should not be marked with inverted commas, not being quoted from *Johnson*.

E A'GLE-SIGHTED. *adj.* With a sight like an eagle's.

What peremptory *eagle-fighted* eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
That is not blinded by her Majesty?

Shakf. Love's Labour Lost.

E A'GLE-WINGED. *adj.* With the wings of an eagle.

At his right hand Victory

Sat *eagle-wing'd*.

Milton.

E A'LDERMAN. *n.* The name of a Saxon Magistrate.

Ealderman among the Saxons was as much as Earl among the Danes.

Fermes de la Ley.

To EAN. *v. n.* [from *eanian*, Sax. eniti.] To lamb.

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,
Who, then conceiving, did in *eaning* time

Fall party-colour'd lambs. *Shakf. Merchant of Venice.*

E A'NLING. *n.* [from *ean*.] A lamb just dropt.

That all the *eanlings*, that were streak'd and py'd

Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakf. Merchant of Venice.*

EAR-KI'SSING. *adj.* Heard in a whisper.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean, the
whispered ones; for they are yet but *ear-kissing* arguments.

Shakespeare's Lear.

EAR-PIERCING. *adj.* Having a shrill found.

Th' *ear-piercing* sife.

Shakespeare's Othello.

To EARNE. *v. n.* [from *gyrnan*, Sax. gestire.]

1. To have a great longing.

Als Una *earn'd* her travaill to renew.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. st. 18.

And ever his faint hart much *earned* at the fight.

Id. B. III. C. X. st. 21.

2. To feel great anxiety.

Then gan her heart to faint, and quake, and *earne*,
And inly troubled was the truth to learne.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. st. 24.

E A'SEL. *n.* The frame on which artists place their canvas to paint on.

EBON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Made of Ebony.

And from the golden quiver at her side

Rattles the *ebon* arrow's feather'd pride. *Prior.*

EDDER. *n.* Such fence-wood as is commonly put
"upon the top of fences. Not in use." It is such
wood as is worked along the top of the hedge-stakes
to keep the whole tight. The word too must necessarily
be *in use*, where hedging itself is. But Londoners
are amazingly ignorant of country terms. Not many
years ago a King's Counsel at Hertford Assizes
thought a witness crazy, for talking of stakes
and *edders*.

E'DILESHIP. *n.* The office of Edile in ancient Rome.

Haply eyed at distance

Some *edileship*, ambitious of the power

To judge of weights and measures. *Gray's Agrippina.*

To EEK. *v. a.* - - -

"1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece."

Or how their lives were *eekt*, she did not tell!

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. st. 53.

EE'LSKIN. *n.* The skin of an eel.

My arms such *eel-skins* stuff.

Shakf. K. John.

When he's drunk, you may thrust your hand into him
like an *eel-skin* and strip him inside outwards. *Overbury.*

EFFE'MINATELY. *adv.* [from *effeminate*.] By means of a woman.

What boots it at one gate to make defense,

And at another to let in the foe,

Effeminately vanquished? *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

EFFIERCED. *adj.* [from *fierce*.] Made furious..

That with fell woodness he *effierced* was.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 27.

EFFRAID. *part. adj.* [from *effrayer*, Fr.] Frightened.

Their dam upstart out of her den *effraide*.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. st. 16.

EFT. *adv.* Quickly; shortly."

2. Again.

Eft looking back would faine have runne away.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. st. 25.

3. Afterwards.

Eft, when yeares

More rype as reason lent to chose our peares,

Ourselves in league of vowed love we knitt.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. st. 18.

4. Likewise.

Yet seem'd the foyle both fayre and frutefull *eft*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. st. 1.

E'GG-BIRD. *n.* A bird of the Pacific Ocean.

Under the low trees sat infinite numbers of a new
species of tern or *egg-bird*.

Cook and King's Voyage.

EGOIST. *n.* [from *ego*, Lat.] A peculiar kind of Cartesian.

Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but
his own existence, and the existence of the operations
and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is
said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the
name of *Egoists*.

Reid.

EIGHT. *n.* [more properly *eyott*, which see.]

Some do also plant osiers on their *eights*, like quick
fetts.

Evelyn.

EILD. *n.* [eld, Sax. ætas.] Age in its general meaning.

His crown, and me (poor orphan) left alone

My uncle governed in my tender *eild*.

Fairfax. B. IV. st. 44.

To ELA'TE. *v. a.* - - -

"1. To elevate with success."

Though

Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume's History.*

ELDER-GUN. *n.* A pop-gun made of elder.
Who disinherited one son
For firing off an *elder-gun.* *Churchill's Ghost.*

ELECTIONEERING. *n.* Concern in Parliamentary elections.
Adieu, say I, to all *electioneering.* *Soame Jenyns.*

ELECTOR. *n.* - - - -
"2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the "German Emperour."
The *Electors* of the empire are nine in number.
Guthrie.

ELECTORAL. *adj.* Having the dignity of an "Electour." Rather "Belonging to an Electour or to the body of Electours of Germany."
The Emperor gave the solemn investiture of the *Electoral* dignity to the plenipotentiary of Ernest Augustus.
Collins's Peerage.
Of the three Colleges of the empire the first is the *Electoral.* *Guthrie.*

ELECTRAL. *adj.* [for *electric* or *electrical*] occurs in a poem of *Shenstone's*, published after his death, but is an unnecessary and a misformed word.
What *electral* fire
Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?
Oeconomy, P.I.

ELECTRESS. *n.* The wife or widow of a German Electour.
The *Electress* Palatine has sent me six wild boars' heads.
Chesterfield.
The Act of Parliament settled the crown on the *Electress*-Sophia and her descendants, being protestants.
Burke.

ELEEMOSYNARY. *adj.* - - - -
"2. Given in charity. This is the present use." But *Johnson* produces no example of such use, and has confounded the true meaning of the word by his definition of it; which ought to have been
2. Relative to charitable donations.
Which your Majesty must entertain in the highest degree for those great personages, whose respectable names stand upon your *elemosynary* list. - *Chesterfield.*
The *elemosynary* fort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of free alms.
Blackstone.

ELEGIAC. *adj.* - - - -
"1. Used in elegies."
The pentameter verse is the *elegiac.* *Roscommon.*
"2. Pertaining to elegies."
The true *elegiac* dignity and simplicity are preserved.
Preface to Hammond's Elegies.

ELEGIT. *n.* [Lat.] A certain kind of title to an estate.
Another conditional estate, created by operation of law, for security and satisfaction of debts, is called an estate by *elegit.* *Blackstone.*

E'LEGY. *n.* - - - -
"3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies."
A versification is desirable, which, by indulging a free and unconstrained expression, may admit of that simplicity, which *elegy* requires. *Shenstone.*

ELEMENTARY. *adj.* - - - -
"2. Initial; rude." For *rude* substitute *rudimental.*

It is probable, that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry, which are now lost. *Reid.*

Neither are they consonant to the design of these *elementary* disquisitions. *Blackstone.*

"To ELEVATE. *v. a.* - - - -
"2. To exalt."
A gentleman of the popular faction had been long declaiming against any kind of honours, that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone.*

ELE'VE. *n.* [Fr.] Disciple.
He attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest *elèves.* *Chesterfield's Characters.*

ELF. *n.* - - - -
3. [Figuratively.] A diminutive person.
Though now he crawl along the ground so low,
Nor weeting how the Muse should soar on high,
Wisheth, poor starv'ling *elf*, his paper-kite may fly.
Shenstone.

E'LFIN. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Little urchin.
And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
The times, when truth by popish rage did bleed.
Shenstone.

E'LFISH. *adj.* [from *ælf*, Sax. larva.] Clad in disguise.
Thou talk'st it smoothly, stripling; yet we fear,
Thou art some *elfish* truant. *Mason's Argentele.*

ELI'SORS. *n. pl.* [law Fr.] Two persons appointed by a Court of judicature, and sworn, to return a jury, where both the sheriff and coroners are held legally unfit to do so.
These two, who are called *Elisors*, or electors, shall indifferently name the jury, and their return shall be final. *Blackstone.*

ELLI'PSE. *n.* [See ELLIPSIS 2 in *Johnson.*] An oval figure.
A circle seen obliquely will appear an *ellipse.* *Reid.*

ELLIPTICAL. *adj.* According to elliptis the rhetorical figure.
See where this *elliptical* phrase is expressed at length. *Tyrwhitt.*

ELOIGNMENT. *n.* [from *to eloign.*] Remotion.
He discovers an *eloignement* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

ELSE. *adv.* - - - -
4. Elsewhere.
But if thee list to see thy courser ronne,
Or prove thyselfe, this sad encounter shonne,
And seeke *els* without hazard of thy hede.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VIII. st. 17.

"To E'MANATE. *v. n.* - - - - To issue, or flow from something else."
They have their residence in a city, whose constitution has *emanated*, neither from the charter of their king, nor from their legislative power. *Burke.*

EMBA'RQUEMENT. *n.* [Fr.] Embargo or obstacle.
Embarquements all of fury. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

EMBA'SSADE. *n.* [Fr.] Embassy.
But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,
Lord! how sweet music that unto them lends!
Spenser's Hymns.

EMBA'SSADRESS. *n.* A woman sent on a public "message."
2. The

2. The wife of an Embassador.

Do you frequent the Dutch Embassador or *Embassadress*.
Chesterfield.

EMBA'SSAGE. *n.* [accented on the *second* syllable.]
Conveyance of thoughts.

And ever and anone, when none was ware,
With speaking looks, that close *embassage* bore,
He rov'd at her, and told his secret care.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.IX. st.28.

EMBA'TTLED. *part. adj.* [in heraldry.] Indented like battlements.

Wearing a diademe *embattil'd* wide
With hundred turrets, like a turribant.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.XI. st.28.

EMBLEMENTS. *n.* [in law.] The profits of lands sowed.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the *emblemments*, or profit of the crop.

Blackstone.

The doctrine of *emblemments* extends not only to corn sown, but to roots planted, or other annual artificial profit.

ib.

“To E'MBOWEL. *v. a.* - - - - To eviscerate.”

2. To bury within any solid substance.

His dreadfull hand he heaved up aloft,
And with his dreadfull instrument of yre
Thought fure have powdered him to powder soft,
Or deepe *embowel'd* in the earth entyre.

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.VIII. st.15.

To E'MBOWER. *v. n.* To bower.

But the small birds in their wide boughs *embowering*
Chaunted their fundry tunes with sweet concent.

Spenser's Gnat.

“To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* - - - - -”

8. [From *imbracciare*, Ital.] To put on.

Who seeing him from far so fierce to pricke,
His warlike armes about him gan *embrace*.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.I. st 26.

“ EMBRA'CEMENT. *n.* - - - - -”

6. Willing acceptance.

Both of them being God's instruments for the conversion of the Northumbrians, to the *embracement* of Christian religion.

Weever.

EMBRA'CEERY. *n.* [in law.] An offence of the kind following:

Embracery is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments and the like.

Blackstone.

“ EMBRA'SURE. *n.* - - - - An aperture in the wall “ through which the cannon is planted.”

This fort, which is faced with stone, has eighteen or twenty *embrasures*.

Carteret's Voyage in Harwkefworth.

2. [In *Shakspeare.*] Embrace.

Beguiles our lips

Of all rejoindure, forcibly prevents

Our lock'd *embrasures*. *Troilus & Cressida, A.IV. sc.4.*

“ EMENDA'TION. *n.* - - - - -”

“ 2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.”

Who, in his *emendations* upon Suidas has shewn a critical acumen.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

E'MIGRANT. *n.* One that emigrates.

All these *emigrants* were to receive pay and subsistence for some years at the public expence.

Robertson.

E'MIR. *n.* [among the Turks.] A title given to those who claim to be of the race of Mohammed.

We may here bring in the *Emirs* into the number of religious men, because they are of the race of Mahomet, who for distinction fake wear about their heads turbants of a deep sea-green.

Rycaut.

EMOLUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *emolument.*] Useful.

Who receive and promote his dictates in all that is laudable, and truly *emolumental* of this nature.

Evelyn's Preface.

“ EMPA'RLANCE. *n.* &c.”

2. A parley in the midst of a conflict.

Full often times did Britomart allay
To speak to them, and some *emparlance* move.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.IX. st.31.

EMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *empassion.*] Strongly affected.

With the neare touch whereof in tender hart

The Briton Prince was fore *empassionate*,

And woxe inclined much unto her part.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.IX. st.46.

“ EMPERESS. *n.* - - - - -”

“ 2. The *queen* of an emperour.” - A strange jumble of titles.

EMPE'RISHT. *part. adj.* [from *perishi.*] Perished.

That his sad mother seeing his fore plight

Was greatly woe-begon, and gan to feare

Least his fraile senses were *emperisht* quight.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.VII. st.20.

“ EMPHA'TICALLY. *adv.* - - - - -”

3. With emphasis.

This introduced pretty generally the right of disposing one's property by testament, according to the pleasure of the deceased; which we therefore *emphatically* stile his will.

Blackstone.

“ EMPLOYMENT. *n.* - - - - -”

5. Implement.

My slay hath been prolonged

With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments*.*

[* An iron crow and a halter.] *Chapm. Widow's Tears.*

“ To EMPOI'SON. *v. a.* - - - - -”

“ 2. To taint with poison. This is the more usual “ sense.” It frequently occurs with a metaphorical meaning in poetry.

One doth not know,

How much an ill word may *empoison* liking.

Shak. Much ado.

Or want's *empoison'd* arrow, ridicule.

Shenstone.

To E'MPTY. *v. n.* To become empty.

The chapel *empties*; and thou may't be gone

Now, Sun.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

ENA'CTURE. *n.* [from *enact.*] Effect.

The violence of either grief or joy

Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.

Shak. Hamlet.

“ To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* - - - - -”

4. To mark by incision.

They took their swords again, and each *enchas'd*

Deep wounds in the soft flesh of his strong foe.

Fainfax.

5. To delineate.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base,

Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchase*.

Sp. F. Q. B.I. C.XII. st.23.

ENCLOU'DED. *adj.* Covered with clouds.

The heavens on ev'ry side *encloude* be.

Spenser's Gnat.

ENCOFFINED.

With that, like one, *enfelon'd* or distraught,
 She forth did roam. *Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 48.*
 "ENFEOFFMENT. *n.*" *Johnson* gives this word
 two senses, and exemplifies neither. The word
 used in the best law books is *feoffment*.

ENFIERCED. *adj.* Made fierce.

But, more *enfierced*, by his curriish play,
 Him strongly grip'd. *Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IV. ft. 8.*
 To ENFREE'DOM. *v. a.* To make free.

I mean setting thee at liberty, *enfree'daming* thy person.
Shaksf. Love's Labour Lost.

[This unusual word (being put into the mouth of
 Armado) is probably meant for the coinage of af-
 fection.]

To ENGI'LD. *v. a.* [from *gild*.] To illuminate.

Fair Helena, who more *engilds* the night
 Then all yon fiery o's and eyes of light.

Shaksf. Mid. Night's Dream.

"ENGINE. *n.* - - -

"1. Any mechanical complication, in which various
 "movements and parts concur to one effect."

In all *engines* it must be considered, what weight every
 beam is to carry. *Adams.*

"ENGINE'RY. *n.* - - -"

3. Machination in general.

Imbibe the novel daylight, and expose
 Obvious the fraudulent *engin'ry* of Rome. *Shenstone.*

To ENGI'RT. *v. a.* To engird.

That gold must round *engirt* these brows of mine.

Shaksf. Hen. VI. P. II.

[*Johnson* has produced this passage for an example
 of *engird*.]

ENGLE'SHERIE. *n.* [in law.] The being English.

Englesherie is an old word, which signifies the being an
 Englishman. *Termes de la Ley.*

ENGLISH. *n.* [the *adj.*, by ellipsis, for] The English
 language.

I can speak *English*, Lord, as well as you.

Shaksf. Hen. IV. P. I.

There are in *English* twenty six letters. *Lowth.*

To ENGROSS. *v. a.* - - -

"5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the
 "fake of selling it at a high price." In this definition
 of the *legal* term, *the whole of* are superfluous words.
 This sense may be exemplified (in *Johnson's* own
 method) by the following passage; since *engrossing*
 there is rather a *verbal noun*, than a participle.

Engrossing is the getting into one's possession, or buying
 up, of corn, or other dead victuals, with intent to sell
 them again. *Blackstone.*

To ENHARBOUR. *v. a.* To harbour in.

O true delight, *enharbouring* the breasts
 Of those sweet creatures with the plummy crests.

W. Browne.

To ENLARD. *v. a.* [*en* and *lard*.] To pamper.

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.

Shaksf. Troilus and Cressida.

To ENLIVEN. *v. a.* - - -

"1. To make alive."

There warm'd alike by Sol's *enliv'ning* power,
 The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower. *Shenstone.*

ENNUT. *n.* [Fr.] The lassitude of fastidiousness.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now
 and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form
 certain little wishes, that signify nothing. *Gray's Letters.*

ENO'RM. *adj.* [*enormis*, Lat.] Wicked beyond measure.

I will, I will, if your courageous force
Dareth so much as it can well perform,
Tear out his curf'd eart without remorse,
The nest of treason false, and guile *enorm.* *Fairfax.*

To ENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare.

Listen to your Maker's voice
Mellifluous, which aloud the mild award
Enounces through your regions.

Bally's Day of Judgment.

He does not fear to *enounce* himself with shouts of exultation.

A. Smith.

Writ of ENQUIRY. *n.* This is a writ, by which a jury is summoned for the sole purpose of *ascertaining* damages.

The entry of the judgment is, that the plaintiff ought to recover his damages (indefinitely), but, because the court know not what damages the said plaintiff hath sustained, therefore the sheriff is commanded, that by the oaths of twelve honest and lawful men, he enquire into the said damages, and return such inquisition, when taken, into court. This process is called a *writ of enquiry.*

Blackstone.

To ENRA'CE. *v. a.* [*enraciner*, Fr.] To root.

Whence he it fetcht out of her native place,
And did in stocke of earthly flesh *enrace.*

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 52.

To ENRA'NGE. *v. n.* To range.

Where, as this day I was *enraunging* it,
I chaunst to meet this knight. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 9.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* --- To transport with "pleasure."

Oft gazing on her shade, th' *enraptur'd* fair
Decreed the substance well deserv'd her care. *Shenstone.*

To ENRE'GISTER. *v. a.* To register.

And in the fame, as in a brasen book,
To read *enregister'd* in ev'ry nook
His goodness, which his beauty doth declare.

Spenser's Hymns.

To ENRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *rive*.] To force asunder.
And made a griesly wound in his *enriuen* side.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 34.

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* --- To sew up."

2. To contain.

And bounteous Trent, that in himselfe *enseames*
Both thirty forts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 35.

[Upton's glossary interprets *enseam* here by *fatten*; which interpretation or the reasons of the glossarist the compiler can by no means adopt.]

ENSEINT. *adj.* [law Fr.] With child.

A. died without issue born, but leaving his wife *enseint*, or big with child.

Blackstone.

E'NSIGN. *n.* ---

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag."

Young Pain, whom I have made an *Ensign*, was here upon the spot.

Chesterfield.

ENSKY'ED. *part. adj.* [*en* and *sky*.] Carried to heaven.

I hold you as a thing *ensky'd* and fainted.

Shakf. Measure for Measure.

To ENSNA'RE. *v. a.* [See **INSNARE** in **JOHNSON**, who there says, 'Ensnare is more frequent; yet entirely omits it in its place.]

To ENSNA'RLE. *v. a.* [*en* and *snarl*.] To entangle.

They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle.*

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

To ENSTYLE. *v. a.* [*en* and *style*.] To denominate.

High on the plains of that renowned ile,

Which all men Beauty's garden-plot *enstyle.*

W. Browne.

ENSU'RANCE. --- Exemption from hazard."

There will be no *ensurance* here to make you amends; as there is in the case of fire.

Marq. of Halifax.

ENTA'IL. *n.* ---

2. The rule of descent fettled for any estate."

Which declares a fine duly levied by tenant in tail to be a complete bar to him and his heirs; and all other persons claiming under such *entail.*

Blackstone.

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* ---

4. To carve for ornament.

All bar'd with golden hendes, which were *entayld*

With curious antickes, and full fayre aumayld.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 27.

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* ---

8. To make choice of.

But when he lookt about on every syde,
To weet which way were best to *entertaine*,
To bring him to the place where he would faine,
He could no path nor tract of foot descry.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 24.

ENTERTA'IN. *n.* Entertainment.

But neede, that answers not to all requests,
Bad them not looke for better *entertaine.*

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 27.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *n.* ---

1. Conversation."

The queen desires you to use some gentle *entertainments* to Laertes, before you fall to play.

Shakf. Hamlet.

3. Hospitable reception."

His office was to give *entertainment*,
And lodging unto all that came and went.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 37.

To ENTERTA'KE. *v. a.* To entertain; to receive.

And with more myld aspect those two to *entertake.*

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 35.

To ENTHRON'IZE. *v. a.* To enthrone.

Right princely virtue, fit to reign,

Enthroniz'd in her spirit remain.

Davis's Astræa.

ENTIRE. *adj.* ---

9. Inward.

Deep in the closet of my parts *entire*

Her worth is written with a golden quill.

Sp. Sonnet 34.

ENTIRETY. *n.* [from *entire*.] Completeness.

This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and *entirety* of their interest.

Blackstone.

ENTRA'IL. *n.* [from *entrelas*, Fr.] A knot.

Whose folds displaid

Were stretcht now forth at length without *entraile.*

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 16.

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To twist together.

Before they fastened were under her knee

In a rich jewell, and therein *entrayld*

The ends of all the knots. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 27.*

ENTRE'ATY. *n.* --- Petition, &c."

2. Treatment.

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*Fair usage policy applies

- A huge neat's tongue he in his right hand held,
His left was with a good black pudding fill'd:
With a grave look, in this odd *equipage*
The clownish mimic traverses the stage. *Prior.*
- E'QUITABLENESS.** *n.* [from *equitable.*] Justness.
Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*
- E'QUITY.** *n.* - - - - -
"3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery."
In the Court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of *equity.* *Blackstone.*
- E'REBUS.** *n.* [Lat.] The moll profound depth of hell.
Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough,
To hide thee from prevention. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*
That the lowest bottom shook
Of *Erebus.* *Milton.*
- E'RIACH.** *n.* [Irish.] Recompence for murder.
The *Brehon*, that is their judge, will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child, or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *Eriach.*
Spenser's Ireland—nearly copied into *Blackstone.*
- E'RINGO.** *n.* Sea-holly."
Whose root th' *Eringo* is, the reins that doth inflame.
Drayton.
- E'ROTIC.** *adj.* [*ἔρωτικός*, Gr.] Treating of love.
This word is chiefly used in speaking of Greek novels, and their authors.
- ERRA'TUM.** *n.* The singular number of **ERRATA** in Johnson.
- ERSE.** *adj.* Old Scotch.
Have you seen the *Erse* fragments, since they were printed?
Gray's Letters.
- E'RUDITE.** *adj.* [*eruditus*, Lat.] Learned. It often conveys a sneer.
Your Latin lecture is as good Latin, as the *erudite* Germans speak or write.
Chesterfield.
- ERY'NNIS.** *n.* [Lat.] Fury.
And teach *Erynnis* swim, which crawl'd before.
Fuimus Troes.
- ESCROW.** *n.* [law Fr.] A deed deliver'd to a third person, to be the deed of the party upon a future condition. *Termes de la Ley.*
- ESCUAGE.** *n.* [law Fr.] A composition in money for military service due by tenure.
Tenant by homage, fealty, and *escuage* was tenant by knight-service. *Blackstone.*
- ESPLE'ES.** *n.* [law Fr.] The profit or commodity, which is to be taken of a thing. *Termes de la Ley.*
- ESQUIRE.** *n.* - - - - -
"1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight."
It is somewhat difficult to account for the original of the word *esquire*; which formerly signified a person bearing the arms of a nobleman or knight; and they were therefore called *armigeri.* *Guthrie.*
- E'SSAYIST.** *n.* The writer of an *essay.*
They are very grave authors.
—Grave asses! mere *essayists*! a few loose sentences, and that's all. *B. Jonson's Epicæne.*
Montagne the *essayist* seems to have been a little warmed with wine, or naturally hot-headed. *Butler's Characters.*
- ESSE'NTIAL.** *n.* - - - - -
"3. The chief point,"

Since numbers of men can never think entirely alike, they may differ in little things, even when they agree in *essentials.* *Shipley.*

- E'STIMABLENESS.** *n.* - - - The quality of deserving regard."
The *estimableness* of the benefits we receive is best known to the giver of them. *R. Newton's Sermons.*
- ESTOPEL.** *n.* [law term.] Such an act as bars "any legal process."
Esoppel is, when one is concluded and forbidden in law to speak against his own act or deed. *Termes de la Ley.*
- ESTOVERS.** *n.* - - Necessaries allowed by law."
The Saxon word *bote* is of the same signification with the French *estovers*; and therefore house *bote* is a sufficient allowance of wood, to repair, or burn in, the house. *Blackstone.*
- ESTRA'Y.** *n.* [from *estraier*, old Fr.]
Estrays are such valuable animals, as are found wandering in any manor or lordship, and no man knoweth the owner of them. *Blackstone.*
- To ESTREAT.** *v. a.* [a law term, from the noun.]
To extract.
The recognisance becomes forfeited; and being *estreated* or extracted (taken out from among the other records) and sent up to the exchequer, the party and his sureties become the king's absolute debtors. *Blackstone.*
- E'STUARY.** *n.* - - - An arm of the sea; the mouth of a river, &c."
Soon after which the river swells into a great *estuary*, and in fight forms the Bristol channel. *Skrine's Tour of S. Wales.*
- ETCH.** *n.* A country word, of which I know not "the meaning." It means land which has had a crop taken off of it.
- E'TCHING.** *n.* [from the verb *etch.*] An impression of a copper-plate, taken after the manner cited from *Harris* by *Johnson* under **ETCH.** *v. a.*
- ETEC'STICK.** [*ἔτεος σίχτος*, Gr.] A short composition, wherein are contained some letters, which in their *numeral* capacity mark the date of the year.
Or pump'd for those hard trifles, anagrams,
Or *eteosticks.* *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*
- ETHICAL.** *adj.* - - - Treating on morality."
The connections and dependencies of its several parts, whether logical, *ethical*, or physical. *Harris's Hermes.*
- ETIQUETTE.** *n.* [Fr.] Ceremonial.
Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Chesterfield.*
- ETUI.** *n.* [Fr.] A case for tweezers and such instruments.
The gold *etui*
With all its bright inhabitants. *Shenstone.*
- ETYMO'LOGIST.** *n.* - - One who searches out "the original of words."
Etymologists are wonderfully curious in their conjectures concerning its derivation. *Evelyn.*
- E'VARGY.** *n.* [from *εὐαργός*, Gr. *facilis.*] Facility.
In plainer *evargy*, what are they?
Miseries of Inforced Marriage.
- EVA'SIVELY.** *adv.* - - - By evasion."
I answer'd *evasively*, or at least indelicately. *Brown.*
- EVEN-HAND.** *n.* Equality.
Who is out of hope to attain his mother's fortune, will seek to come at *even-hand* by *even-hand* fortune.

E'VENING-STAR. *n.* [in astronomy.] Hesperus.

And now of love they treat, till th' *evening-star*,
Love's harbinger, appear'd. *Milton.*

To EVE'NT. *v. n.* [from *evenio*, Lat.] To come forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst behold
The place, from whence that scalding sigh *evented*.
B. Jonf. Case is altered.

“EVE'NTUAL. *adj.* - - - Consequential.”

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke.*

“EVERLA'STING. *n.* - - - Eternity.”

2. Eternal being.

Or that the *Everlasting* had not fix'd
His cannon 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

EVERLA'STING-PEA. *n.* [lathyrus.] A flower.

Witness the *everlasting-pease* and scarlet bean.
Tate's Cowley.

E'VERY-DAY. *adj.* Usual.

I love *every-day* senses, *every-day* wit and entertainment; a man who is only good on holydays, is good for very little. *Chesterfield.*

Men of genius forget things of common concern, which make no flight impression in *every-day* minds.
Shenstone.

E'VIL-EYED. *adj.* Looking with an evil eye.

Thou shalt not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Evil-ey'd unto you. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

To EVITE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Lat.] To avoid.

Gainst open shame no text can well be cited,
The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton.*

EUPE'PTIC. *adj.* [*ευπεπτικός*, Gr.] Of easy digestion.

Those that are *eupeptic*, and promote concoction.
Evelyn's Acetaria.

EURIPUS. *n.* [from *Euripus Euboicus*, the narrow sea, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day.] Perpetual fluctuation.

They have ordained, that the provision of this establishment might be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should not fluctuate with the *Euripus* of funds and actions. *Burke.*

EWFT. *n.* An eft, or water-newt.

Onely these marishes and myrie bogs,
In which the fearfull *ewfts* do build their howres,
Yeel'd me an hostry 'mongst the croking frogs.
Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. X. ft. 23.

EXA'LTEDNESS. *n.* [from *exalted*.] Conceited dignity.

The *exaltedness* of some minds may make him insensible to these light things. *Gray's Letters.*

EXA'LTR. *n.* He that exalts.

Thou, Lord, art my shield, my glory,
Thee through my stroy
Th' *exalter* of my head I count. *Milton's Psalms.*

EXA'MPLESS. *adj.* Without example.

That durst to strike
At so *exampleless* and unblam'd a life:
B. Jonson's Sejanus.

“EXANIMATE. *adj.* - - -

“1. Lifeless.”

And shiver'd ships, which had been wrecked late
Yet stuck, with *exanimate*
Of such as, having all their substance spent
To winter loves and in the interminate

Did afterwards make shipwrack violent
Both of their life and fame for ever fowly blent.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 7.

EXCE'EDINGS. *n.* [from *exceed*: still in use at the Middle Temple, and signifying] An extraordinary dish, in addition to the stated dinner.

The Sheriff's basket, and his broken meat
Were your festival *exceedings*. *Massinger's City Madam.*

Who, finding themselves unsatisfied with the brevity of the Gazette, desire to have *exceedings* of news, besides their ordinary commons. *Butler's Characters.*

“EXCE'PTION. *n.* - - - -”

9. [In law.] Exception is a bar or stay to an action, and is divided into *exception* dilatory and peremptory. *Terms de la Ley.*

“EXCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* - - - Exceedingly.”

2. Voraciously.

Which having swallow'd up *excessively*,
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 3.

“EXCHA'NGE. *n.* - - - -”

8. [In law.] A mode of conveyance.

An *exchange* is a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. The estates exchanged must be equal in quantity of interest; as fee simple for fee simple, &c. *Blackstone.*

The Court of EXCHE'QUER. CHAMBER hath original jurisdiction, but is only a court of appeal. Into this court (which then consists of all the judges of the three superior courts, and now and then the Lord Chancellor also) are sometimes adjourned from the other courts such causes, as the judges upon argument find to be of great weight and difficulty. *Blackstone.*

EXE'CUTORY. *adj.* [from *execute*.]

1. Performing official duties.

What person is a king to command *executory* service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it? *Burke.*

2. [In law.] To take effect on a future contingency.

Contingent or *executory* remainders are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event. *Blackstone.*

By *executory* devise, a fee, or other less estate, may be limited after a fee. *Ib.*

EXHI'BIT. *n.* [from the verb.] Any paper exhibited in a court of law or equity.

File is a thread or wire, upon which writs or other *exhibits* in courts are put. *Termes de la Ley.*

E'XIGENTER. (*n.*) is a law officer (of which there are four) in the Court of Common Pleas, whose business it is to make out *exigents*.

Termes de la Ley.

EX-MI'NISTER. *n.* [used of late for] One out of place, who has been a minister of state.

Here has been a congress of most of the *ex-ministers*.
Chesterfield.

E'XODE. *n.* [Gr.] A satyric farce.

The Romans had three plays acted, one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane, the third a satyr or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Rescommon.*

“E'XORABLE. *adj.* - - - - To be moved by in-
“treaty.”

I doubt too many of you will be too *exorable* in this
Harrington's Anatomy of Power.

“EXORDIUM. *n.* [Lat.] - - - A proëmial part
“of a composition.” The Latin plural *exordia* is
sometimes used.

Observe their choice of words, their harmony of dic-
tion, their method, their distribution, their *exordia*.

Chesterfield.

To EXPE'DITATE. *v. a.* [from *ex pede*, Lat.]

Expeditate is a word often used in the forest, signify-
ing to cut out the balls of great dogs feet for the prefer-
vation of the king's game. *Termes de la Ley.*

“EXPLAINER. *n.* - - - - Expositor.”

Here we behold the rise of a second race of critics,
the tribe of Scholiasts, Commentators, and *Explainers*.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

“EXPORT. *n.* - - - - Commodity carried out in
“traffick.”

This revenue (or the more ancient part of it which
arose from *exports*) was invested in the king. *Blackstone.*

“EXPRESSSION. *n.* - - - -

“3. A phrase, or mode of speech.”

Shakspeare's energy does not arise so much from these
old *expressions* (most of which were not old in his time)
but from his artificial management of them.

Mason's Life of Gray.

EXPROBRATIVE. *adj.* [from *exprobrate*.] Up-
braiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendor, both in
the giver and receiver, that do beare with them an *ex-*
probrative terme of necessitie. *Sir A. Sherley's Travels.*

“EXPUGN. *v. a.* - - - - To take by assault.”

Without much trouble he *expugned* the fort at Ispahan.

Sir A. Sherley.

To EXSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*exscribo*, Lat.] To write
out.

I that have been a lover, and could shew it,
Though not in these, in rhimes not wholly dumb,
Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, am become
A better lover, and much better poet.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

“To EXSUFFOLATE. *v. a.*” *Johnson* here makes
a *verb* of what seems to be only an *adjective*.

“EXTEMPORANEOUS. *adj.* - - - Without pre-
meditation.”

An *extemporaneous* poet is to be judged, as we judge
a race horse; not by the gracefulness of his motion,
but by the time he takes to finish his course. *Shenstone.*

EXTEMPORE. *n.* [from the adverb.] A compo-
sition made extempore.

I was debarred of the acumen requisite for an *extem-*
por.

Shenstone.

“EXTENUATION. *n.* - - - -

“1. Palliation.”

Other artists have substituted the practice of apology
or *extenuation*.

Shaftesbury.

EXTERIORS. *n. pl.* [from the adjective.] Ex-
terior parts.

O she did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a
greedy intention.

Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

EXTERMINATORY. *adj.* [from *exterminare*.]
Tending to extermination.

We should be mutually justified in this *exterminatory*
war upon each other. *Burke.*

To EXTINCT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To
extinguish.

Give renew'd fire to our *extinct* spirits.

Shakspeare's Othello.

Time will *extinct* love's flames.

W. Browne.

EXTOLMENT. *n.* [from *extol*.] Panegyric. A
word meant for affected, yet by no means a bad one
in itself.

In verity of *extolment*.

Shaksp. Hamlet.

EXTORT. *part.* [abbreviated from] Extorted.

They came unto a Citie farre up land,
The which whylome that Ladie's owne had bene,
But now by force *extort* out of her hand
By her strong foe.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. X. st. 25.

EXTRACT. *part.* [abbreviation of *extracted*.]—
Descended.

From whose race of old

She heard that she was lineally *extract*.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IX. st. 38.

“EXTRAPAROCHIAL. *adj.* - - - Not compre-
“hended within any parish.”

Some lands were never united to any parish, and there-
fore continue to this day *extraparochial*.

Blackstone.

“EXTRAVAGANCE. *n.* - - - -

“3. Irregularity; wildness.”

Something there will be of *extravagance* and fury,
when the ideas or images received are too big for the
narrow human vessel to contain.

Shaftesbury.

EXTRAVAGANTS. *n. pl.* [*extravagantes*, Lat.]
One portion of the Canon Law.

Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decre-
tal, the Clementine constitutions, and the *extravagants*
of John and his successors, form the *corpus juris canonici*.

Blackstone.

EXTREAT. *n.* [*extrait*, Fr.] Extraction or descent.

Some clarkes doe doubt in their devicefull art,
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten Mercie, be of justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate*.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. X.

“EYE-BRIGHT. *n.* - - - - A plant.”

Thus lying on the grafs and sad, pray'd I,
Whilst nimble *Eyebright* came and stood just by.

Cowley Englished.

EYLIAD. *n.* [*œillade*, Fr.] Glance of the eye.

Who examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*.

Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

EYOTT. *n.* [Fr.] A little island.

It seems just, that the *eyotts* or little islands, arising in
any part of the river, shall be the property of him who
owneth the piscary and the foil.

Blackstone.

“EYRY. *n.* - - - - The place where birds of prey
“build their nests.” *Johnson's* first example (from

Shakspeare) is misapplied: for the word there is
aerie, and its sense not exactly similar to that of this
article. See *AERIE* in *Johnson*, and also in this
Supplement.

F.

F A L.

FACES ABOUT. [a phrase used in military exercises, and metaphorically] Change the subject. Good captain, *faces about*; to some other discourse.

B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

Sweet virgin,

Faces about, to some other discourse,

I cannot relish this.

Marmion's Antiquary.

“**FACINE'RIOUS.** *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakspeare* from *facinorous*.”]

Whether this corruption did not originate with the printer, commentators differ.

“**FACINOROUS.** *adj.* --- Wicked.”

And magnified for high *facinorous* deeds.

T. Heyw. English Traveller.

“**FACTORY.** *n.* ---

“2. The traders embodied in one place.”

Dr. Shaw resided 12 years in quality of chaplain to the British *factory*.

Guthrie.

FADING. *n.* An old Irish dance.

I will have him dance *fading*; *fading* is a fine jig.

Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle.

See you yond' motion? not the old *fa-ding*,

Nor captain Pod, nor yet the Eltham thing.

B. Jonson's Epigrams.

“**FAIL.** *n.* ---

“3. Deficiency.”

Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjurd

From thy great *fail*.

Shaksf. Cymbeline.

“**FAIR.** *n.* ---

3. The beauty of a woman.

Then tell me, love, shall I have all thy *fair*?

George a green.

My decayed *fair*

A funny look of his would soon repair.

Shaksf. Comedy of Errors.

FAIR-FACED. *adj.* Having a fair appearance.

And I shall shew you peace and *fair-fac'd* league.

Shaksf. K. John.

FAKE'ER. *n.* An Indian self-mortifying hermit.

A *fakeer*, a religious well known in the East.

Not much like a parson, still less like a priest.

Cambridge.

FALL. *n.* Something which ladies at one period wore about their necks, instead of ruffs. It is supposed to be not unlike a falling band.

There is such a deal of pinning these ruffs, when the fine clean *fall* is worth all.

Marston's Malcontent.

FALLAX. *n.* [Lat.] Fallacy. A philosophical term.

F A R

FA'LSING. *part. adj.* [from *to false*.] False.

Nay, not sure in a thing *fa'lsing*. *Shaksf. Com. of Errors.*

FA'ME-GIVING. *adj.* Bellowing fame.

In retirement he sigh'd for the *fame-giving* chair.

Cambridge.

“**To FAMILIARIZE.** *v. a.* To make easy by habitude.”

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked with it.

Butler's Analogy.

I would have you *familiarize* yourself with, and learn the interior and domestic manners of people of that rank and fortune.

Chesterfield.

FA'MOSED. *adj.* Famous.

About his side a thousand seaguls bred,

The mevy and the halcyon *famosed*.

For colours rare.

W. Browne.

FANA'TICAL. *adj.* Fanatic.

They would shed their *fanatical* lugs.

Hind & Panther transfused.

FA'N-PALM. *n.* A tree in the island of Savu.

The *fan-palm* requires more particular notice, for at certain times it is a succedaneum for all other food both to man and beast.

Hawkesworth's Voyages.

FANTA'STICO. *n.* [Ital.] One full of whims.

The pox of such antick, lispig, affecting *fantasticoes*.

Shaksf. Romeo and Juliet.

I have danced with queens, dallied with ladies,

Worn strange attires, seen *fantasticoes*.

Decker's Fortunatus.

FA'RFET. *part. adj.* [old word for *far-fetched*.]

1. Brought from a distance.

Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil.

Milton's P. Reg.

And nat'ral history a gazette,

Of tales stupendous and *far-fet*.

Butler's Remains.

2. Strained.

Metaphors *far-fet* hinder to be understood.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

For metaphors he uses to choose the hardest and most *far-fet* he can light upon.

Butler's Characters.

FA'RDED. *part. adj.* [from *farder*, Fr.] Painted.

There of the *farded* fop and essenc'd beau,

Ferocious with a stoic's frown disclose

Thy manly scorn.

Shenstone.

“**FARE.** *n.* ---

3. Expedition.

That nought the morrow next mote stay his *fare*.

Sp. F. 2. BV. C. IX. st. 16.

FA'RFORTH. *adj.* [far and forth.] In a great measure.

“FA’RMER. *n.* - - - -”

3. One who rents at a certain rate an uncertain revenue.

To side with the *farmers* against the improvement of the revenue. *Marq. of Halifax.*

FA’SHION-MONGER. *n.* A studier of fashions.

That we should be thus afflicted with these strange flies, these *fashion-mongers*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

FA’SHION-MONGERING. *adj.* Behaving like a fashion-monger.

Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-mong’ring* boys. *Shak. Much Ado.*

“FATI’GUE. *n.* - - - -”

“1. Weariness.

All day the vacant eye without *fatigue*
Strays o’er the heaven and earth. *Armstrong.*

FATT (*n.*) is a measure mentioned in the statutes to contain eight bushels. *Termes de la Ley.*

“FAULTILY. *adv.* - - - Improperly.”

Wherein they had not so *faultily* deviated from their predecessors. *Mason.*

FAUN. *n.* [*Faunus*, Lat.] A kind of rural deity.

Here han the holy *Fauns* recourse. *Spenser’s July.*

Rough satyrs danc’d, and *Fauns* with cloven heel

From the glad found would not be absent long.

Milton’s Lycidas.

Ye *Fauns*, and virgin Dryads, hither haste;

Ye deities, who aid industrious swains.

Warton’s Virgil.

“FA’VOURABLENESS. *n.* Kindness; benignity.”

No example is produced. The word’s more common sense is

Conduciveness.

I mean the consideration of the *favourableness* of the present times to the cause of Liberty.

Burke from Price’s Sermon.

FA’WNING. *n.* [from *to fawn*.] Cringing servility.

Low-crooked curt’sies, and base spaniel *fawning*.

Shak. Jul. Cæsar.

To FEAT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fashion.

To the more mature

A glass that *feated* them.

Shaksp. Cymbeline.

FEA’THER-CINCTURED. *adj.* Girt round with feathers.

Their *feather-cinctur’d* chiefs and dusky loves. *Gray.*

“To FEAT’URE. *v. a.* To resemble in counte-

“nance.” For an example of this interpretation

Johnson adduces the passage cited in this supplement under FEAT; but first altering *feated* into *featured*.

As a commentator on *Shakespeare* he has himself rejected this *featured*; which indeed (supposing it the

true reading) would not convey the sense assigned to it in the dictionary. There is no rectifying such

articles as these, but by totally expunging them.

FEATURED. *adj.* Graced with good features.

How wise, how noble, young, how rarely *featur’d*.

Shak. Much Ado.

FEBRI’FIC. *adj.* [from *febris* and *facio*, Lat.] Feverish.

The *febrific* humour fell into my legs. *Chesterfield.*

FEDERA’TION. *n.* [from *federate*.] A league.

Is he obliged to keep any terms with those clubs and

federations, who hold out to us as a pattern for imitation,

the proceedings in France?

Burke.

FE’EBLESSE. *n.* [from *feeble*.] Feebleness.

They passing forth kept on their ready way,

With easy steps so soft as foot could stryde,

Both for great *feeblese* which did oft assay

Fair Amoret, &c. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 37.*

FE’EDING. *n.* [from *feed*.] Rich pasture.

He boasts himself

To have a worthy *feeding*. *Shakespeare’s Winter’s Tale.*

That do rely

Upon their *feedings*, flocks, and their fertility.

Drayton.

FEI’GNEDNESS. *n.* [from *feigned*.] Insincerity.

As selfishness increases in us, so must a certain subtlety and *feignedness* of carriage which generally accompanies it.

Shaftesbury.

FELL. *n.* [Sax. bilis.] Spleen.

Sweet love, that doth his golden wings embay

In blessed nectar and pure pleasure’s well

Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 2.

FELL. *n.* [a Northumbrian word.] A barren and stony hill. *Camden’s Remains.*

Farmers and their families, esquires and their daughters hastening up from the dales, and down the *fells*.

Gray’s Letters.

Greystock town and castle lie about three miles from Ulfwater over the *fells*.

Ib.

We ring you no knells

With our Ptolemy bells,

Though we come from the *fells*.

B. Jonson’s Masques.

“FE’LLOW. *n.* - - - -”

“6. One like to another.”

My young remembrance cannot parallel

A *fellow* to it.

Shakespeare’s Macbeth.

FE’LLOW-MEMBER. *n.* Member of the same body or society.

We signify our being united, and knit not only to Christ our head, but also to each other, as *fellow-members*.

Whole Duty.

FE’LLOW-RAKE. *n.* Associate in raking.

Once *fellow-rakes* perhaps, now rural friends.

Armstrong.

FE’LLOW-STREAM. *n.* A stream in the vicinity.

Should the sedge power

Vain-glorious empty his penurious urn

O’er the rough rock, how must his *fellow-streams*

Deride the tinklings of the boastive rill. *Shenstone.*

FE’LLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fiercely

And charging him afresh thus *felly* him bespake.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 10.

“FELON. *adj.* - - - Cruel.”

2. Resolute.

Whylome, as antique stories tellen us,

Those two were soes the *fellonest* on ground.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. st. 32.

“FELUCCA. *n.* - - - A small open boat with six

“oars.”

His other improvements have only been, to run through all sorts of learning in a waggon, and found all depths of arts in a *felucca*.

Butler’s Characters.

FEMINITY. [from *femina*, Lat.] Womanhood.

And unto Psyche with great trust and care

Committed her, yfostered to bee,

And trained up in trow *feminitee*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 51.

“FE’NCIBLE.

"FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* - - - Capable of defence. *Ad-*
"dison." *Johnson* produces no other voucher than
Addison's name: he might have found one in
Spenser.

No fort so *sensible*, no walls so strong,
But that continuall battery will rive.

F. 2. B. III. C. X. st. 10.

"FE'NCING-MASTER. *n.* - - - One who teaches
"the science of defence."

A *fencing-master* named *Æmilius Lepidus* kept his
gladiators there. *Roscommon.*

"FE'NNEL-FLOWER. *n.* - - - A plant."

The *fennel-flower* does next our song invite,
Dreadful at once and lovely to the sight.

Tate's Cowley.

"FEOD. *n.* - - - Tenure."

Feod is a right which the vassal hath in land, or some
immoveable thing of his Lord's, to use the same and
take the profits thereof, rendering unto his lord such
feodal duties and services, as belong to military tenures.

Termes de la Ley.

"FE'ODAL. *adj.* - - - Held from another." Rather
'relative to feuds.'

It is impossible to understand the laws which regulate
landed property, without some general acquaintance
with the doctrine of feuds, or the *feodal law*. *Blackstone.*

FEODA'LITY. *n.* Feodal system.

The leaders teach the people to reject all *feodality* as
the barbarism of tyranny. *Burke.*

"FE'ODARY. *n.* - - - One who holds his estate of
"a superior lord. *Hanmer.*" This interpretation
seems a mistake for that of *feodatory*; at least, if the
word really exists at all, *Shakspeare* uses it for 'con-
'federate.'

Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st

So virgin like without? *Cymbeline, A. III. sc. 2.*

[But whether the proper reading here is not *fed'rary*
(conformable to *federary* in the *Winter's Tale*) let
the poet's commentators determine.]

FE'ODATARY. (*n.*) is a tenant who holds his estate
by feodal service. *Termes de la Ley.*

FE'OFFER. (*n.*) is he that infeoffs, or makes a feoff-
ment to another of lands or tenements in fee
simple. *Termes de la Ley.*

In FERE. *adv.* [old Eng.] In company.

What luckless planet-frowns

Have drawn him and his hogs *in fere*

To root our daisied downs?

W. Browne.

FERME. *n.* [ferom, Sax. hospitum.] Lodging.

His sinfull foule with desperate disdain

Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of paine.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. V. st. 23.

[*Spenser's* commentators (*Upton* and *Church*)
were strangely puzzled with this passage for want
of that information which has been since afforded
by Mr. Manning's edition of *Lye*.]

FE'RMIER. *n.* [Fr.] One who farms any public
revenue of France.

No cups nectareous shall their toils repay,

The priest's, the soldier's, and the *fermier's* prey.

Jo. Warton.

FE'RN-SEED. *n.* The feed of fern.

We have the receipt of *fernseed*: we walk invisible.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.

I had
No medicine, Sir, to go invisible

No *fernseed* in my pocket.

B. Jonson's New Inn.

"FERRY. *n.* - - -

"2. The passage over which the ferry-boat passes."

Just above the *ferry* is the feat of Mr. Vernon,
situated on an elevation, in the centre of this enchant-
ing view.

Wyndham's Tour.

"FE'RVID. *adj.* - - -

"1. Hot; burning."

The mounted sun

Shot down direct his *fervid* rays: to warm
Earth's inmost womb.

Milton.

First through the shoulders, or whatever part

Was seiz'd the first, a *fervid* vapour sprung. *Armstrong.*

FERULE. *n.* [*ferula*, Lat.] A little wooden pallet
to chastise schoolboys with.

From the rod or *ferule*, I would have them free, as
from the menace of them.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

FES'CENNINE. *adj.* [from *Fescennium*, in old Italy,
where licentious songs came first in vogue.] Li-
centious.

Such a race

We pray may grace

Your fruitful spreading vine,

But dare not ask our wish in language *Fescennine*.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

Their *Fescennine* and *Atellan* way of wit was in early
days prohibited.

Shaftesbury.

FES'CENNINE. *n.* [the adjective by ellipsis.] A
nuptial song.

Mr. Hearsay

Told us, that Mr. Meanwell was new married,

And thought it good, that we should gratify him,

And shew ourselves to him in a *Fescennine*.

Cartwright's Ordinary.

FE'STAL. *adj.* [*Festalis*, Barb. Lat.] Festive.

Take great care, that no complaisance, no good hu-
mour, no warmth of *festal* mirth, ever make you seem
even to acquiesce.

Chesterfield.

"FESTOON. *n.* &c."

The mere flower painter is, we see, obliged to study
the form of *festoons*.

Shaftesbury.

FEUD. [from *feodum*, Barb. Lat.] A conditional
allotment of land.

The constitution of *feuds* had its original from the
military policy of the northern nations. *Blackstone.*

"FEUDAL. *n.* A dependance, something held by
"tenure; a fee; a feu." The compiler of these
sheets apprehends, that all this (however got in)
should be totally expunged; for it only separates
the following example from Hale from the pre-
ceding *adjective*, to which it belongs. Neither does
there appear to be any such *substantive* as *feudal*.

FEU'DIST. *n.* A writer on feuds.

Cujacius and the *feudists* make *proprietas*, *allodium*, and
hereditas to be all in one feodal sense.

Splman.

"FE'VE'ISHNESS. *n.*" is used metaphorically.

Satiety, perpetual disgust, and *feverishness* of desire,
perpetually attend those, who passionately study pleasure.

Shaftesbury.

To FEU'TER. *v. a.* [from *feutrer*, old Fr.] To pre-
pare.

His spear he *feutred*, and at him it bore.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. st. 45.

"FEU'TERER. *n.* - - - A dog-keeper."

M

Perhaps

Perhaps stumble upon a yeoman *feuterer*, as I do now.

B. Jonson's Every Man out of his humour.

FE'WMET. *n.* [*Johnson* has **FUMET**, but without an example.] Dung of a deer.

By his slot, his entries and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport,
B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

FI'AT. [Lat.] A decree.

The fire, that rules the thunder with a nod,
Declar'd the *fiat*, and dismiss'd the god. *Garth's Ovid.*

FI'AUNT. *n.* [*fiant*. Lat.] Warrant.

Nought suffer'd he the ape to give or graunt,
But through his hand alone must pass the *fiawnt*.
Spenser's Hubberd.

FIDEJU'SSOR. *n.* [Lat.] A surety.

They also take recognisances, or stipulation of certain *fidejussors* in the nature of bail. *Blackstone.*

FIDGET. *n.* [a cant word, from the verb.] Restless agitation.

Cried the square-hoods in woeful *fidget*.
Gray's L. Story.

“**FIDU'CIARY.** *adj.* - - - -”

3. In the nature of a trust.

The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a trust and *fiduciary* power.
Spelman.

“**FIELD-MARSHAL.** *n.* Commander of an army “in the field.” It is a rank of great eminence in the army, and does not at all depend on actual command in the field.

FIELD-PRE'ACHING. *n.* Preaching a sermon in a field or open place.

No canting, no sly jesuitical arts,
Field-preaching, hypocrisy, learning or parts.
Cambridge.

FIELD-SPORTS. *n.* Diversions of shooting and hunting.

All gaming, *field-sports*, and such sort of amusements I look upon as frivolous. *Chesterfield.*

FIFTEEN'NTH. *n.* An old tax, being the fifteenth part of all the moveables belonging to a subject.

When of later years the commons granted the king a *fifteenth*, every parish in England immediately knew their proportion of it. *Blackstone.*

FI'GENT. *adj.* [from *figo*, Lat.] Retentive.

What kind of *figent* memory have you?
Eastward Hoe.

FI'G-LEAF. *n.* Leaf of the fig-tree.

They sewed *fig-leaves* together. *Gen. Ch. III. v. 7.*
When dress was monstrous, and *fig-leaves* the mode.
Garth.

FI'G-TREE. *n.* [*ficus*, Lat.] The tree that bears figs.

Although the *fig-tree* shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines.
Habbakuk.
There soon they chose

The *fig-tree*. *Milton.*

FINA'NCIAL. *adj.* Relative to finance.

It remains only to consider the proofs of *financial* ability furnished by the present French managers. *Burke.*

“**FINA'NCIER.** *n.* - - - One who understands the “public revenue.”

A pious and venerable prelate to take upon himself the place of grand *financier* of confiscation, and comptroller general of sacrilege. *Burke.*

“**To FIND.** *v. a.* - - - -

“18. To approve: as to find a bill.”

To *find* a bill there must at least twelve of the Jury agree. *Blackstone.*

“19. To determine.”

The whole petit jury *finding* him guilty on his trial. *Blackstone.*

Spenser uses *find* also in another sense of determine, that is to *resolve*.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather than of the tyrant to be caught,

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 26.

[*Fond* is here put for *found*.]

“**FINE.** *adj.* - - - - -

“11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.”

Guido has been rather too lavish in bestowing this beauty on almost all his *fine* women. *Spence's Crito.*

15. Taper.

And like a crane his necke was long and *fyne*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 21.

No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd
From thy full bosom to thy slender waste
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less. *Prior.*

“**FINE.** *n.* - - - -

“4. The end. It is seldom used but adverbially, in “*fine*.” *Johnson* has produced one passage himself from *Shakspeare*, where *fine* is used in this sense, not adverbially and without *in*. He might have added more of the same kind from the same author, as well as from *Spenser* and *Fairfax*.

The *fine* is, I will live a bachelor. *Shak. Much ado.*
Is this the *fine* of his fines, and the recovery of his recoveries? *Shak. Hamlet.*

And all men's eyes and hearts, which there among
Stood gazing, filled were with rufull *fine*.
And secret feare to see their fatall *fine*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 37.

Whence barons bold, and worthies shall descend,
Who many great exploits shall bring to *fine*.

Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 19.

FINE. *n.* [In law.] A final agreement, sometimes called a feoffment of record, of which there are divers kinds.

A *fine* is so called, because it puts an end, not only to the suit commenced, but also to all other suits and controversies concerning the same matter. *Blackstone.*

FINE-DRE'SSED. *adj.* Drest in fine cloaths.

Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of *fine-dressed* and *fine-spoken chevaliers d'industrie*.
Chesterfield.

FINE-SPO'KEN. *adj.* Affectedly polite. See **FINE-DRESSED.**

FINELESS. *adj.* Unlimited.

But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter,
To him that ever feares he shall be poor,

Shaksp. Othello.

To FINISH. *v. n.* [from *finis*, Lat.] To come to an end; to die.

I had you down, and might have made you *finish*.

Shak. Cymbeline.

FINISHING. *n.* [from *finish*.] The last touch of a composition either of artist or penman.

-When some rough strokes of the pencil have made
the

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Ere my sweet Gaveston shall part from me,
This isle shall *fleet* upon the ocean,
And wander to the unfrequented Inde.

Marlow's Edward II.

FLE'SH-BRUSH. *n.* A soft brush to rub the flesh with.

The *flesh-brush* us'd with decent state
To make the spirits circulate. *Churchill's Ghost.*

“FLIGHT. *n.* -----”

11. A fleet arrow.

Here be of all forts; *flights*, rovers, and butshafts.
B. Jonson's Cyth. Revels.

FLIMZINESS. *n.* [from *flimsy*.] Easy texture.

There is a certain *flimziness* in poetry, that seems expedient in a song. *Shenstone.*

“To FLIRT. *v. n.* -----”

3. To engage in amorous conversation. Such either is, or was once a fashionable sense of the word.

“FLIR'TATION. *n.* -----”

2. A kind of amorous parley. Such was at least some years ago the word's colloquial meaning.

“FLIT. *adj.* ----- Nimble.”

2. Unsubstantial.

That on the rocks he fell so *flit* and light,
That he thereby received no hurt at all.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. st. 57.

FLORA'LIA. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Public exhibitions (among the old Romans) in honour of the Goddess Flora.

The face of greatness would affright them, as Cato did the *Floralia* from the theatre. *Marmion's Antiquary.*

“FLOREN. *n.* ----- A gold coin of Edward III.”

The right word is *Florence*.

The king *anno* 1342 commanded *Florences* of gold to be made at the tower of London. *Leake from Stow.*

“FLORENCE. *n.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth. *Dist.*”

2. A kind of wine imported thence in flasks.

FLOTE. *n.* [*flot*, Fr.] Wave.

For the rest o'the fleet

Which I dispers'd, they all have met again.

And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*

Bound sadly home for Naples. *Shaks. Tempest.*

FLO'TSAM. *n.* [from *float*.] Wreck floating on the sea.

Flotsam is, where wrecked goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves. *Blackstone.*

FLOWER-DELICE. *n.* [which *Spenser's* notes to his *Shepherd's Calender*, makes a translation of *flor deliciarum*.] The flower-de-luce.

And all embost with Lyons, and with *Flourdelice*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. st. 27.

FLOWER-GENTLE. *n.* The amaranthus.

Flower-gentle last on lofty stem did rise. *Tate's Cowley.*

FLOWER-INWOVEN. *part. adj.* Stuck with flowers.

With *flower-inwoven* tresses torn

The Nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton.*

FLOWER-SOFT. *adj.* Soft as a flower.

The silken tackles

Swell with the touches of those *flower-soft* hands,

That yarely frame the office.

Shaks. Antony and Cleopatra.

FLOWERY-KIRTLED. *adj.* [*flowery* and *kirtle*.] Robed in flowers.

Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades. *Milton's Comus.*

[*Johnson* separates this compound word, to make the line an example of *flowery*, and by such separation entirely alters the sense of the passage.]

“FLU'ENTLY. *adv.* --- Readily.”

Mr. Pelham told me, that you speak German and French as *fluently* and correctly, as a Saxon or a Parisian. *Chesterfield.*

“FLU'ID. *n.* ---

“Any thing not solid.”

All the substances in nature are either solid, fluid, or in the form of expansible *fluids*. *Adams.*

“FLUSH. *n.* ---”

3. [From *fluxio*, Lat.] A flight of fowls.

As when a falcon hath with nimble flight

Flowne at a *flush* of ducks. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. st. 54.*

FLU'TTERING. [from *flutter*.] Agitation.

And all the horrors that the guilty feel,

With anxious *flut'rings* wake the guiltless breast.

Armstrong.

FLU'XIVE. *adj.* [from *flux*.] Void of solidity.

Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table, which with your finger you may drain as you will.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

FLY-FLAP. *n.* Any thing to flap lies with.

I have a *fly-flap* here.

Congreve.

To FOE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be a foe to.

Sith in his powre she was to *foe* or friend.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. st. 6.

“FOG. *n.* ----- Aftergrass.” If *aftergrass* is ever meant by this word, such is not the usual sense of it, but ‘long grass remaining in pasture till winter.’

Ray's North Country Words.

“FOIN. *n.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.”

They move their hands, steadfast their feet remain,

Nor blow, nor *foin*, they struck or thrust, in vain.

Fairfax.

To FOLIAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manufacture like foliage.

Replete with dust

The *foliag'd* velvet.

Shenstone.

FOLK-LAND. *n.* [In law.]

The other species was called *folk-land*; which was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common *folk* or people at the pleasure of the lord, and resumed at his discretion. *Blackstone.*

FO'LLIFUL. *adj.* Full of folly.

The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly; fanciful and *follyful* they use indiscriminately. *Shenstone.*

“To FO'LLOW. *v. a.* -----

“5. To go after, as a teacher.” The words as a teacher should be expunged, as contradictory to the examples of this sense.

“To FO'LLOW. *v. n.* -----

“3. To be posterious in time.”

Living carcases design'd

For death, the *following* day, in bloody fight. *Milton.*

FOOL. *n.* [probably from *fouler*, Fr.] A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, and of cream.

Thou full dish of *fool*.

Shaks. Troilus and Cressida.

Fall to your cheese cakes, curds, and clouted cream.

Your *fool*, your flaunes.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

“FOPPERY. *n.* -----

“Shewy folly.”

And as my satire bursts amain,

See feather'd *fopp'ry* strew the plain.

Shenstone.

Cambrics

Cambrics, lace, velvets, and many other prohibited
fopperies. Guthrie.

“FO'PPISHLY. *adv.* - - - Ostentatiously.
Then rarely approach, and respectfully bow,
But not fullomely pert, nor *foppishly* low.
Lady M. W. M.

“FO'PPISHNESS. *n.* - - - Ostentatious vanity.
I have seen parts of dress, in themselves extremely
beautiful; which at the same time subject the wearer to
the character of *foppishness* and affectation. *Shenstone.*

“FOR *why.* Because.”

2. Wherefore. [For this and other senses of this
double word, see *Glossary to HOCLEVE.*]
Returned home the royall infant fell
Into her former fitt; *for why* no powre
Nor guidance of herself in her did dwell.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 49.

FO'RAGER. *n.* Any living creature that *forages.*
Down so smooth a slope
The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browse.
Mason's English Garden.

“To FORBE'AR. *v. a.* - - - -”

5. To part with.
My wombe her burdein would *forbear,*
And bad me call Lucina to me neare.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 53.
But why have ye (said Arthegall) *forborne*
Your owne good shield in dangerous dismay?
Ib. B. V. C. XI. st. 52.

FOR'BY. *prep.* [the *for* being an expletive] By.
He took her up *for by* the lilly hand,
And her recomforted the best he might.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 17.

“FORCE. *n.* - - - -

“6. Fatal compulsion.”
What you will have, I'll give, and willing too;
For do we must, what *force* will have us do.
Shaksf. Rich. II.

“To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word
“I have only found in the following passage.”
Which passage is from *Camden's Remains.* Camden's
usage of the word was not quite so singular, as John-
son imagined.
I *force,* not I, so the villaine were dead. *New Custom.*

2. To strive.
Forcing to doe that did him fowle misseeme.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. st. 26.
Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart.
Spenser's April.

FORDO'NNE. *n.* [from the participle of *fordo.*
misprinted in Johnson *foredo.*] Destruction.
The second was to Triamond behight,
For that he sav'd the victour from *fordonne.*
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. st. 7.

“To FORECLO'SE a mortgage is to cut off the power
“of redemption.” This is not technically stated.
The *mortgager* (not the *mortgage*) is properly said to be
foreclosed.
The mortgagee may call upon the mortgager to redeem
his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for ever
foreclosed from redeeming the same. *Blackstone.*

FORECLO'SURE. *n.* The act of foreclosing. A
common legal word.

To FORECONCE'IVE. *v. n.* To preconceive.
Expecting or *foreconceiving,* that Nemesis and retribu-
tion will take hold of the authors of our hurt. *Bacon.*

“FOREGO'ER. *n.* - - - - Ancestor.”

2. One that goes before another.
And all the followers their heads do lay
On their *foregoers'* backs. *Davies on dancing.*

FO'REHORSE. *n.* The horse in harness that goes
foremost.
I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock.
Shaksf. All's Well.

FOREJU'DGMENT. *n.* Judgment formed before-
hand.
But seldom seen, *forejudgment* proveth true.
Spenser's Muirpotmos.

To FO'RELEND. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lend.*] Previously
to consign.
As if that life to losse they had *forelent.*
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 6.

FO'REMEANT. *adj.* Meant beforehand.
As being the place by destiny *foremeant.*
B. Jonson's Masques at Court.

FO'REMOTHER. *n.* A female ancestor.
He honours his forefathers and *foremothers,* but con-
demns his parents as too modern. *Butler's Characters.*

FORENE'NST. *prep.* [*fore* and *anent.*] Opposite to.
The lands *foreuent* the Greekish shore he held,
From Sangar's mouth to crook'd Meander's fall.
Fairfax.

To FO'RE-RE'AD. *v. a.* To foretoken.
Which his young toward years
Did largely promise, and to him *fore-red.*
Spenser's Muirpotmos.

FORESE'ER. *n.* One that foresees things.
There are some such very great *foreseers,* that they
grow into the vanity of pretending to see, where nothing
is to be seen. *M. of Halifax.*

FORESHE'W. *n.* [*fore* and *shew.*] Sign.
With vermil drops at e'en his tresses bleed,
Foreshews of future heat. *Fairfax. B. XIII. st. 54.*

FO'RESIDE. *n.* [*fore* and *side.*] Specious outside.
These counterfeit were thus uncased
Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. st. 39.

“To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* - - - To neglect by idle-
ness.” The existence of this verb depends entirely
on the accuracy of the printer of *Spenser's Ireland*:
whereas what occurs twice in the same sense in the
Fairy Queen is in all the editions *for slack.*

“To FO'RE-SPEAK. *v. a.* - - - -

“2. To forbid. [From *for* and *speak.*]” This deriva-
tion, and *Johnson's* own note to the passage here
brought from *Shakspeare,* make the word (in this
sense) to be *for speak.*

“FORE-SPENT. *adj.* - - - -

“1. Wasted; tired.” In this sense it should clearly
be *for spent.*

“FO'RESTER. *n.* - - - -

“2. An inhabitant of the wild country.”
Do you hear, *forester?* *Shaksf. As you like it.*

3. A forest-tree.
This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers, and the
herbaceous offspring, than in *foresters.* *Evelyn.*

“To FORETE'LL. *v. a.* - - - -

“To foretoken.”
These ill prophetic signs have oft *foretold.*
J. Warton's Virgil.

“FO'RETHOUGHT. *n.* - - - -

“2. Provident

“ 2. Provident care.”

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction, than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advice. *Blackstone.*

“ To FO'REWASTE. *v. a.* - - - - - To desolate.”

Johnson must have transcribed this verb from some very bad edition of *Spenser*, since all the good ones concur in reading *forwasted*, which is certainly more conformable to *Johnson's* interpretation.

“ To FO'REWEARY. *v. a.* [*for* and *weary*.] To “dispirit with labour.” Here is the same kind of blunder, as in FOREWASTE, and the more inexcusable, because the *derivation* is given right.

FORE-WIND. *n.* A wind that blows a vessel right forward in its course.

A *fore-wind* is the substance of his creede, and fresh water the burden of his prayers. *Overbury.*

“ FORF'EITURE. *n.* - - - - -

“ 1. The act of forfeiting.”

If there be two joint-tenants for life, and one grants away his part for the life of his companion, it is a *forfeiture*. *Blackstone.*

To FORGO. *v. a.* This (and not *forego*) was the word first used in the senses of *give up* and of *lose*, which make the 1st and 3d of FOREGO in *Johnson*. *Forgo* is the constant orthography in *Spenser*, where it once bears a peculiar signification of *lose*.

Strongly either strooke,

And broke their speares; yet neither has *forgon*
His horse's back. *F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 9.*

To FORHEND. *v. a.* [*for* and *hende*, Sax. *prehendere*.] To lay hold on.

Like as a feareful dove, which through the raine
Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine,
Having farre off espyde a tassell gent,
Which after her his nimble winges doth straine,
Doubleth her hast for feare to be *for-hent*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 49.

FORISFAMI'LIATED. *adj.* [a term in civil law from *foris* and *familia*, Lat.] Put in possession of land in a father's life-time.

Provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father (or, as the civil law would call it, had not been *forisfamiated*) in his life-time.

Blackstone.

To FORLE'ND. *v. a.* [*for* and *lend*.] To resign.

But Timias, the prince's gentle squyre,
That ladie's love unto his lord *forlent*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 47.

“ FORM. *n.*” Senses 9, 10, 11, ought to have made a separate article, the found of the word in these three differing, (by *o* long) from that of the rest.

“ FO'RMALIST. *n.* - - - One who practises external ceremony.”

2. An advocate for form in disputations.

It may be objected by certain *formalists*, that we can prove nothing duly without proving it in form.

Shaftesbury.

“ FO'RMALLY. *adv.* - - -”

5. In proper form.

A subtle net, which only for that fame
The skilfull palmer *formally* did frame.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 81.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*.

Middleton's Mad World.

FO'RMEDON. *n.* [*forma doni*, Lat.] A writ to ground an action on for the recovery of an entailed estate in certain cases.

Where a Tenant in tail infeoffs a stranger, or is disseised and dies, his heir shall have a writ of *formedon* to recover the land. *Termes de la Ley.*

“ FO'RMER. *adj.* - - - - -”

4. First.

And humbly gan that mightie Queene entreat
To graunt him that adventure for his *former* feat.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 15.

5. Fore; anterior. [This sense contradicts *Johnson's* assertion, ‘that this word never relates to *place*.’]

Yet did her face and *former* parts professe

A faire young mayden. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 10.*

FO'RMERLY. *adv.* - - - In times past.”

2. First of the two.

But Calidore, that was more quick of sight
And nimbler-handed than his enimie
Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 38.

FORMULA. *n.* [Lat.] A set order.

They never depart an iota from the authentic *formulae* of tyranny and usurpation. *Burke.*

FORN. *prep.* Before.

Where *forne* the wondring bench

The lispig gallant might enjoy his wench.

Return from Parnassus.

To FORPA'SS. *v. a.* [*for* and *pass*.] To escape wholly.

Scarce can a bishoprick *forpass* them by,

But that it must be gelt in privity. *Spenser's Hubberd.*

FORP'INED. *part. adj.* [from *for* and *to pine*] Wasted away.

But through long anguish and self-murdering thought,
He was *fo* wasted and *forpined* quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 57.

To FO'RRAY. *v. a.* [from *for-hrayan*, Sax. *præ-occupare*.] To pillage, to forage.

For dead now was their foe which them *forrayed* late.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XII. ft. 3.

For they that morn had *forraid* all the land.

Fairfax. B. III. ft. 14.

FORRA'Y. *n.* [from the verb.] The act of foraging; the act of plundering.

A band of Brytons, ryding on *forray*

Few dayes before, had gotten a great pray.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 58.

In dead of night, when all the theeves did rest

After a late *forray*, and slept full found.

Ib. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 42.

To FORSA'Y. *v. a.* [*for* and *say*.]

1. To renounce.

But shepherd must walk another way,

Sike wordly sovenance he must *for say*. *Spenser's May.*

2. To forbid.

And sithence shepherds been *for said*

From places of delight.

Spenser's July.

To FORSLA'CK. *v. a.* [*for* and *slack*.] To put off.

For dread of daunger not to be redrest,

If he for slouth *forslackt* so famous gueft.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 3.

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Whom he did all to pieces breake and foyle
In filthy duft, and left fo in the loathely foyle.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 33.
FRANCHISEMENT. n. [from *franchise*, Fr.]
Freedom.

To work Irena's *franchisement*,
And eke Grantorto's worthy punishment.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 36.
FRANCISCAN. n. A monk of the order of Saint Francis.

Many other reformations have been from time to time of the *Franciscans*. *Weever.*

FRANCISCAN. adj. Belonging to Franciscans.

Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
Or in *Franciscan* think to pass disguis'd. *Milton.*

"FRANK. *adj.* - - - -"

"2. Open."

Bearing with *frank* appearance
Their purposes towards Cyprus. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Now I shall have reason
To shew the love and duty, that I bear you,
With *franker* spirit. *Ib.*

You must be *frank*, but without indiscretion. *Chesterfield.*

"FRANK. *n.* - - - -"

"1. A place to feed hogs in: so called from liberality of food." Had *Johnson* known that *franc* in old French meant *etable a porceau*, [See *CARPENTIER*.] he need not have had recourse to so ingenious a reason for this appellation.

"3. A French coin."

A *frank*, or *livre*, is twenty sols. *Leake.*

"FRANKALMOIGNE. *n.* - - - -"

Tenure in *frankalmoign*, or free alms, is that, whereby a religious corporation, aggregate or sole, holdeth lands of the donor to them and their successors for ever. *Blackstone.*

FRANKMARRIAGE. n. A peculiar kind of tenure.

Where tenements are given by one man to another, together with a wife, who is the daughter or cousin of the donor, to hold in *frankmarriage*, the donees shall have the tenements to them and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Blackstone.*

FRANKTENEMENT. n. [law Fr.] Freehold.

Franktenement or freehold is applicable not only to lands, and other solid objects, but also to offices, rents, commons, and the like. *Blackstone.*

"FRAUD. *n.* - - - - Deceit."

2. Harm. [a latinism. *Quis deus in fraudem*, &c. *Virg.*]

To all his angels he propos'd
To draw the proud king Ahab into *fraud*,

That he might fall in Ramoth: *Milton's Par. Regained.*
So glister'd the dire snake, and into *fraud*

Led Eve. *Par. Lost, B. IX. v. 643.*

"To FRAY. *v. a.* - - - -"

"2. To rub."

A deer is said to *fray* her head, when she rubs it against a tree. *Whalley's Notes on B. Jonson.*

FRA'YING. n. [from *fray*, v.] Peel of a deer's horn.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

"To FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch,

"brought into England by *Thomson*.] To variegate."
Though *Johnson* knew it not, the word is in *Milton*.
The white pink, and the pansy *freakt* with jet.

Lycidas.

"FREE. *adj.* - - - -"

15. [Applied to a horse.] Willing to move.

Raunging the forest wide on courser *free*.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 12.

FREEBENCH. n. [In law.] A widow's dower on a copyhold.

Copyhold estates are not liable to dower, unless by the special cullom of the manor, in which case it is usually called the widow's *freebench*. *Blackstone.*

"FREEDOM. *n.* - - - -"

8. [In colloquial language.] Any mark of assumed familiarity. In *this* sense the word has a plural.

FREEMASON. n. One of a numerous society who profess having a secret to keep.

I reckon, next week we shall hear you are a *freemason*. *Gray to Walpole.*

FREEWARREN. n. [from *free* and *warren*, Sax. *defendere*.] A privilege of preserving and killing game.

Freewarren is a franchise erected for preservation of beasts and fowls of warren. *Blackstone.*

"To FREEZE. *v. a.* - - - -"

"1. To congeal with cold."

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

FRENCH. n. [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The French language.

Speak Italian to those very few Italians, that speak no *French*. *Chesterfield.*

FRENCH-HORN. n. [a French improvement on the horn.] An instrument of wind-music made of metal.

A flute, a violin, a hautboy, and a *French-horn*, may all found the same tone, and be easily distinguishable. *Reid's Inquiry.*

FREQUENTATION. n. [*frequentatio*, Lat.] Habit of frequenting.

The *frequentation* of Courts checks this petulancy of manner. *Chesterfield.*

"FRESH. *adj.* - - - -"

13. Unpractised.

How green and *fresh* you are in this old world!

Shak. K. John.

[In this sense of the word members of the University of Oxford for a short period after their entrance are nick-named *freshmen*.]

To FRESH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To refresh.

But quickly she it overpast, so soone
As she her face had wypt to *frish* her blood.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. ft. 45.

To FRI'CASEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in fricassée.

Sir-loins and rumps of beef offend my eyes,
Pleas'd with frogs *fricaseed*. *Bramston.*

FRI'NDING. n. [from *friend*.] Friendliness.

And what so poore a man as Hamlet is
May do, to express his love and *frinding* to you,
God willing, shall not lack. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

FRILL. n. An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt.

FRIM. adj. [from *frimian*, Sax. *proficere*.] In good case. *Ray's North Country Words.*

Though

Though not to be met with in books, this is a common word with country-folks in general.

To **FRISE**. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To dress by crisping. This is confined to the hair of the head.

FRISEUR. *n.* [Fr.] Hair-dresser.

Let your man learn of the best *friseur* to do your hair well, for that is a very material part of your dress.

Chesterfield.

“**FRISKY**. *adj.* - - - - Gay; airy. A low word.”

Why this should be called a low word, though certainly a familiar one, is not so evident.

Everybody will call you Colas, which is much worse than *frisky*.

Chesterfield.

FRIVOLITY. *n.* [from *frivolous*.] Insignificancy.

The admiral was no stranger to the *frivolity*, as well as falsehood of what he urged in his defence.

Robertson.

“**FRIVOLOUSLY**. *adv.* - - - Triflingly.”

Such a fellow is troublesomely active, *frivolously* busy, foolishly lively.

Chesterfield.

“**FRIVOLOUSNESS**. *n.* - - - - Triflingness.”

Nothing can prove more fully the innocence of Suffolk, than the *frivolousness* of the articles, which his enemies thought proper to object against him.

Hume's History.

“**FRONT**. *n.* - - - -

“2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike.”

That dar'ft, though grim and terrible, advance Thy mis-created *front* athwart my way.

Milton.

“7. The most conspicuous part.”

The very head and *front* of my offending Hath this extent, no more.

Shaksp. Othello.

FRONTIERED. *adj.* Guarded on the frontier.

Now that is no more a border, nor *frontiered* with enemies.

Spenser.

FRONTI'NIAC. *adj.* [a town in France.] Denoting a kind of grape.

Mistress and woman differ no otherwise, than *Frontiniac* and ordinary grapes.

Suckling.

FRONTISTE'RIUM. *n.* [Lat. from *φροντιστηριον*, Gr.]

Learned seminary.

'Twill be the great gymnasium of the realm, The *frontisterium* of Great Brittany.

Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.

FRO'RY. *adj.* [from *frore*.]

1. Frozen.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he rear'd, And with his *frory* lips full softly kiss.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 35.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She used with tender hand The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steer.

Fairfax. B. II. ft. 40.

“To **FRY**. *v. a.* - - - - To dress food by roasting it

“in a pan on the fire.” From this jumble of culinary terms *Johnson's* readers will hardly consider him as a classic in cookery. *Ash* however has literally copied the definition.

FRYTH. (*n.*) signifies a plain between woods.

Termes de la Ley and Camden's Remains.

“**FUGA'CIOUS**. *adj.* - - - - Volatile.”

Its beauties are not of the *fugacious* kind.

J. Warton on Pope.

FULGINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fuliginous*.] By

Or whence the joy 'mid columns, towers,

'Midst all the city's artful trim,

To rear some breathless vapid flowers,

Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.

Shenstone.

FULL-A'CORNE'D. *adj.* Fed full with acorns.

Like a *full-arorn'd* boar.

Shakspere's Cymbeline.

FULL-BO'TTOM. *n.* A full-bottomed wig.

Adieu, ye bobs! ye bags, give place,

Full-bottoms come instead.

Shenstone.

FULL-HE'ARTED. *adj.* Full of courage.

The enemy *full-hearted*.

Shakspere's Cymbeline

FU'LL-ORBED. *adj.* [full and orb.] Like a full moon.

Twelve thousand crescents all shall swell

To *full-orb'd* pride, and fading die. *Mason's Caractacus.*

FU'LL-WINGED. *adj.* Having full wings.

And often to our comfort shall we find

The sharded beetle in a safer hold,

Than is the *full-wing'd* eagle. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

“To **FU'LMINATE**. *v. n.* - - - -

“3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.”

All things in this his *fulminating* bull are not of so innoxious a tendency.

Burke.

“**FU'LSOMELY**. *adv.* - - - - Nauseously.”

Then rarely approach, and respectfully bow,

But not *fulsomenly* pert, nor foppishly low.

Lady M. W. M.

“**FUNDAMENT**. *n.* - - - - The back part of the “body.”

They threw him on the bed, thrust into his *fundament* a red hot iron.

Hume's History in Edward II.

To **FUNK**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stink through fear.

The best part of the veal, and the Greek for *hunc*,

Is the name of a man that makes us *funk*.

Epigram on J. Burton, when Professor at Oxford.

FURNACE-BURNING. *adj.* Burning like a furnace.

I cannot weep; for all my body's moisture

Scarce ferves to quench my *furnace-burning* heart.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.

FURNIMENT. *n.* [from *furnire*, Barb. Lat.] Furniture.

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace

One in a charet of strange *furniment*

Towards them driving. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 38.*

FURNISHING. *n.* [from *furnish*.] External pretence.

Something deeper

Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings*.

Shaksp. Lear.

[This interpretation is exactly conformable to *Johnson's* own note on the passage, in *Lear*; yet with his usual consistency he brings this same passage for an example of the verb *furnish* in a different sense.]

“**FURTHER**. *adj.* - - - -

“3. *Further* has in some sort the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further*.” And in other phrases too.

And now *what further* shall ensue, behold.

Milton.

FURTHEST. *adv.* The superlative of *forth*: as *Johnson* makes it under that word

F U S

The *furthest* a prudent man should proceed in general
is to laugh at some of his own foibles. *Shenstone.*

“ FURY. *n.* - - - -

“ 1. Madnefs.

It is a tale
Told by an ideot; full of found and *fury*,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

“ To FUST. *v. n.* - - - - To grow mouldy.”

F U T

Sure he, that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability of godlike reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

“ FU'TILE. *adj.* - - - -

“ 2. Of no weight.

Scarce a southern gale
Warm'd our chill air, unloaded with the threats
Of tyrant Rome, but *futile* all. *Shenstone.*

C O R R E C T I O N in F.

[In FLAX-WENCH.] Expunge [possibly for some reason no longer existing] and insert instead [literally
a female who spins flax, but once a kind of proverbial phrase for]

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[Such is also the plain sense of the word in that passage of *Milton's Comus*, which *Johnson* has grievously mis-joined to sense 1.]

“GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in “*Spenser.*” Wonderful.” *Ray* has it among South and East country words; and it is derived from *ǣrne*, Sax. *rarus*.

GE'MINI. *n.* [Lat. for *twins.*] The third sign in the Zodiac.

1. In *gemini* that noble power is shewn,
That twins their hearts, and doth of two make one.
B. Johnson's Masques.

She is young and sanguine, has a wanton hazel eye,
and was born under *Gemini.* *Congreve.*

“GE'NDER. *n.* - - - -

“2. A sex.”

Things are frequently considered with relation to the distinction of sex or *gender.* *Lowth.*

“GENEALOGICAL. *adj.* - - - - Pertaining to “descents or families.”

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical* tree of the House of Cecil painted on the walls.

Gough's Topog. under Theobalds.

“GENEALOGIST. *n.* - - - - He who traces descents.”

Considering what trash is thought worthy to be hoarded by *genealogists*, the following may not be a despicable addition to those repositories. *Walpole.*

To GENERALISE. *v. a.* [from *generalis*, Lat.] To reduce to a genus.

Sometimes the name of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the individual in a manner *generalised.* *Reid.*

“GENEROUS. *adj.* - - - -

“1. Not of mean birth.”

Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders
By you invited, do attend your person. *Shaksf. Othello.*

“GENITIVE. *adj.* - - - In grammar, the name “of a case, which, among other relations, signifies “one begotten.” This *literal* argument for the word's etymology is left to support itself; but its meaning should be shewn by an example.

The relation of possession, or belonging, is often expressed by a case, or different ending of the substantive. The case answers to the *genitive* case in the Latin, and may still be so called, though perhaps more properly the possessive case. *Lowth.*

“GENTILITY. *n.* - - - -

“1. Dignity of birth.”

Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew
By courtesie the fruit of true *gentility.* *Harrington.*

“2. Elegance of behaviour.”

All the men of quality [began] to speak the Gallic idiom in their houses, as a high strain of *gentility.* *Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

GENTLEMAN-U'SHER. *n.* One who holds a post at Court to usher others to the presence.

His tongue goes always before his wit, like *gentleman-usher*, but somewhat falter. *Overbury.*

GENTLEMANSHIP. *n.* [from *gentleman.*] Elegance of manners.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good. *Marq. of Halifax.*

GENTLESSE. *n.* [from *gentle.*] Courtesy.

The salvage man, that never till this houre
Did taste of pittie, neither *gentlesse* knew,
Seeing his sharp assault, and cruel stoure,
Was much emmoved at his peril's vew.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. st. 3.

“GEOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* - - - Relating to Geography.”

I send you an historical, chronological, and *geographical* dictionary. - - - As *Geographical*, it describes the situation of countries and cities. *Chesterfield.*

GEORGE-NOBLE. *n.* A gold coin of Hen. VIII.

George-nobles at six shillings and eight pence. *Leake.*
The gold coins of Henry the Eighth, were Sovereigns, half-sovereigns, Rials, half and quarter-rials, Angels, angelets, and quarter-angels, *George-nobles*, forty-penny pieces, Crowns of the double rose, and half-crowns. *Ib.*

GEORGIUM SIDUS. *n.* [Lat. called after his majesty King George III.] One of the planets.

The *Georgium Sidus* is attended by two moons. *Adams.*
The *Georgium Sidus* was discovered by Dr. Herschel in the year 1781. *Ib.*

GERMAN. *adj.* Spoken in Germany.

I also expect that, you make yourself perfect master of the *German* language. *Chesterfield.*

GERMAN. *n.* [the *adj.*, meaning by ellipsis] The German language.

Do you learn *German* yet, to read, write, and speak it. *Chesterfield.*

GERMANISM. *n.* [from *German.*] An idiom of the German language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all *isms* but Anglicisms. *Chesterfield.*

To GERN. *v. n.* [from *ginnan* Sax. *oscitare.*] To yawn.

And gaped like a gulf, when he did *gerne.*

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XII. st. 15.

“GERUND. *n.* - - - In the Latin grammar a kind “of verbal noun which governs cases like a verb.” Lilly's definition is somewhat different.

There be belonging to the infinitive mood of verbs certain voices called *Gerunds*; which have both the active and passive signification. *Lilly.*

The participle with the preposition before it, and still retaining its government, answers to what is called in Latin the *gerund.* *Lowth.*

“GESTICULATION. *n.* - - - Various postures.”

One who pretended to express the same sentence as many ways by *gesticulation*, as even Cicero himself could by his eloquence. *Wollaston.*

“To GET. *v. n.* - - - - -

“II. To GET over” is *active*, and therefore out of its place.

GETPENNY. *n.* [an old term for] A theatrical piece, that succeeded.

The gunpowder plot, there was a *getpenny*! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty-pence audience nine times in an afternoon. *B. Johnson's Bartholomew Fair.*

“To GHESS. *v. n.* [- - - *Ghefs* is by critics considered as the true orthography. - - -] To conjecture.”

It seem'd a second paradise, I *gheffe.*

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. st. 23.

GIBBET-MAKER. *n.* One that makes gibbets.

Ho! the *gibbet-maker*! he says, that he hath taken them down again. *Titus Andronicus.*

GILBERTIN.

GILBERTIN. *adj.* [from *Gilbert* Lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire.] Of a certain monastic order.

Thirteen religious houses of the same order had in them seven hundred *Gilbertin* brethren, and eleven hundred sisters. *Weever.*

“GILL. *n.* - - - -

“8. - - - - Ground-ivy.”

The lowly *gill*, that never dares to climb.

Shenstone's Schoolmistress.

GILL. *n.* A place hemm'd in with two steep brows or banks, a rivulet running between them. *Ray.*

You may continue along this *gill*, and passing by one end of the village and its church for half a mile, it leads to an opening between two hills covered with fir woods.

Gray's Letters.

“GILT. *n.* - - - - Golden shew.”

2. Gold money.

Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt indeed!)
Confirmed conspiracy with fearful France.

Shaksp. Hen. V.

Though guilt condemns, tis *gilt* must make us glad.

Middleton's Mad World.

GIMMAL. *adj.* [from the noun] Consisting of links.

In their pale dull mouths the *gimmel* bit

Lies foul with chew'd grafs, still and motionless.

Shaksp. Hen. V.

A *gimmel* ring with one link hanging. *Brewer's Lingua.*

To **GIN.** *v. n.* [used in poetry for] To begin.

Ginning in the middle. *Shak. Prof. to Troilus & Cressida.*

GIN-DRINKING. *adj.* Addicted to drinking gin.

The common soldier can delight himself with his *gin-drinking* trull.

Spenser's Critic.

GIRDER. *n.* [from *gird*, *v.*] A satirist.

We great *girders*, call it a short saying of sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.

Lilly's Alexan. and Campaspe.

GIRDLE-STEAD. *n.* [*girdle* and *stead*.] That part of the body where the girdle was worn.

Divide yourself into two halves just by the *girdle-stead*.

Eastward Hoe.

GIRN. *n.* [a transposition of letters for] Grin.

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if

Not a fair smile.

Davenant's Wits.

GITE. *n.* [called by *Tyrwhitt* Fr.] A robe.

When Phœbus rose, he left his golden weed,

And donn'd a *gite* in deepest purple dy'd. *Fairfax.*

GIUST. *n.* [from *giostra*, Ital.] A tilting with spears.

Full jolly knight he seem'd and faire did fitt,

As one for knightly *giusts* and fierce encounters fitt.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. st. 1.

To **GIUST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt with spears.

So forth they went, and both together *giusted*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. st. 11.

GLADFULL. *adj.* Full of gladness.

There leave we them in pleasure and repast

Spending their joyous dayes and *gladful* nights.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. st. 40.

GLADIATORIAN. *adj.* Of Gladiators.

The *gladiatorian* and other sanguinary sports, which we allow our people, discover sufficiently our national taste.

Shaftesbury.

“GLEEK - - - - -

2. A scoff.

Now where's the bastard's braves and Charles his
gleeks? *Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. I.*

3. A game at cards.

Penny *gleek* I hope's

In fashion yet.

Davenant's Wits.

4. [Because three knaves (in the game) are a *gleek*.] A triplet.

We'll celebrate

A *gleek* of marriages.

Albumazar.

GLEE'SOME. *adj.* [from *glee*.] Joyous

That *gleesome* hunters pleased with their sport

With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't.

W. Browne.

GLIBBERY. *adj.* [from *glib*.] Smooth-faced.

Milk, milk, ye *glibbery* urchin, is food for infants.

Marston.

Have each meal an orphan

Served to your table, or a *glibbery* heir

With all his lands melted into a mortgage. *Randolph.*

“GLITTERAND. Shining. A participle used by

“Chaucer.” It is also used by *Spenser*.

Estfoones himself in *glitterand* armes he dight.

F. Q. B. II. C. XI. st. 17.

GLODE. [old preterite of glide.] Glanced.

Like sparke of fire that from the anvile *glode*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. st. 23.

“GLOOM. *n.* - - - -

“2. Cloudiness of aspect.”

At the bright'ning orient beam

Purge off this gloom.

Milton.

“To GLOOM. *v. n.* - - - -

“3. To be melancholy.”

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings.

Shakespeare's Rom. and Juliet.

“GLOOMY. *adj.* - - - -

“3. Cloudy of look.”

He on his impious foes right onward drove

Gloomy as night.

Milton.

GLOSSARIST. *n.* The writer of a glossary.

Etymology is so clearly not a necessary branch of the duty of a *glossarist*, that I trust I shall be easily excused for not having troubled the reader with longer or more frequent digressions of that sort. *Tyrwhitt.*

GNOSTIC. *n.* [from *γνῶσις*, Gr.] One of a peculiar sect among the early Christians.

The earliest and worst of heretics were those called *Gnostics*, who took their name from an audacious pretence to certain knowledge and comprehension of the greater mysteries of faith. *Shaftesbury.*

GOGGLE. *n.*

1. A strained motion of the eyes.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous. *Marq. of Halifax.*

2. Used adjectively by *B. Jonson*.

Give him admonition to forsake his sawcy glavering grace, and his *goggle* eye. *Poetaster.*

3. The sense of this noun may serve to correct *Johnson's* interpretation of the verb, ill-suited to his examples from *Hudibras* and *Dryden*.

“GOLDNEY. *n.* A kind of fish, otherwise called *Gilthead*.

Diēt.”

B. Jonson uses the word for a translation of *scarus* in *Hudibras*.

Nor Lucrine oysters I could then more prize;
Nor turbot, nor bright *goldeneyes*.

“GOLDY-LOCKS. *n.* - - - A plant.”
Fair ox-eye, *goldyllocks*, and columbine.

B. Jonson's Masques.
GONDELAY should have been joined by *Johnson*
to *Gondola*, under which article he has cited the pas-
sage where *Spenser* uses *Gondelay*.

To GONE. *v. n.* [the old word for] To go.
Down from the hill descended molt and least,
And to the Christian Duke by heaps they *gone*.

Fairfax.

“GOOD. *n.* - - -”

6. Proper behaviour.

In word and deede that shew'd great modestee,
And knew his *good* to all of each degree.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. X. st. 7.

GOOD-BRE'EDING. *n.* [See GOOD. *adj.* 21 in
Johnson.]

GOOD-CHEAP. *adj.* Reasonably cheap.

I wonder
That we should wish more rivers in the city,
When they fell water so *good-cheap*.

Webster's White Devil.

GOOD-FELLOW. *n.* A jolly companion.

Shall the king of gods turn the king of *good-fellows*?

B. Jonson's Poetaster.

GOOD-FE'LLOWSHIP. *n.* [from *good* - *fellow*.]
Jolly society.

The first and most owned is that which they call *good-*
fellowship: one man drinks to keep another company at
it.

Whole Duty of Man.

“GO'ODMAN. *n.* - - - -”

3. Master.

If the *goodman* of the house [*οικοδεσποτης*] had known
what hour the thief would come, he would have watched.

Luke. Ch. XII. v. 39.

The *goodman* of this house was Dolon Hight,
A man of subtill wit and wicked minde.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. VI. st. 32.

GOOD-MA'NNERS. *n.* Polite behaviour.

Good-manners is such a part of good sense, that they
cannot be divided; but that which a fool calleth *good-*
breeding is the most unmannerly thing in the world.

Marq. of Halifax.

GOOD-NA'TURE. *n.* [See GOOD. *adj.* 25 in
Johnson.]

Good-breeding and *good-nature* do incline us rather to
help and raise people unto ourselves, than to mortify and
depress them.

Chesterfield.

GOOD-NA'TURED. *adj.* [from *good-nature*.] Be-
nevolently disposed.

In all domestic relations he was *good-natured*.

Chesterfield.

“GO'ODNESS. *n.*” The following example may
serve to enlarge *Johnson's* exposition.

I take *goodness* in this sense, ‘the affecting of the weal
‘of men,’ which is that the Grecians call *philanthropia*.

Bacon.

GO'OD-WIFE. *n.* Mistress of a house, but below
a gentlewoman.

By this had chanticleer the village cocke
Bidden the *good-wife* for her maids to knocke.

W. Browne.

It serves the maiden female crew,
The ladies and the *good-wives* too.

Suckling.

Such as the honest industrious countryman's field, or
good-wife's garden seasonably produce. *Evelyn.*

“GO'RBELLY. *n.* - - - - A term of reproach for a
fat man.”

The belching *gorbelly* hath well-nigh killed me

Brewer's Lingua.

GO'RDIAN. *adj.* [from the *Gordian* knot.] Intricate.
Close the serpent fly

Insinuating, wove with *Gordian* twine

His braided train.

Milton.

GORGONIAN. *adj.* As if proceeding from *Gorgon*.
The rest his look

Bound with *Gorgonian* rigour not to move.

Milton.

GO'RKEM. *n.* A small kind of cucumber.

Take the *Gorkems* or smaller cucumbers, &c. *Evelyn.*

“GO'RMAND. *n.* - - - A greedy eater.”

Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by cullom, that
were not so by nature. *Locke.*

“To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* To feed ravenously.”

Thou shalt not *gormandize*,
As thou hast done with me.

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

“GORSE. *n.* - - - Furze.”

And for fair corn-ground are our fields surcloy'd

With worthless *gorse*.

Kyd's Cornelia.

“GO'SPEL. *n.* - - - -

“Divinity; theology.”

Help us to save free conscience from the paw

Of hireling wolves, whose *gospel* is their maw. *Milton.*

3. Any general doctrine.

The propagators of this political *gospel* are in hopes,
their abstract principle would be overlooked. *Burke.*

GOSS. *n.* [the same as] Gorse.

They my lowings follow'd through

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss* and thorns.

Shaksf. Tempest.

GO'TER. *n.* A large swelling in the neck.

One of our countrymen in travelling over the Alps
was detained by a fever in one of those villages, where
every grown person has that sort of swellings in the neck,
which they call *goters*.

Spence's Crito.

GO'THIC. *adj.* [from *Goth*.]

1. Spoken by the Goths.

They are to be found with little variation in the other
collateral languages descended from the *Gothic*. *Tyrolwhitt.*

2. Uncivilized.

Ah! rustic ruder than *Gothic*.

Congreve.

GO'THICISM. *n.* [from *Gothic*.]

1. Gothic architecture.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Caf-
tle, it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it.

Gray's Letters.

2. The state of barbarians.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute Chaos are
come again. *Shenstone.*

GOTHS. *n. pl.* Any nation deficient in general
knowledge.

‘What do you think of the late extraordinary event in
Spain? Could you have ever imagined, that those igno-
rant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits?’

Chesterfield.

GOVERNALL. *n.* [from *govern*.] Governance.

He of this garden had the *governall*.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. XII. st. 48.

[The old word is *governall* (see Glossary to Hoc-
CLEVE,) but altered by *Spenser* to make it rhyme.]

GOULAND.

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*Fair usage policy applies

GREEK-ROSE. *n.* [Lychnis.] The flower cam-
pion.

Thy beauty, Champion, very much may claim;
But of *Greek-rose* how didst thou gain thy name?

Tate's Cowley.

GREEN-HAIRED. *adj.* Having green locks.

Ye *green hair'd* nymphs, whom Pan's decrees
Have giv'n to guard this solemn wood. *Mason's Odes.*

GREENLY. *adv.* - - -

"Immaturely." If this explanatory word mean
'without mature deliberation,' the exposition may
'be exemplified from *Shakspeare*.

We have done but *greenly*,

In higger-mugger to inter him. *Hamlet.*

To GREET. *v. n.* [from *gretan*, Sax. clamare.] To
wail.

Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what gars thee *greet*.

Spenser's April.

GREGORIAN. *n.* [at one time a cant term for]
A perriwig.

He cannot be a-cuckold, that wears a *Gregorian*; for
a perriwig cannot fit such a head. *Overbury.*

GRESS. *n.* [See *Johnson* in] Jests.

Soar ye ne'er so high,
I have the *gresses* that will pull you down.

Marlow's Edward II.

GRIEF-FULL. *adj.* Full of grief

Which when she sees with ghastly *grief full eyes*
Her heart does quake. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 40.*

GRIEF-SHOT. *part. adj.* Pierced with grief.

But as a discontented friend, *grief shot*
With his unkindness. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

GRIM-VISAG'D. *adj.* Of grim appearance.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.

Shaksf. Richard III.

Grim-visag'd comfortless despair. *Gray.*

"GRIP. *n.* A small ditch. *Ainsworth.*"

Grip or *gripe* [*græp*, Sax. fossula.] A little ditch or
trench. This word is of general use all over England.

Ray's North Country Words.

GRIPE. *n.* [An old name for] A vulture.

Titius hath his lot

To feed the *gripe*, that gnaws his growing heart.

Tanc. and Gism.

"GRIPPLE: *n.* A greedy snatcher, a griping miser.

"*Spenser.*" From the loose wording of this article in
Hughes's Glossary, *Johnson* without further examina-
tion has taken it for a *substantive*; whereas its usage
in *Spenser*, plainly proves it an *adjective*.

He gnasht his teeth, to see

Those heaps of gold with *griple* Covetise.

F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 31.

Tho on his shield he *griple* hold did lay.

Ib. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 6.

"GRISKIN. *n.* - - - - The vertebræ of a hog

"broiled." By this definition *Johnson* seems to have
thought that the *broiling* conferred the name; but it
is still *grisikin* when either *roasted* or *raw*.

GROG. *n.* [A sea term for] Gin and Water.

Accordingly we stopt serving *grog*, except on Saturday
nights. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

GROSS. *adv.* [from the adjective] Palpably.

To be received plain, I'll speak more *gross*.

Shaksf. Measure for Measure.

GROVE. *n.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by
"trees meeting above."

It may be difficult to say of this derivation and
definition, which is the more absurd of the two.
Grove is Saxon as well as English; and consequently
the English word stands in no need of such a fan-
ciful original. But for definition, instead of 'a
clustered assemblage of trees,' we find them con-
verted into an *avenue*.

GROVELLER. *n.* [from *grovel*.] A person of a
grovelling disposition.

The man of a towering ambition, or a well regulated
taste, has fewer objects to envy or to covet than the
grovellers. *Shenstone.*

GROUND. *n.* - - -

6. Land occupied.

"The sea o'erflow'd my *ground*,

"And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Milton.*"

It surely must have been the *last editor*, that has
here changed *rains* into *sea*, and given *Prior's*
Dutch Proverb to *Milton*.

8. Dregs; lees; fæces.

13. The first principles of knowledge." Both these
senses should have been specified as confined to the
plural number.

"To **GROUND.** *v. n.*" A plain erratum for *v. a.*

4. To fet in the ground.

And friendship, which a faint affection breeds

Without regard of good, dies like ill *grounded* feeds.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 1.

GROUNDAGE: *n.* [from *ground*.] Permission to
ground a vessel on a shore.

It is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage,
groundage, &c. *Spelman.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*. - - -

4. Become prevalent.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports,
that I know not whether it do not put in for the name
of a virtue. *Locke.*

To GROYN. *v. n.* [*gronnian*, Sax: grunnire.] To
grunt.

Some were of cats, that wrawling still did cry,

And some of beasts, that *groyn'd* continually.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 27.

GRUMMEL-SEED. *n.* The seeds of Gromwell.

Their cakes of *grummel seed* they did preferre,

And pails of milke in sacrifice to her. *W. Browne.*

GUANICO. *n.* A kind of deer in South America.

We believed them to be *guanicoes*, many of which af-
terwards came down to the water-side. They resemble
our deer, but are much larger. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

The *guanico* has a hump on its back and no horns. *Ib.*

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* - - - To undertake to fe-
"cure the performance of any articles."

- France hath always profited skilfully of its having
guarantied the treaty of Munster. *Chesterfield.*

GUA'RANTY. *n.* [from the verb.] Engagement to
secure the performance of articles:

It was made in contradiction to the engagements that
the crown of England had taken, when King William
gave his *guaranty* to the treaty of Travendhal. *Bolingbroke.*

To GUARD. *v. a.* - - -

1. To watch by way of defence."

Who by stealth

Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd

The *guarded* gold. *Milton.*

" GUARD. *n.* - - -

" 4. An ornamental hem."

The *guards* are but slightly basted on.

Shaksp. Much Ado.

6. Any thing that guards something else: as a *guard*, that keeps dres from dirt.

GUARDANT. *adj.* [old participle of *guard*.] Keeping guard.

You shall perceive, that a Jack *guardant* cannot office me from my son Coriolanus.

To GU'ARISH. *v. a.* [from *guerir*, Fr.] To heal.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best

His grievous hurt to *guarish* that she might.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. st. 41.

And all his wounds, and all his bruises *guarish*.

Ib. B. IV. C. III. st. 29.

[*Upton* (in his glossary to *Spenser*) makes strange work with this word, by confounding it with the adjective *garish*.]

GU'ELDER-ROSE. *n.* A species of *Viburnum*, a flowering shrub.

GU'EST-WISE. *adv.* In the manner of a guest.

My heart with her, but as *guest-wise*, sojourn'd.

Shaksp. Mid. Night Dream.

" GUIDON. *n.* - - - A standard bearer; a standard."

Be thine the *guidon*, I the men at arms.

T. Heywood's Four Prentises.

" GUI'LELESS. *adj.* - - - - Free from deceit."

*Poets ever kind,

Guileless, distrustless, scorn the treasur'd gold.

Shenstone.

" GUILER. *n.* - - - - One that betrays into danger."

Johnson has contracted the sense of this word by considering it only in one passage. It was used for *cheat* in general.

Where those two *guilers* with Malbecco were.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. st. 37.

GUILTY-LIKE. *adv.* Guiltily.

Cassio, my lord! No sure I cannot think it,

That he would steal away so *guilty-like*

Seeing you coming.

Shakespeare's Othello.

" GU'INEA-HEN. *n.* A fowl, supposed to be of *Guinea*."

Ere I would say, I would drown myself for the love of a *Guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon.

Shakespeare's Othello.

" GULCH. *n.* - - - A little glutton. *Skinner*." Why *little* is not so clear; but *glutton* seems warranted by

BREWER'S *Lingua*, where *Appetitus* says to *Crapula*:

You muddy *gulch*, dar'ft look me in the face,

While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?

" GULLE'F. *n.* - - -

" 2. A small stream or lake." The blundering editor has inserted this *second* sense before two examples belonging to the *first*.

GULLY. *n.* Any hollow worn by water.

The violent rain which had fallen in the night had suddenly brought down such torrents of water through the hollow or *gully* where they had taken up their station, that they were in the utmost danger of being swept away before it.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

GUM-CISTUS. *n.* A species of rock-rose, of which there are several distinct sorts. *Miller*.

GUN'ARCHY. *n.* [*γυναρχία*, Gr.] A female government.

I have always some hopes of change under a *gunarchy*.

Chesterfield.

[This word does not seem rightly formed, it being usual to change the Greek *ν* into *y*.]

" GUNNERY. *n.* - - - - The art of managing cannon."

In the art of *gunnery* aberrations will take place from a variety of causes, which can by no means be foreseen or prevented.

Adams.

" GUST. *n.* - - - -

" 6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *justs* or sports." *Johnson* must have read *Spenser* very vitiously to say this. The word there is *giusts*, which is more conformable to its origin than *justs*.

To GUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To taste.

Tis far gone,

When I shall *gust* it last.

Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

To GUY. *v. a.* [formerly] To guide.

He follow'd him, that did him lead and *guy*.

Fairfax. B. X. st. 33.

To GUYLE. *v. a.* To beguile,

For who votes not, that woman's subtilties

Can *guylen* Argus.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. st. 7.

GYMNO'SOPHIST. *n.* [*γυμνος* and *σοφιστης*, Gr.] An Indian philosopher of old times.

Examine we the present usage of the Indian Bramins, relics of the ancient *Gymnosophists*.

Evelyn.

GY'PSISM. *n.* The profession of a gypsie.

The companion of his travels is some foule sunne-burnt queane, that since the terrible statute recanted *gypsisme*.

Overbury.

A D D E N D U M in G.

" GRAME'RCY. *interj.* - - - - An obsolete expression " of surprise."

2. [The same as *Gramercies*.] Great thanks.

Gramercy, Mammon, (said the gentle knight)

For so great grace and offer'd high estate.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. st. 50.

H Æ M

“HABI'LITY. *n.* - - - Faculty; power.” *Johnson* gives no example; and by the usage of the word in *Spenser*, it rather seems to mean *possessions*.

But lov'd this fresh young knight, that dwelt her ny,
The lusty Aladine, though meaner borne,
And of lesse livelood and *hability*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. st. 7.

HA'BLE. *adj.* [from *habilis*, Lat.] Proper.

As hagar'd hauke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his *hable* might.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. st. 19.

HACK. *n.* [from the verb.] A violent cut or fracture.

Look you, what *hacks* are on his helmet.

Shaksf. Tro. and Cressida.

HACK. *n.* [contracted from *hackney*.] A horse much used, or let out for hire.

HA'CKNEY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Let out for hire.

The seventh branch of the extraordinary perpetual revenue is the duty arising from licenses to *hackney* coaches and chairs in London, and the parts adjacent. *Blackstone.*

“HA'CQUETON. *n.* - - - Some piece of armour.”

This interpretation may be doubted. *Tyrwhitt* in his glossary to *Chaucer* calls it a cassock without sleeves.

Johnson seems to have taken it for granted, that *hacqueton* must have been a piece of armour, because in the passage produced from *Spenser's* Ireland it is coupled with *habergeon*; but in *Chaucer's* Sir Topaz the *habergeon* was worn over the *hacqueton*.

It seems pretty clear, that the *hacqueton* sat close to the body: possibly it might be of such materials as in some degree would serve the purpose of armour.

But th' other did upon his truncheon smyte;

Which hewing quite asunder, further way

It made, and on his *hacqueton* did lyte,

The which dividing with importune sway

It seiz'd in his right side, and there the dint did stay.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. st. 38.

HAD-Y-WIST. *n.* [a compound of words meaning, *had I known*.] Vain pursuits; vain afterthought.

Most miserable man, whom wicked fate

Hath brought to court, to sue for *had-y-wist*.

Spenser's Hubberd.

His pallid fears, his sorrows, his affrightings,

His late wisht *had-i-wists*, remorseful bitings.

W. Browne.

HÆMOSTATICS. *n.* [ἄμα and στασις, Gr.] The science of weighing blood.

I think, they are naturally accounted for by the ingenious Mr. Hale, in his appendix to his treatise of *Hæmostatics*.

Arbuthnot.

H A L

HAG. *n.* [from *hawgh*, old Eng. in *Coke* upon *Lyttelton*.] A dale.

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*.

Fairfax. B. VIII. st. 41.

[This is not given as a general interpretation of the old English *hag*, which seems to have had other meanings; but if *Fairfax* has faithfully translated his original [Tasso] in this line, *holts* and *hags* must mean *hills* and *hollows*.]

HA'G-SEED. *n.* Offspring of a hag.

Hagseed, hence!

Shaksf. Tempest.

“HA'IR-BELL. *n.* - - - The hyacinth.”

I seldom have met with a lofs,

Such health do my fountains bestow;

My fountains all border'd with moss,

Where the *hair-bells* and violets grow.

Shenstone.

HA'LBERTED. *adj.* Armed with a halberd.

But if in this reign

The *halberted* train

Or constable should rebel.

Loyal Songs.

HALE. *n.* [hæle, Sax. *salus*.] Welfare.

Eftsoones all heedless of his dearest *hale*

Full greedily into the herd he thrust.

Spenser's Astrophel.

HA'LFEN. *adj.* Wanting half its due qualities.

So perfect in that art was Paridel,

That he Malbecco's *halfen* eye did wile,

His *halfen* eye he wiled wondrous well.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. st. 5.

“HALFENDE'AL. *n.* Part. *Spenser*.” By the usage of this word in *Spenser* one should rather call it an *adverb*, signifying *half*.

And bevenly lampes were *halfendealybrent*:

F. Q. B. III. C. IX. st. 53.

HALF-HO'RSIE. *adj.* Formed half like a horse.

Nor how th' *half-horsie* people, Centaures hight,

Fought with the bloody Lapithæes at bord.

Spenser's Gnat.

HA'LF-SUPT. *part. adj.* Fed with half a supper.

My *half-supt* sword, that frankly would have fed,

Pleas'd with this dainty bit thus goes to bed.

Shaksf. Tro. and Cressida.

HALF-WO'RKER. *n.* Joint worker.

Is there no way for men to be, but women

Must be *half-workers*?

Shaksf. Cymbeline.

“HA'LIBUT. *n.* A sort of fish.”

In the afternoon, having three hours calm, our people caught upwards of a hundred *halibuts*, some of which weighed a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty pounds.

Cook and King's Voyage.

“HALL. *n.* - - -”

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He depraves his appetite with *haut-gouts*.

Butler's Characters.

They made use of both the leaves, stalk, and extract especially [of Silphium] as we now do garlick, and other *haut-gouts*, as nauseous altogether.

Evelyn.

HAY. *n.* [Fr.] A hedge.

Hay-bote or *hedge-bote*, is wood for repairing *hays*, hedges, or fences.

Backstone.

HA'Y-BOTE. *n.* [from *haie*, Fr. and *bote*, Sax. *compensatio*.] Allowance of wood for hedging. See the preceding example.

HA'Y-COCK. *n.* A small heap of fresh hay.

Or if the earlier season lead

To the tano'd *haycock* in the mead.

Milton.

HA'Y-LOFT. *n.* A loft to put hay in.

HA'Y-RICK. *n.* A rick of hay.

HA'Y-STACK. *n.* A mow of hay.

“HA'ZARDRY. *n.* - - - Temerity.”

2. Playing at hazard.

Some fell to daunce; some fell to *hazardry*;

Some to make love; some to make meryment.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. st. 57.

“HAZE. *n.* - - - Fog.”

In the fog and *haze* of confusion all is enlarged and appears without any limit.

Burke.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be misty.”

It *hazes*; it mingles, or rains small rain.

Ray's North Country Words.

“HE'ADBOROUGH. *n.* - - - A constable.” What kind of constable may be best seen by what follows:

King Alfred instituted tithings, so called from the Saxon, because ten freeholders and their families composed one. These all dwelt together, and were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other. One of the tithing is annually appointed to preside over the rest, being called the tithing man or *headborough*.

Blackstone.

“HE'ALING. *participial adj.* Mollifying.”

To whom with *healing* words Adam replied.

Milton.

“HEARSE. *n.* - - -

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the “grave.” *Johnson* has given examples of this sense under HERSE, No. 2.

2. A temporary monument set over a grave.”

“_____ To add to your laments,

“Wherewith ye now bedew King Henry's *hearse*,

“I must inform you of a dismal fight.” *Shakspeare.*

There does not seem the least reason in the world for supposing *hearse* in this passage to mean a temporary monument. It is spoken at the actual interment of Henry V. which *interment* is specified by the word *hearse*. *Johnson* however was right in his definition, though wrong in his authority.

A cenotaph is an empty funeral monument or tombe, erected for the honour of the dead; in imitation of which our *hearses* here in England are set up in churches, during the continuance of a year, or the space of certain months.

Weever.

3. The repository for a dead body.

Beside the *hearse* a fruitfull Palmtree grows

(Ennobled since by this great funeral)

Where *Dudon's* corpse they softly laid in ground;

The priests sung hymns, the soldiers wept around.

Fairfax.

HE'ART-BLOOD. *n.*

1. Heart's blood.

Thy *heartblood* will I have for this day's work.

Shaksf. Hen. VI. P. I.

2. Essence.

The mortal Venus, the *heartblood* of beauty.

Shaksf. Tro. and Cressida.

HEART-HEAVINESS. *n.* Heaviness of heart.

By so much the more shall I tomorrow be at the height of *heart-heaviness*.

Shakspeare's As you like it.

HEART-SORROWING. *adj.* Sorrowing at heart,

You cloudy princes, and *heart-sorrowing* peers,

Now cheer each other in each other's love.

Shaksf. Rich. III.

“HEARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition.”

That an editor of *Shakspeare* should assert this! The word is used in *Othello* twice, not compounded, and in two different senses.

1. Taken to heart.

My case is *hearted*.

Act I. sc. 3.

2. Composed of hearts.

Yield up, O love, thy crown and *hearted* throne

To tyrannous hate.

Act III. sc. 3.

HE'ARTH-MONEY. A tax upon hearths.

Upon the revolution *hearth-money* was declared to be not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people.

Blackstone.

To HE'ART-STRIKE. *v. a.* [*heart* and *strike*.] To affect at heart.

If they seek to *heart-strike* us,

That are spectators, with their misery.

B. Jonson's Horace.

HEAT. *part. adj.* [used by old poets for] Heated.

As a herdess in a summer's day,

Heat with the glorious sun's all purging ray.

W. Browne.

HE'AVEN-FALLEN. *adj.* Fallen from heaven.

Where all yet left of that revolted root

Heaven-fall'n in station stood.

Milton.

HEAVEN-WARRING. *adj.* Warring against heaven.

None among the choice and prime

Of those *heaven-warring* champions could be found

So hardy, as to proffer or accept

Alone the dreadful voyage.

Milton.

HE'AVENLINESS. *n.* Heavenly personage.

Goddeffs of women, with your *heavenliness*

Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent

To our dim eyes, &c.

Davies on dancing.

HE'BEN. *adj.* [used by *Spenser* for] Ebon.

-A gentle youth, his dearly loved squire,

His speare of *heban* wood behind him bare.

F. 2. B. I. C. VII. st. 37.

HE'BENON. *n.* [used by *Shakspeare* for] Henbane.

With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial.

Hamlet.

HE'BON. *n.* [used by *Marlow* for] Henbane.

The juice of *Hebon*, and *Cocytus's* breath

And all the poisons of the Stygian pool.

Jew of Malta.

HE'BREW. *adj.* [*Ἑβραϊος*; Gr.] In the language of the Jews.

I have heard them say, Sir, they read hard *Hebrew* books backwards.

Congre.

HE'BREW. *n.* [the national adj. by ellipsis, for] The Hebrew language.

Some write in *Hebrew*, some in *Greek*,

And some more wise in *Arabic*.

Butler's Remains.

HE'BREW

HE'BREW-WISE. *adv.* After the manner of Hebrew, that is, backwards.

The thesis *vice versa* put
Should *Hebrew-wise* be understood;
And means, the Poet makes the god. *Prior.*

“**HE'EDINESS.** *n.* Caution; vigilance. *Dist.*”

And evermore that craven cowerd knight
Was at his backe with heartlesse *heedinesse*,
Wayting if he unwares him murther might.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VI. st. 26.

HE'EL-PIECE. *n.* Armour for the heel.

Courts are to be the theatres of your wars, where you
should always be as completely armed [as Achilles] and
even with the addition of a *heel-piece*. *Chesterfield.*

HEFT. *pret.* of *heave* [used by *Spenser* for] Threw.

The other part behind yet slicking fast
Out of his headpiece Cambell fiercely reft,
And with such furie backe at him it *heft*,
That making way unto his dearest life
His weasand-pipe it through his gorget cleft.
F. 2. B. IV. C. III. st. 12.

“**HEINOUSLY.** *adv.* - - - Atrociously.”

There scarcely is, or can be, any creature, whom con-
sciousness of villany does not at all offend; nor any thing
opprobrious, or *heinously* imputable, move or effect.

Shaftsbury.

HEIRDOM. *n.* [from *heir*.] Succession by inheri-
tance.

The *heirdom per stirpes* took place. *Burke.*

To **HELE.** *v. a.* [hælan, Sax. celare.] To cover. *Ray's*
Suffex Words. Probably this is the same verb which
Spenser (according to all the editions) has written
hell: this conjecture is strengthened by *hellier* in the
next article.

Else would the waters overflow the lands
And fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight.
F. 2. B. IV. C. X. st. 35.

[*Upton* is for altering *hell* into *hele*; but if *hell* will
bear the same interpretation, the text may stand as
it does.]

HELER. *n.* [from *to hele*.] A tiler, thatcher, or
flater.

In the west he that covers a house with flates is called
a *heler* or *hellier*. *Ray.*

HEM for *them* was certainly antiquated before *Johnson's*
period of language commences, yet should consist-
ently have had a place in his dictionary, being used
by *Spenser*.

And such end perdy does all *hem* remain,
That of such falsers' friendship been fain:

Pastoral for May.

HE'MPSEED. *n.* The feed of hemp. *Shakspeare* puts
this word into Mrs. Quickly's mouth as a term of
reproach.

Do, do, thou rogue! do, thou *hempsced*. *Hen. IV. P. II.*

“**HEN.** *n.* - - -

“1. The female of a house-cock.”

One ancient *hen* she took delight to feed,
The plodding pattern of the busy dame:
Which ever and anon impell'd by need,
Into her school, begirt with chickens, came.

Shenstone.

HENCEFORWARDS. *adv.* [the same as] Hence-
forward.

As your journey to Paris approaches, my letters will
henceforwards be principally calculated for that Meridian.

Chesterfield.

HE'NCH-BOY. *n.* [Its diversity of derivation is un-
der HENCH-MAN, in *Johnson*.] A kind of page.

He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's *hench-*
boys.

B. Johnson's Christmas Masque.

These proctors of Belzebub, Lucifer's *hench-boys*.

Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.

HENDECASYLLABLE. *adj.* [ἐνδεκά and συλλαβός,
Gr.] Consisting of eleven syllables.

Both written in the common Italian *hendecasyllable*
verse. *Tyrwhitt.*

To **HENT.** *v. a.* [hentan, Sax.prehendere.] To
take hold of.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily *hent* the stile-a. *Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

[*Steevens's* note to this passage plainly shews, that
there is such a verb as *hent*; but by no means proves,
that there is not also *hend* from the Saxon *hende*,
prehendere.]

HERA'LDIC. *adj.* Relating to heraldry.

From Rowley's pretended parchments he produced
several *heraldic* delineations. *T. Warton.*

HE'RBAGED. *adj.* [from *herbage*.] Covered with
grafs.

Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
As to the hunted hart the fallying spring,
Or stream full flowing, that his swelling sides
Laves, as he floats along the *herbag'd* brink. *Thomson.*

HERCU'LEAN. *adj.* [from *Hercules*.] Of extraor-
dinary strength.

So rose the Danite strong
(*Herculean* Samson) from the harlot lap-
Of Philistean Dalilah. *Milton.*

“**HERD.** *n.* - - -

“3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle.”

From thence into the open field he fled,
Whereas the *herds* were keeping of their neat.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. IX. st. 4.

HE'RDESSE. *n.* [from *herd* according to its meaning
in the foregoing article.] A female tending a herd.

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all purging ray,
In the calm evening leaving her faire flocke.

W. Browne.

“**HEREDITAMENT.** *n.* - - - A law term denoting
“inheritance, or hereditary estate.” Readers can
be little the wiser for this explanation.

Hereditament, says Sir Edward Coke, includes not on-
ly lands and tenements; but whatsoever may be inherited,
be it corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed.

Blackstone.

HE'RETABLE. *adj.* [a law term in Scotland.] An-
nexed to estates of inheritance.

He had formed a scheme, and began to put it in ex-
ecution, for removing the feudal grievance of *heretable*
jurisdictions in Scotland. *Blackstone.*

HE'RETOCH. *n.* [Teutonic.] A leader of an army.

In the time of our Saxon ancestors, as appears from
Edward the Confessor's laws, the military force of this
kingdom was in the hands of the dukes or *heretochs*.

Blackstone.

HERNSHA'W, HE'RNSHEW. *n.* [probably con-
tracted from *heronshaw*, which *Johnson* (without au-
thority) couples with *heronry*.] A heron..

As when a cast of falcons make their flight
At an *herneſhaw*, that lies aloft on wing,
The whyles they ſtrike at him with heedleſſe might
The warie foule his bill doth backward wring.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ſt. 9.

Upon whoſe tops the *hernſkew* bred her young,
And hoary moſſe upon their branches hung.

W. Browne.

“HEROIC. *adj.* - - -

“3. Relating to acts of heroes. Uſed of poetry.”

Hence,

4. Uſed in heroic poetry.

In this contemplation they found the *heroic* foot (which includes the ſpondee, the dactyle, and the anapaſt) to be majeſtic and grave. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

Theſe verſes are all long or *heroic* verſes, that is, of ten ſyllables. *Cheſterfield.*

HE'RSAL. *n.* [uſed by *Spencer* for] Reherſal.

With this ſad *herfall* of his heavy ſtreſſe
The warlike damzell was empaſſioned fore.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ſt. 18.

“HERSE. *n.* - - - -”

3. A funeral eulogy.

What muſe, what powre, or what thrice ſacred *herſe*
That lives immortal in a well tun'd verſe.
Can lend me ſuch a ſight, that I might ſee
A guiltie conſcience true anatomy. *W. Browne.*

The word in this ſenſe was uſed as a title to any literary compoſition in memory of the dead; as, to the funeral Sermon on the Earl of Eſſex, who was the Long Parliament's General.

4. [Uſed by *Spencer* for] Herſal or Reherſal.

For the faire damzell from the holy *herſe*
Her love-ſicke hart to other thoughts did ſteale.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ſt. 48.

“HETEROCLITE. *n.* - - -

“2. Any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.”

He is a *heteroclite*, for he wants the plural number, having only the ſingle quality of words. *Overbury.*

HETEROCLITE *adj.* [from the noun.] Singular.

It is impoſſible for a man of ſenſe to guard againſt the mortification that may be given him by fools, or *heteroclite* characters, becauſe he cannot foreſee them. *Shenſtone.*

HEW. *n.* [from the verb.] Hewing.

Then to the reſt his wrathfull hand he bends;
Of whom he makes ſuch havock and ſuch *hew*,
That ſwarms of damned foules to hell he ſends.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ſt. 49.

HEXA'METER. *adj.* [from the noun.] Conſiſting of ſix feet.

Like Ovid's *Fasti*, in *hexameter* and pentameter verſe. *J. Warton's Pope.*

HEXA'STICON. *n.* [Gr.] A poem conſiſting of ſix lines.

Of all which, reade, if you pleaſe, this *hexaſtichon*.

Weever.

“HIDEOUSNESS. *n.* - - - - Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs; terrour.”

That lye and cog, and flout, deprave, and ſlander,
Go antickly, and ſhew outward *hideouſneſs*.

Shakſ. Much Ado.

HIERARCHAL. *adj.* Of an hierarch.

The great *hierarchal* ſtandard was to move. *Milton.*

On HIGH, or HIGHT. *adv.* [See Gloſſary to Hoc-CLEVE.] Aloud.

Fiercely that ſtraunger forward came, and nigh
Approaching, with bold words and bitter threat
Bad that fame boafter, as he mote *on high*,
To leave to him that lady.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ſt. 16.

He woxe nigh mad with wrath and fell deſpight,
And with reprochfull words him thus beſpake *on hight*.

Ib. B. VI. C. VI. ſt. 24.

“HIGH is much uſed in compoſition with variety of “meaning.” The number of theſe compoſitions would be much diminithed, if *high* were conſidered as an *adverb*, which it really is, and were for that reaſon printed as a ſeparate word. Its *variety of meaning* (as an *adverb*) is here further illuſtrated.

1. Aloft.

That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your *high* engender'd battles. *Shakſ. Lear.*

Now ſhaves with level wing the deep, then ſoars
Up to the fiery concave, tow'ring *high*. *Milton.*

2. Eminently.

For which both heav'n and earth ſhall *high* extol
Thy praiſes. *Milton.*

3. Supremely.

Nor tell tales of thee to *high* judging Jove. *Shakſ. Lear.*
Had not th' eternal king omnipotent,
From his ſtrong hold of heav'n, *high* over-rul'd,
And limited their might. *Milton.*

4. With deep thought.

Others apart ſat on a hill retir'd
In thoughts more elevate, and reaſon'd *high*
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton.*

HIGH-RE'ACHING. *adj.* Aspiring

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. *Shakſ. Rich. III.*

HIGH-RE'SOLVED. *adj.* Resolute.

With a power
Of *high-resolved* men, bent to the ſpoil,
They hither march amain. *Titus Andronicus.*

“HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, uſed only in “the preterite tenſe with a paſſive ſignification.] “Was named; was called.” This is one of thoſe negative aſſertions, which *Johnson* ſo frequently makes out of place, for want of due diligence in ſearching for authorities. Almoſt all his remarks of this kind upon old words are directly refuted in this Supplement. His conſining the ſenſe of this verb to the *preterite* (or paſt) tenſe is contradicted by a paſſage in *Fairfax*.

Iſmen I *hight*. [for *am* called:] *B. X. ſt. 19.*

To HIGHT. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *hight*. [uſed by *Spencer* in ſome of the ſenſes of] Behight.

1. To entruſt; to commit.

The gates flood open wide,
Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*. *F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ſt. 6.*

2. To direct; to intend.

But the ſad ſteele ſeiz'd not where it was *hight*
Upon the childe, but ſomewhat ſhort did fall. *B. V. C. XI. ſt. 8.*

She could or ſave or ſpill whom ſhe would *hight*. *B. VI. C. VII. ſt. 31.*

“HIM.

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HO'NEY-MOUTHED. *adj.* Soft in speech.

If I prove *honey-mouth'd*, let my tongue blister.

Shakf. Winter's Tale.

HO'NEY-STALK. *n.* Clover-flower—according to *Johnson's* note on the passage where it occurs; who yet gives the word no place in his dictionary.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to Sheep.

Titus Andronicus.

“HONOUR. *n.* - - -

“1. Dignity; High rank.”

Didst thou not tell me, Griffith, as thou led'st me,
That the great child of honour, Cardinal Wolsey,
Was dead?

Shakf. Hen. VIII.

HO'P-BIND. *n.* The plant on which hop grows.

It is made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously
to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops.

Blackstone.

HO'PELESSLY. *adv.* [from *hopeless*.] Without hope.

Is your last hope past to mollify Morecraft's heart
about your mortgage?

Hopelessly past. *Beau. and Fletch. Scornful Lady.*

“HO'RN WORK. *n.* A kind of angular fortification.”

View with care the real fortifications of some strong
place, and you will get a clearer idea of bastions, half-
moons, *hornworks*, &c. than all the masters in the world
could give you upon paper.

Chesterfield.

“To HORSE. *v. a.* - - -

“2. To carry one on the back.” [In this interpreta-
tion *one* should be expunged, as it tends to turn the
verb *active* into *neuter*. Such kind of ungrammatical
expositions are not peculiar to the confused *Johnson*:
commentators of much clearer heads frequently
adopt the same unsatisfactory mode of interpreting.]

That treat of the discomfiting of keepers, *horsing* the
deer on his own back, and making off with equal reso-
lution and success.

Butler's Characters.

“HORTICULTURE. *n.* - - - The art of culti-
“vating gardens.”

Especially the learned favourers of the more refined
parts of *horticulture*.

Evelyn.

HO'SPITAGE. *n.* [from *hospitium*, Lat.] The duty
of a guest to his host.

That his ungentle host n'ote him appeach
Of vile ungentleness or *hospitage's* breach.

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

“HOST. *n.* - - -

“5 The consecrated wafer.”

When I was in Catholic countries, I never declined
kneeling in their churches at the elevation, nor elsewhere
when the *host* went by.

Chesterfield.

To HOST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give enter-
tainment to.

Such was that hag, unmeet to *host* such guests.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 27.

HO'STLESS. *adj.* [*host* and *less*.] Inhospitable.

Who with Sir Satyrane, as earst ye red,
Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostless* hous,
Far off aspyde a young man, the which fled
From an huge geaunt.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 3.

“HO'STRY. *n.* - - - A place where the horses of
“guests are kept.” This interpretation seems to be
merely conjectural from a similitude of sound and
letters. *Spenser* uses the word for a *mean lodging*.

Only these marishes and myrie bogs,

In which the fearfull ewftes do build their howres,
Yield me an *hostry* mongst the croking frogs.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 23.

HOT, HOTE. *prct.* of the verb *hight*, both *active*
and *passive*.

1. Named.

A shepherd true, yet not so true,
As he that earst I *hote*.

Spenser's July.

2. Was called.

It rightly *hot*

The well of life.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 29.

And after him another knight, that *hote*

Sir Brianor.

Ib. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 40.

“HO'I-HOUSE. *n.* - - -”

3. A place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for
rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits.

To HOVE. *v. n.* To hover.

Ne joy of ought that under heaven doth *hove*,

Can comfort me.

Spenser's 88th Sonnet.

HO'VIA. *n.* Once the name of some fruit-bearing
exotic.

Thus spake the Goddes (on her painted skin

Wete figures wrought) and next calls *hovia* in;

That for its stony fruit may be despis'd,

But for its virtue next to coca priz'd. *Tate's Cowley.*

“HO'ULET. *n.* The vulgar name for an owl.”

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,

Lizard's leg, and *houlet's* wing.

Shakf. Macbeth.

Out, thou *houlet*,

Thou should'st ha' given her a madge-owl, and then
Th' hadst made a present o' thyself.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

Thou may'st be taken for some far-country *houlet*.

Shirley's Bird in a Cage.

HOURS. *n. pl.* [*heures*, Fr.] Prayers for stated times
of the day.

The hermite, which his life here led

In streight observaunce of religious vow

Was wont his *howres* and holy things to * bed.

[*fay over.]

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 35.

“To HOUSE. *v. a.* - - -”

3. To drive to shelter.

E'en now we *hous'd* him in the abbey here.

Shakf. Com. of Errors.

HO'USE-BOTE. *n.* [*house* and *bote*, Sax. compen-
fatio.]

Houfebote is a sufficient allowance of wood to repair,
or to burn in, the house.

Blackstone.

HO'USEWIFELY. *adj.* [This word was possibly
meant to be inserted by *Johnson*; but in the first
quarto posthumous edition (with which this Sup-
plement accords) it is printed *houfewifery*.] Taken
from *houfewifery*.

By this *houfewifely* metaphor our ancestors meant to in-
form us, that the lands should be mixed and blended to-
gether, and then divided in equal portions.

Blackstone.

HO'SLING. *adj.* [from *house*.] - - House-warming,
&c.” This article is a most egregious blunder
throughout, and such as could hardly have been ex-
pected from a learned commentator: indeed it
favours of downright stupidity. The word is de-
rived from *houfel*, and means *sacramental*—alluding to
the Roman Catholic sacrament of marriage. The
passage adduced from *Spenser* manifestly relates to a
marriage-ceremony. It is here subjoined more at
length, than in *Johnson*.

His owne two hands the holy knotts did knitt,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The *houssing* fire did kinde and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinckled wide;
At which the busby teade a groome did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.

F. Q. B. J. C. XII. ft. 37.

O'YDENING. *n.* [from *to hoyden*] Romping freedoms.

Primness and affectation of style, like the good-breeding of Queen Anne's Court, has turned to *hoydening* and rude familiarity.

Gray's Letters.

HUDDLE. *n.* - - - Crowd; tumult; confusion." In some of our old dramatic authors this word seems to be used for

A person of confused understanding.

It was sport enough for me to see these old *huddles* hit home.

Lilly's *Alexander and Campaspe*.

How does thy young wife, old *huddle*?

Marston's *Malcontent*.

HUMANIST. *n.* - - - Philologer."

One versed in human nature.

A just naturalist, or *humanist*, who knows the creature MAN, and judges of his growth and improvement in society.

Shaftsbury.

HUMANITY. *n.* - - -

4. Philology."

If then we may spend some of yong yeares in studies of *humanity*; what better and more sweet study is there for a yong man than Poetrie? *Harrington's Apology of Poetry*.

HUMBLES. *n.* The entrails of a deer." See UMBLES.

UMMOCK. *n.* [a sea term for] A little hill.

Point Possession bore N. N. E. about three miles distance, and some remarkable *hummocks* on the north.

Hawkefworth's *Voyages*.

HUMOURSOME. *adj.* - - -

1. Petulant."

The Commons do not abet *humoursome* factious arms; they aver them to be rebellious.

Burke.

HUNDRED-COURT. (*n.*) is only a larger court-haron, being held for all the inhabitants of a particular *hundred* instead of a manor.

Blackstone.

HUNDRE'DOR. *n.* A person of the same *hundred*.

Some of the jury were obliged to be returned from the *hundred* in which such vill lay; and, if none were returned, the array might be challenged for defect of *hundredors*.

Blackstone.

HUNTING. *n.* [from *hunt. v. n.*] The diversion of the chace.

Hunting was the exercise of the greatest heroes of antiquity.

Preface to *Somerville's Chace*.

HUNTING-NAG. *n.* A horse to hunt on.

He makes his ignorance pass for resolve, and, like a *hunting-nag*, leaps over what he cannot get through.

Butler's *Characters*.

HUNTING-SEAT. *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

Near it [is] a house built by one of the Grand Dukes for a *hunting-seat*, but now converted into an inn.

Gray's Letters.

HUNTS-UP. *n.* [probably derived from the first words of an old ballad, 'The Hunt is up.'] The name of a tune.

No sooner doth the earth her flow'ry bosom brave
At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring
But *hunts-up* to the morn the feather'd fylvans ring.

Drayton.

HURDEN. *n.* [from being made of *hurds*, or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen. It is used *adjectively*, as *linen*, *woollen*, and words of that kind very frequently are.

It is, when he is reaping, making hay, or when he is hedging in his *hurden* frock.

Shenstone.

HURRY-SKURRY. *adv.* [a word formed to express its own meaning.] Wildly.

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run *hurry-skurry* round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber.

Gray's *Long Story*.

HUSSA'R. *n.* A soldier in German cavalry; thence used by the French, and since by the English.

You cry it down as safe money, and tell them you will pay for the future with French guards and dragoons, and *hussars*.

Burke.

"HUSTINGS. *n.* - - - A court held."

From the Sheriff's Court in the City of London, a writ of error lies to the Court of *Hustings* before the Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs.

Blackstone.

2. The place where any election for a member of parliament is carrying on.

To HUTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay up in store.

In her own loins

She *hutcht* th' all-worshipt ore.

Milton's *Comus*.

"HYACINTHIN. *adj.* - - - Resembling hyacinths."

Hyacinthin locks

Round from his parted forelock manly hung.

Milton.

HYBERNATION. *n.* [from *hibernare*, Lat.] Period of winter.

As should be very agreeable to the nature and constitution of the several plants, that were to pass their *hibernation* in the green-house.

Evelyn.

HYDAGE. *n.* A tax upon lands according to those portions of them which were called *hydes*.

Of the same nature with scutages upon knight's-fees were the assessments of *hydage* upon all other lands.

Blackstone.

HYDRA-HEADED. *adj.* [from *hydra* and head.]

Encreasing in means of strength.

Nor ever *hydra-headed* wilfulness,

So soon did lose his feat.

Shakspeare's *Hen. V.*

"HYDRAULICKS. *n.* - - - The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits." This definition seems rather too confined.

Hydraulics has for its object the motion of fluids.

Adams.

"HYDROMETER. *n.* - - - An instrument to measure the extent or profundity of water." This definition is unphilosophical, the use of an *hydrometer* being to measure the specific gravities of fluids.

Though the hydrostatic balance be the most general instrument for finding the specific gravities of all sorts of substances, yet the *hydrometer* is better to discover with ease and expedition those of fluids.

Adams.

"HYDROSTATICS. *n.* The science of weighing fluids."

H Y M

Hydrostatics is now used by us to denote the science describing the properties of all fluids, but principally those of water. *Adams.*

The same happens in *Mechanicks*, *Hydrostaticks*, *Pneumatics*, &c. when from *postulata* ascertained by experience the whole theory relating to these branches of knowledge follows in a way of strict demonstration. *Duncan's Logick.*

HYDRUS. *n.* [from *ὑδρῶς*, Gr.] A water-snake.

Ceraftes horn'd, *hydrus*, and elops drear. *Milton.*

HYEMATION. *n.* [from *hyems*, Lat.] Shelter from winter's cold.

Where we fet them [exotic plants] in for *hyemation*. *Evelyn.*

HYEMS. *n.* [Lat.] Winter.

And on old *hyems'* chin and icy crown
An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds
Is, as in mockery, fet. *Shaksf. Mid. N. Dream.*

HYGROSCOPIC. *adj.* [from *hygroscope*.] Having affinity to water.

Hygroscopic substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in. *Adams.*

HYGROSTA'TICS. *n.* [*ὑγρῶς* and *στατική*, Gr.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

Measures and equations of time by accurate pendulums, and other motions; *Hydro-* and *Hygrostatics*; divers engines, powers, and *automata*. *Evelyn.*

“HYMEN. *n.* - - -

H Y P

“1. The God of marriage.”

Therefore take heed
As *Hymen's* lamps shall light you. *Shaksf. Tempest.*

“HYPERBO'REAN. *adj.* [*Hyperboreus*, Lat.] Most northern.”

The body moulded by the clime endures
Th' Equator heats and *Hyperborean* frost. *Armstrong.*
The *Hyperborean* ice he wander'd o'er
And solitary roam'd round *Tanais'* shore.

HYPERICUM. *n.* The botanical name for *St. John's wort*. But the *hypericum frutex* is a species of *Spiræa*.

Th' *Hypericum* and *Cistus* spotted flower. *Anon.*

HYPERION. *n.* [Lat.] The sun.

Whereon *Hyperion's* quick'ning fire doth shine. *Shaksf. Timon.*

Till down the eastern cliffs afar
Hyperion's march they spy, and glitt'ring shafts of war. *Gray's Odes.*

“HYPHEN. *n.* &c.”

What a sight it is to see writers committed together by the ears for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, *hyphens*, and the like. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

HYPO'STASIS. *n.* [Gr.] The sediment of the urine.

Here's an *hypostasis* argues a very bad stomach. *Nabbes's Microcosmus.*

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JEHO'VAH. *n.* [Heb.] The Almighty.
Great are thy works, *Jehovah*, infinite
Thy power. *Milton.*

JE'OFAIL. *n.* [law Fr.] The term by which an
oversight in pleading is acknowledged.
Mistakes are effectually helped by the statutes of
amendment and *jeofails*: so called, because when a plea-
der perceives any slip in the form of his proceedings,
and acknowledges such error (*jeo faille*) he is at liberty
by those statutes to amend it. *Blackstone.*

JE'SUIT. *n.* [from *Jesus*.] One of a famous religious
society of the Church of Rome.
As *Jesuits* write, who never lie. *Prior.*

JESUITICAL. *adj.* [from *Jesuit*.] Deceitful.
With no canting, no sly *jesuitical* arts,
Field-preaching, hypocrisy, learning, or parts.
Cambridge.

2. [Most commonly in colloquial dialogue] Full of
prevarication.

JE'SUITISM. *n.* The principles of *Jesuits*.
As he seems to have laid the foundation of his dis-
course on such common notions as were assented to by
all mankind, those who follow the same method have
no more regard to *jesuitism* and popery, than those who
agree with other *jesuits* in the principles of geometry.
A. Sidney.

" **JE'TSAM.** *n.* - - -"
Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there
sink, and remain under water. *Blackstone.*

I'FAITH. [an oath for] In faith.
Your gown's a most rare fashion *i'faith*.
Shak. Much ado.
But *i'faith* I should have been a woman by rights.
Ib. As you like it.

I'GNOMY. *n.* [a contraction of] Ignominy.
Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave.
Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.
I blush to think upon this *ignomy*. *Titus Andronicus.*

" **JIG.** *n.* - - A light dance or tune."
2. A ballad.
The fleeing Scots
To England's high disgrace have made this *jig*,
'Maids of England, &c.' *Marlow's Ed. II.*
[*Johnson's* example of this noun from *B. Jonson*
answers also to this second sense, and not to the only
one given of it in his dictionary.]

" **JIG-MAKER.** *n.* - - - One that dances and plays
"merrily."
2. A ballad-maker.
Jigmakers and chroniclers shall pick something out of
you. *Dekker's Honest Whore.*

JILL-FLIRT. *n.* [a name of reproach to] A pert
young woman.
Well, *Jill-flirt*, you are very pert. *Congreve.*

" **ILL,** substantive or adverb, is used in composition
"to express any bad quality or condition." When
the *substantive* is compounded, the compound word
mostly wants explanation; because the two words
when separated, seldom retain the same meaning,
which they have when joined. But this is not the
case with compounds of the *adverb*; they only re-
quire explanation, when the sense happens to be al-
tered by the composition.

ILL-DO'ING. *n.* Doing ill.

We knew not
The doctrine of *ill-doing*. *Shak's Winter's Tale.*

" **ILLE'GALLY.** *adv.* - - - - In a manner contrary
"to law."
The bastard shall be settled in the parish, from whence
the mother was *illegally* removed. *Blackstone.*

" **ILLEGI'TIMACY.** *n.* - - State of bastardy."
Abstractedly from any religious view, which has no-
thing to do with the legitimacy, or *illegitimacy* of the
children. *Blackstone.*

IMBO'AGED. *part. adj.* [from *imbogare*, Barb. Lat.]
Close-pent.
All the vacation he lies *imboaged* behind the lattice
of some blind alehouse. *Overbury.*

IMME'ASURED. *adj.* Out of measure.
Bright *Scolopendras* arm'd with silver scales,
Mighty *Monoceros* with *immeasured* tayles.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. XII. ft. 23.

IMMI'TIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be mitigated.
Did she mitigate these *immitigable*, these iron-hearted
men. *Harris from Nicetas.*

I'MPACABLE. *adj.* [from *impacatus*, Lat.] Not to be
appeased.
That freed from bands of *impacable* fate
And powre of death, they live for ay above.
Sp. Ruin of Time.

IMPA'IRER. *n.* What impairs.
Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally
the *impairers* of health. *Warburton.*

IMPA'RTMENT. *n.* The act of imparting.
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

" **IMPA'TIENCE.** *n.* - - -
"1. Inability to suffer pain."
"2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion."
Fie! how *impatience* lowreth in your face!
Shak. Com. of Errors.

" 3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness."
No further with your din
Express *impatience*. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

" **IMPA'TIENT.** *adj.* - - - -"
6. Not to be borne.
Ay me! deare lady, which the ymage art
Of ruefull pity and *impatient* smart.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. I. ft. 44.

To **IMPE'RIL.** *v. a.* [from *peril*.] To endanger.
He never thought
For such a hag, that seemed worse than naught,
His person to *imperil* so in fight.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 10.

IMPERSE'VERANT. *adj.* Perseverant.
This *imperseverant* thing loves him in my despite.
Shak. Cym.

IMPE'RSONATED. *part. adj.* Made persons of.
In which the *impersonated* vices and virtues appeared.
T. Warton.

IMPICTURED. *adj.* [from *picture*.] Painted.
His pallid face, *impictured* with death,
She bathed oft with tears, and dried oft. *Sp. Affre.*

IMPLE'ASING. *adj.* Displeasing.
Implensing to all, as all to him. *Overbury.*

IMPLORA'TOR. *n.* One that implores any thing.
Mere *implorators* of unholy suits.
Shaksp. Hamlet. Act I.

[*Johnson*, silently altering this word to *implorers*,
duces the passage for an example of that noun.]

“ To IMPLY. *v. a.* - - -

“ 1. To unfold.” This is an erratum for *infol*; as Johnson’s citations plainly shew: which does also the following, still more to the point.

Ne doe they need with water of the ford,
Or of the clouds, to moyften their roots dry;
For in themselves eternall moisture they *imply*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 34.

IMPOLITENESS. *n.* Want of politeness.

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity.
Chesterfield’s Characters.

To IMPO’NE. *v. a.* [from *impono*, Lat.] To put down by way of staking a wager.

The King, Sir, hath wagered with him six Barbary horses; against which he has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards.

Shakspear’s Hamlet.

[This word is put into the mouth of Osrick, and therefore probably meant only for an affected one.]

To IMPO’OR. *v. a.* To make poor.

Neither waves, nor thieves, nor fire,
Nor have rots *impoor’d* this fire.

W. Browne’s Shep. Pipe.

“ I’MPORT. *n.* - - -

“ 3. Any thing imported from abroad.” In this sense it is accented on the first syllable.

With regard to the general account of England’s foreign balance, the exports have been computed at seven millions sterling, and its *imports* at five.

Guthrie.

IMPORTU’NACY. *n.* The act of importuning.

Art thou not ashamed

To wrong him with thy *importunacy*?

Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.

Your *importunacy* escape till after dinner.

Shak. Timon.

“ To IMPORTU’NE. *v. n.* - - - ”

3. [Accented on the second syllable, and used by Spenser for] To import.

But the sage wizard telles, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death and dolefull dreeryhedd.

F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 16.

4. [Accented on the last syllable.] To require.

We shall write to you

As time and our concerns shall *importune*,

How it goes with us.

Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.

“ IMPOSITION. *n.* - - - -

“ 5. Cheat.”

Being well acquainted with this hand I had no reason to suspect an *imposition* in this letter.

Smollet’s Roderick Random.

IMPOTENT. *n.* [from the adj.] One that languishes under disease.

Your task shall be

With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,

To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.

Shak. Love’s Lab. Lost.

IMPRI’MERIE. *n.* [Fr.] A printing-house.

You have those conveniencies for a great *imprimerie*, which other Universities cannot boast of.

Lord Arlington to Oxford University.

IMPROMPTU’. *n.* [Fr.] A short extemporaneous composition.

Far different is the case with a writer of *impromptus*.

Shenstone.

IMPRO’SPEROUSNESS. *n.* [from *improsperous*.] Ill fortune.

The effect of these threatenings of God we daily see in the strange *improsperousness* of ill gotten estates.

Whole Duty of Man.

“ IMPRU’DENCE. *n.* - - - Want of prudence.”

Where good with bad were match’d, who of themselves
Abhor to join; and by *imprudence* mix’d,
Produce prodigious births of body and mind.

Milton.

“ To IMPU’GN. *v. a.* - - - To attack.”

2. To transgress the rules of.

Why hath thy hand too bold itselſe embrewed

In blood of knight, the which by thee is slaine,

By thee no knight; which armes *impugneth* plaine.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. st. 7.

IMPU’LSIVE. *n.* [from the adjective.] Motive.

I was conducted from thence to another enquiry, namely, to what end, and upon what *impulses*, when all was equally every man’s in common, men did rather think it fitting, that every man should have his inclosure.

Hobbes.

“ INA’CCURACY. *n.* - - - Want of exactness.”

It does not then proceed from any peculiar irregularity, or difficulty of our language, that the general practice, both of speaking and writing it, is chargeable with *inaccuracy*.

Lowth.

“ INA’CCURATE. *adj.* - - - Not exact.”

Leland is also *inaccurate* at least, in representing the edition by Thynne, as coming next after that by Caxton.

Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.

“ INA’CTIVE. *adj.* - - - Idle.”

Benalcazar, governor of St. Michael, an able and enterprising officer, was ashamed of remaining *inactive*.

Robertson.

2. Unfavourable to activity.

Not the vain visions of *inactive* schools;

Not fancy’s maxims, not opinion’s rules,

E’er form’d the man, whose gen’rous warmth extends

T’ enrich his country.

Shenstone.

INA’IDABLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *aid*.] Not to be assisted.

Labouring art can never answer nature

From her *inaidable* estate.

Shaksp. All’s Well.

INA’PTITUDE. *n.* [from *in* and *aptitude*.] Unfitness.

The evil of a moral and almost physical *inaptitude* of the man to the function must be the greatest we can conceive to happen in the management of human affairs.

Burke.

I’NCA. *n.* The title of the native sovereigns of Peru.

Thus, according to the Indian tradition, was founded the empire of the *Incas*, or Lords of Peru.

Robertson.

“ INCE’NDIARY. *n.* - - -

“ 1. One who sets houses or towns on fire.”

Fire too frequently involves in the common calamity persons unknown to the *incendiary*.

Blackstone.

INCE’RTAIN. *adj.* [from *incertus*, Lat.] Full of uncertainty.

With words confus’d *incertain* tales they told.

Fairfax. B. XIII.

INCE’RTAINTY. *n.* [from *incertain*.] Uncertainty.

Notwithstanding that vulgar imputation of *incertainties*.

Davies’s Preface to his Reports.

“ INCI’SOR. *n.* - - - Tooth in the forepart of the “ mouth.”

The *incisors* of the upper jaw are larger and broader than those of the lower.

Berdmore.

“ To INCLU’DE. *v. a.* - -

“ 1. To inclose.” This sense may perhaps be exemplified by the following citation—though it is by no

means

means clear, that *Shakspeare* has not there used the word for *conclude*.

We will *include* all jars

With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.

Shak. All's Well.

“INCOMMENSURABILITY. *n.* - - The state of
“one thing with respect to another, when they
“cannot be compared by any common measure.”

Aristotle mentions the *incommensurability* of the diagonal of a square to its side. *Reid.*

INCONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* Not leading to consequences.

She has sense and ambition; but it is still the sense and ambition of a woman, that is, *inconsequential*.

Chesterfield.

INCONSIDERACY. *n.* [from *inconsiderate*.]
Thoughtlessness.

This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth.

Chesterfield.

“INCONTESTABLY. *adv.* - - Indubitably.”

Locke saw clearly and proved *incontestably*, that the sensations we have by taste, smell, and hearing, are not resemblances of any thing in bodies. *Reid.*

“INCONTINENT. *adj.* - - -

“2. Immediate.” In this sense the word is always an *adverb*, and should be explained by *immediately*; as may be seen in the passages cited by *Johnson* from *Spenser* and *Shakspeare*, and by the following.

Wherein were clos'd few drops of liquor pure,

Of wondrous worth and vertue excellent,

That any wound could heale *incontinent*.

F. Q. B. I. C. IX. st. 19.

He call'd for armour, which *incontinent*

Was brought him.

Fairfax. B. VII. st. 51.

“INCONY. *adj.* &c.” It is very difficult to ascertain the exact meaning of this word from the passages where it occurs: the following seems rather repugnant to *Johnson's* idea of it,

While I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.

Marlow's Jew of Malta.

“INCORRECTLY. *adv.* - - Inaccurately.”

Even in common conversation, a man, who speaks properly and accurately, will have a great advantage over those who speak *incorrectly*. *Chesterfield.*

“INCREASER. *n.* - - He who increases.” It is also used of *things*.

Whether civil government be such a nurse and *increaser* of blessings. *Burke's Vindication of Natural Society.*

INCURIOSUSNESS. *n.* Want of curiosity.

Young people have frequently an *incuriosusness* about them. *Chesterfield.*

“INDECENTLY. *adv.* - - Without decency.”

He was the easy and profuse dupe of women, and in some instances *indecently* so. *Chesterfield's Characters.*

INDECISION. *n.* [in and *decision*.] Want of determination.

The term *indecision* in a man's character implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it. *Shenstone.*

Indecision is the natural accomplice of violence. *Burke.*

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS. *n.* [from *indefatigable*.]
Persistence.

“Because they come short of his *indefatigableness*.”

Parnel.

“INDELICATE. *adj.* - - Wanting decency.”

Nothing but first or second nature could continue customs so apparently *indelicate*. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

INDEMONSTRABLE. *adj.* [*indemonstrabilis*, Barb. Lat.] Not capable of being demonstrated.

We find some of the axioms of geometry mentioned by Aristotle as axioms and *indemonstrable* principles of mathematical reasoning. *Reid.*

INDEPENDENCY. *n.* The state of a religious sect which is called *independent*. This meaning of the word is exemplified in the title of Walker's History of *Independency*.

“INDIAN *Cress*. *n.* - - A plant.”

The *Indian Cress* our climate now does bear.

Tate's Cowley.

“INDIAN *Fig*. *n.*” Rather fig-tree.

The *Indian figtree* next did much surprise

With her strange figure all our deities. *Tate's Cowley.*

To INDICATE. *v. a.* - - To point out.”

The nature of the disease is to *indicate* the remedy.

Burke.

INDICE. *n.* [*indicium*, Lat.] A sign.

Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a fool.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

“To INDICT. See INDITE and its derivatives.”

This short sentence is a string of blunders throughout. INDITE (as an article) is not in *Johnson*, but ENDICT; and of its *derivatives* he has but *one* in any orthography. The verb (in its legal sense) is always *indict*.

Hold up your head; hold up your hand:

Would it were not my lot to shew ye

This cruel writ, wherein you stand

Indicted by the name of Chloe!

Prior.

INDICTABLE. *adj.* Liable to be indicted.

Anciently where a man was wounded in one county and died in another, the offender was *indictable* in neither. *Blackstone.*

INDIGENE. *n.* [*indigena*, Lat.] A native.

The alaternus, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us, as if it were an *indigene*. *Evelyn.*

INDIGEST. *n.* Any thing indigested, or not shaped.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born

To fet a form upon that *indigest*,

Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.

Shak. K. John.

[*Johnson*, or the editor of the posthumous edition, gives part of this passage for an example of *indigest*, as an *adjective*; which he does by foisting in the word *project* after it.]

INDIGNANCE. *n.* [a poetical word for] Indignation.

With great *indignance* he that sight forsook.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 13.

To INDIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from *indign*.]

1. To treat unworthily.

Where that discourteous dame with scornfull pryde

And fowle entreaty him *indignifyde*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 30.

2. To treat of unworthily.

Therefore in closure of a thankfull mind

I deem it best to hold eternally

Their bounteous deeds and noble favours shrin'd,

Than by discourse them to *indignify*. *Spenser's Colin Clout.*

INDILIGENCE.

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*Fair usage policy applies

Some others were new driven, and distent
Into great *ingoes*, and to wedges square.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VIII. st. 5.

[This passage is taken by *Johnson* as an example of *ingot*, when all editions of *Spenser* have *ingoes*.]

IN-GROSS. *adj.* [In law.] Annexed to the owner personally.

In-gross is that which is absolute and independing, belonging to the person, and not to the manor or lands.

Termes de la Ley.

INHO'LDER. *n.* [from *in* and *hold*.] Inhabitant.

As if ye please it into parts divide;

And every part's *inholders* to convent,

Shall to your eyes appeare incontinent.

Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VII. st. 17.

To INHO'OP. *v. a.* [in and *hoop*.] To confine in an enclosure.

His-quails ever

Beat mine, *inhooded*, at odds. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

INHOSPITALITY. *n.* - - - Want of courtesy to strangers."

This noise against the Jew-bill proceeds from that narrow mob-spirit of intolerance in religious, and *inhospitality* in civil matters.

Chesterfield.

INI'QUOUS. *adj.* [*iniquus*, Lat.] Unjust.

Whatsoever is done through any unequal affection is *iniquous*.

Shaftesbury.

To INJURY. *v. a.* [formerly used in poetry for] To injure.

Sure I should *injury* my own content,

Or wrong thy love, to stand on compliment.

W. Browne.

INK-GLASS. *n.* [*ink* and *glass*.] A small glass to hold ink for use.

INK-STAND. *n.* [*ink* and *stand*.] An utensil for holding an ink-glass and appendages.

INNING. *n.* [a term at cricket.] The turn for using the bat.

For why, my *inning's* at an end;

The Earl has caught my ball.

Duncombe.

To INOCULATE. *v. a.* To infect with the small-pox by *inoculation*.

The Child once burnt dreads the fire; he runs away from the surgeon by whom he was *inoculated*.

Reid.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* - - Not civil; not attentive

"to the accommodation of others." This interpretation was most probably framed, as an opposite to the meaning of *officious*, and not upon any other authority whatsoever. Both the senses in which the word is actually used are latinisms.

1. [*Inofficiosus*, Lat.] Unfit for any office.

Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.

B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.

2. Regardless of natural obligation.

Suggesting, that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the *inofficious* testament. *Blackstone.*

INO'PULENT. *adj.* [in and *opulent*.] Not wealthy.

That rest being ever false, which is taken amongst *inopulent* and strong neighbours. *Sir A. Sherley's Travels.*

INSA'NITY. *n.* [from *insane*.] Want of sound mind.

There is a partial *insanity*, and a total *insanity*. *Hale.*

[This common word, happening to be omitted by *Ainsworth*, is also omitted by *Johnson*.]

INSECURELY. *adv.* [from *insecure*.] Without certainty.

When I say *secured*, I mean it in the sense, in which the word should always be understood at Courts, that is, *insecurely*. *Chesterfield.*

INSE'NTIENT. *adj.* [in and *'sentiens*, Lat.] Not having perception.

The dissimilitude between the sensations of our minds, and the qualities and attributes of an *insentient* inert substance. *Reid.*

INSHADED. *part. adj.* [from *in* and *shade*.] Blended in hue.

Whose lilly white *inshaded* with the rose

Had that man seen, who sung th'*Æneidos*,

Dido had in oblivion slept.

W. Browne.

INSOLA'TION. *n.* - - Exposition to the Sun."

2. [In medicine] The influence of a scorching sun on the brain.

One case of consequential madness is an effect of *insolation*, or what the French call *coup de soleil*: An instance of which I lately met with in a sailor, who became raving mad in a moment, while the sun-beams darted perpendicularly on his head. *Battie on Madness.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* - - To draw in the breath; opposed to *expire*.

2. To blow, as a gentle wind does.

Her yellow lockes, crisp'd like golden wyre,

About her shoulders weren loosely shed,

And, when the winde emongst them did *inspire*,

They waved like a penon wyde dispred.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. III. st. 30.

INSTANTANE'ITY. *n.* [from *instantaneous*.] Unpremeditated production.

Which have no fort of claim to be called verses, beside their *instantaneity*. *Shenstone.*

INSTANTLY. *adv.* - - -

2. With urgent importunity."

He meant to make them know their follie's prise,

Had not those two him *instantly* desired

T'assuage his wrath, and pardon their mesprise.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IX. st. 35.

INSTE'AD *of.* *prep.* - - -

3. Sometimes used without *of*." This is an insufficient and ungrammatical state of the matter. When *instead* is used without *of*, it is no longer a preposition, but an adverb. The passage adduced by *Johnson* from *Milton* proves it to be such.

To INSTIGATE. *v. a.* - - - To incite to a crime."

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, this being murder in the stranger as principal, of course the servant is accessory only to the crime of murder, though he would have been guilty, as principal, of petty treason. *Blackstone.*

INSTITU'TION [in law] is a faculty made by the Ordinary, by which a Vicar or Rector is approved to be inducted to a rectory or vicarage.

Termes de la Ley.

INSTRU'CTRESS. *n.* An instructing female, real, or imaginary.

To hear the sweet *instructress* tell,

How life its noblest use may find,

How well for freedom be resign'd.

Akenfide.

INSUIT. *n.* [possibly] Strong solicitation.

In fine,

Her *insuit* coming with her modern grace

Subdued me to her rate. *Shaksp. All's Well. A. V. sc. 3.*

[This is the only passage where the compiler has met with

with this word; and the whole sentence is so obscure, that he cannot help suspecting there must be an erratum in it.

INSULTATION. *n.* The act of insulting.

When he looks upon his enemy's dead body, 'tis a kind of noble heaviness, no *insultation*. *Overbury.*

INSUPPRESSIVE. *adj.* Not to be suppressed.

Do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprize,
Nor th' *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.

Shak. Julius Cæsar.

INSURRECTIONARY. *adj.* Suitable to insurrections.

True democratic, explosive, *insurrectionary*, nitre.

Burke.

INTEGRANT. *adj.* Necessary for making up an *integer*.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential *integrant* part of any large people rightly constituted. *Burke.*

INTELLIGENCING. *adj.* Conveying intelligence.

A most *intelligencing* bawd! *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

INTENDANT. *n.* [Fr.] The civil governour of a province or city.

I hope you go into the best company there is at Montpelier; there is always some at the *Intendant's*. *Chesterfield.*

INTENSITY. *n.* [from *intense*.] Excess.

The number engaged in crimes, instead of turning them into laudable acts, only augments the quantity and the *intensity* of the guilt. *Burke.*

INTENTIONALITY. *n.* [from *intentional*.] Something only in intention.

Entity, *intentionality*, quiddity, and other insignificant words of the school. *Hobbes.*

INTENTIVELY. *adv.* - - - Closely."

And will so most *intently* retain
Their scopes appointed. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *intently*. *Shaksp. Othello.*

INTERACT. *n.* [*inter*, Lat. and *act*.] Short employment of time between doing other things which take up more.

It is only the *interacts* of other amusements. *Chesterfield.*

INTERCEPTER. *n.* He that intercepts.

Thy *interceptor*, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard's end. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

TO INTERCOMMON. *v. n.* [In law.] To use each other's common.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone.*

INTERESS. *n.* [the old word for] Interest.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge ought in heaven's *interesse*.

Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VI. st. 33.

INTERFERENCE. *n.* [from *interfere*.] Interpolation.

What I have here said of the *interference* of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual.

Burke.

INTERFERING. *n.* [from *interfere*.] Opposition. A being who can have no competition or *interfering*

of interests with his creatures and his subjects.

Butler's Analogy.

INTERIORLY. *adv.* [from *interior*.] Internally.

Interiorly most people enjoy the inferiority of their best friends. *Chesterfield.*

INTERLINEAR. *adj.* [*interlinearis*, Dict. Lat.] Inserted between lines of something else.

At Trinity College in Cambridge there is an Hebrew Pfalter with a Normanno-Gallic *interlinear* version.

T. Warton.

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* - - -

"2. Preparatory to decision." This unexemplified sense relates to the practice of Ecclesiastical Courts, and that of Chancery.

A single [ecclesiastical] judge forms his *interlocutory* decree, or definitive sentence, at his own discretion.

Blackstone.

The Chancellor's decree is either *interlocutory* or final.

ib.

INTERMENT. *n.* - - - Burial."

Here in England the *interments* of the dead were anciently farre out of all townes or cities. *Weever.*

INTERMITTENT. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] An intermittent fever.

Mr. Sporing, and a seaman who had attended Mr. Banks were also seized with *intermittents*.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

TO INTERPE'L. *v. a.* [*interpello*, Lat.] To set forth.

This being thus, why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpel* that fulness, when
Nothing can more adorn it than the feat
That she is in, or make it more complete?

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

TO INTERPLEAD. *v. n.* [a term in Chancery.]

To put in a bill of interpleader. See Example to INTERPLEADER.

INTERPLEADER. *n.* A peculiar kind of Bill in Chancery.

There is likewise a bill of *interpleader*; where a person who owes a debt, or rent, to one of the parties in suit, but till the determination of it he knows not to which, desires that they may *interplead*, that he may be safe in the payment. *Blackstone.*

INTERROGATIVE. *n.* A pronoun used in "asking questions."

Who, which, what, are called *interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions. *Lowth.*

INTERSPACE. *n.* [*inter* and *spatium*, Lat.] Space between.

The *interspace* and sides of many of the rising grounds were clear. *Cook and King's Voyages.*

TO INTERTEX. *v. a.* [*intertexto*, Barb. Lat.] To interweave. This pedantic word may be found in a very embarrassed passage of *B. Jonson's Underwoods*.

INTERVEINED. *part. adj.* [*inter*, Lat. and *veined*.] Intersected as with veins.

From his side two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other strait, and left between
Fair champain with less rivers *interveined*. *Milton.*

INTHRONIZATION. *n.* The being enthroned. Who, as then, was Adrian the fourth, called before his *intronization* Nicholas Breakepeare. *Weever.*

TO INTIMATE. *v. a.* - - - To hint."

2. [Formerly] To take part in.

So both conspiring gan to intimate
Each other's griefs with zeale affectionate.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 12.

INTO'LERANCE. *n.* [from *intolerant.*] Want of toleration.

It unites the opposite evils of *intolerance* and indifference.

Burke.

INTO'LERATED. *part. adj.* Refused toleration. [See next article.]

INTOLERATION. *n.* Want of toleration.

I would have all *intolerations* *intolerated* in its turn.

Chesterfield.

INTRA'NSITIVELY. *adv.* [In grammar.] According to the nature of an *intransitive* verb.

The difference between verbs absolutely neuter, and *intransitively* active is not always clear.

Lowth.

INTRE'AT. *n.* [a poetical word for] Entreaty:

At my *intreat* they will vouchsafe to fend
To these wild deserts that unthankfull knight.

Fairfax. B. VII.

INTRE'ATFUL. *adj.* Full of entreaty.

There came two springals of full tender yeares
(Farre thence from foreign land where they did dwell)
To seeke for succour of her and her Peares
With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 6.

“ To INVADE. *v. a.* - - - ”

4. [A latinism.] To go into.

That fame his sea-marke made

And nam'd it Albion: but later day
Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,

Gan more the fame frequent and farther to *invade*.

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

All things from thence doe their first being fetch,
And borrow matter, whereof they are made;
Which, when as forme and feature it does ketch,
Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life out of the grieisly shade.

Ib. B. III. C. VI. ft. 37.

INVE'ILED. *part. adj.* [from *in* and *veil.*] Covered, as with a veil.

Her eyes *inveyl'd* with sorrowe's clouds
Scarce see the light;
Disdaine hath wrapt her in the shrowds
Of loathed night.

W. Browne.

INVENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *invention.*] Ingenious.

Thou art a fine *inventious* rogue.

B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

“ To INVE'ST. *v. a.* - - - ”

6. To put on.

Alas for pittie, that so faire a crew,
As like cannot be seen from East to West,
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*.

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

INVILLAGED. *part. adj.* [from *in* and *village.*] Turned into a village.

There on a goodly plaine (by time throwne downe)
Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;
Who now *invillaged*, there's only feene
In his walle ruines what his state has beene.

W. Browne.

“ INVITA'TION. *n.* - - - The act of inviting with ceremony.”

2. Allurement.

She gives the lecr of *invitation*.

Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.

INVITING. *n.* [from *invite.*] Invitation.

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*. *Shak. Timon.*

JOBATION. *n.* [a cant term at our universities for] A reprimanding lecture.

JOINDER. *n.* [a law term.] Joining.

Upon either a general, or a special demurrer, the opposite party avers it [the plea] to be sufficient, which is called a *joinder* in demurrer.

Blackstone.

JOINT-TENANCY. *n.* [In law.] A mode of jointly possessing land or chattels under certain regulations.

Estates may be held in severalty, in *joint-tenancy*, in coparcenary, and in common.

Blackstone.

Things personal may belong to their owners, not only in severalty, but also in *joint-tenancy*.

Ib.

JOINT-TENANT. *n.*

1. [In law.] One who holds any thing in *joint-tenancy*.

One *joint-tenant* cannot be entitled to one period of duration or quantity of interest, and the other to a different.

Blackstone.

2. One who enjoys any thing equally with another.

Man walk'd with beast, *joint-tenant* of the shade. *Pope.*

In **JOINTURE.** *adv.* [A law phrase.] Jointly.

Such estate is called sometimes an estate *in jointure*.

Blackstone.

“ JO'LLY. *adj.* - - - ”

3. Personable.

Full *jolly* knight he seem'd, and faire did sitt.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 1.

JOLLYHEAD. *n.* [*jolly* and *head* in its sense, as a terminating syllable.] Festivity.

Despoiled of those joyes and *jolly-head*,

Which with those gentle shepherds here I wont to lead.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 32.

IONIC. *adj.* [from *Ionia.*] Denoting one of the three Grecian orders of architecture.

The *Ionic* [order] partakes of the Doric strength, and Corinthian ornaments.

Chesterfield.

JOVE. *n.* Another name for the planet *Jupiter*.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above,

Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*.

Pope.

“ JOURNALIST. *n.* - - - A writer of journals.”

It must be owned, those *journalists* have treated him with sufficient candor.

Shaftesbury.

I'POCRAS. *n.* A made wine. [The receipt for making it is in *Arnold's Chronicle*, or *Customs of London.*]

Sirrah, set down the candle, and fetch us a quart of *ipocras*.

Green's Tu quoque.

“ IRKSOMENESS. *n.* - - - Wearisomeness.”

That buy the merry madness of one hour

With the long *irksomeness* of following time.

B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

I'RON-HEARTED. *adj.* Hard-hearted.

Did she mitigate these immitigable, these *iron-hearted* men!

Harris from Nicetas.

I'RON-WITTED. *adj.* Hard of understanding.

I will converse with *iron-witted* fools. *Shak. Rich. III.*

“ IRRECONCI'LEABLENESS. *n.* - - - Impossibility to be reconciled.”

What must it be to live in this disagreement with every thing, this *irreconcilableness* and opposition to the order and government of nature?

Shaftesbury.

IRRE'GULOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *regula*, Lat.] Licentious.

Then,

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K E I

K A'LMIA. *n.* An elegant evergreen plant, of which one kind has been called, the dwarf laurel, with a *timus* leaf. The leaf of another sort is larger.

KANGAROO. *n.* An animal of South Wales.

The head, neck and shoulders are very small in proportion; the tail is nearly as long as the body, thick near the rump, and tapering towards the end: the fore legs of this were only eight inches long, the hind ones two and twenty; its progress is by successive leaps of great length in an erect posture. The skin is covered by a short fur, mouse colour. This animal is called by the natives *Kangaroo*.
Hawkefworth's Voyages.

K A'STRIL. *n.* A kind of bastard hawk, more commonly called *kestrel*.

What a cast of *kastrils* are these to hawk after ladies thus?
B. Jonson's Epicæne.

KEECH. *n.* A solid lump or mass, probably of tallow.

I wonder,
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

[*Johnson* is amazingly inconsistent with himself. The foregoing explanation of *keech* is taken from his own note on *Shakspeare*, which vindicates this old reading against *Pope's* alteration of it into *ketch*. Yet *keech* is omitted in his dictionary; and this passage (with the very reading he has reprobated) is made an example of *ketch*. What credit can be due to such a compilation?

To KEEL. *v. a.* [*celan*, Sax. *algere*.] To cool.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.
Shak. Love's Lab. Lost, last song.

KEE'LAGE (*n.* from *keel*) is a custom paid at Harlepool in Durham for every ship coming into that port.
Termes de la Ley.

To take KEEP. To take heed; to observe.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowsy fit he findes; of nothing he *takes keepe*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. st. 40.

Sir knight, *take keep*,
How all these shores are spread with squadrons brave.
Fairfax. B. XV. st. 12.

KEEPING. *n.* [from *keep*.] Guard.
Therefore henceforth be at your *keeping* well,
And ever ready for your foeman fell.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. st. 2.

KEIGHT. for *caught*, pret. of *catch*.

K I N

Her aged nurse, whose name was *Glauce* hight,
Feeling her leape out of her loathed nest,
Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly *keight*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 30.

KE'NDAL-GRE'EN. *n.* [*kendal* and *green*.] A bright green colour.

Three mis-begotten knaves in *Kendal-green* came at my back.
Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.

To KERVE. *v. a.* [*ceppan*, Sax. *secare*.] To cut.
That elfe was like to *serve*

Through cruell knife, that her deare hart did *kerve*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. st. 4.

KE'SAR. *n.* [*Cæsar*.] An emperour.

Whilest kings and *kesars* at her feet did them prostrate.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. st. 29.

Fayre fell good Orpheus, that would rather be
King of a mole-hill, than a *kesar's* slave.

Return from Parnassus.

KE'TTLE. *n.* [used by *Shakspeare* for] Kettle-drum.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,

The trumpet to the cannoneer without. *Shak. Hamlet.*

KEX. *n.* [*Cicuta*, Lat.] Hemlock.

Kex, dried *kex*. *Miserics of insforced marriage.*

KEY. *n.* [In botany.] The husk containing the feed of an ash.

Ash, elm, tilia, poplar, hornbeam, &c. are distinguished by their *keys*, tongues, &c. small, flat, and husky skins including the feeds. *Evelyn.*

“ **To KID.** *v. a.* -- To bring forth kids.” With this interpretation, the verb is certainly *neuter*; as which it is used, and perhaps never otherwise.

The she-goat was not with kid, having *kidded* but a few days before. *Cook's Voyage.*

KIDDLING. *n.* A young kid.

Climb'd mountains where the wanton *kidling* dallies.
W. Browne.

“ **To KI'DNAP.** *v. a.* - - - ”

The other remaining offence, that of *kidnapping* (being the stealing away) man, woman, or child, from their own country, and felling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. *Blackstone.*

KILL-CO'URTESY. *n.* Killer of courtesy.

Pretty foul, she durst not lye
Near this lack-love, this *kill-courtesy*.
Shak. Mid. N. Dream.

“ **KILT** for *killed*. *Spenser.* ”

But what art thou, that tells of nephews *kilt*?
F. Q. B. I. C. V. st. 26.

“ **To KIN'DLE.** *v. n.* - - - ”

“ **2°** To bring forth.” Classing this sense with those of the verb *neuter* instead of the *active*, is certainly a blunder, whether *Johnson's*, or his editor's.

KINDED.

K N I

KI'NDED. *part. pass.* [of a lost verb, *to kind.*] Begotten.
She yet forgets, that she of men was *kynded*.

KI'NDLESS. *adj.* [*kind* and *less.*] Unnatural.
Remorseless, treach'rous, lech'rous, *kindless* villain.
Shak. Hamlet.

KI'NGDOMED. *adj.* [from *kingdom.*] Proud of
kingly power.

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages,
And batters down himself. *Shak. Troilus & Cressida.*

“KI'NGSPEAR. *n.* - - - A plant.”
Bring crown-imperial, *king spear*, holyhocks.
B. Jonson's Masques.

KI'TCAT. *n.* A technical term with painters of
portraits, for that size of canvas, which is between
one serving for a mere head, and what is appropri-
ated to a half-length.

“To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* - - To bring forth young cats.”
Ash more properly explains it by ‘To bring forth
young, as a cat;’ because some other animals, par-
ticularly *ferrets*, are said to *kitten*, when they bring
forth their young.

KNAT. *n.* [more commonly *knot.*] A delicious bird
nearly of the same kind with a ruff.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there; and godwit, if we can,
Knat, rail, and ruff too. *B. Jonson's Epigrams.*

KNEE-CROOKING. *adj.* [*knee* and *crook, v.*] Ob-
sequious.

Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave. *Shak. Othello.*

“KNIFE. *n.* - - -”
2. [From *ξίφος*, Gr.] A sword.

Forthy she oft him counsel'd to forbear
The bloody battle and to stirre up strife;
But after all his warre to rest his wearie *knife*.

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

K S A

KNIGHTLINESS. *n.* [from *knightly.*] Duties of a
knight.

The prince did wonder much, yet could not ghesse
The cause of that his sorrowfull constraint;
Yet would by secret signes of manlinesse,
Which close appear'd in that rude brutishnesse,
That he whilome some gentle swaine had beene,
Train'd up in feats of armes and *knightlinesse*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 45.

“KNOLL. *n.* A little hill.” [From *cnolle*, Sax. *ca-*
cumen, *glomus.*] A little round hill. *Ray.*

The mountains, the river Neath, and its shady banks,
form a beautiful back ground and contrast to the bold
craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated *knolls*, which
not unfrequently project from it. *Wynham's Tour.*

KNOT. *n.* [the bird.] See KNATT.
My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmons,
Knots, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

KNOT. *n.* [A nautical term from the *knots* made in a
cord, belonging to the machine called a *sea-log.*]
A certain distance sailed over, answering to a mile
by land.

A fresh gale from the North-East, five *knots* per hour.
Portlock's Voyage.

KNOW-NOT-WHAT. *n.* [*ne sai quoi*, Fr.] Some-
thing inexpressible.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd becoming graces,
Black eyes, and little *know-not-whats* in faces. *Suckling.*

“KO'NED for *know*. *Spenser.*” This is only a
different orthography of *conned*.

KSAR. *n.* [Milton's word for] Czar.
The Russian *Ksar*
In Mosco. *Par. Lost. B. XI. v. 394.*

L.

L A P

“**L** AT the end of a monosyllable is always doubled, except after a diphthong.” This remark is not universally true; though it must be acknowledged, that the exceptions to it can hardly be considered as genuine words: such as *Dol, Fal, Hal, &c.* It may be further observed, that the rule is merely an offspring of refined orthography, and no fundamental principle of our language. *Al* and *Wel* were true members of old English.

LABORIOUS. *adj.* [a poetical word for] Laborious.
For husband's life is *laborous* and hard. *Spens. Hubberd.*

LABURNUM. *n.* A shrub [of the *cytusus* kind] that grows to the size of a tree.

The pale *Laburnum* grac'd with yellow plumes. *Anon.*

LA'CHES. *n.* [law Fr.] Negligence.

Laches is an old French word signifying slackness or negligence. *Termes de la Ley.*

LA'CHRYMÆ. *n.* [Lat.] The name of a doleful note in music.

Is your theorbo

Turn'd to a distaff, signior? and your voice
With which you chanted 'room for a lusty galant'

Turn'd to the note of *lachrymæ*? *Massinger's Picture.*

LA'CK-LOVE. *n.* One that is indifferent to love.

She durst not lye

Near this *lack-love*, this kill-courtisy.

Shak. Mid. N. Dream.

LACONICAL. *adj.* [the same as] “*Laconick.*”

The learned Plutarch in his *Laconical* apothegms tells of a sophister, that made a long and tedious oration in praise of Hercules. *Harrington's Apologie of Poetrie.*

LAD. Old preterite of *lead*.

And by her in a line a milk-white lamb she *lad*.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. st. 4.

“**LAIR.** *n.* -- The couch of a wild beast.”

2. [From *lea*, Sax. *pascuum*, *campus*.] Pasture; the ground.

More hard for hungry steed t'abstaine from pleasant *laire*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 29.

This Gyant's sonne that lies there on the *laire*

An headlesse heap.

Ib. st. 51.

Have the winters been so fet

To raine and snow, they have wet

All his driest *laire*?

W. Browne.

LANDA'W. *n.* [from the town of that name in Bavaria.] A coach, whose top may be occasionally open.

LANDHERD. *n.* Cattle grazing on land.

These fame, the shepherd told me, were the fields,
In which Dame Cynthia her *landherds* fed.

Sp. Colin Clout.

“**LAPIDE'SCENT.** *adj.* -- Growing or turning to stone.”

L A S

Hardened by the air, or a certain *lapidescent* succus or spirit, which it meets with. *Evelyn.*

“**To LAPSE.** *v. n.* --

“5. To fall by negligence of one proprietor to another.” Not only by *negligence*, but also by *event*, as in the case of *legacies*.

If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost, or *lapsed* legacy. *Blackstone.*

LAR. *n.* [Lat] An household God.

In consecrated earth,

And on the holy hearth,

The *Lars* and Lemures moan with midnight plaint.

Milton.

“**LARCENY.** *n.* -- Petty theft.” This a very insufficient definition.

Larciny, or theft, is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called *simple larciny*, unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or *compound larciny*, which also includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person. *Simple larciny*, when it is the stealing of goods above the value of twelve-pence is called *grand larciny*; when of goods to that value, or under, *petty larciny*. *Blackstone.*

LAR'GE-HANDED. *adj.* [large and hand.] Rapacious.

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,

And pill by law.

Shakspeare's Timon.

“**LAR'GESS.** *n.* -- A present.” Its common meaning now is almost confined to ‘a present to harvest labourers.’

LAR'KS-HEEL. *n.* [a name for the flower called] Indian-crefs.

The Indian-crefs our climate now does bear,

Call'd *larks-heel* 'cause he wears a horseman's spur.

Tate's Cowley.

“**LAR'KSPUR.** *n.* -- A plant.”

With the same weapon, *Larkspur*, thou dost mount
Amongst the flowers, a knight of high account.

Tate's Cowley.

“**LASCI'VIOUSLY.** *adv.* -- Lewdly.”

I would desire her love

Lasciviously.

Beaum. & Fletcher's King & no King.

“**To LASH.** *v. n.* To ply the whip.” It is not confined to the *whip*, at least not in early authors, but was used of any weapon held in the hand.

He through long sufferance growing now more great,
Rose in his strength, and gan her fresh assaile

Heaping huge strokes as thicke as showre of hayle,
And *lashing* dreadfully at ev'ry part,

As if he thought her foule to disentrayle.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 16.

“**LAST.** *n.* -- A certain weight or measure.”

A *last* of herrings is ten thousand. *Termes de la Ley.*

“**LA'STAGE.**

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- Through forrests, mountains, or the *lawny* grounds.
W. Browne.
- That from the sun-redoubling valley lift.
Cool to the middle air, their *lawny* tops. *Thomf. Summer.*
- LAYE. *n.* [ley, old Fr. Used by *Spenser* for] Law.
A woman worthy of immortal praise,
Which for this realme found many goodley *layes*,
And wholesome statutes to her husband brought.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. X. st. 42.
- LA'ZARET. *n.* [the same as] "Lazaretto."
The same penalty also attends persons escaping from
the *lazarets*. *Blackstone.*
- LA'ZARLIKE. *adj.* [*lazar* and *like*.] Leprous.
A most instant tetter bark'd about;
Most *lazarlike*, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
- LAZY-PACING. *adj.* Pacing slowly.
When he bestrides the *lazy-pacing* clouds.
Shaksf. Romeo & Juliet.
- "LEA. *n.* - - Enclosed ground." Enclosure seems
by no means essential to the meaning of this word.
Its Saxon original signifies both a *pasture* and a *plain*;
and in allusion to the latter sense *Spenser* uses it for
the *surface of water*.
As when two warlike brigantines at sea,
With murd'rous weapons arm'd to cruell fight,
Doe meete together on the watry *lea*.
F. 2. B. IV. C. H. st. 16.
- "To LEAD. *v. n.* - - -"
4. To exercise dominion.
For shepherds, said he, there doen *lead*
As lords done otherwhere. *Spenser's July.*
- LE'ADEN-STEPPING. *adj.* Slowly moving.
Call on the lazy *leaden-stepping* hours.
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace. *Milton.*
- "LE'AGUER. *n.* - - - Siege." Rather 'a besieging
'army,' according to *Johnson's* own example from
Shakspeare; and clearly so in the following pas-
sage of *Fairfax*.
And hasting forward up the banks they pass,
Till far behind the Christian *leaguer* was. *B. X. st. 27.*
- LEAKE. *adj.* [hlece, Sax. rimofus.] Leaky.
And fifty sisters water in *leake* vessels draw.
Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. V. st. 55.
- Yet is the bottle *leake*, and bag so torn,
That all which I put in fals out anon.
Ib. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 24.
- LEAN-to. *n.* [In architecture.] A low shallow
building joining to a higher.
- LEAN-WITTED. *adj.* [*lean* and *wit*.] Of shal-
low understanding.
And thou a lunatic *lean-witted* fool. *Shaksf. Rich. II.*
- To LEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To learn.
On that same book his shame and losfs he *lear'd*.
Fairfax. B. X.
- I will sing what I did *leere*,
Long ago in Janiveere. *W. Browne.*
2. To teach.
Because I did thee *lear*
A lore repugnant to thy parents' faith.
Fairfax. B. XII.
- LEARE. *n.* [læpe, Sax. doctrina.] Skill.
From his mother's womb, which him did bear,
He was invulnerable made by magicke *leare*.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. IV. st. 4.

- LE'ARNEDISH. *adj.* As if learned.
And seem more *learnedish* than those,
That at a greater charge compose. *Butler's Remains.*
- LE'ATHER-JACKET. *n.* A fish of the pacific
ocean.
Some beautifully spotted foles, *leather-jackets*, &c.
Cook & King's Voyage.
- "To LECH. *v. a.* - - - To lick over."
"Hast thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eyes? *Shaksf.*"
This is a strong specimen of *Johnson's* inconsist-
ency. Under the verb *leech*, this passage is given
for an example of it, the word being silently altered
to *leached*. Such wilful impositions on the public
would be enough to ruin any literary character what-
soever.
- LE'DDEN. *n.* [leben, Sax. Lingua-latina.]
1. Language.
Thereto he was expert in prophecies
And could the *ledden* of the Gods unfold.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. XI. st. 19.
Her *ledden* was like human language true.
Fairfax. B. XVI. st. 13.
2. True meaning.
And those that do to Cynthia expound
The *ledden* of strange languages in charge.
Spenser's Colin Clout.
- LEER. *n.* [hleor, Sax. facies] Countenance.
He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than you.
Shaksf. As you like it.
Here's a young lad fram'd of another *leer*.
Titus Andronicus.
- "LEFT-HANDED. *adj.* - - -"
2. [A latinism.] Inauspicious.
That would not be put off with *left-handed* cries.
B. Jonson's Epicæne.
- LEFT-HANDINESS. *n.* [from *left hand*.] Awk-
ward manner.
An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes, and ac-
tions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the ex-
pression) proclaim low education. *Chesterfield.*
- LEFT-WITTED. *adj.* [*left* and *wit*.] Mistaken.
O I *leftwitted*, that purge ev'ry spring
For choler! *B. Jonson's Horace.*
- "LE'GAL. *adj.* - - -"
- "2. Lawful."
Assigning to every thing capable of ownership a *legal*
and determinate owner. *Blackstone.*
- LE'GER-BOOK. *n.* A book that lies ready for en-
tering articles of account in.
This *leger-book* lies in the brain behind,
Like Janus' eye, which in his poll was set,
The layman's tables, storehouse of the mind,
Which doth remember much, and much forget.
Davies.
- These are supplied from a cotemporary entry in the
leger-book of the chapter. *Blackstone's Magna Charta.*
- "LE'GGED. *adj.* - - - Having legs.
And all to leave what with his toil he won
To that unfeathered two-legg'd thing, a son. *Dryden.*
- LEGISLA'TORSHIP. *n.* [from *legislator*.] Power
of making laws.
There ought to be a difference made between coming
out of pupilage, and leaping into *legislatorship*.
M. of Halifax.
- "LE'MMA. *n.* - - A proposition previously as-
sumed."

A subject proposed, or title.
That's the *lemma*, mark it. *B. Jonson's Poetaster.*

EMON-PEEL. *n.* The peel of lemon whether plain or candied for sweetmeat.
But tulip-leaves, and *lemon-peel*
Serve only to adorn the meal. *Prior's Alma.*

E'MURES. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Evil spirits.
In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

E'NVOY. *n.* [Fr.] An old title for a few detached verses at the conclusion of a poem.
Is not *l'envoy* a salve?
No, page, it is an epilogue, or discourse to make plain
Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been saine. *Shakf. Love's Lab. Lost.*

E'O. *n.* [Lat. for lion.] The fifth sign of the Zodiac.
By *Leo*, and the Virgin, and the Scales. *Milton.*

ERE. *adj.* [from *leopard*, Sax. transire.] Kept ready for occasion.
He had rather have words bear two senses impertinently, than one to the purpose; and never speaks without a *lere* sense. *Butl. Characters.*
A led horse was formerly called a *lere* horse. *Thyer's Note to the foregoing Example.*

LEST. *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for] To listen.
Tho' looking up unto the cry to *lest*
They saw that carle from farre with hand unblest
Hayling that mayden by the yellow heare. *F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 17.*

To **LET.** *v. a.* - - - - -

9. To leave: in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone*." But was not always so.
Yet nether spinnes nor cards, ne' cares nor frets,
But to her mother nature all her care she *letts*. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. st. 17.*

E'THEED. *adj.* [from *Lethe*.] Oblivious.
Epicurean cook,
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite;
That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour,
Even till a *Letheed* dulness—How now *Varius*? *Shak. Ant. & Cleopatra. A. II. sc. 1.*

E'TTER-FOUNDER. *n.* [from *letter* and *found*.] One who casts types for printing.

E'TTER-GO. [from to *let go*.] A squanderer.
A careless *letter-go*
Of money. *B. Jonson's Horace.*

ETTERS-PA'TENT. *n.* [*literæ patentés*, Lat.] A written instrument, containing a royal grant.
The king's grants are contained in *letters-patent*, so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom. *Blackstone.*
Call in his *letters-patent*, that he hath
By his attornies-general to sue. *Shakf. Rich. II.*

To **LE'VEL.** *v. n.* - - - - -

To accord.
With such accommodation and befort,
As *levels* with her breeding. *Shakspere's Othello.*

E'VEK. *adv.* [used by *Spenser* for *liefer*, the comparative of *lief*.]
Rather.
Die had she *lever* with enchanter's knife,
Than to be false in love. *F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 6.*

2. [Prefix to *were* it makes an impersonal verb] Rather let.
Me lever were with point of foeman's speare be dead. *F. Q. B. III. C. V. st. 7.*

LE'VIN. *n.* [*Tyrwhitt* calls it Sax.] Lightning.
As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. st. 40.*

LEVIN-BR'OND. *n.* [*levin* and *brond*.] Thunderbolt.
And est his burning *levin-brond* in hand he took. *Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. st. 30.*

" 2. **LEWDLY.** *adv.* - - - - -"

3. In a state of ignorance.
All which my daies I have not *lewdly* spent,
Nor spilt the blossom of my tender yeares
In ydleffe. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. st. 31.*

" **LEWIS-D'O'R.** *n.* A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at 17 shillings." *Johnson* has given this article nearer the truth under its proper orthography *LOUIS D'OR*. As to its value of 17 shillings, that can only relate to a temporary order of council for the rate of its currency in England.
In 1700 the Council made an order and a proclamation, that the *Louis D'Or* should not go for above seventeen shillings. *Leake.*

LI'ABLENESS. *n.* The being liable.
Every one observes our *liableness* to be deceived by the falsehood of men. *Butler's Analogy.*
He has a scale in his mind, by which he estimates his *liableness* to err. *Reid.*

To **LIB.** *v. a.* [in *Ray's North Country words*.] To geld.
The next sow-gelder,
(O' my life) should *lib* me, rather than embrace thee. *Massing. City Madam.*

LI'BBARDS-BANE. *n.* A poisonous plant.
Nightshade, moonwort, *libbard's-bane*. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

" **LI'BERAL.** *adj.* - - - - -"

" 1. Not low in mind."
Where gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made, with mildnesse virginall
Shewing herselfe both wife and *liberall*. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. st. 20.*

5. [Sometimes in *Shakspeare* and his cotemporaries] Licentious.
Is he not a most profane and *liberal* counsellor? *Othello.*
I might, if it pleas'd me, stand still, and hear.
My sifter made a may-game, might I not?
And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person, whose least anger would
Consume a legion of such wretched people. *Beau. and Fl. Captain. A. II. sc. 2.*

To **LI'BERALIZE.** *v. a.* To make liberal.
Such habits, as enlarge and *liberalize* the understanding. *Burke.*

" **LI'BERALLY.** *adv.* [from *liberal*.]"

3. Licentiously.
Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners. *Green's Tu quoque.*

To LIBERATE. *v. a.* [from *liberare*, Lat.] To free from confinement. Though this verb and its derivative noun are now frequent in periodical publications of news, they are too modern to be found in any dictionary; nor has the compiler met with either (to the best of his recollection) in any writer, he would produce for an authority.

LIBERATION. *n.* [*liberatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of delivering.
2. The being delivered.

LIBRA. *n.* [Lat. for *scales*.] The seventh sign in the Zodiac.

From eastern point

Of *Libra*, to the fleecy star.

Milton.

LIBRARIAN. *n.* - - -

“1. One who has the care of a library.”

It was his inconceivable knowledge of books, that induced the great Duke Cosmo the third to do him the honour of making him his *librarian*.

Spenser's Life of Magliabechi.

LIBRARY. *n.* - - - - A collection of books.”

2. A place furnished with books, or adapted to receive them.

Magliabechi had a local memory of the places where every book stood; as in his master's shop at first, and in several other *libraries* afterwards.

Spence.

[The denomination of the Radcliffe *library* at Oxford is a still stronger proof, that the signification of this word is not limited to a *collection of books*, since that edifice had the same title from its construction, before there was a single book in it.]

LICH. *adj.* [lic, Sax. similis.] Like or alike.

For both to be, and seeme, to him was labor *lich*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.VII. st.29.

LICHEN. *n.* Liverwort. *Miller.*

I observed nothing but several curious *lichens*, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) perfuming the borders of the lake.

Gray's Letters.

LIEUTENANTRY. *n.* [from *lieutenant*.] A word which seems as if used by *Shakspeare*, to denote either some subordinate, or some over-cautious military skil.

He alone

Dealt on *lieutenantry*, and no practice had
In the brave squares of war.

Ant. and Cleopatra. A. III. sc. 9.

LIFE-FUL. *adj.* [*life* and *full*.] Invigorating.

Fair sun, shew forth thy favourable ray,
And let thy *life-ful* heat not fervent be.

Spenser's Epithalamion.

LIFE-HARMING. *adj.* Prejudicial to life.

You promis'd, when you parted with the king,
To lay aside *life-harming* heaviness.

Shaksf. Rich. II.

LIGAN. *n.* [from *ligare*, Lat.] Goods saved from a wreck, when treated as follows:

Ligan is where goods are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again.

Blackstone.

LIGHT-HEADED. *adj.* - - -

“2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.” This would be more distinct, if the words *some temporary* were inserted before *disease*.

When Belvidera talks of

Lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber,
She is not mad, but *light-headed*.

Wulpole.

“To LIKE. *v. a.* - - - -”

4. To liken.

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France.

Shaksf. Hen. VI. P. I.

“LIKELY. *adj.* - - -

“1. Such as may be liked. Obsolete.” Whoever is in any degree habituated to general conversation; must wonder exceedingly to find this adjective termed *obsolete*. Nor need *Johnson* have confined his written authorities for it to so early a period as *Shakspeare's* days, since *Milton* uses it.

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,
Translated faints, and middle spirits hold
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind.

P. L. B.III. v.460.

To LILL. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] To loll.

And *lilled* forth his flaming bloody tong.

F. Q. B. I. C.V. st.34.

LIMBMEAL. *adv.* [*limb* and *meal*.] In pieces.

O! that I had her here to tear her *limbmeal*.

Shaksf. Cymbeline.

Tears cards *limbmeal* without regard to age, sex, or quality.

Butler's Characters.

LIME-HOUND. *n.* [Whatever may be the right etymology of this word (which seems by no means agreed upon) its meaning is probably] A bloodhound.

But Talus, that could like a *limehound* wind her,
And all things secrete wifely could bewray,
At length found out, whereas she hidden lay.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.II. st.25.

All the *limehounds* in the city should have drawn after you by the scent.

B. Jonson's Barthol. Fair. A. I. sc.3.

I have seen him smell out

Her footing like a *lime-hound*, and know it

From all the rest of her train.

Massinger's Bashful Lover. A. I. sc.1.

LIME-TWIG. *n.* A twig smeared with bird-lime.

It stands upright

Like *lime-twigs* set to catch my winged fowl.

Shaksf. Hen. VI. P.II.

By this means

I knew the foul enchanter though disguis'd,
Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,

And yet came off.

Milton's Comus.

“LIMITATION. *n.* - - -”

3. Limited time.

You have stood your *limitation*, and the tribunes

Endue you with the people's voice. *Shaksf. Coriolanus.*

LIMITER. *n.* A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. *Tyrwhitt.*

I mean me to disguise

In some strange habit after uncouth wize,

Or like a pilgrim; or a *limiter*.

Spenser's Hubberd.

LIMITLESS. *adj.* [*limit* and *less*.] Boundless.

To your divining tongue is given a power

Of uttering secrets large and *limitless*.

Davies.

Never ayme

A *limitless* delire to what may maim

The fettle quiet of a peaceful state.

W. Browne.

“L'NCHPIN. *n.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel
“on the axle-tree.”

Through which something of a lace or bobbin might be drawn, as a nail through the *linchpin* of an axletree to keep the wheel on.

Clubb's Wheatfield.

L'NCOLN-GREEN. *n.* A particular colour, formerly used at Lincoln for dying garments.

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- LO'LLARDY. n.** The doctrine of Lollards.
Lollardy was made a temporal offence, and indictable in the king's courts. *Blackstone.*
- To LONG. v. n.** To belong.
 But he me first through pride and puissance strong.
 Assayl'd, not knowing what to armes doth long.
Sp. F. 2. B.VI. C.II. ft. 8.
 But wit's ambition *longeth* to the best. *Davies.*
- LONGE'E. n.** [Fr.] A thrust at fencing.
 When he accosts a lady he stamps with his foot, like a French fencer, and makes a *longee* at her.
Builer's Characters.
- LONG-TONGUED. adj.** [long and tongue.] Loquacious.
 A *long-tongued* babbling gossip! *Titus Andronicus.*
- "LOOKER. n.** - - - One that looks."
 For through infusion of celestial powre
 The duller earth it quickneth with delight,
 And liffull spirits privily doth poure
 Through all the parts, that to the *lookers'* fight
 They seem to please. *Spenser's Hymns.*
- "LOOP. n.** - - - A double through which a string or "lace is drawn."
 2. [Formerly also] A loop hole.
 Some dy'd, some at the *loops* durst scant out-peep.
Fairfax, B.XI. ft. 32.
- LOOS. n.** [*los*, old Fr.] Glory.
 That much he feared, least reprochfull blame
 With foule dishonour him mote blot therefore;
 Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
 As through the world thereby should glorifie his name.
Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.XII. ft. 12.
- "To LOOSE. v. a.** - - - - -
 9. To solve.
 Much like in foulness and deformity:
 Unto that Monster, whom the Theban knight
 (The father of the fatal progeny)
 Made kill herselfe for very heart's despight
 That he had red her riddle, which no wight
 Could ever *loose*. *Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.XI. ft. 25.*
- "LOOSE-STRIFE. n.** - - - An herb.
 The royal *loose-strife*, royal gentian, grace
 Our gardens. *Tate's Cowley.*
- "LORDING. n.** - - - A little lord; a lord in con-
 "tempt." Not necessarily either: both *Spenser*
 and *Fairfax* use the word as a general appellation of
 people above the vulgar.
 Then listen, *Lordings*, if ye list to weet
 The cause, why Satyrane and Paridell
 Mote not be entertayn'd, as seemed meet,
 Into that castle, (as that Squire does tell.)
F. Q. B.III. C.IX. ft. 3.
 He call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:
Lordings, you know, I yielded to your will,
 And gave you license with this dame to go,
 To win her kingdom, and that tyrant kill.
Fairfax. B.V. ft. 3.
- "LORE. n.** - - - Lesson; doctrine; instruction."
 2: Workmanship.
 In her right hand a rod of peace she bore,
 About the which two serpents weren wound,
 Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*.
Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.III. ft. 42.
- "LORE. - - -** Lost. Not in use." It was used by
Spenser for the preterite
 Left.

- Neither of them she found, where she them *lore*.
Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.VII. ft. 42.
- LO'RING. n.** [from *lore*.] Instructive discourse.
 That all they, as a goddess her adoring,
 Her wisdom did admire, and hearkned to her *loring*.
Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.VII. ft. 42.
- "LO'TE-TREE. n.** - - - A plant." [Johnson gives a
 description of it from *Miller*.]
 Next comes the *Lote-tree*, in whose dusky hue,
 Her black and sun-burnt country you might view.
Tate's Cowley.
- "LOVE. n.** - - - - -"
 15. [Used poetically by *Spenser* for] Lover.
 He unto her a penance did impose,
 Which was, that through the world's wyde wilderness
 She wander should in companie of those,
 Till she had sav'd so many *loves* as she did lose.
F. Q. B.VI. C.VII. ft. 37.
- LOVE-AFFA'MISHT. adj.** Famished through love.
 With light thereof I do myself sustain,
 And thereon feed my *love-affamisht* heart.
Spenser's Sonnets.
- LOVE-A'PPLE. n.** A plant.
Love-apple, though its flower less fair appears,
 Its golden fruit deserves the name it bears.
Tate's Cowley.
- LOVE-BRO'KER. n.** A go-between in matters of
 love.
 There is no *love-broker* in the world can more prevail
 in man's commendation with woman, than report of
 valour. *Shakf. Twelfth Night.*
- LO'VE-CHILD. n.** [a low phrase for] A bastard.
- LO'VE-DARTING. adj.** Darting love.
 What need a vermeil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn?
Milton's Comus.
- LO'VE-JUICE. n.** Juice to create love.
 Thou hast mistaken quite,
 And laid the *love-juice* on some true love's fight.
Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.
- LO'VE-LABOURED. adj.** Laboured through love.
 Where silence yields
 To the night-warbling bird, that now awake
 Tunes sweetest his *love-labour'd* song. *Milton.*
- LO'VE-PINED. adj.** Wasted by love.
 Unquiet thought! whom at the first I bred
 Of th' inward bale of my *love-pined* heart,
 And silence have with sighs and sorrows fed,
 Till greater than my womb thou woxen art.
Spenser's Sonnet II.
- "LO'VE-R. [mis-printed LOUVER.] n.** An open-
 "ing in the roof of a cottage. *Spenser*."
 But darkness dred and daily night did hover
 Through all the inner parte wherein they dwelt,
 Ne lightned was with window, nor with *lover*,
 But with continuall candle light, which delt
 A doubtfull sense of things. *F. Q. B.VI. C.X. ft. 42.*
- LO'VE-SHAFT. n.** Cupid's arrow.
 A certain aim he took
 At a fair Vestal throned by the west,
 And loos'd his *love-shaft* smartly from his bow.
Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.
- "LOY'ALTY. n.** - - -
 2. Fidelity to a lady or lover."
 And then end life, when I end *loyalty*.
Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.

L U S

LU'CERNE. *n.* [in Latin *medica.*] A peculiar kind of grafs. Harte's Effays in husbandry treat fully of it.

Harte has been much out of order these last three or four months, but is not the lefs intent upon fowing his *Lucerne.* *Chesterfield.*

“**LU'DICROUSLY.** *adv.* - - - In a manner to excite laughter.”

Cicero *ludicrously* describes Cato as endeavouring to act in the commonwealth upon the school paradoxes, which exercised the wits of the junior students in the Stoic philosophy. *Burke.*

LUMBER-ROOM. *n.* A room to put lumber in.

Many great readers load their memories, and make *lumber-rooms* of their heads instead of furnishing them usefully. *Chesterfield.*

LU'MINOUSNESS. *n.* [from *luminous.*] Lustre.

That *luminousness* that appears in some eyes.

Spence's Crito.

LUNA'RIAN. *n.* [from *lunar.*] An inhabitant of the moon.

The *Lunarians* in the opposite hemisphere never see our earth. *Adams on Globes.*

LUPERCAL. *n.* [Lat.] A feast kept at the place, where Romulus and Remus were supposed to have been fostered by [*Lupa*] a she wolf.

It is the feast of *Lupercal.* *Shaksf. Julius Cæsar.*

“**LUSK.** *adj.* - - - Lazy.”

Up, you *lusk.* *Brewer's Lingua.*

“**LU'SKISHNESS.** *n.* - - - A disposition to laziness.”

“*Spenser.*”

He shooke off *luskishness*; and courage chill
Kindling afresh, gan battell to renew.

F. 2. B. VI. C. I. st. 25.

LU'ST-DIETED. *adj.* [*lust* and *dieted.*] Pampered.

But the superfluous, and *lust-dieted* man,
That slaves your ordinance, that will not see
Because he doth not feel, feel your power quickly.

Shaksf. Lear.

“**LU'STLESS.** *adj.* - - - Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser.*” *Johnson* gives no extract; and, from not having one before his eyes, seems to have wanted precision in defining *Spenser's* usage of the word. Its proper sense is probably

Lustless.

Nath'lesse at length himselfe he did upreare
In *lustlesse* wise, as if against his will
Ere he had slept his fill he waken'd were.

F. 2. B. VI. C. I. st. 35.

“**LU'STRING.** *n.* - - - Commonly pronounced *lute-bring.*” It is not only pronounced, but written so.

L Y R

Charles Townshend calls the present a *lute-string* ministry. *Chesterfield.*

LU'ST-STAINED. *adj.* Stained by lust.

Thy bed *lust-stain'd* shall with lust's blood be spotted.

Shaksf. Othello.

LUST-WEA'RIED. *adj.* Satiated with lust.

Our stirring
Can from the lap of Egypt's widow pluck,
The ne'er *lust-wearied* Antony.

Shaksf. Ant. and Cleopatra.

LU'TE-CASE. *n.* A case for a lute.

Bardolph stole a *lute-case*, bore it twelve leagues, and fold it for three halfpence. *Shaksf. Hen. V.*

LU'TE-STRING. *n.* The string of a lute.

Nay, but his jesting spirit; which is now crept into a *lute-string*, and now governed by stops. *Shaksf. Much Ado.*

LU'THERAN. *n.* One who professes the christian religion as reformed by *Luther.*

I know her for

A spleeny *Lutheran.*

Shaksf. Hen. VIII.

LU'THERAN. *adj.* According to the doctrine of *Luther.*

Their religion is *Lutheran*, which was propagated among them by *Guilavus Vasa*, about the year 1523.

Guthrie.

LU'THERANISM. *n.* The religion of Lutherans.

Protestantism is divided into *Lutheranism* and Calvinism, so called from *Luther* and *Calvin*, the two distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century. *Guthrie.*

LU'XUR. *n.* [from *luxure*, Fr.] A letcher.

A parch'd and juiceless *luxur.* *Revenger's Tragedy.*

LY'AM. *n.* [possibly from *lygan*, Sax. *ducere.*] A thong for holding a greyhound in hand.

My dog-hook at my belt to which my *lyam's* ty'd,
My sheaf of arrows by, my wood-knife by my side,
My hound then in my *lyam.* *Drayton's Muse's Elizium.*

LYM. *n.* [*limier*, Fr.] A bloodhound.

Maſtiff, greyhound, mungril grim,

Hound or spaniel, brache, or *lym.* *Shaksf. Lear.*

LYMPHA'TIC. *adj.* [*lymphaticus*, Lat.] Enthusiastical.

Horace either is, or feigns himself *lymphatic.* *Shaftesbury.*

LYMPHA'TIC. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis.] A mad enthusiast; a lunatic.

All nations have their *lymphatics* of some kind or other.

Shaftesbury.

From Bethlem's walls the poor *Lymphatic* stray'd.

Shenstone.

LY'RICISM. *n.* A lyric composition.

Which indeed to do they must have our *lyricisms* at their finger-ends. *Gray's Letters.*

M.

M A G

MACARO'NI. *n.* [Ital.] An egregious fop. This word has not been anglicised much above 30 years. Bishop Shipley uses it as an adjective.

It is a new spurious kind of *macaroni* common law, crept of late years into Westminster-hall.

Speech on Literary Property.

“**MACA'W.** *n.* A bird in the West Indies.” It is more properly an East India bird.

Where Pheasants, Parrots, and *Macaws* unfold

Their many-colour'd plumes suffus'd with gold. *Anon.*

MA'CE-PROOF. *adj.* [*mace* and *proof*.] Secure against arrest.

You shall come up to the face of a serjeant and be *mace-proof*.

Shirley's Bird in a cage.

“**MACHINE.** *n.* - - -”

4. One name for a stage-coach.

MA'ULATE. *adj.* [*maculatus*, Lat.] Tainted.

Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours.

Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.

MADE'IRA. *n.* A rich wine made at the island of *Madeira*.

T'other glass of *Madeira*, and I durst have attacked them in my own proper person.

Congreve.

MADON'NA. *n.* [Ital.]

1. A name generally given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

Madonna, Titian.

Madonna, Schidoni.

Catalogue of Pictures in Devonshire-house.

2. [Used by *Shakspere* for] Madam.

Two faults, *Madonna*, that drink and good counsel will amend.

Twelfth Night.

“**MAGE.** *n.* - - - A magician. *Spenser.*”

The hardy Mayd (with love to friend)

First entering, the dreadful *mage* there fownd

Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end.

F. 2. B. III. C. III. st. 14.

MAGISTE'R'IUM. *n.* [Lat.] Magistery: which is in *Johnson*.

This is the day I am to perfect for him

The *magisterium*, our great work, the stone.

B. Johnson's Alchemist.

MA'GNES. *n.* [Lat.] Magnet. *Spenser* uses it as an adjective.

On th' other syde an hideous rock is pight

Of mighty *Magnes* stone.

F. 2. B. II. C. XII. st. 4.

“**MA'GNETISM.** *n.* - - -”

“1. Power of the loadstone.” *Johnson* here (contrary to his more usual and proper mode of explication) jumbles two senses into one.

M A H

Magnetism signifies both the tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency.

Reid's Inquiry.

“**MA'GNIFIER.** *n.* - - -”

“2. A glass that increases the bulk of any object.”

The imagination is a greater *magnifier* than a microscopic glass.

Shenstone.

MA'GNIFYING-GLASS. *n.* A glass that magnifies objects.

Malice is a greater *magnifying-glass* than kindness.

Marq. of Halifax.

MAGNO'LIA. *n.* An exotic plant, commonly called, the laurel-leaved tulip-tree. *Miller* specifies four kinds of it.

The rich *magnolias* claim

The station.

Mason's English Garden.

MA'GOT-PIE. *n.* [perhaps a compound of the French word, *magot* and *pie*.] A magpie.

Augurs, and understood relations, have

By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth

The secret'st man of blood.

Shakspere's Macbeth.

MAHO'GANY. *n.* A wood brought from some of the West India islands.

Say thou, that dost thy father's table praise,

Was there *mahogena* in former days?

Bramston.

[This couplet is taken from the *Man of taste*; in the original edition of which poem (by the author himself) the word *mahogena* is printed in italics, in order to point it out as a corruption of the person supposed to speak it. But in the republication of this poem in *Dodsley's Collection*, the word is printed without any peculiar mark; and consequently *mahogena* left to pass for *Bramston's* own orthography. Thus is the literary world frequently misled by the infidelity or insufficiency of editors.]

MAHO'METAN. *adj.* [For a rectification of this word, see *MOHAMMEDAN*.] Of the religion instituted by *Mahomet*.

The *Mahometan* clergy seem to have a different policy.

Shaftesbury.

MAHO'METAN. *n.* A worshipper of *Mahomet*.

Mecca and Medina are curiosities only through the superstition of the *Mahometans*.

Guthrie.

MAHO'METANISM. *n.* The religion of *Mahometans*.

This superstition is named *Mahometanism*.

Rycout.

MA'HOMETISM. *n.* [from *Mahomet*.] *Mahometanism*.

Mahome-

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To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smooth with a mangle.

To MA'NGONIZE. *v. n.* [from *mango*, Lat.] To deal in buying and felling human beings.

You *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from them.

B. Jonson's Poetaster.

“MAN-HA'TER. *n.* - - - Misanthrope, one that “hates mankind.”

The History of Timon of Athens, the *man-hater*, made into a play (as the alterer modestly phrases it) by Thomas Shadwell.

Biographia Dramatica.

MA'NIAC. *n.* [from the *adjective*, if such exists, for *Johnson's* example to the coupled words reaches only to *maniacal*: but the root is *μανια*, Gr.] A mad person.

Scornful the spoke, and heedless of reply

The lovely *maniac* bounded o'er the plain. *Shenstone.*

Awhile each dazled *maniac* roves

By sapphire lakes through em'rald groves. *Ib.*

MANICHE'AN. *n.* [from a Persian, who assumed the name of *Manes*, and founded a remarkable sect of incoherent religion.] A believer in two equipollent deities, one good, the other evil.

Could the wild *Manichean* own that guide,

The good would triumph, and the ill subside! *Boylse.*

MANICHE'AN. *adj.* Of Manicheans.

What has been said is methinks sufficient to ruin the *Manichean* cause, and exclude the independent principle of evil.

Wollaston's Religion of Nature.

MA'NIOC. *n.* [called *manihot* by *Miller*, and treated of under *iatropha*.] A plant in the West Indies.

The *Manioc* grows to the size of a large shrub, or small tree, and produces roots somewhat resembling parsnips. After carefully squeezing out the juice, these roots are grated down to a fine powder, and formed into cakes, called *Cassada* bread. - - - One species of *manioc* is altogether free of any poisonous quality, and may be eaten without any preparation, but that of roasting it in the embers.

Robertson.

MAN'LIKE. *adj.* Of man's nature.

He fishes, drinks, and wafts

The lamp of night in revels: is not more *manlike*

Than Cleopatra. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew,

Manlike, but different sex. *Milton.*

MAN'LING. *n.* A diminutive of *Man*.

Augustus often called him his witty *manling* from the littleness of his stature.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

MA'NNERIST. *n.* Any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried *manner*.

Not such a likeness, as, through Hayman's works,

(Dull *mannerist*) in Christians, Jews, and Turks,

Cloys with a sameness. *Churchill's Gotham.*

MA'NSION-HOUSE. *n.* [In law.] An inhabited house.

Nor is the breaking open of houses wherein no man resides, which therefore for the time are not *mansions-houses*, attended with the same circumstance of midnight terror.

Blackstone.

MANTICHORA. *n.* An Indian wild beast, described by *Pliny*, L. VIII.

What are they? speak.

Mantichoras, monstrous beasts, enemies to mankind, that have double rows of teeth in their heads.

Miseries of Inf. Marriage.

MANTO'LOGY. *n.* [from *μαντως λογος*, Gr.] Gift of prophecy.

The reader would not pardon an author, who, treating of this subject, should omit that remarkable *mantology*,

or gift of prophecy, which distinguishes the inhabitants of the Hebrides.

Guthrie.

MANUFA'CTORY. *n.* A place where a manufacture is carried on.

There are fundry *manufactories* in Berlin.

Guthrie.

MANU'RAGE. *n.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation.

This isle had Britaine unto name,

And with his Trojans Brute began *manurage* of the fame.

Warner's Albion's England.

[*Johnson* thought *manurance* worthy of revival: he might have looked upon *manurage* as still more so, had he been acquainted with the word.]

MAN-WOOD. *adj.* [*man* and *wood*, old *adj.*] Mad after men.

The cocklings cocker'd we bewail too late,

When that we see our offspring gaily bent,

Women *man-wood* and men effeminate. *Sidney.*

“MA'NY. *n.* - -

“1. A multitude, a company, a great number, people.” *Spenser* in one place uses it for a small company of high rank.

That this faire *many* were compel'd at last

To fly for succour to a little shed.

F. 2. B. III. C. IX. st. 11.

MANY-TWINKLING. *adj.* Gleaming variously.

To brisk notes in cadence beating,

Glance their *many-twinkling* feet. *Gray.*

“To MAR. *v. a.* - - - Obsolete.” Why this verb should be termed *obsolete* is difficult to conceive. *Johnson* himself has brought examples of it from *Waller* and *Dryden*; and it is still intelligible to all ranks of people.

MARAUDER. *n.* [*marauder*, Fr.] A soldier that roves in quest of plunder.

MARBLE-BREASTED. *adj.* Proof against courtship.

Live you the *marble-breasted* tyrant still?

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

MARBLE-CONSTANT. *adj.* As impenetrable as marble.

Now from head to foot

I am *marble-constant*. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

“MAR'CHIONESS. *n.* - - - The wife of a marquis.”

This definition is very incomplete; and the passage, which *Johnson* would illustrate it by from *Shakspeare*, might have shewn him that it was so. For the *marchioness* of Pembroke was created such in her own right, when she was wife to nobody. Therefore in the room of *Johnson's* exposition substitute ‘A dignity in a female, answerable to that of *Marquess* in a male, conferred either by creation or by marriage with a *marquess*.’

“MAR'GRAVE. *n.* - - - A title of sovereignty in “Germany.”

Three such mill-stones must sooner or later grind his Prussian Majesty to a mere *Margrave* of Brandenburg.

Chesterfield.

MARGRAVINE. *n.* A female title acquired by marrying a *Margrave*.

“MARKER. *n.* - - -

“2. One that notes.”

Mathematicians are the same thing to mechanics, as markers at tennis-courts are to gamblers.

Butler's Characters.

MAROO'NING. *n.* The barbarous act of setting a person on shore where there are no inhabitants.

Asli's Dict.

MA'R-

MARQUESS. *n.* [the right word for what is now usually written and called]

1. Marquis.

The first *Marquess* was John de Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, whom Richard II. (in the 21st year of his reign) made *Marquess* of Dorset. *Spelman.*

A *marquess* is the next degree of nobility. *Blackstone.*

2. A Marchioness.

The first and last woman that was created a *marquess* was the Lady Ann Bolein. *Spelman.*

[Thus we see, that this last sense of *Marquess* was not peculiar to *Shakspeare*, as *Johnson* (under *MARQUIS*, 2d sense) appears to have imagined. He has there also, by giving that 2d sense to the wrong word, made his word and example disagree with each other.]

“**MA'RQUISATE.** *n.* - - The signiory of a Marquis.”

The moderation of the Dukes of Savoy towards the Vaudois in the *marquise* of Saluz, &c. *A. Sidney.*

MARS. *n.* One of the planets.

Mars his true moving, even as in the heavens,
So in the earth to this day is not known.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. I.

Mars is the least bright and elegant of all the planets; its orbit lies between that of the Earth and Jupiter, but very distant from both. *Adams.*

MARSHAL. *n.* [an abbreviation of Field-marshal.]

A military officer of very high rank.

We ferried over the Tummel, in order to get into *Marshal Wade's* road, which leads from Dunkeld to Inverness. *Gray's Letters.*

“**MARSHALSEA.** *n.* - - The prison in Southwark.”

2. A court of judicature.

The Court of the *Marshalsea* was originally holden before the Steward and Marshal of the king's house.

Blackstone.

To **MARTEL.** *v. a.* [*marteler*, Fr.] To hammer.

Her dreadfull weapon she to him address,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bow'd his battred visour to his breast.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 42.

To **MARTYRIZE.** *v. a.* [*martyriser*, Fr.] To offer as a sacrifice.

To her my heart I nightly *martyrize*. *Spens. Colin Clout.*

“**MARVEL** of *Perú.* *n.* A flower.”

The marvel of the world comes next in view,
At home, but stil'd the *Marvel of Peru*. *Tate's Cowley.*

“**MA'SCULINE.** *adj.* - - -

“3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.”

The English language with singular propriety following nature alone, applies the distinction of *masculine* and *feminine* only to the names of animals; all the rest are neuter. *Lowth.*

MA'SS. *n.* A stick of a certain form to play at billiards with.

“**MA'STER.** *n.* - - - - -”

14. An official title in the Law: as *master* of the Rolls, a *master* in Chancery.

MASTER-LEAVER. *n.* One that leaves or deserts his master.

Let the world rank me in register
A *master-leaver* and a fugitive.

Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.

“**MA'STICK.** *n.* - - -”

3. [*Pistacia.*] A tree in the island of Chio.

The Chian *Mastick* thus began. *Cowley Englished.*

“**MA'STLIN.** *n.* - - - Mixed corn.”

2. A mixed metal.

Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mafflin*, nor mineral.

Brewer's Lingua.

“**MA'TCHLESS.** - - -”

2. Not matched as a pair of any sort should be.

With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. ft. 28.

To **MATERIALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *material.*] To regard as matter.

These analogies will be apt to impose upon philosophers, as well as upon the vulgar, and to lead them to *materialize* the mind and its faculties. *Reid's Inquiry.*

“**MA'TRIMONY.** *n.* - - -”

2. [Sometimes in old plays.] A wife.

Restore my *matrimony* undefiled.

Beau. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.

MA'TTERLESS. *adj.* Void of matter.

All fine noise

Of verbe, mere *matterless*, and tinkling toys.

B. Jonson's Horace.

“**MATTOCK.** *n.*

“1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds
“with.”

“Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron.

Shakspeare.

“2. A Pickax.” Whoever reads so much of this article will be apt to take *Dr. Johnson* for no better than an ideot. Did he suppose that *Romeo* was to break open a tomb with a *weeding-hook*? And had he known as much as a common labourer, he would not have imagined a pickax to be exactly the same tool as a *mattock*. *Mattock* does not bear two different senses: it nearly resembles a *pickax*, but has both ends of the iron part of it broad instead of picked.

MAULGRE', MAUGRE'. *adv.* [*malgré*, Fr.] With ill will.

Ne would for ought obey as did become,
To beare that ladie's head before his breast,
Until that *Talus* had his pride repress
And forced him, *maulgre*, it up to reare.

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

On the cold ground *maugre* himselfe he threw,
For fell despight to be so sorely crost.

Ib. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 40.

MA'UNDER. *n.* [from *maund.*] A beggar.

My noble *Springlove*, the great commander of the *maunders*. *Broome's Jovial Crew.*

“**MAUSOLE'UM.** *n.* - - A pompous funeral monument.”

The tomb or *mausoleum* of *Teuthras* is feigned with a brilliancy of imagination and expression. *T. Warton.*

MA'UTHER. *n.* [see *Johnson* under *MOTHER* 8.] A young girl.

You talk like a foolish *mauther*. *B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

MAW. *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Primero, faint, *maw*, and such like. *Brewer's Lingua.*

“MA'WMET. *n.* - - - A puppet.”

That ever any man should look
Upon this *marwmet*, and not laugh at him.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

MA'XIM-MONGER. *n.* One that deals in maxims.

Most *maxim-mongers* have preferred the prettiness to
the justness of a thought. *Chesterfield.*

“MA'Y *bc.* Perhaps.” *Johnson* gives instances of this
double word, which make it *adverb, adjective, and*
substantive: in the last capacity it has a plural.

You have your *may-bes*. *Albumazar.*

We leave these mysterious *may-bes* to them that have
faith to receive them. *Reid.*

MA'YHEM. *n.* [In law.] The act of maiming.

Mayhem consists in violently depriving another of the
use of a member proper for his defence in fight.

Blackstone.

M'AY-MORN. *n.* [*may* and *morn.*] Freshness..

My thrice-puissant liege

Is in the very *maymorn* of his youth. *Shak. Hen. V.*

To MA'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knock on
the head.

If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.

B. Jonson's Masques.

“ME'ACOCK. *n.* - - - An uxorious or effeminate
man.”

A woman's well help'd up with such a *meacock*.

Dekker's Honest Whore.

MEADOW'S-QUEEN. *n.* [*Almaria.*] A flower.

Bring too some branches forth of Daphne's hair,

And gladdest myrtle for these posts to wear,

With spikenard weav'd, and marjoram between,

And starr'd with yellow golds, and *meadow's-queen*.

B. Jonson's Masques.

To MEÄ'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run
winding; to be intricate.

Whether we fringe the sloping hill,

Or smoothe below the verdant mead;

Whether we break the falling rill,

Or through *meand'ring* mazes lead.

Shenstone.

Thou only know'st

That dark *meand'ring* maze,

Where wayward Falshood strays. *Mason's Caractacus.*

“To MEASURE. *v. a.* - - - - -”

7. To repeat according to measure.

Full dreadfull things out of that balefull booke

He red, and *measur'd* many a sad verse.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. st. 36.

ME'CHLIN. *adj.* [the epithet given to lace.] Made at
Mechlin.

With eager beats his *mechlin* cravat moves.

Town Eclogues.

MEDÆWART. *n.* [from *medica*, Lat. and *wort*.]

The herb *medica*.

The metall first he mixt with *medæwart*,

That no enchantment from his dint might save.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. st. 20.

“ME'DIUM. *n.* [Latin.]” In all *Johnson's* exam-
ples of this word, wherever the plural occurs, it is
mediums. But the Latin plural *media* is also used;
as,

“2. Any thing used in ratiocination in order to a
“conclusion.”

Having explained the use of general principles, shewn
them to be the great *media* of certainty, found &c.

Duncan's Logick.

MEE'K-EYED. *adj.* Looking meekly.

But he, her fears to cease,

Sent down the meek-ey'd Peace. *Milton's Poems.*

To MEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To limit; to
bound.

When that brave honour of the Latine name

(Which *meer'd* her rule with Africa and Byze,

With Thames' inhabitants of noble fame,

And they which see the dawning day arise)

Her nourslings did with mutinous uprore

Hearten against herself. *Spenser's Ruines of Rome.*

“MEE'TLY. *adv.* - - - Fittly; properly.”

You can do better yet; but this is *meety*.

Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainsworth.*

In which that boy thee plinged, for despight

That thou bewray'dst his Mother's wantoness

When she with Mars was *meynt* in joyfulness.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 36.

“MELANCHOLY. *n.*” *Spenser* accents this word
on the second syllable.

As he on his way did ride,

Full of *melancholie* and sad misfare

Through misconception. *F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 2.*

“MELLI'FLUENT. } *adj.* - - Flowing with honey,

“MELLI'FLUOUS. } flowing with sweetness.”

All *Johnson's* examples are of *mellifluous*, none of
mellifluent.

The freely flowing verse

In thy immortal praise, O form divine,

Smooths her *mellifluent* stream.

Akenside.

ME'LLY. *n.* [a poetical word from *mel*, Lat.]

Honey.

For fro' thy makings milke and *melly* flows.

Davies of Hereford.

“MEMORA'NDUM. *n.* [Lat.] A note to help
“the memory.” Of this word the Latin plural *me-*
moranda is sometimes used.

The advice here given to the curious traveller of
making all his *memoranda* on the spot, and the reasons
for it, deserve our notice.

Mason in a note to Gray's Letters.

To ME'NAGE. *v. a.* [the old word (according to its
Fr. original) for] To manage.

Proud Rome beheld

The forward young men *menage* spear and shield.

Fairfax. B. VI. st. 22.

MENA'GERIE. *n.* [Fr.] A place for keeping fo-
reign birds, or other curious animals.

The national *menagerie* is collected by the first physiolo-
gists of the times; and it is defective in no description
of savage nature.

Burke.

“To MEND. *v. a.* To grow better.”

Mend, when thou canst; be better at thy leisure.

Shak. Lear.

ME'NDICANCY. *n.* [from *mendicant*.] Beggary.

Nothing, I am credibly informed, can exceed the
shocking and disgusting spectacle of *mendicancy* displayed
in that capital.

Burke.

“MENDICANT. *n.* - - One of some begging fra-
“ternity in the Romish Church.”

Most of the theological professors in the university of
Naples were taken from the *mendicants*.

T. Warton.

“ME'NIAL. *n.* One of the train of servants.”

Menials are those servants, which live within their
master's walls.

Termes de la Ley.

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MIFF. *n.* [a colloquial word, chiefly in use among females.] A slight degree of resentment.

MIFFED. *adj.* [from *miff.*] Slightly offended.

MIGNONETTE. *n.* [Fr. a species of *reseda.*] An annual flower, with a strong sweet scent like that of raspberries.

To MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*migrare*, Lat.] To change residence from one country to another.

This territory was (as it were) newly peopled in the fourth century by a colony or army of the Welch, who migrated thither. *T. Warton.*

MILK-PO'RRIDGE. *n.* [called by *Johnson*] Milk-pottage.

MILLENARY. *n.* [what *Johnson* calls] Millenarian. Papist, protestant, puritan, brownist, anabaptist, millenary. *Eastward Hoe.*

“**MIME.** *n.* - - - A Buffoon, &c.”

2. A kind of dramatic farce, in vogue with the old Romans.

It aspires to dialogue; and carries with it not only those poetic features of the pieces anciently called *mimes*; but it attempts to unite the several personages or characters in one action or story. *Shaftesbury.*

MINARET. *n.* A small spire-like ornament in Saracen architecture.

I do not see any thing but the slender spires, that serve for steeples, which may perhaps be borrowed from the Saracen *minarets* on their mosques. *Gray's Letters.*

“**MINE.** *n.* - - -”

3. [Formerly sometimes used for] Magnet.

The mine

Which doth attract my spirit to run this martial course,
Is the fair guard of a distressed queen.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

“**MINEVER.** *n.* A skin with specks of white.

“*Ainsworth.*”

A velvet hood; rich borders, and sometimes
A dainty *minever* cap. *Massinger's City Madam.*

“**MINIATURE.** *n.* - - -”

“Gay has improperly made it an adjective.” Gay does not make it an adjective, any more than *Massinger* makes *minever* an adjective in the last article; and the word *miniature* in particular is used adjectively by all ranks of people in speaking of *miniature pictures*. It is well known, that substantives (especially such as denote things in common use) are perpetually prefixt to other nouns in the same way, without being for that reason turned into *adjectives*. A similar construction may be observed in numberless examples of nouns produced by *Johnson*; none of which he has taxed with *impropriety*: but he had the most confused recollection of any body that ever wrote a book.

MINIM. *n.* One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans.

Many other reformations have been from time to time of the Franciscans; as by the *Minims*, &c. *Weever.*

MINIM. *n.* [from *minim*, the musical note, which *Johnson* changes to *minum*, and in the same way misquotes *Romeo and Juliet* to get an example for his own false word.] A short poetical encomium.

Pardon thy shepherd, 'mongst so many layes
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes

To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. X. st. 28.

MINIMENT. *n.* [Church (in his glossary to the Fairy Queen) derives this word, by a far-fetched conjecture, from an old law term *muniment*; but it is much more probably a literal variation of *moniment*, which *Spenser* more than once (though unnoticed by Church) uses for memorial.] A small token of kindness.

By chance he certain *miniments* forth drew,

Which yet with him as relics did abide,

Of all the bounty which Belphœbe threw

On him, whilst goodly grace she did him shew.

F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 6.

MINIONING. *n.* [from *minion.*] Kind treatment.

Sooner hard steel will melt with southern winds,

Than woman vow'd to blushless impudence,

With sweet behaviour, and soft *minioning*,

Will turn from that where appetite is fixed.

Marston's Malcontent.

“**MINISTERIAL.** *adj.* - - -”

“4. Pertaining to ministers of state.”

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguish the *ministerial* benches. *Burke.*

MINISTRESS. *n.* [from *to minister.*] A female dispenser.

Thus was beauty sent from heaven,

The lovely *ministress* of truth and good

In this dark world.

Akenside.

MINOR. *n.* [Lat. It is another appellation for] A Franciscan.

The *Minors* (saith *Stow*) first arrived in England at Dover, nine in number; five of them remained at Canterbury, and did there build the first convent of Friers *Minors* that ever was in England. *Weever.*

MINORITE. *adj.* [from *Minor.*] The epithet given to Franciscans.

He ordained, that his Friers should be called *Fratres Minores* or *Minorite* Friers. *Weever.*

MINORITE. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] A Minorite Frier.

Here in this towne was another monastery of Friers, *Minorites* and aliens, founded by King Edward the third. *Weever.*

“**MINUTE.** *n.* - - -”

“3. The first draught of any agreement in writing; this “is common in the Scottish law.” Neither such practice, nor this sense of the word, are by any means confined to Scotland. Its meaning, here recorded, is so general as to signify ‘a short note of any thing done or to be done.’”

MINUTE-JACK. *n.* [the same as] Jack of the clock: which see.

Cap and knee-slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*.

Shaksf. Timon.

MIRABLE. *adj.* [*mirabilis*, Lat. used by *Shakspeare* for] Admirable.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*

(On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st Oyes

Cries, *This is he*) could promise to himself

A thought of added honour torn from Hector.

Shaksf. Troil. and Cressida.

To MIRA'CU'LIZE. *v. a.* [from *miraculous.*] To construe into a miracle.

You are searching heaven and earth for prodigies, and studying to *miraculize* every thing. *Shaftesbury.*

MIRKEST. *adj.* [the superlative of an old word *mirk*, answering to the more modern *murky*.] Darkest.

A shadow,

A shadow, blacker than the *mirkest* night,
Inviron'd all the place with darkness sad.

Fairfax. B. XVI. st. 68.

MIRTH-MO'VING. *adj.* Exciting mirth.

His eye begets occasion for his wit;
For every object, that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth-moving* jest.

Shaksf. Love's Lab. Lost.

MIS-ALLIED. *adj.* [from *mis* and *ally.*] Ill associated.

They are a *mis allied* and disparaged branch of the
House of Nimrod.

Burke.

MISADVISED. *adj.* Ill advised.

Certes ye *misadvised* beene t'upbrayd
A gentle knight with so unknighly blame.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 9.

MISBELIEVING. *adj.* [from *mis* and *believe.*] Ir-
religious.

And hither hale that *misbelieving* moor.

Titus Andronicus.

MISBORN. *adj.* born to ill.

Ah! *misborn* elf,

In evil houre thy foes thee hither fent.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. st. 42.

MISCELLANARIAN. *adj.* Of Miscellanies.

Tis in the same view, that we *miscellanarian* authors,
being fearful of the natural lassitude and satiety of our
indolent reader, have prudently betaken ourselves to the
way of chapters and contents; that, as the reader pro-
ceeds, by frequent intervals of repose contrived on pur-
pose for him he may from time to time be advertised of
what is yet to come, and be tempted thus to renew his
application.

Shaftesbury.

MISCELLANARIAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis for]

A *miscellanarian* writer.

I shall no way confine myself to the precise contents
of these treatises; but, like my fellow-*miscellanarians*,
shall take occasion to vary often from my proposed
subject.

Shaftesbury.

"MISCHIEVOUS. *adj.*" Formerly accented on
the middle syllable.

That seem'd he was full bent to some *mischievous* deed.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 2.

MISDEEMING. *n.* [from *misdeem.*] Mistake.

To wreake on worthlesse wight

Your high displeasure through *misdeeming* bred.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 17.

MISDESER'T. *n.* Ill deservng.

My hapless case

Is not occasioned through my *misdesert*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 12.

MISDIGHT. *part. adj.* [*mis* and *dight.*] Ill decked
out.

Her heart gan grudge for very deepe despight
Of so unmanly mask in misery *misdight*.

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

MISDIRE'CTED. *part. adj.* Wrong turned.

Till passion *misdirected* fighs

For weeds, or shells, or grubs, or flies.

Shenstone.

MISDOU'BTFUL. *adj.* [from *misdoubt.*] Misgiving.

She gan to cast in her *misdoubtful* mynde

A thousand feares.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. st. 3.

"MISE. *n.* [Fr.] Issue. Law term. *Dict.*"

Joining of the *mise* upon the meer right is putting it to
issue.

Termes de la Ley.

2. Cost.

Mise signifies as much as *expensum*: in the entries for
judgments the entry is *pro misis* and for costs.

Termes de la Ley.

To MISFA'LL. *v. n.* To befall unluckily.

Thereat she gan to triumph with great boast,
And to upbrayd that chauce which him *misfell*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. st. 10.

MISFA'RE. *n.* [from *myr-papan*, Sax. *errare.*] Mis-
fortune.

Of whom Sir Arthegall gan then enquire
The whole occasion of his late *misfare*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 48.

To MISFEIGN. *v. n.* To feign with an ill-design.

Who all this while

Amazed stands herselfe so mockt to see
By him, who has the guerdon of his guile
For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. st. 40.

MISGO'TTEN. *part. adj.* Gotten unjustly.

Leave, faytor, quickly that *misgotten* weft.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 18.

To MISHA'PPEN. *v. n.* To happen ill.

Affraid least to themselves the like *misshappen* might.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. st. 20.

MIS-HAVED. *adj.* Misbehaved.

But like a *mis-hav'd* and a fullen wench

Thou pout'st upon thy fortunes and thy love.

Shaksf. Romeo and Juliet.

"MISH-MASH. *n.* *Ainsworth.* A low word. A
"mingle or hotch-potch."

This *low* word is put by *Lee*, into the mouth of
the Duke of Nemours in the tragedy of the *Princess*
of Cleves.

I know the ingredients just that make them up
All to loose grains, the subtlest volatile atoms,
With the whole *missh-mash* of their composition.

Sc. last.

To MISLEE'KE. *v. a.* [seems for rhyme's sake put
for] Mislike.

But he the right from thence did thrust away;
For it was not the right which he did seeke;
But rather strove extremities to way,
Th' one to diminish, th' other for to ecke:
For of the meane he greatly did *misleeke*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. st. 49.

"MISNO'SMER. [Fr.] In law an indictment, or
"any other act vacated by a wrong name." That
indictments and other legal acts may be vacated by a
wrong name, is certain; but such are the *consequences*
of a *misnosmer*, not the thing itself; which is better
explained as follows:

A plea in abatement is principally for a *misnosmer*, a
wrong name or false addition to the prisoner.

Blackstone.

"To MISS. *v. n.* - - -

"3. To fail; to mistake."

What wonder then, if one, of women all, did *mis*?

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. st. 2.

MISSE'MBLANCE. *n.* False resemblance.

From such *missemblances* rise many errors.

Spelman.

MIS-SHE'ATHED. *part. adj.* Wrongly sheathed.

This dagger hath mistaen (for lo! his houte
Lies empty on the back of Montague)

And is *mis-sheathed* in my daughter's bosom.

Shaksf. Romeo and Juliet.

MIS-

MISSEINGLY. *adv.* [from *missing*.] After intervals.
I have *missingly* noted, he is of late much retired from court. *Shaksf. Winter's Tale.*

MISTA'KENLY. *adv.* In a mistaken manner.
Our Saviour's words have been *mistakenly* quoted. *Bryant.*

MISTHOUGHT. *n.* [*mis* and *thought*.] False conception.

And shew'd him how through error and *misthought*
Of our like persons eath to be disguis'd
Or his exchange or freedome might be wrought.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 58.

“**To MIS-TIME.** *v. a.* - - - Not to time right.”

It would be an uncharitable objection, and very much *mistimed*. *Marq. of Halifax.*

To MIS-TRAIN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *to train*.] To educate amiss.

For she by force is still from me detain'd,
And with corruptfull bribes is to untruth *mis-trained*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 54.

“**MISTRESS.** *n.* - - -

“7. A concubine.”

He had more properly a good stomach to his *mistresses*,
than any great passion for them. *Marq. of Halifax.*

It MISTRETH. *v. imperf.* [probably, with a slight
detortion of meaning, from *maistrer*, old Fr.] It
matters.

As for my name, *it mistreth* not to tell.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 51.

MISU'SAGE. *n.* - - -

“1. Ill use.”

For Palinode (if thou him ken)
Yode late on pilgrimage

To Rome, if such be Rome, and then

He saw thilk *misusage*.

Spenser's July.

MISUSER. *n.* [a law term.] Abuse.

An office either public or private may be forfeited by
misuser or abuse: as if a judge takes a bribe, or a park-
keeper kills deer without authority. *Blackstone.*

MISWEE'NED. *part. pass.* of *misween* [but signifying]
Mistaken.

Whom she had caus'd be kept as prisonere

By Arthegall, *mis-ween'd* for her own knight

That brought her back. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 46.*

MISWEE'NING. *n.* [from *misween*.] Wrong no-
tion.

Beware of fraud, beware of fickleness

In choice and change of thy deare loved dame,

Left thou of her believe too lightly blame,

And rash *misweening* doe thy hart remove.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 1.

“**MITTIMUS.** *n.* [Lat.] A warrant, by which a
“justice commits an offender to prison.”

He is to be committed to the county goal by the *mitti-*
mus of the justice, or warrant under his hand and seal,
containing the cause of his commitment. *Blackstone.*

MIXTILINEAR. *adj.* [from *mixtus* and *linearis*,
Lat.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight
and part curved.

We fall into subdivision of plain figure, distinguished
by the names of rectilinear, curvilinear, and *mixtilinear*.

Duncan's Logick.

“**To MOAN.** *v. a.* - - - To lament; to deplore.”

Ye flood, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*

My dear Columbo dead and gone.

Prior.

MO'CKABLE. *adj.* Subject to be mocked.

The behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at the
court. *Shaksf. As you like it.*

MO'CKING. *n.* [from *to mock*.] Derision.

Nay, but the devil take *mocking*, *Shaksf. As you like it.*

MO'CK-PATRIOT. *n.* A pretender to patriotism.

What a despicable figure must the present *mock-patriots*
make in the eyes of posterity?

“**To MODERNIZE.** *v. a.* - - - To change ancient
“to modern language.” This definition would
make it a verb *neuter*. It ought to be ‘To change
(from) ancient into modern language.’

Pope and Dryden have *modernized* the two last mentioned
poems. *T. Warton.*

MOGU'L. *n.* The title of the Emperor of Indostan.

The emperor of Indostan, or Great *Mogul* [is] so call'd
from being descended from Tamerlane the Mongul or
Mogul Tartar. *Guthrie.*

MOHA'MMEDAN. *adj.* [from *Mohammed*, the true
name of the impostor, commonly called *Mahomet*.]
Of Mohammed.

All other religions upon earth are idolatrous, except-
ing the *Mohammedan*. *Bryant.*

MOHA'MMEDAN. *n.* A follower of Mohammed.

Upon Mohammed's own principles nobody can be a
rational *Mohammedan*. *Bryant.*

“**MOHO'CK.** *n.* - - -

“ — From milkop he starts up *Mohock*. *Prior.*”

This is one of those unaccountable inconsistencies,
which prevail in *Johnson's* dictionary. The word
in *Prior* is *mohack*, rhymes to *sack*, and the whole
couplet is rightly quoted by *Johnson* (but a few pages
before) as an example of MILKSOP: yet now this
half of it comes again, for no visible inducement,
with a word purposely falsified.

MOILE. *n.* [formerly, though not originally, the
word for] Mule. The following examples allude
to a custom, at one time adopted by Cardinals, of
riding upon mules.

Let him make

Vallance for his bed on 't, or demy foot-cloth

For his most reverend *moile*. *Webster's White Devil.*

I see he never was borne to ride upon a *moyl*.

B. Jonson's Every man out of his humour.

MOLA'RES. *n. pl.* [Lat.] The grinding teeth.

The other ten [teeth], five on each side [are] named
molares, or grinders. *Berdmore.*

“**MOLA'SSES.** *n.* - - - Treacle.”

They compute, that, when things are well managed,
the rum and *molasses* pay the charge of the plantation,
and the sugars are clear gain. *Guthrie.*

MONASTERE. *n.* [Fr.] A monastery.

The elfin knight,

Who now no place besides unfought had left,

At length into a *monastere* did light.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. st. 23.

“**MONIMENT.** *n.* - - - It seems here to signify in-
“scription.

“Some others were new driven, and distent

“Into great ingoes, and to wedges square;

“Some in round plates withouten *moniment*.

Fairy Queen.” B. II. C. VII. st. 5.

Now though *inscription* may be here ultimately in-
tended, it is only so far as an inscription may serve for
a me-

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*Fair usage policy applies

Beside some water's rushy brink
With me the muse shall fit. *Gray.*

MOSS-TROOPER. *n.* The appellation given to those robbers, that infested the northern borders of England before its union with Scotland.

The justices of Northumberland and Cumberland may make order in sessions for charging the respective counties for securing the same against the *moss-troopers*; that is, thieves and robbers, who after having committed offences in the borders do escape through the wates and *mosses*. *Statutes 13 and 14 C. II. ch. 22.*

“**MOTE** for *might* or *must*.” Johnson's example goes only to *might*, the following to *must*.
However loth he were his way to flake,
Yet *mote* he algates now abide.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. st. 5.

“**MOTION.** *n.* -----
12. [In old language] A puppet-shew.” Not a puppet-shew only, but also ‘a single puppet;’ and thence ‘an insignificant person.

If he be that *motion*, that you tell me of,
And make no more noife, I shall entertain him.
Beaum. and Fl. Rule a wife, &c.

This travelling *motion* has been abroad in quest of strange fashions. *Marmion's Antiquary.*

MOTLEY-MINDED. *adj.* Fond of imitating a professed fool.

This is the *motley-minded* gentleman, whom I have so often met in the forest. *Shakf. As you like it.*

“**MOUGHT** for *might*.”
Godfrido this both heard, and saw, and knew,
Yet would with death them chastise, though he *mought*.
Fairfax. B. XIII. st. 70.

MOUNT-SAINT. *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Here are cards.
At what game will your majesty play?
—At *Mount-saint*. *Machin's Dumb Knight.*

“**MOUSE.** *n.*”
2. [Formerly] A word of endearment.
God blefs thee, *mouse*, the bridegroom said. *Warner.*
Let the bloat king tempt you again to bed;
Pinch wanton on your cheek; call you his *mouse*.
Shak. Hamlet.

Why *mouse*, thy mind is nibbling at something;
Mid. and Dek. Roaring Girl.

“**MOUSE-EAR.** *n.* --- A plant.”
Mouse-ear, like to its namesake, loves t' abide
In places out o' th' way. *Tate's Cowley.*

MUDDY-METTLED. *adj.* [muddy and mettle.]
Tardily incensed.

A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

“**MUFTI.** *n.* --- The High-priest of the Mahometans.”

I tell thee, *Mufti*,
Good feasting is devout; and thou, our head,
Hast a religious ruddy countenance. *Dryden.*

MUGIL. *n.* [*mugilis*, Lat.] Mullet.

It is thought wonderful among the seamen, that *mugil*, of all fishes the swiftest; is found in the belly of the Biet, of all the slowest. *Lilly's Campaspe.*

MULCTUARY. *adj.* [from *mulct*.] Imposing a pecuniary penalty.

He wishes fewer laws, so they were better observed; and for those that are *mulctuary*, he understands their

institution not to be like briars and springes to catch every thing they lay hold of, but like seamarks. *Overbury.*

MU'LIER PUISNE. *n.* [Lat. and Fr.]

When a man has a bastard son, and afterwards marries the Mother, and by her has a legitimate son, the eldest son is *bastard eignè*, and the younger son is *mulier puisné*. *Blackstone.*

“**MULTILA'TERAL.** *adj.* --- Having many “sides.”

He will perceive, that there may be visible, as well as tangible circles, triangles, quadrilateral, and *multilateral* figures. *Reid's Inquiry.*

MUMCHANCE. *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Marquesse of *mumchance*, and sole regent over a bale of false dice. *Marston's What you will.*

I have known him cry, when he has lost but three shillings at *mumchance*. *Broome's Jovial Crew.*

“**MUMMY.** *n.* ---

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of “embalming.”

This *mummy* was formerly taken as a medicine.

Your followers

Have swallow'd you like *mummy*, and being sick
Vomit you up in th' kennel. *Webster's White Devil.*

MUNICIPALITY. *n.* [from *municipal*.] The people of a district in the division of republican France.

Do you seriously think, that the territory of France, upon the system of eighty-three independent *municipalities*, can ever be governed as one body? *Burke.*

“**MUNIMENT.** *n.* ---

3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights “are founded.”

Muniment includes all manner of evidences, viz. charters, releases, and others. *Termes de la Ley.*

“**MURAGE.** *n.* --- Money paid to keep walls in repair.”

Murage is a toll or tribute levied for the repairing or building of publick walls. *Termes de la Ley.*

“**To MURE.** *v. a.* --- To inclose in walls.”

2. To confine by any strong fastening.

He tooke a muzzell strong
Of surest iron made, with many a lincke;
Therewith he *mured* up his mouth.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. XII. st. 34.

MUSCADINE. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, which Johnson couples with *muscadel*.] A wine made of muscadel grapes.

I'll undertake to sleep sixteen [hours] on the receipt of two cups of *muscadine*. *The Hog hath lost his pearl.*

MUSCLING. *n.* [from *muscle*.] A term in painting.

A good piece, the painters say, mull have a good *muscling*, as well as colouring. *Shaftesbury.*

MUSE-RID. *adj.* Possess'd by the Muse

Pale, meagre, *muse-rid* wight! *Shenstone.*

MUSSER. *n.* [from the Fr. verb. A term of hunting.] A hiding-place.

We can find

Your wildest parts, your turnings and returns,
Your traces, squats, the *mussers*, forms and holes
You young men use, if once our sagest wits
Be set a hunting. *Ram Alley.*

“**MUSSULMAN.** *n.* A Mahometan believer.”

The

M Y O

The chief duty of a *mussulman* consists in external ablutions, and stated repetitions of prayer. *Bryant.*

“MU'TRON. - - -”

3. A courtesan: sometimes with *laced* prefixt to it.

The old lecher hath gotten holy *mutton* to him, a nunne, my lord. *Green's Friar Bacon.*

I have a piece of *mutton* and a feather-bed for you at all times. *Marston's Dutch Courtesan.*

Cupid hath got me a stomach, and I long for *laced mutton*. *Middleton's Blurt, Mr. Constable.*

MU'TTON-MONGER. *n.* [from *mutton* in its last sense.] A wencher.

Is 't possible the Lord Hipolito should be a *mutton-monger*? *Dekker's Honest Whore, P. II.*

MY'OPES. *n. pl.* [from *μωπ*, Gr.] Short-sighted persons.

M Y S

Upon the same principle we may account for the short-sighted so often rarely shutting their eye-lids, from whence they were formerly denominated *myopes*.

Adams on Vision.

[This word does not seem to have an English singular, but is itself familiar to students in Optics; but *Johnson's MYOPY* sounds more like a creation of his own.]

MY'STIC. *n.* [from the adj.] One of an enthusiastic sect of Christians that prevailed in the first ages of christianity.

This most excellent principle had been stretched too far, perhaps even to enthusiasm; as formerly among the *Mystics* of the ancient Church. *Shaftesbury.*

N A Y

NA'AM. *n.* [a law term from *nam*, Sax. *ca-pere.*]

Naam is the attaching or taking the moveable goods of another man. *Termes de la Ley.*

“**To NAB.** *v. a.* --- To catch.”

Old cassock, we'll *nab* you. *Song by Duke Wharton.*

NA'BOB. *n.* A kind of Sovereign in India; thence also, one who has enriched himself in the East Indies.

NAI'AD. *n.* [*naias*, Lat. from the Gr.] A water nymph.

You nymphs, cali'd *naiads*, of the wand'ring brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,
Leave your crisp channels. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
What though nor fabled Dryad haunt their grove,
Nor *naiad* near their fountains rove. *Shenstone.*

NAI'ADES. *n. pl.* of *Naias*, Lat. *Naiads*.

Amidst the flowry-kirtled *Naiades.* *Milton's Comus.*

To NAKE. *v. a.* [from *naked.*] To unsheath.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords. *Revenger's Tragedy.*

“**NA'PERY.** *n.* --- Table Linen.” It was used for linen in general.

Prithee put me into wholesome *napery.*
Dekker's Honest Whore.

In a serving-man's fresh *napery.* *Overbury.*

“**NA'PHTHA.** *n.* --- A very pure, clear, thin, mineral fluid. --- *Hill.*”

From the arched roof
Pendant by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps and burning cressets, fed
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton.*

NAR. *adv.* [an old word for] Nearer.

To kirk the *nar*, to God more far,
Has been an old feid saw. *Spenser's July.*

NA'THEMOE. *adv.* [from *nathmore.*] Never the more.

His rude assault and rugged handeling
Straunge seemed to the knight, that aye with fo
In fayre defence and goodly menaging
Of armes was wont to fight, yet *nathmoe*
Was he abashed now. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. st. 8.*

NA'VELSTRING. *n.* [*navel* and *string.*] The ligament, by which an embryo communicates with the mother.

They use it as a kind of *navelstring* to nourish their unnatural offspring from the bowels of royalty itself.

NAY. *n.* [an abbreviation of *denay.*] Denial.

N E I

There was no *nay*, but I must in,
And take a cup of ale. *W. Browne.*

[*Nayward* occurs in SHAKSPEARE'S *Winter's Tale*, but ought to be printed in two words, as thus:

However you lean to the *nayward*: that is *toward the nay*, or *denial*. More instances of separating *toward* in this way may be seen here under that article. But *Johnson* with his usual want of fidelity has mis-quoted this passage in *Shakspeare*, to make an example for *nay-word*.]

“**NE.** *adv.* --- Neither, and not.” Its sense of *not* occurs but rarely, and is left unexemplified by *Johnson*.

Yet who was that *Belphebe*; he *ne* wist.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 46.

But when she saw at last, that he *ne* would
For ought or nought be wonne unto her will,
She turn'd her love to hatred manifold.

Ib. B. V. C. IV. st. 30.

NE'CK-VERSE. *n.* [formerly] A verse in the Testament to be read by those who claimed benefit of clergy.

♦ And where didst meet him?
—Upon mine own freehold, within forty yards of the gallows, conning his *neck-verse*.

Marlow's Jew of Malta.

NECROMA'NTICAL. *adj.* Skilled in necromancy.
Most *necromantical* astrologer! *Albumazar.*

NE'CTAR. *n.* [Gr.]

1. The supposed drink of celestial beings.
In heaven the trees

Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield *nectar*. *Milton.*

Thus having spoke, the Nymph the table spread,
Ambrosial cates with *nectar* rosy-red. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Any real, or figurative, draught, delicious to the sensual appetite.

What will it be,
When that the watry palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice reputed *nectar*. *Shak. Tro. and Cressida.*

NEGLIGE'E. *n.* [Fr.] A sort of gown once in fashion for a female's dress.

The story is an antique statue painted white and red, fringed and dressed in a *neglige* made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker. *Gray's Letters.*

NEIFE. *n.* [law Fr.] A woman born in villenage.

Neife is a woman that is bound, or a villain woman; but if she marry a freeman, she is thereby made free.

Termes de la Ley.
To

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N O N

“NOMINATIVE. *n.* [in grammar, &c.]”
Wherever this word occurs as a *substantive*, case is evidently underflood.

NON-ATTE'NDANCE. *n.* The not giving personal attendance.
Non-attendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it.
Marq. of Halifax.

NON-CLAIM. *n.* [in law.]
Non-claim is the omission or neglect of him that ought to challenge his right within a time limited.
Termes de la Ley.

NON-COMPLIANCE. *n.* Refusal to comply with any request.
The first act of *non-compliance* sendeth you to gaol again.
Marq. of Halifax.

NON-CO'N. *n.* [abbreviation of] Non-conformist.
So at pure barn of loud *Non-con*,
(Where with my granam I have gone)
When Lobb had sifted all his text,
And I well hop'd the pudding next,
Now to apply has plagu'd me more,
Than all his villain cant before.
Prior.

NON-CONFORMING. *adj.* Not conforming.
A *non-conforming* minister of eminence.
Burke.

NON-DESCRIPT. *n.* [from *non descriptus*, Lat.]
Any natural production that has not been described.

“NON-EXISTENCE. - - -
“1: Inexistence.”
When *non-existence* bursts its close disguise,
How blind are mortals not to own the skies”
Boylle.

NONES. *n.* [from *nonus*, Lat.] A certain day in each month of the old Roman Calendar.
The *Nones* were so called, because they reckoned *nine* days from them to the Ides.
Kennet's Roman Antiquities.

NON-E-SUCH. *n.* The name of an apple.
“NON-JU'ROR. *n.* - - - One who - - - refuses to
“swear allegiance - - -.”
A *non-juror* shall be adjudged a popish recusant convict.
Blackstone.

NON-RE'SIDENT. *adj.* Not residing in the most requisite place.
Her household is her charge; her care to that makes her seldom *non resident*.
Overbury.

“NON-RESI'STANCE. *n.* - - - The principle of
“not opposing the king.”
If the doctor had pretended to have flated the particular bounds and limits of *non-resistance*, he would have been much to blame.
Sir Joseph Jekyll at Sacheverell's trial.

NON-RESI'STANT. *adj.* Not resisting oppression.
This is that *Œdipus*, whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience, and *non-resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority.
Arbutnot.

NONSA'NE. *adj.* [from *non sanus*, Lat.] Unfound.
Persons of *non sane* memory are not totally prohibited either to convey or purchase, but *sub modo* only.
Blackstone.

NONSUIT. *n.* [law term.] A stoppage of a suit at law.
If the plaintiff is guilty of delays against the rules of law in any stage of the action, a *non suit* is entered.
Blackstone.

NON-USER. *n.* [a law term.] Neglect of official duty.

N O V

An office may be forfeited either for mis-user, or *non user*.
Blackstone.
NOONSHUN. *n.* A shady place to retire to at noon.
That harvest folkes (with curds and clouted cream,
With cheese and butter, cakes and cates ynow
That are the yoeman's from the yoake or cowe)
On sheafes of corne were at their *noonshuns* close.
W. Browne.

NOON-STEAD. *n.* The sun's station at noon.
Whilst the main tree, still found
Upright and found,
By this sun's *noonsteds* made
So great, his body now alone projects the shade.
B. Jonson's Underwoods.
Long on the shore distressed Marina lay:
For he that opes the pleasant sweets of May
Beyond the *noonstead* so farre drove his team,
That harvest folkes, &c. [as under NOON-SHUN.]
W. Browne.

NO'RROY. *n.* [from *nord* and *roy*, Fr.] The title of one of the heralds.
Prouder by far than all the Garters, *Norroys*, and *Clarencieux*.
Burke.
“NORTH-EAST. *n.*” *Johnson* puts this word down as a *substantive*, and produces two examples, in both of which it is used as an *adjective*: indeed it is only properly, and made a *substantive* only by *ellipsis*.
Can they resist
The parching dog-star and the bleak *North-east*.
Prior's Hen. and Em.

“NOSO'LOGY. *n.* - - - Doctrine of diseases.”
- Medical writers have endeavoured to enumerate the diseases of the body, and to reduce them to a system under the name of *nosology*; and it were to be wished, that we had also a *nosology* of the human understanding.
Reid.

“N'OTE. [for *ne wote*.] May not.” It may be doubted whether it ever has this meaning. In *Johnson's* example from *Spenser* ‘could not’ makes better sense than ‘may not.’ It clearly signifies
1. Know not.
Deare sonne, great beene the evils which ye bore
From first to last in your late enterprise,
That I *no'te*, whether praise or pittie more.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XII. st. 1.

2. Could not.
But he that last left helpe away did take,
And both her hands fast bound unto a flake,
That she *no'te* stirre.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 1.

NOTE-WORTHY. *adj.* Worthy to be noted.
Think on thy *Protheus*, when thou haply seest
Some rare *note-worthy* object in thy travel.
Shaksf. Two Gent. of Verona.

NOT-HEADED. *adj.* [from the hair being cropped short.] With a head like a nut.
Your *not-headed* country gentlemen.
Chapman's Widow's Tears.

To NO'TICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To observe.
A word imported into English conversation from *France*.

“NOTO'RIOUSNESS. *n.* - - - Notoriety.”
His actions are strong encounters, and for their *notousnesse* always upon record.
Overbury.
“NO'VELLIST. *n.* - - -
“2. A writer of novels.”

N O U

As *novellists* generally delight in even numbers, it is not improbable, that the host was intended to be the thirtieth. *Tyrwhitt.*

“NO'VICE. *n.* - - - -

“2. Probationer.”

Helpe then, O holy virgin, chiefe of nyne,
Thy weaker *novice* to perform thy will.

Sp. Q.F. Introd. st.2.

NO'VICE. *adj.* [from the noun, or more properly, the noun itself used as an adjective.] Suitable to a novice.

The wisest, unexperienced will be ever
Timorous and loath, with *novice* modesty. *Milton.*

“NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL. *Spenser.*” *The crown of the head* may be the primary sense of the word; but *Spenser* uses it for *noddle*, as *Jolinson* has interpreted it under *Noll*.

Then came October full of merry glee,
For yet his *noule* was tottie of the must,
Which he was treading in the winefat's see.

F. 2. B. VII. C. VII. st. 39.

“NOULD. Ne would, would not. *Spenser.*”

And how he flew with glauncing dart amisse
A gentle hynd, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life, above all worldly blisse:
For grieffe whereof the lad *nould* after joy.

F. 2. B. I. C. VI. st. 17.

But that, which yet I *nould* have further blaz'd,
To thee in secret shall be told and spoken.

Fairfax. B. VI. st. 10.

NOURICE. *n.* [Fr.] Nourse.

Camden, thou *nourice* of antiquity.

Spenser's Ruines of Time.

NOURISH. *n.* [a mere orthographical variation of the foregoing article.]

Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears.

Shaksf. Hen. VI. P. I.

To NOUR'SLE. *v. a.* [from *nourir*, Fr.] To breed; to educate.

Whether ye list him traine in chivalry,
Or *nourste* up in lore of learn'd philosophy.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. IV. st. 35.

N Y M

“NOU'RSLING: *n.* The creature nursed. *Spenser.*”

A little *noursling* of the humid air. *Virgil's Gnat.*

NO'VUM. *n.* [probably corrupted from *novem*, Lat.; so called because it required *nine* to play at it. There are *nine* persons on the stage when the following example is spoken.] A game at dice.

Change your game for dice;

We are a full number for *novum*. *Green's Tu quoque.*

A bare throw at *novum*. *Shaksf. Love's Labour Lost.*

NUDE. *adj.* [a law term, from *nudus*, Lat.] Not covered by compensation.

Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being *nude*. *Blackstone.*

NU'MBERS. *n.* The title of the fourth book in the Old Testament.

NU'MERAL. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] A numeral letter; that is, any letter of the alphabet that denotes a certain number: as L fifty, C a hundred.

Mabillon and Vossius were too good judges to be imposed upon in the æra of *Numerals*. *Clubb.*

NUMPS. *n.* [a cant word for] A silly person.

There is a certain creature called a grave hobbyhorse; a kind of a she *numps*, that pretendeth to be pulled to a play; and must needs go to Bartholomew-fair, to look after the young folks. *Marq. of Halifax.*

“NUNCUPATIVE. *adj.* - - -

“2. Verbally pronounced, not written.” This sense is chiefly legal; and almost confined to *wills*.

Testaments are divided into two sorts; written and *nuncupative*: the latter depends merely upon oral evidence, being declared by the testator *in extremis* before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing. *Blackstone.*

NUP. *n.* [seemingly a contraction of] Numps.

'Tis he indeed; the vilest *nup*, yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *Brewer's Lingua.*

NU'PSON. *n.* A kind of diminutive of NUP.

I say Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull, a mere fanatic *nupson*. *Brewer's Lingua.*

NY'MPH-LIKE. *adj.* Like that of a nymph.

If chance with *nymph-like* step fair virgin pass. *Milton.*

O.

O S B

- OAK-CLEAVING.** *adj.* That cleaves oaks.
You sulphurous, and thought-executing fires,
Vaunt-couriers to *oak-cleaving* thunderbolts,
Singe my white head. *Shakspeare's Lear.*
- “**OBEISANCE.** *n.* - - - An act of reverence.”
2. [Formerly] Obedience, in general.
Not content with loyal *obeyance*,
Some gan to gape for greedy governance. *Spenser's May.*
- OBFUSCATED.** *part: adj.* [from *offuscatus*, Med. Lat.] Darkened in colour.
The sprightly green is then *obfuscated*. *Shenstone.*
- “**OBJECTIVE.** *adj.* - - -”
3. [A new term in grammar, best explained by the example.]
A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the *Objective* case. *Lowth.*
- “**O'BIT.** - - - Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*”
Obit is a funeral solemnity, or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the funeral, when the corps lies in the church uninterred. *Termes de la Ley.*
- “**OBLIGE'E.** - - The person bound by a legal or “written contract.” Poor *Johnson* seems to have met with the vilest possible assistance towards explaining terms of law. *Obligee* is not the person bound, but *he* to whom another is bound.
If the obligation be to do a thing that is *malum in se*, the *obligee* shall take no advantage from such a transaction. *Blackstone.*
- “**OBLIGER.** *n.* He who binds by contract.”
What is the exact meaning of this definition may be difficult to say; but it is totally immaterial, since there is no such *legal* word as *obliger*.
- OBLIGOR.** *n.* [a law term.] He that binds himself by contract.
An obligation, or bond, is a deed whereby the *obligor* obliges himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum of money to another at a day appointed. *Blackstone.*
- OBLIQUID.** *adj.* [a word which seems coined by *Spenser* to suit his verse.] Oblique.
Besides, that power and virtue which ye spake, - - -
Is checkt and changed from his nature trew,
By other's opposition or *obliquid* view. *F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 54.*
- OBSE'RVANCY.** *n.* [from *observance*.] Attention.
We must think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for such *observancy*,
As fits the bridal. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
- OBSE'RVANT.** *adj.* An epithet given to an order of Franciscan Friars instituted by Bernard.

O L L

- Here sometime flood an house of *Observant* Friars, which came hither about the latter end of the reign of King Edward the fourth. *Weever.*
- OCCULTED.** *adj.* [from *occult*.] Secret.
If his *occulted* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shak. Hamlet.*
- “**OCEANICK.** *adj.* - - Pertaining to the Ocean.”
No one yet knows, to what distance any of the *oceanic* birds go to sea. *Cook's Voyage.*
- OCTOSYLLABLE.** *adj.* [from *οκτώ*, Lat. and *syllable*.] Consisting of eight syllables.
He has imitated not unsuccessfully the regular *octosyllable* measure of his French original. *Tyrwhitt.*
- ŒCONOMICALLY.** *adv.* In an œconomical way.
The objects of a financier are, to secure an ample revenue; to impose it with judgement and equality; to employ it *œconomically*. *Burke.*
- “**ŒCONOMICKS.** *n.* - - - Œconomy and its “derivatives are under *œconomy*.” The last word must be a misprint for *economy*; otherwise it tends to a total mis-information.
- “**O'FFING.** *n.* - - - The act of steering to a distance from land.” Whoever adheres *literally* to this definition may find some difficulty to make clear sense of the word where it occurs in voyages.
Offing implies out at sea, or at a competent distance from the shore. *Hawkefworth in nautical terms.*
We had by noon a pretty good *offing*. *Ib. Carteret's Voyage.*
- O'FTEST.** *adv.* Superlative of *oft*. Most often. [Though this is a regular superlative, and consequently need not have been specified, yet its being rarely used, and having so high an authority, were the inducements for inserting it.]
Discourse
Is *oftest* yours. *Milton's Paradise Lost. B. V. v. 489.*
- OGDOA'STICON.** *n.* [from *ογδοος* and *σικκος*, Gr.] A poem consisting of eight lines.
Will it please you read this *ogdoasticon* out of a manuscript penned by John Johnston of Aberdeen? *Weever.*
- OIL-DRYED.** *adj.* Dried of oil.
My *oil-dry'd* lamp, and time-bewasted light,
Shall be extinct with age. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
- O'LIVE.** *n.* [in cookery] A kind of collop. *Mrs. Glass.*
- O'LIVED.** *adj.* Drest in *olives*, or collops.
Splitted, spitchcockt, *oliv'd*, basht. *Cartwright's Ordinary.*
- O'LLA PODRIDA.** *n.* [Span.] A medley dish of cookery.

Bring

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Thus faying from her husband's hand her hand
Soft she withdrew, and like a wood-nymph light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the grove. *Milton.*

ORGEA'T. *n.* [Fr.] A liquor extracted from barley
and sweet almonds.

ORIGINA'LITY. *n.* The quality of being *original*.

The owners really believed these pictures to be original, and among the best of the respective masters, to whom they were attributed; and it would have been the highest affront to have expressed a doubt of their *originality*. *Gough.*

“ To ORI'GINATE. *v. n.* To take existence.”

I consider the address as *originating* in the principles of the sermon. *Burke.*

To OR'NAMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn.

This study will go hand in hand with their other pursuits: it will obstruct none of them; it will *ornament* and assist them all. *Blackstone.*

OR'PHANAGE. *adj.* [a London law term, from orphan.] Belonging to orphans.

In London the share of the children (or *orphanage* part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one. *Blackstone.*

ORTHO'EPY. *n.* [from *ὀρθος* and *ἔπος*, Gr.] Right speaking. This word is in Ash's Supplement.

The compiler has not met with *orthoepy* himself any where else; but inserts it on the authority of a friend, who minuted the word down when he read it somewhere, but cannot recollect either the passage or author.

O'STIARY. *n.* [from *ostium*, Lat.] An officer belonging formerly to churches.

The office of the *ostiarie* was to open and shut the church doors, to look to the decent keeping of the church, and the holy ornaments laid up in the vestrie. *Weever.*

O'STMEN. *n. pl.* [from *eastmen*, as coming from a country east of Ireland.] Danish settlers in Ireland.

Anlave was chief of the *Ostmen* in that island and stiled King of Dublin. *Lyttelton.*

OTACOU'STICON. *n.* [See “OTACOUSTICK” in *Johnson*.] “An instrument to facilitate hearing.”

Sir, this is called an *otacousticon*. *Albumazar.*

“ O'THER. *pron.*”

9. [Used in *Spenser* for] Left, in opposition to right.

Their feet unshod, their bodies wrapt in rags,
And both as swift on foot as chafed flags;
And yet the one her *other* legge had lame.

F. Q. B. II. C. XI. st. 23.

A distaffe in her *other* hand she had.

Ib. B. V. C. XII. st. 36.

[In this last example (any more than in the preceding one) the word *other* cannot possibly be construed in its usual way, as no hand at all is previously mentioned; but the sense *left* equally accords with both passages, and makes each an explanation of each.]

O'VER-BUILT. *part. adj.* Built over.

On either side

Disparted Chaos *over-built* exclaim'd. *Milton.*

To O'VER-CANOPY. *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy.

I know a bank, whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows;

Quite *over-canopied* with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine.

Shak. Mid. N. Dream.

Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech

O'er-canopies the glade. *Gray.*

To O'VERCATCH. *v. a.* [perhaps only in *Spenser*.]

To overtake.

She sent an arrow forth with mightie draught,
That in the very dore him *overcaught*.

F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 31.

To O'VER-CRAW. *v. a.* [an old word for] To over-crow.

So spake this bold breere with great disdain:

Little him answer'd the oak again,

But yielded with shame and grief adaw'd,

That of a weed he was *over-craw'd*. *Spenser's February.*

Then gan the villein him to *overcraw*.

F. Q. B. I. C. IX. st. 50.

O'VERDARING. *adj.* Too venturesome.

Overdaring Talbot

Hath sullied all his glofs of former honour

By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. I.

O'VER-DIGHT. *part. adj.* [see To DIGHT.] Mantled over.

The soon as day discover'd heaven's face

To sinfull men with darknes *over-dight*,

The gentle crew gan from their eyelids chace

The drowfie humour of the dampish night.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 34.

To O'VERDO. *v. n.* To do too much.

This made him *overdo* in point of nourishment.

Marq. of Halifax.

OVERGONE. *part. pass.* Afflicted.

Sad-hearted men much *overgone* with care.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.

OVER-KE'ST. *pret.* [used by *Spenser* for] Overcast.

There a sad cloude of sleepe her *overkest*.

F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 10.

To O'VERLEA'VEN. *v. a.* To constrain by prevalency.

Some habit, that too much *o'erleavens*

The form of plausible manners. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

To O'VER-MULTITUDE. *v. a.* To overpower by multitude.

The herds would *over-multitude* their lords.

Milton's Comus.

To O'VERPOST. *v. a.* To get quickly over.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *o'erposting* that action.

Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. II.

OVER-SCU'TCHT. *part. adj.* [from *over* and *scotch*.] Flogged with a whip.

Sung those tunes to the *over-scutcht* huswives, that he heard the carmen whistle.

Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. II.

To O'VERSTRIKE. *v. a.* To strike beyond.

For as he in his rage him *over-strooke*,

He, ere he could his weapon backe repair,

His side all bare and naked overtooke.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 13.

OVER-TEE'MED. *adj.* Worn down with teeming.

A clout upon that head,

Where late the diadem flood; and for a robe,

About her lank and all *o'er-teemed* loins,

A blanket, in th' alarm of fear caught up.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

O'VER-WENT. [used by *Spenser* for] Overthrown.

But

O Y E

To OUTPEER. *v. a.* [from *out* and *peer.*] To surpass in noblenéss.

Great men,
That had a court no bigger than this cave,
Could not *outpeer* these twain. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

OUTRECU'DANCE. *n.* [Fr.] Presumption.

God doth often punish such pride and *outréuidance* with scorn and infamy.

Eastward Hoe by B. Jonson, Chapman, and Marston.

To OUTREIGN. *v. a.* To reign through the whole of.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they *outréigned* had their utmost date.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. X. st. 45.

OUT-TERM. *n.* [out and *terminus.* Lat.] Outward figure.

Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *out-terms*,
Without the inward fires and lives of men.

B. Jonson's Poetaster.

To OUT-WIN. *v. a.* To get out of.

It is a darksome delve far under ground,
With thorns and barren brakes environ'd round,
That none the fame may easily *out-win*;
Yet many waies to enter may be found,
But none to issue forth when one is in.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. I. st. 20.

OWCHE. *n.* [derived by *Tyrwhitt* from *nusca*, Barb. Lat. for *fibula*, and supposed to be corrupted from *nowche.*] A jewel, properly set.

And on her head she wore a tyre of gold
Adorn'd with gemmes and *owches* wondrous fayre,
Whose passing price unéath was to be told.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. X. st. 31.

O'WLING. *n.* A particular offence against public trade.

Offences against public trade are felonious, or not felonious. Of the first sort is *owling*, so called from its being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom.

Blackstone.

“ O'X-EYE. *n.* --- A plant.”

Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis flower,
Fair *ox-eye*, goldy-locks, and columbine.

B. Jonson's Masques.

“ OXGANG of land. *n.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*”

A bovate, or *oxgang* of land contains generally only about fifteen acres in the county of York, but varies according to the difference of soil. *Beckwith on Tenures.*

O'XHEAD. *n.* The head of an ox.

I'd set an *oxhead* to your lion's hide,
And make a monster of you. *Shakspere's K. John.*

O YES. *n.* [from these words being used by public criers before any proclamation or advertisement.]

The crier of a court.

Good faith! he looks like an *O Yes.* *Suckling's Goblins.*

P A I

“**PACK.** *n.* - - - -”
7. [Formerly] A name of reproach for a lewd male or female.

She's a varlet. - - - - A naughty *pack*.
Mid. and Dek. Roaring Girl.

Hence, you whore-master knave,
God's my passion, get a wench with childe,
Thou naughty *packe*, thou hast undone thyselfe for
ever. *Rowley's Shoemaker a gentleman.*

“**PA'DDOCK.** *n.* A small inclosure for deer or other
“ animals.”

Delectable country feats and villas environed with
parks, *paddocks*, plantations, &c. *Evelyn.*

“**PÆ'AN.** *n.* - - - - A song of triumph.”

2. [In Gr. and Lat.] A metrical foot.
The foot thus described is no other than the *Pæan*,
consisting either of one long syllable and three short, or
three short and one long. *Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

“**PA'IGLES.** *n.* - - - - Flowers, called also cowslips.”

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth,
Flower-gentle and the fair-hair'd hyacinth.
B. Jonson's Masques.

“**PAINSTA'KING.** *adj.* - - - - Laborious; industri-
“ ous.”

All these *painstaking* men, considered together, may
be said to have completed another species of criticism.
Harris's Philological Inquiries.

PA'INTER. *n.* [a sea term.]

Painter is a rope employed to fasten a boat either along-
side of the ship to which she belongs, or to some wharf
or key. *Nautical terms in Hawke'sworth's Voyages.*

PA'INTED-CLOTH. *n.* [an old word for] tapestry.

I bethink myself,
That I have seen in Mother Redcap's hall,
In *painted-cloth* the story of the prodigal.
Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.

PAIR of cards. [an old name for] A pack of cards.

A *pair of cards*, Nic'las, and a carpet to cover the ta-
ble. Where's Sis'ly with her counters and her box.
T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.

PAIR-ROY'AL. *n.* [at some games at cards] Three
of a sort.

Each one prov'd a fool,
Yet three knaves in the whole,
And that made up a *pair-royal*. *Butler's Remains.*

To **PAIRE.** *v. a.* [for *empaire*.] To impair.

No faith so fast, quoth she, but flesh does *paire*.
Flesh may *empaire*, quoth he, but reason can repaire.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 41.

PAIS. *n.* [Fr.] The people out of whom a jury is
taken.

P A L

The subject of our next enquiries will be the nature
and method of the trial by jury; called also the trial per
pais, or by the country. *Blackstone.*

PALACE-COURT. *n.* A court of legal jurisdiction,
now held once a week (together with the court of
Marshalsea) in the borough of Southwark.

Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign by his letters
patent erected a new court of record, called the *curia*
palatii, or *palace-court*, to be held before the Steward of
the household, and Knight-marshal, and the Steward of
the court, or his deputy, with jurisdiction to hold pleas
of all manner of personal actions whatsoever, which shall
arise between any parties within twelve miles of his Ma-
jesty's palace at Whitehall. *Blackstone.*

PALADINE. *adj.* [*Paladinus*, Barb. Lat.] An epi-
thet for a Noble of eminent rank in the time of
Charlemagne.

Such hath Orlando, Countie *Paladine*. *Harrington.*

“**PALANQUIN.** *n.*” [In *Johnson* this word is ac-
cented on the middle syllable; which accent is here
regarded as a mere erratum of the press, and recti-
fied accordingly.] “A kind of covered carriage
“ used in the eastern countries, that is supported on
“ the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of
“ distinction are carried.”

He appeared with all the pomp known among a sim-
ple people, being carried in a sort of *palanquin* upon the
shoulders of four men. *Robertson.*

To **PA'LATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discover
by the palate.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her
(Not making any scruple of her soylure)
With such a hell of pain, and world of charge;
And you as well to keep her, that defend her
(Not *palating* the taste of her dishonour)
With such a costly loss of wealth and friends.

Shaks. Troil. and Cressida.

PA'LED. *adj.* [from *pale*, *n.* in heraldry.] Markt with
bars.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
Pinckt upon gold, and *paled* part by part,
As then the guize was for each gentle swayne.

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

To **PA'LESATE.** *v. a.* [from *palesement*, old Fr. à
decouvert.] To manifest.

The counsell of the Turke had not *palesated* itself
openly. *Sir A. Sherley.*

“**PALINDROME.** *n.* - - - - A word or sentence,
“ which is the same read backwards or forwards.”

Had I compil'd from Amadis de Gaul,
Th' Esplandians, Arthurs, Palmerins, and all

The

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PARA'VAUNT. *adv.* [*par avant*, Fr.] In front; in the face of the world.

Tell me some marke, by which he may appeare,
If chaunce I him encounter *paravaunt*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 16.

That fair One,
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,
Was she to whom that Shepheard *pypt* alone.

Ib. B. VI. C. X. st. 15.

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swaine, fith her I may not love,
Yet that I may her honour *paravant*,
And praise her worth, though far my wit above.

Sp. Colin Clout.

[*Upton's* interpretation of this word by *peradventure* by no means well accords with the foregoing usages of it.]

“**PARCENER.** *n.* &c.” The definition of this law word in *Johnson* is faulty, by being confined to *daughters* or *sisters*; as will appear by the following example of it.

Where a person seised in fee-simple (or fee-tail) dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in this case they shall all inherit, - - - and these coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Parceners* by particular custom are where lands descend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in equal degree, as sons, brother, uncles, &c. In either of these Cases, all the *parceners* put together make but one heir. *Blackstone.*

“**PARDONER.** *n.* - - -

“2. One of the fellows, that carried about the Pope's “indulgencies, and sold them.” The compiler despairs of producing an example equally *elegant* with this definition; but hopes his readers will accept of the following.

The *pardonner* was an itinerant ecclesiastick. *Tyrwhitt.*

To **PAR'GET.** *v. n.* [from the noun: formerly a cant term for] To paint the face.

She's above fifty too, and *pargets*. *B. Johnson's Epicæne.*

To **PARLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance.

Shak. Love's Labour Lost.

PARMASENT. *n.* Parmesan cheese, or cheese of Parma.

My master said, he loved her almost as well as he loved *parmesent*.

Ford's 'Tis Pity she's a whore.

PARO'CHE. *n.* [*parochia*, Barb. Lat.] A parish.

Saint Peter is patron of the *parochie* and dedication of Westminster. *Spelman.*

PARO'L. *adj.* [from the noun.] By word of mouth.

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written, or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth. *Blackstone.*

He is tenant by custom to the planets, of whom he holds the twelve house by lease *paroll*. *Overbury.*

PARONOMASY. *a.* [*paronomasia*, Lat: from the Gr.; which Latin word *Johnson* has inserted in his dictionary instead of the English, but rightly defines it] “A rhetorical figure, in which by the change “of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded “to.”

Some words are to be called out for ornament or colour, as we gather flowers to make garlands; but we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasies*. *B. Johnson's Discoveries.*

PA'RROT-FISH. *n.* A fish of the pacific ocean.

The other forts were chiefly *parrot-fish*.

Cook and King's Voyage.

“**PARSONAGE.** *n.* - - - The benefice of a parish.”

2. The house appropriated to the residence of the parson.

In a garden of modern disposition belonging to the *parsonage*, formerly called the orchard, stands a Grecian temple. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

Dined by two o'clock at the Queen's Head, and then straggled out alone to the *parsonage*.

Journal in Gray's Letters.

PARTED. *adj.* Endowed with parts.

He is a gentleman, and has somewhat to take to; a youth of good hope: well friended, well *parted*.

Eastward Hoe

PARTHE'NIAD. *n.* [from *παρθενος*, Gr.] A poem in honour of a virgin.

Divers pieces of *partheniads*, and hymnes in praise of the most praise-worthy. *Harrington's Apologie of Poetrie.*

“**PARTICIPIAL.** *adj.* - - - Having the nature of a “participle.”

That these *participial* words are sometimes real nouns is undeniable; for they have a plural number as such.

Lowth.

PARTITIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar, from *partitio*, Lat.] Distributive.

Sometime of a noun *partitive*, or distributive. *Lilly.*

PARTITIVELY. *adv.* In a partitive way.

Nouns of the comparative and the superlative degree, being put *partitively*, that is to say, having after them this English *of* or *among*, require a genitive case. *Lilly.*

PARTURE. *n.* [for] Departure.

The tydings bad,

Which now in Faery Court all men do tell,

Which turned hath great mirth to mourning sad,

Is the late ruine of proud Marinell,

And fudden *parture* of faire Florimell

To find him forth. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. st. 46.*

“**PARTY.** *n.* - - -”

9. [An usage perhaps peculiar to *Spenser*.] Opposite party.

It often falls in course of common life,

That right long-time is overborne of wrong,

Through avarice or powre, or guile, or strife;

That weakens her; and makes her *party* strong.

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

“**PARTY-COLOURED.** *adj.* - - - Having diversity “of colours.”

2. Motley in a figurative sense.

The mixture of fool and knave maketh up the *particoloured* creatures that make all the bustle in the world.

Marq. of Halifax.

PACE. *n.* [*pais*, Fr.] Country; district.

Faire Britomart, whose constant mind

Would not so lightly follow beautie's chace,

Ne reckt of ladie's love, did stay behind;

And them awayted there a certaine space,

To weet if they would turne back, to that place: -

But, when she saw them gone, she forward went,

As lay her journey through that perloous *pace*. §

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 19.

“**PASSAGE.** *n.* - - - - -”

11. A game at dice, to be played at but by two, and performed with three dice.

ool. a year: but let it pass, for *passage* carried away the most part of it, a plague of fortune.

The Hog hath lost his pearl.

PA'SSING-MEASURES. *n.* A slow Spanish dance.

Pry'thee sit still; thou must dance nothing but the *passing-measures*.
Brewer's Lingua.

“PA'SSION. *n.* - - - - -”

9. A plaintive love song.

My meditations are loaded with metaphors, fongs, and sonnets; not a one shakes his tail, but I sigh out a *passion*.
Albumazar.

“PASSION-FLOWER. *n.* - - - A flower.”

The *passion-flower*, or Virginian climber. The first of these names was given it by the Jesuits, who pretended to find in it all the instruments of our Lord's passion.

Note to Cowley.

PA'SSIONED. *adj.* Expressing passion.

By lively actions he gan bewray
Some argument of matter *passioned*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. st. 4.

“PA'SSIVELY. *adv.* - - - - -”

3. [In grammar.] According to the form of a verb passive.

A verb neuter is englished sometimes actively (as *curro, I run*), and sometimes *passively*, as *ægroto, I am sick*.

Lilly.

“PATER-NOSTER. *n.* [Lat.] The Lord's Prayer.”

Nine hundred *Pater-nosters* every day,
And thrise nine hundred Aves she was wont to say.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. st. 13.

In the like language are all the collects, epistles, and gospels, for the whole yeare, much-what as we have them in our Church, as also the *Pater-noster*, and the creed.

Weever.

To **PATH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To walk abroad.

If thou *path*, thy native semblance on,

Not Erebus itself were dim enough

To hide thee from prevention. *Shaks. Julius Cæsar.*

PATRIARCHICAL. *adj.* Patriarchal.

By discovering the vanity of our author's whimsical *patriarchal* kingdom I am led to a certain conclusion.

A. Sidney.

“PATRIOT. *n.* - - - - -”

2. It is sometimes used for a factious disturber of the “government.” This usage is merely *ironical*; and no writer, except the late Soame Jenyns, has *seriously* taken *patriot* in an ill sense,—if he can be considered as *serious*, when perverting the meaning of words from their universally acknowledged significations. To make *pious* mean *hypocritical* would be just as good English.

PATRIOT. *adj.* [from the noun.] Animated with the love of one's country.

If time and books my ling'ring pain can heal,
And reason fix its empire o'er my heart,
My *patriot* breast a nobler warmth shall feel,
And glow with love where weakness has no part:

Hammond.

Ah let not Britons doubt their social aim,
Whose ardent bosoms catch this ancient fire!
Cold interest melts before the vivid flame,

And *patriot* ardours, but with life, expire. *Shenstone.*

PATRIOTIC. *adj.* [from *patriot*.] Full of patriotism.

The latter declares with great *patriotic* vehemence, that he, who allows Shakspeare had learning, ought to be looked upon as a detractor from the glory of Great Britain.

Farmer.

Our people will find employment enough for a truly *patriotic*, free, and independent spirit, in guarding what they possess from violation.

Burke.

“PATRIOTISM. *n.* - - - Love of one's country.”

I would not endeavour to defend my native country preposterously, nor to contradict the senses of mankind out of stark good *patriotism*.

H. Walpole in the World, No. 103.

“PATRONAGE. *n.* - - -

3. Right of conferring a benefice.”

Advowson signifies the taking into protection, and therefore is synonymous with *patronage*.

Blackstone.

“PATRONESS. *n.* - - -

2. A female guardian saint.”

If answerable stile I can obtain

Of my celestial *patroness*, who deigns

Her nightly visitation unimplor'd.

Milton.

“PA'VAN. } *n.* A kind of light tripping dance.” The

“PA'VIN. } epithets here bestowed on this dance by no means agree with some other accounts of it.

The *pavan* (from *pavo*, a peacock) is a grave and majestic dance; the method of performing it was anciently by gentlemen dressed with a cap and sword; by those of the long robe in their gowns; by princes in their mantles; and by ladies in gowns with long trains, the motion whereof in the dance resembled that of a peacock's tail.

Sir John Hawkins.

Who doth not see the measure of the moon,

Which thirteen times she danceth ev'ry year?

And ends her *pavin* thirteen times as soone,

As doth her brother.

Davies.

Your Spanish ruffs are the best wear; your Spanish *pavin* the best dance.

B. Jonson's Alchemist.

I have seen an ass and a mule trot the Spanish *pavin* with better grace.

Ford's 'Tis pity she's a whore.

PAUNCE. *n.* A pansy.

Yet both in flowres do live, and love thee beare,

The one a *paunce*, the other a sweet breare.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 37.

The shining meads

Do boast the *paunce*, the lilly, and the rose;

And every flower doth laugh as Zephyr blows.

B. Jonson's Masques.

PAVO'NE. *n.* [Ital.] A peacock.

And wings it had with sondry colours dight,

More sondry colours than the proud *Pavone*.

Beares in his boasted fan, or Iris bright

When her discolour'd bow she spreads through heaven bright.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 47.

“PAU'PER. *n.* [Lat.] A poor person.” Though this word seems *anglicised* as a *colloquial* one, it is scarcely to be met with in books, except as a *legal* term.

Paupers, that is such as will swear themselves not worth five Pounds, are to have original writ, and sub-pœnas gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee.

Blackstone.

No Court allows those partial interlopers

Of Law and Equity, two single *paupers*,

To encounter hand to hand at bars, and trounce

Each other gratis in a suit at once. *Butler's Remains.*

PEAZE. *n.* [an old word for] Poize, or weight.

Great Ptolemè it for his leman's fake

Ybuided all of glasse by magicke powres;

And also it impregnable did make;

Yet, when his love was false, he with a *peaze* it brake.

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

PEC-

“ PE'CTORAL. *n.* A breast-plate.”

2. A medicine for the stomach.

In your common diet they recommend an attention to *pectorals*, such as fago, barley, turnips, &c. *Chesterfield.*

PE'CTORALLY. *adv.* In the habit of using pectorals.

Be regular, and live *pectorally*. *Chesterfield.*

PE CULA'TION. *n.* . . . Theft of public money.”

No corruption, no *peculation*, hardly any direct hostility which we have seen in the modern world, could in so short a time have made so complete an overthrow of the finances of a great kingdom. *Burke.*

PECU'LIARS is the name of one of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The Court of *Peculiars* is a branch of, and annexed to the Court of Arches. It has a jurisdiction over all those parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury in the midst of other dioceses. *Blackstone.*

PE'DLERESS. *n.* A female pedler.

The companion of his travels is some foule sunneburnt queane, that since the terrible statute recanted gypsime, and is turned *Pedleresse*. *Overbury.*

PEECE. *n.* [seems to have been formerly used for] Any work of architecture or machinery. [This usage has been partly revived of late in the word *time-piece*. To what other parts of this extensive definition it once applied, the following enumeration will shew.]

1. A capital city.

Yet is Cleopolis for earthly frame
The fairest *peece* that eye beholden can.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 59.

2. A fortified castle.

And evermore their wicked Capitayn
Provoked them the breaches to assay,
Sometimes with threats, sometimes with hope of gayn,
Which by the ransack of that *Peece* they should attayn.
F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 14.

3. A ship.

The wondred Argo, which in venturous *peece*
First through the Euxine seas bore all the Flow'r of Greece.
F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 44.

4. A tower that served for a moveable battery.

Such hap befell that tower; for on that side
Gainst which the Pagans force and batt'ry bend
Two wheels were broke, whereon the *piece* should ride;
The maimed engine could no further wend.
Fairfax. B. XI. ft. 85.

Disguis'd the fireth Godfrey's rolling Fort,
The burned *piece* falls smoaking on the sand.
Ib. Argument to B. XII.

5. A building.

Yet still he bet and bounst upon the dore,
And thund'red strokes thereon so hideouslie,
That all the *peece* he shaked from the flore,
And filled all the house with fear and great uprore.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 21.

He is an ill-designed *Piece*, built after the rustic order,
and all his parts look too big for their height.
Butler's Characters.

PEGM. *n.* [*pegma*, Barb. Lat.] A wooden machine to hold statues.

In the centre or midst of the *pegm* there was an aback or square, wherein this elogy was written.
B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.

PE'GMA. *n.* [Barb. Lat.] A written explanation of a pageant.

What presentments are towards; and who penned the *pegmas*; and so forth. *Chapman's Widow's Tears.*

To PEISE. *v. a.* [*peiser*, Fr.] To balance; to over-balance.

So first the *right* he put into one scale;
And then the Gyant strove with puissance strong
To fill the other scale with so much wrong:
But all the wrongs that hee therein could lay,
Might not it *peise*. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. B. II. ft. 46.*
Commodity, the bias of the world;
The world, who of itself is *peised* well,
Made to run even upon even ground. *Shak. K. John.*
I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down tomorrow.
Ib. Rich. III.

PELA'GIANISM. *n.* The doctrine of the followers of *Pelagius*.

To assert antipodes might become once more as heretical, as Arianism or *Pelagianism*. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

“ PELLITORY. *n.* . . . An herb.”

The *pellitory* healing fire contains,
That from a raging tooth the humour drains.
Tate's Cowley.

“ PELT. *n.* . . .

“ 1. Hide.” Thence used for a shield.
Under the conduct of Demetia's prince
March twice three thousand, arm'd with *pelts* and glaves.
Fuimus Troes.

PE'NDICE. *n.* [Ital.] A covering in the form of a sloping roof.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairfax. B. XI. ft. 33.
He on his throne was set (to which in height
Who clomb, an hundred iv'ry stairs first told)
Under a *pendice* wrought of silver bright.
Ib. B. XVII. ft. 10.

“ PENINSULATED. *adj.* . . . Almost surrounded “ with water.”

The bold craggy shore, and the broken *peninsulated* knoles, which not unfrequently project from it.
Wyndham's Tour.

“ PENITE'NTIARY. *n.* . . .”

4. One kind of Franciscan.
Many other reformations have been from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, *Penitentiaries*, Capuchins, &c. *Weever.*

“ PEN'MAN. *n.* . . .

“ 1. One who professes the act of writing.” *Johnson* was so fond of *art* for an explanatory term, that either he, or his substitute has made it serve for *art*.

PE'NNING. *n.* [from *to pen.*] Literary composition.

How shall he be thought wise, whose *penning* is thin and shallow?
B. Jonson's Discoveries.

“ PE'NNYROYAL. *n.* . . . A plant.”

First *Pennyroyal*, to advance her fame
(And from her mouth a grateful odour came)
Tells 'em, they say, how many ills that source
Threatens, whene'er &c. *Cowley Englished.*

PENTA'METER. *adj.* [*πενταμετρος*, Gr.] Consisting of five metrical feet.

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*Fair usage policy applies

P H A

“ PERSONIFICATION. *n.* - - - The change of things to persons: as

“ Confusion heard his voice. *Milton.*”

Johnson seems here to have strayed a little from the nature of his work, by exemplifying his own explanation, but giving no example at all of the actual usage of the word explained.

When words naturally neuter are converted into masculine and feminine, the *personification* is more distinctly and forcibly marked. *Lowth.*

“ To PERSONIFY. *v. a.* To change from a thing to a person.

The poets take the liberty of *personifying* inanimate things. *Chesterfield.*

To PERSONIZE. *v. a.* To personify.

Milton has *personized* them and put them into the Court of Chaos. *Richardson on Milton.*

PE'RSUE. *n.* [used by *Spenser* for] Pursuit.

By tract of blood, which she had freshly seene
To have besprinkled all the grassy greene;
By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd
Well hoped she, the beast engor'd had beene,
And made more haste the life to have bereav'd.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. st. 28.

“ PESTLE of pork. *n.* A gammon of bacon.”

With shaving you shine like a *pestle of porke.*

Damon and Pythias.

PE'TEREL. *n.* A kind of sea bird.

The *peterels*, to which sailors have given the name of mother Carey's chickens. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

PE'TERMAN. *n.* [from *St. Peter*. It once meant] Any fisherman poaching in the Thames.

His skin is too thick to make parchment; 'twould make good boots for a *peterman* to catch salmon in.

Eastward Ho.

PE'TERPENCE. *n.* A tax formerly paid by England to the Pope.

Edward the third in the 39th year of his raigne ordained, that the tribute of *Peter-pence* should not be from thenceforth any more gathered within this realme.

Weever.

PE'TER-SA-MEE'NE. *n.* A kind of Spanish wine.

A pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *Peter-sa-meene*, a pottle of Charnico, and a pottle of Ziaticæ.

Dek. Hon. Whore, P. II.

“ PE'TITORY. *adj.* - - - Petitioning.”

And oft perfum'd my *petitory* stile
With civet-speech.

Brewer's Lingua.

To PE'TTIFOG. *v. n.* To do business like a “*pettifogger.*”

He is a common barterer for his pleasure, that takes no money, but *pettifogs gratis.*

Buller's Characters.

“ PE'TTITIVES. *n.* - -

“ 1. The feet of a fucking pig.”

Giblets and *pettitives* to fill up room.

Beaum. and Fletcher. Women-hater.

In PETTO. *adv.* [Ital.] In reserve.

The employments of treasurer of the navy, and secretary at war were to be kept *in petto* till the dissolution of Parliament. *Chesterfield.*

[This Italian phrase has been adopted into the French language as well as the English: ‘Je me reserve *in petto*’ is a sentence in *Les Mœurs.*]

PHA'ETON. *n.* [from the fictitious person of that name.] A high open chaise on four wheels.

P H L

“ PHA'LANX. *n.* This word retains its *Latin* plural.

I'll speak nothing but guns, and glaves, and slaves, and *phalanges*, and squadrons. *Brewer's Lingua.*

PHA'RISEE. *n.* One of a noted sect among the Jews in the time of Our Saviour.

Then the *Pharisees* went out and held a counsel against him, how they might destroy him.

Matth. Ch. XII. v. 14.

“ PHEER. *n.* A companion. See FEER. *Spenser.*”

Whoever looks for FEER as an *article* in *Johnson* will look in vain; but he may find FEAR in the same *general* sense. The particular kinds of *companion*, which this word (in its various orthography) was formerly used for, are

1. Friend.

Such were great Hercules and Hyllus deare;
Trew Jonathan, and David trustie tryde;
Stout Theseus and Pirithoüs his *Feare.*

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. st. 27.

2. Wife.

For Triamond had Canace to wife,
With whom he led a long and happie life;
And Cambel tooke Cambina to his *Fere.*

F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 52.

3. Husband.

But she thereof grew proud and insolent,
That none she worthie thought to be her *fere*,
But scorn'd them all that love unto her ment.

F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. st. 29.

This paragon should Queen Arinida wed;
A goodly swain to be a Princels' *pheer!*

Fairfax. B. IV. st. 47.

PHE'NTERER. *n.* [This word occurs in MASSINGER'S *Picture*; but from the passage, the compiler conceives it a misprint for *Pheuterer* or FEUTERER, which makes an *article* in this Supplement: he gives the extract from MASSINGER as he finds it.]

If you will be

An honest Yeoman *Pheuterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. Yeoman *Pheuterer!* A. V. sc. 1.

To PHI'LIPPIZE. *v. n.* [from *Philippic.*] To write or speak *invectives.*

With the best intentions in the world he naturally *philippizes.* *Burke.*

PHILLYREA. *n.* [Botan. Lat.] An evergreen plant.

The *Phillyrea*, of which there are five or six sorts, and some variegated, are sufficiently hardy. *Evelyn.*

“ PHILO'LOGIST. *n.* - - - A critick; a grammarian.”

A Menander had not as yet appeared; who arose soon after to accomplish the prophecy of our grand Master of Art, and consummate *Philologist.* *Shaftesbury.*

PHILOMATH. *n.* [*φ.λομαθης, Gr.*] A lover of learning.

Ask my friend L^{de} Abbe Sallier to recommend to you some meagre *philomath* to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. *Chesterfield.*

Are there not *philomaths* of high degree,
Who always dumb before, shall speak for thee?

Churchill's Candidate.

PHLOGI'STIC. *adj.* Partaking of *Phlogiston.*

These bodies are called *phlogistic* bodies. *Adams.*

“ PHLOGI'STON. *n.* - - -

“ 2. The inflammable part of any body.”

The

The doctrine of *phlogiston*, as understood by modern chemists, implies, that a quantity of fire, or the matter of light and heat, is occasionally contained in bodies, as part of their composition. *Adams.*

PHRAMPEL. *adj.* Mettlesome.

Are we fitted with good *phrampel* jades?

Mid. and Dek. Roaring Girl.

PHRONTISTE'RION. *n.* [Gr.] Seminary of learning.

'Tis the learn'd *phrontisterion*

Of most divine Albumazar.

Albumazar.

"PHYSIO'LOGIST. *n.* - - - One versed in physiology."

We see such actions no less skilfully and regularly performed in children, and in those who know not that they have such muscles, than in the most skilful anatomist and *physiologist.*

Reid's Inquiry.

PHY'SNOMY. *n.* [contracted from] Physiognomy.

Yet certes by her face and *physnomy*,

Whether she man or woman inly were,

That could not any creature well descry.

Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 5.

Faith, Sir, he has an English name; but his *physnomy* is more hotter in France, than there. *Shaksp. All's Well.*

PHYTO'LOGIST. *n.* [from *φυτον* and *λογος*, Gr.]

One skilled in plants.

As our learned *phytologist* Mr. Ray has done. *Evelyn.*

PICKARDI'LL. *n.* [formerly] An upright collar on a coat.

Ready to cast at one whose band sits ill,

And then leap mad on a neat *pickardill.*

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

PICKED. *adj.* Spruce in dress.

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd.

Shaksp. Love's Lab. Lost.

'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a haire

About his whole bulk, but it stands in print.

Chapman's All Fools.

PICKEDNESS. *n.* [from *picked.*] Finical spruceness.

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

PICTURAL. *n.* [from *picture.*] A representation.

Whose wals

Were painted faire with memorable gestes

Of famous wifards; and with *pictureals*

Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. st. 53.

PICTURE-LIKE. *adj.* Like a picture.

I (considering, how honour would become such a person; that it was no better than *picture-like* to hang by the wall, if renown made it not stir) was pleased to let him seek danger where he was like to find fame.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

PICTURE'SQUE. *adj.* [*pittoreesco*, Ital.]

1. What pleases the eye.

You cannot pass along a street, but you have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most *picturesque* and noble one can imagine. *Gray's Letters.*

The *picturesque* spire of Mitchel Dean attracted our notice. *Skrine's Tour in South Wales.*

2. Remarkable for singularity.

That I have a *picturesque* countenance, rather than one that is esteemed of regular features. *Shenstone.*

I think it would be still better to graft any wild *picturesque* fable, absolutely of one's own invention, on the Druid-stock. *Gray's Letters.*

3. Striking the imagination with the force of painting.

Isaiah adds a circumstance inimitably *picturesque*—that the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp.

Jo. Warton's Virgil.

4. To be express in painting.

These three capital descriptions abound with ideas, which affect the ear more than the eye, and therefore are beyond the powers of *picturesque* imitation.

Mason on Gray.

5. Affording a good subject for a landscape.

Mona is Anglesey, a tract of plain country, very fertile; but *picturesque* only from the view it has of Caernarvonshire. *Gray's Letters.*

6. Proper to take a landscape from.

The *picturesque* point is always thus low in all prospects.

Mason on Gray.

[Though this word (of so extensive a meaning) has no place of its own in *Johnson*, he was not unacquainted with it: for he uses it in his 5th interpretation of prospect. So inadequate was his memorial faculty to the due performance of his undertaking.

"PIE'-POWDER court." [from *pie*, foot, and *"pouldrè*, dusty.] Such certainly was the old derivation of this word; but the late Daines Barrington, and Blackstone after him, derive it with much more probability from *pie* *puldreaux*, a pedler. "A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein."

The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England is the court of *piepoudre.*

Many are the yearly enormities of this Fair, in whose courts of *pie-pouder*s I have had the honour during the three days sometimes to sit as judge.

B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.

PI'GEON-LIVERED. *adj.* Having a liver without gall, like a pigeon's; unnaturally mild.

But I am *pigeon-liver'd*, and lack gall

To make oppression bitter.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

PINA'STER. *n.* One species of the tree called *pine.*

The holly arm'd with gold and silver spines,

The branch'd *pinaster*, and the fir that shines. *Anonym.*

PINE. *n.* [from the verb. *n.*] Pining away; woe.

But they were forst through penurie and *pyn*

To doe those workes to them appointed dew;

For nought was given them to sup or dyne,

But what their hands could earne by twisting linnen twyne. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. st. 22.*

The woful Virgin tarry'd, and gave heed

To the fierce looks of that proud Saracen

Till Vafrine's cry, full of sad fear and dread,

Pierc'd through her heart with sorrow, grief, and *pine.* *Fairfax. B. XIX.*

PI'NIONIST. *n.* [from *pinion.*] Any bird that flies.

That all the fitting *pinionists* of ayre

Attentive fate.

W. Browne.

PI'NMONEY. *n.* [*pin* and *money.*] A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges.

In England the husband settles upon the wife a *prop* *pinmoney* as it is called. *Chesterfield.*

PI'NNACLED. *adj.* Adorned with pinnacles.

Or some old fane, whose steeped Gothic pride,

Or *pinnacled*, or spir'd, would boldly rise. *Mason.*

PI'NNER. *n.* The keeper of a pound or *pinfold.*

Now let him tell his lord,

That he hath spoke with George a greene, right pinner
Of merry Wakefield town. *George a greene.*

PINTA'DO-BIRD. *n.* A bird of South America.

We saw a great many *pintado-birds*, which are prettily spotted with black and white, and constantly on the wing, though they frequently appear, as if they were walking on the water. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

"PI'ONING. *n.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*"
With painfull *pyonings*

From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound.

F. 2. B. II. C. X. st. 63.

PIRA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *piratical.*] After the manner of pirates.

Those to whom I allude were of earlier date, and such as had been *piratically* taken and sold. *Bryant on Troy.*

"PI'SCARY. *n.* A privilege of fishing."

Piscary is a liberty of fishing in any other man's waters, or his own. *Termes de la Ley.*

PI'SCES. *n.* [Lat. for fishes.] The twelfth sign in the Zodiac.

The planets run successively through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, *Pisces.* *Adams.*

PITCH-FAR'THING. *n.* A play (otherwise called chuck) of pitching copper money into a round hole.

Your various occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin and *pitch-farthing*, may possibly divert your attention from this object. *Chesterfield.*

PITU'ITARY. *adj.* [*pituitarius*, Lat.] That conducts the phlegm.

When a body emits no effluvia, or when they do not enter into the nose, or when the *pituitary* membrane, or olfactory nerves are rendered unfit to perform their office, it cannot be smelled. *Reid's Inquiry.*

"PIX. *n.* - - - A little chest or box in which the " consecrated host is kept."

2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

By this indenture the trial or assay of the *pix* was established, as a check upon the master of the mint. *Leake.*

PLA'INANT. *n.* [from *to plain.*] Plaintiff.

The *plainant* is eldest hand, and has not only that advantage, but is understood to be the better friend to the court. *Butler's Characters.*

PLAINSONG. *n.* A term in music.

Our life is a *playne-song* with cunning pend,
Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end.

Return from Parnassus.

Thy tedious *plain-song* grates my tender ears.

Brewer's Lingua.

PLA'NCHEN. *n.* [the old word for] Plank.

The prince an hundred pounds hath sent,
To mend the leads, and *planchens* wrent
Within this living tomb. *W. Browne.*

"PLANT. *n.* - -

" 3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot. *Ainsworth.*"
Knotty legs and *plants* of clay

Seek for ease, and love delay. *B. Jonf. Masques at Court.*

PLATO'NIC. *n.* [from *Plato.*] One who professes great sanctity of love.

The *Platonic* is ever so; they are as tedious
Before they come to the point, as an old man
Fallen into the stories of his youth. *Suckling's Aglaura.*

PLA'TONIST. *n.* One who adopts the sentiments of *Plato.*

It seems probable, that the Pythagoreans, and *Platonists*

agreed with the Peripatetics in this general theory of perception. *Reid.*

PLAY'SE-MOUTH. *n.* [from *playse.*] A wry mouth. That would stand with her hands thus, and a *playse-mouth*, and look upon you. *B. Jonson's Epicæne.*

Bate one at that flake, my *playse-mouth* yelpers.

Dekker's Satyromastix.

PLE'NARTY. *n.* [from *plenus*, Lat. A law term applied to a benefice.] The state of being occupied.

Which seisin or possession it was impossible for the true patron to remove by any possessory action, or other means, during the *plenarty* or fulness of the church. *Blackstone.*

PLE'NILUNE. *n.* [*Plemilunium*, Lat.] A full moon.

Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*)

Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.

B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

PLENITUDINA'RIAN. *n.* [from *plenitude.*] One who allows no *vacuum* to exist in nature.

The *Plenitudinarian* on the other side brings his fluid in play. *Shaftesbury.*

PLI'GHTER. *n.* What plights.

To let a fellow that will take rewards,
And say, *God quit you*, be familiar with
My playfellow, your hand; this kingly seal,
And *plighter* of high hearts! *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

PLOT-PROOF. *adj.* Proof against plots.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond mine arm, out of the blank
And level of my brain, *plot-proof.*

Shakspere's Winter's Tale.

PLO'UGH-BOTE. *n.* [*plough* and *bote*, Sax. compensation.] Allowance of wood sufficient for making or repairing a plough.

Plough-bote and *cart-bote* are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.

Blackstone.

" PLUMP. *n.* - - - A knot, a cluster. - - - I believe " it is now corrupted to *clump.*"

[This is one of those words, that the *vulgar* continue to speak right, and for which they are laugh at by politer corrupters of language.]

" PLURA'LITY. *n.* - - -

" 3. More cures of souls than one."

You have thrown off your Prelate Lord,
And with stiff vows renounc'd his liturgy,
To seize the widow'd whore *Plurality*

From them whose sin ye copied, not abhorr'd.

Milton's Sonnets.

PLU'RIES. *n.* [law Lat.] A writ of *capias*, when issued a *third* time.

If the sheriff cannot find the defendant upon the first writ of *capias*, there issues out an *alias* writ, and after that a *pluries*, and this clause is inserted "*sicut pluries precipimus.*" *Blackstone.*

PLU'RISY. *n.* [from *pluris*, Lat. genitive case of *plus.*] Superabundance.

The *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.

Massinger's Unnatural Combat.

" PNEUMATO'LOGY. *n.* - - - The doctrine of " spiritual existence."

The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds has by some been called *Pneumatology.* *Reid.*

" TO POACH. *v. n.* (in sense 2.) POACHY, and " POACHINESS" are all stiled by JOHNSON

(without reason) *cant* words. Nor does he seem to have perfectly understood their meaning. They

are

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PO'RPENTINE. *n.* [Such is the word in *Shakspeare*, both in the passage of *Hen. IV. P.II.* which *Johnson* has taken for an example of *PORCUPINE*, and also in the more famous speech of the Ghost in *Hamlet*.]

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would barrow up thy foul, freeze thy young blood;
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres;
Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful *porpentine*. *A.I. sc. 5.*

“ **PORRIDGE-POT.** *n.* - - The pot in which meat
“ is boiled for a family.”

A proud man is a fool in fermentation, that swells,
and boils over like a *porridge-pot*. *Butler's Characters.*

PORTCA'NNON. *n.* [probably] A kind of high
boot.

He walks in his *port-cannons*, like one that stalks in
long grafs. *Butler's Characters.*

PORT-FEU'ILLE. *n.* [Fr. Oftener. *PORT-FOLIO.*]

An empty binding of the size of a large book, to
keep loose papers in.

This you should lay in a *porte-feuille*. *Chesterfield.*

“ **PORTER.** *n.* - - -”

4. A kind of beer, almost peculiar to the breweries of
London.

“ **PORTION.** *n.* - - -”

“ 4. A wife's portion.”

Dos among the Romans signified the marriage *portion*
which the wife brought to the husband. *Blackstone.*

I give my daughter to him, and will make
Her *portion* equal his. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

POR'TMOTE. *n.* [*port* and *moot*.] A court of law
in a haven town. *Termes de la Ley.*

These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned
by the crown; since to each of them a court of *portmote*
is incident. *Blackstone.*

PORTREE'VE. *n.* [*port*, Sax. *civitas*, and *reve* old
Eng. *ballivus*.] The chief magistrate of a corpora-
tion in former times.

Portreeves, since changed into mayors and bailiffs.
Blackstone.

“ **PO'SSESSIVE.** *adj.* - - - Having possession.”

This word is chiefly used in *grammar*, where its
meaning is

Denoting possession.

This case answers to the genitive case in Latin, and
may still be so called; though perhaps more properly
the *possessive* case. *Lowth.*

POST AND PAIR. *n.* A game at cards not unlike
brag.

If you cannot agree upon the game, to *post and pair*.
T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.

Now *Post and Pair*, old Christmas's heir,
Doth make and a gingling fally:

And wot you who, 'tis one of my two
Sons, cardmakers in *Pur ally*. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

POSTCHAI'SE. *n.* A carriage resembling a chariot
without a box. [At the first appearance of these
carriages (rather before the middle of the eighteenth
century) they had only two wheels and the front
opened by way of door.]

In the afternoon we took a *Post-chaise* (it still snowing
very hard) for *Boulogne*. This *chaise* is a strange sort
of conveyance, of much greater use than beauty, re-

sembling an ill-shaped chariot, only with the door open-
ing before instead of the side.

Gray's Letters, April 1st, 1739.

PO'STEA. *n.* [a Latin law term.]

Whatever is done subsequent to the joining of issue
and awarding the trial, is entered on record, and cal-
led a *postea*. *Blackstone.*

PO'STULANT. *n.* [*postulans*, Lat.] A candidate.

I hear nothing more of Prince Ferdinand's garter:
that he will have one is very certain; but when I be-
lieve, is very uncertain; all the other *postulants* wanting
to be dubbed at the same time; which cannot be, as
there is not ribband enough for them. *Chesterfield.*

“ **POSTULA'TUM.** *n.* [Lat.]” This word is de-
truded out of its alphabetical order below *POSTURE*.
In *Johnson's* example from *Addison* the plural is
anglicised, but its Latin plural is also in use.

We proceed next to establish these as *postulata* in philo-
sophy. *Duncan's Logic.*

POULTER. *n.* [formerly] A poulterer.

We must have our tables furnisht like *poulters'* stalls.
Nash.

Hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-fucker; or a
poulter's hare. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. I.*

He sleeps a horseback like a *poulter*.
Webster's White Devil.

“ **POUND.** *n.* - - -”

4. [Used by *Spenser* for] Scales.

And 'mongst them all no change hath yet beene found.
But if thou now shouldst weigh them new in *pound*,
We are not fure they would so long remaine.

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.II. st. 36.

“ **To PO'WDER.** *v. a.* - - -”

“ 1. To reduce to dust.” In this sense (with a varied
orthography) it occurs in *Spenser*.

The Geaunt strooke so maynly mercilesse,
That could have overthrowne a stony towre;
And were not heavenly grace that him did blesse,
He had been *pouldred* all as thin as flowre.

F. Q. B.I. C.VII. st. 12.

PO'WDIKE. *n.* A dike formed of carth *pounded* or
rammed.

Maliciously to destroy the *powdike* in the fens of Nor-
folk and Ely is felony. *Blackstone.*

PO'Y-BIRD. *n.* A bird of New Zealand.

The *poy-bird* is less than the wattle-bird: the feathers
of a fine mazarine blue, except those of its neck, which
are of a most beautiful silver-grey. *Cook's Voyage.*

PO'YNANT. *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr.] Piercing. Though
this word is but an orthographical variation of *POIG-
NANT* (already in *Johnson*,) there is no example of
this its *literal* meaning.

His *poynant* speare he thrust with puissant sway
At proud *Cymochles*. *Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.VIII. st. 36.*

PRACTICABILITY. *n.* [from *practicable*.] The
possibility of being put in practice.

It would be an easy matter to make a settlement of
this kind; and the thinness of the inhabitants will
make it a matter of easy *practicability*. *Portlock's Voyage.*

“ **PRA'CTICABLENESS.** *n.* - - - Possibility to be
“ performed.”

Demonstrating both the equitableness, and *practicable-
ness* of the thing. *Locke.*

“ **PRA'CTICE.** *n.* - - -”

“ 1. The habit of doing any thing.”

It would be endless for me to enumerate all the particular instances in which a well-bred man shews his good-breeding in good company; your own good sense will point them out to you, and then your own good-nature will recommend; and your own self-interest enforce the *practice*.
Chesterfield.

“ PRACTICK. *adj.* - - - ”

3. Skilful.

Right *practicke* was Sir Priamond in fight;
And throughly skil'd in use of shield and speare.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 7.

PRÆCIPE. *n.* [Lat.] A species of writ.

The *præcipe* is in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or shew the reason wherefore he hath not done it.
Blackstone.

PRÆMUNI'RE. *n.* [Barb. Lat.] A writ so called.

Præmunire is a writ, that lies, where any man sues another in the Spiritual Court for any thing that is determinable in the King's Court; for which great punishment is ordained by divers statutes. - - - Upon divers other offences is imposed by statutes the penalty that they incur who are attainted in *præmunire*.

Termes de la Ley.

Lord Cardinal, the king's further pleasure is,—
Because all those things you have done of late
By your power legatine within this kingdom.
Fall into the compass of a *præmunire*—
That therefore such a writ be su'd against you.

Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

[PREMUNIRE is in *Johnson*, but appeared to the compiler to want this additional illustration.]

PRÆSTIGIATORY. *adj.* [from *præstigiator*, Lat.]

Juggling.

We have an art is call'd *præstigiatory*,
That deals with spirits, and intelligences
Of meaner office and condition.

Albumazar.

PRÆTORSHIP. *n.* The office of *Prætor* in old Rome.

He engaged in the prosecution of Verres, who during his *prætorship* in Sicily had drawn upon himself an universal hatred.
Lyttelton.

PRAISEWORTHILY. *adv.* In a manner worthy of praise.

Her name was Envie, known well thereby;
Whose nature is, to grieve and grudge at all.
That ever she fees doen *prays-worthily*.

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

PRANK. *adj.* [from the verb.] Neatly dressed.

If I do not seem *pranker* now, than I did in those days, I'll be hanged.
Brewer's Lingua.

PRÉ-AU'DIENGE. *n.* The right of being heard first.

A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters patent of precedence to such barristers, as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction: whereby they are intitled to such rank and *pre-audience*, as are assigned in their respective patents.
Blackstone.

PREBENDAL. *adj.* Appertaining to a *Prebend*.

Mr. Harte is returned in perfect health from Cornwall, and has taken possession of his *prebendal* house at Windsor.
Chesterfield.

PRECEPTORY. *n.* [from *preceptor*.] A seminary of instruction:

Here was a religious foundation called a *preceptorie*. I should thinke it to have been a free-schoole.
Weever.

PRECIPITIOUS. *adj.* [from *precipice*.] Dangerous:

As to understand no way to be so *precipitious* for himself.
Sir A. Sherley.

[In this cited passage the word is used figuratively; but the compiler of these sheets (preferring it to *precipitous*) applies it, in the sense of *steep*, to the banks of the Wye in his *Essay on Design in Gardening*.]

PRECISIANISM. *n.* [from *precisian*.] A stretch of rigour.

It is *precisianism* to alter that

With austere judgment, that is given by nature.

B. Jonson's Case is altered!

PREDICABILITY. *n.* [from the logical term *predicable*, and interpreted in the example.]

Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject.
Reid!

PREDILECTION. *n.* [from *præ* and *dilectio*, Lat.] Preference of attachment.

To these he applied with such ardour and *predilection*, that he advanced with rapid proficiency in the study of them.
Robertson.

PREDOMINATION. *n.* [from *predominate*.] Superior influence.

Quoth th' other, have thy starres maligne beene such;
That their *predominations* sway so much
Over the rest, that with a milde aspect
The lives and loves of shepherds doe affect?

W. Browne.

“ To PRE-ESTABLISH. *v. a.* - - - To fettle beforehand.”

The operations of one correspond exactly with those of the other by a *pre-established* harmony.
Reid!

PREJUDICE. *n.* [*præjudicium*, Lat.] Foresight.

Forthy the first did in the forepart sit
That nought mote hinder his quicke *prejudize*;
He had a sharpe foresight and working wit:
That never idle was, ne once would rest a whit.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. st. 49.

“ PRELATICAL. *adj.* - - - Relating to prelates or “prelacy.”

We hold it no more to be the hedge and bulwark of religion, than the Popish and *Prelatical* courts, or the Spanish Inquisition.
Milton.

To PRELUDE. *v. n.* [*præludo*, Lat.] To play *previously*.

So love *precluding* plays at first with hearts,
And after wounds with deeper piercing darts.

Congreve.

[*Johnson* call this verb *active*, and has framed his interpretation of it accordingly; but his only example (from *Dryden*) proves it to be *neuter*.]

PREMATURITY. *n.* [from *premature*.] The state of coming to maturity unusually soon.

He will appear to have been a singular instance of *prematurity* of abilities.
T. Warton.

“ PREMISES. *n.* - - -

“ 2. In low language, houses or lands: as, *I was upon the premises.*” If *Johnson* had not added this example of his own making, one should naturally have supposed *low* a misprint for *law*. For, notwithstanding the stigma cast upon this usage of the word by so consummate an *arbiter of elegance* in diction, *premises* (in that sense) is a comprehensive term which our language would miss, and so far from *low* as to be used by the most eminent legal author of modern times.

Possession could not be acquired without both an *actual*

actual intention to possess, and an actual seisin or entry into the *premises*, or part of them in the name of the whole. *Blackstone.*

To PREPENSE. *v. n.* [*præ* and *pendo*, Lat.] To consider beforehand.

And ever in your noble hart *prepenſe*,
That all the sorrow in the world is lesſe
Than vertue's might and value's confidence.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ſt. 14.

PREPONDERANT. *part. adj.* [*præponderans*, Lat.] Out-weighing.

The *preponderant* ſcale muſt determine. *Reid.*

“ PRÆPOSITOR. *n.* - - - A ſcholar appointed by “ the maſter to overlook the reſt.” At the great ſeminary of Eton, where this word is moſt in uſe, it is always contracted into *præpoſitor*.

PRESAGEFUL. *adj.* [from *preſage*.] Foreknowing.

For garrets him and ſqualid walls await,
Unleſs *preſageful* from this friendly ſtrain
He glean advice. *Shenſtone.*

PRESENSATION. *n.* [*præ*, Lat. and *ſenſation*.] Preconception.

Their females, newly pregnant, and before they have bore young, have a clear proſpect or *preſenſation* of their ſtate which is to follow. *Shaſtebury.*

PRESENTIMENT. *n.* [*preſentiment*, Fr.] Previous idea.

He muſt have given us this diſcernment and ſenſe of things, as a *preſentiment* of what is to be hereafter; that is, by way of information beforehand, what we are finally to expect in his world. *Butler's Analogy.*

PRESIDIAL. *n.* [from *preſider*, Fr.] A French tribunal or court of judicature.

The firſt preſident of every parliament, or *preſidial* in France, &c. *A. Sidney.*

To PRESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*præ*, Lat. and *ſignify*.] To mark out beforehand.

—What types to be ſhewn to correſpond with the antitypes they *preſignify*? *R. Newton's Sermons.*

PRESSLY. *adv.* [from *preſs*.] Cloſely.

No man ever ſpoke more neatly, more *preſſy*, more weightily, or ſuffered leſs emptineſs, leſs idleneſs, in what he uttered. *B. Jonſon's Discoveries.*

“ PRESUMPTIVE. *adj.* - - -

“ 2. Suppoſed: as, the *preſumptive* heir.”

Heirs *preſumptive* are ſuch, who, if the anceſtor ſhould die immediately, would in the preſent circumſtances of things be his heirs; but whoſe right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of ſome nearer heir being born. *Blackſtone.*

“ PRESUMPTUOUSNESS. *n.* - - - Irreverence.”

Who going into extremes on different ſides, and applying this truth in conformity to their own wrong diſpoſitions, have run themſelves either into *preſumptuouſneſs* of ſinning on the one hand, or deſpair of performing any acceptable duty on the other. *Conybeare.*

“ PRETERPLUPERFECT. *adj.* The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively “ paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.”

The auxiliary To HAVEN was a complete verb, and being prefixt to the participle of the paſt time was uſed to expreſs the preterperfect, and *preterpluperfect* tenſes. *Tyrwhitt.*

PRETEXTA. *n.* [Lat.] The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under ſeventeen years of age.

'Tis the *pretexta's* utmoſt bound,
With radiant purple edg'd around,
To pleaſe the child. *Shenſtone.*

“ To PREY. *v. a.* - - -

“ 2. To plunder, to rob: with *on*.” It is uſed in this ſenſe by *Spencer* without *on*.

Amongſt the reſt, the which they then did *prey*,
They ſpoil'd old Melibee of all he had.

F. Q. B. VI. C. X. ſt. 40.

And though my land he firſt did winne away,
And then my Love (though now it little ſkill)
Yet my good lucke he ſhall not likewiſe *pray*.

Ib. B. V. C. IV. ſt. 14.

PRICEMENT. *n.* [from *price*.] Valuation.

Her yearly revenues did amount to 87*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* accord-
ing to the *pricement* at the ſuppreſſion. *Weever.*

“ PRIEF for *proof*. *Spencer.*”

Good growes of evils *prieſe*. *F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ſt. 43.*

2. Trial.

Tell then, O Lady, tell what fatal *prieſe*
Hath with ſo huge miſfortune you oppreſt.

F. Q. B. II. C. I. ſt. 48.

PRIESTLIKE. *adj.* Like a prieſt.

I have truſted thee, Camillo,
With all things neareſt to my heart, as well
My chamber-councils: wherein, *prieſtlike*, thou
Haſt cleaſ'd my boſom. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

“ PRIEVE, for *prove*. *Spencer.*”

Befides her countenance and her likely hew,
Matched with equali yeares, do ſurely *prieve*,
That yond fame is your daughter ſure which yet doth live.

F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ſt. 18.

“ PRIMER. *n.*” This word was formerly ſpelt *primer* and *primmer* indifferently; whence it ſtill retains the found of the latter.

PRIMITIÆ. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Firſt fruits. *Spencer* has anglicized this word in a peculiar way by uſing its Latin accuſative caſe.

The courtier next muſt recompens'd be
With a benevolence, or have in gage
The *primitias* of your perſonage. *Hubberd's Tale.*

PRIMOGENITIVE. *n.* [the ſame as] “ Primoge-
“ niture.”

How could communities,
The *primogenitive* and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, crowns, ſcepters, laurels,
But by degree, ſtand in authentic place?
Shak. Tr. and Creſſida.

PRIMY. *adj.* In its prime.

For Hamlet, and the trifling of his favour,
Hold it a faſhion and a toy in blood;
A violet in the youth of *primy* nature,
Forward, not permanent. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

“ PRINCIPAL. *n.* - - -

“ 4. Preſident or governour.” This title at preſent is chiefly confined (with very few exceptions) to the heads of ſmall ſocieties; as *Halls* in the University of Oxford, and Inns of Chancery in London. Probably it once appertained to ſome rich dignitaries of the Church.

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PROPOSE. *n.* [*propos*, Fr.] Discourse.

There will she hide her,

To listen our *propose*. *Shakspeare's Much ado.*

“**PROSA'ICK.** *adj.* - - - Belonging to prose; resembling prose.”

In modern rhythm, be it *prosaic* or poetic be [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by accent.

Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.

But who shall save by tame *prosaic* strain

That glowing breast, where wit with youth conspires

To sweeten luxury. *Shenstone.*

To PROSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make tedious narrations.

Marivaux is now held in such contempt that *marivauder* is a fashionable phrase among the French, and signifies neither more nor less than our fashionable phrase of *prosing*.

Mason.

“**To PROSECUTE.** *v. a.* - - -

“**4. To sue criminally.**”

If he made his peace with the king, still he might be, *prosecuted* at the suit of the party.

Blackstone.

To PROSECUTE. *n.* [made neuter, as many other verbs are, merely by the elliptical usage of omitting the noun after it.] To carry on a legal prosecution against a criminal offender.

He is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences and breaches of the peace.

Blackstone.

“**PROSECUTOR.** *n.* - - One who pursues another “by law in a criminal cause.”

On a conviction of larceny the *prosecutor* shall have restitution of his goods.

Blackstone.

PROSELYTISM. *n.* [from *profelytc.*] The desire of making converts.

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and *profelytism*, pervaded all their thoughts, words, and actions.

Burke.

To PROSELYTIZE. *v. a.* [from *profelyte.*] To convert to one's own opinions.

If his grace be one of those whom they endeavour to *profelytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect, whose doctrines he is invited to embrace.

Burke.

PRO'SER. *n.* [from *to prose.*] A tedious relater of uninteresting circumstances. A colloquial word.

“**PRO'SODY.** *n.* - - - The part of grammar which “teaches the found and quantity of syllables.”

Profody and orthography are not *parts* of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole.

B. Jonson.

PROTECTORATE. *n.* Government by a *protector*.

During the continuance of his *protectorate* he was perpetually distressed for money to keep the wheels of his government going.

Guthrie.

PROTECTORSHIP. *n.* The office of *Protector*:

The *Protectorship* of Somerset was a plain usurpation.

Hume.

PROTE'NSE. *n.* [from *protendo*, Lat.] Extension.

Begin, O Clio, and recount from hence

My glorious Sovereign's goodly auncestrye,

Till that by dew degrees and long *protense*

Thou have it lastly brought unto her Excellence.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. III. st. 4.

“**PROTE'ST.** *n.* - - - A solemn declaration of opinion “commonly against something.”

Each peer has a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons of such dissent; which is usually filed his *protest*.

2. [In commercial law.] A notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange for its non-payment or non-acceptance.

Protest must be made in writing, under a copy of such bill of Exchange by some notary public, or by any other substantial inhabitant in the presence of two credible witnesses; and notice of such *protest* must within fourteen days after be given to the drawer.

Blackstone.

PROTESTANTISM. *n.* The protestant religion.

It was still a line of hereditary descent, still an hereditary descent in the same blood, though an hereditary descent qualified with *protestantism*.

Barke.

“**PROTESTA'TION.** *n.* - - - A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.”

2. [In law.] A peculiar form of pleading.

Protestation is a form of pleading, when any one will not directly affirm, nor directly deny any thing that is alledged by another; or which he himself alleges.

PROVAND. *n.* [*provend*, Fr.] Provender.

Who have their *provand*

Only for bearing burdens, and fore blows

For sinking under them.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

PROUD-MIN'DED. *adj.* Proud in mind.

I am as peremptory, as the *proud-minded*.

Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

“**PROW.** *adj.* Valiant. *Spenser.*” [From *prouer*, old Fr. *faire des prouesses*.]

Great ayd thereto his mighty puissance

And dreaded name shall give in that sad day:

Where also prooffe of thy *prow* valliance

Thou then shalt make.

F. 2. B. III. C. III. st. 28.

“**PRU'DERY.** *n.* - - - Overmuch nicety in conduct.”

What is *prudery*? 'Tis a beldam,

Seen with wit and beauty seldom.

Pope.

“**PSALMODY.** *n.* - - - The act or practice of “singing holy songs.”

Those which, where Lady Dulness with Lord Mayors

Presides, disdain light and trifling airs,

Hallow the feast with *psalmody*.

Churchill's Gotham.

“**PSALTER.** *n.* - - - The volume of psalms.”

In the year 1640 he published the Saxon *Psalter* from an ancient MS. of Sir Henry's.

Gibson's Life of Spelman.

PTI'SICK. *n.* [a corruption in *Shakspeare* for] “Phthysick.”

A whoreson *ptisick*, a whoreson rascally *ptisick* so troubles me.

Troilus and Cressida. A. V. sc. 3.

“**PUI'SSANCE.** *n.* - - - [- - - This word seems to “have been pronounced with only two syllables.]”

It undeniably was so in *Shakspeare* and subsequent writers. But if *Johnson* had taken the pains of looking into *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, he might have found very near the beginning of the first canto,

that the word was a *trisyllable*.

And ever, as he rode, his hart did earne

To prove his *puissance* in battle brave

Upon his foe.

st. 3.

[The same may be seen here a few articles back, in the first line of the example to *Prow*. Yet was it also used by *Spenser* for a disyllable, as may be seen in the first line of the example to the verb *To*

LONG in this Supplement, and in other places.]

“**PU'LLEN.** *n.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*”

What, three and twenty years in law?

—I have known those that have been five and fifty, and all about *pullen* and pigs.

Revenge's Tragedy.

PUL-

PULMONIC. *n.* [from the adj.] One affected with a pulmonic disorder.

Pulmonics are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthma.

PULPATOON. *n.* [from *pulpamentum*, Lat.] A delicacy.

I then sent forth a fresh supply of rabbits, pheasant, kid, partridge, quail, lark, plover, teal, tarts, &c. with a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, good and excellent.

PUMY. *adj.* Perforated like pumice.

And in the midst a little river plaide

Amongst the *pumy* stones. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. V. st. 39.*

PUMY. *n.* [the adj. by ellipsis.] A pumy stone.

He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the *pumies* latched.

Spem. March.

PUNCH-BOWL. *n.* A bowl to hold punch.

If a boon companion should enlarge his idea of a *punch-bowl*, ornamented with all the romantic scenery the Chinese ever yet devised, it would perhaps afford him the brightest idea he could possibly conceive of earthly happiness.

Dodley's Leafowes.

PUNCTILIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *punctilious*.] In compliance with punctilio.

The two kinds of aristocracy were too *punctiliously* kept asunder.

Burke.

PUNT. *n.* [Sax. *pontonium*.] A small flat-bottom'd boat. They are common on the Thames, and worked by a pole pushed upon the bed of the river.

The carpenter, assisted by the cooper and three other hands, began to build a *punt* of twelve feet long, six feet wide, and about three feet deep.

Portlock's Voyage.

PUR. *n.* [from the verb.] A gentle moan made by a cat.

Here is a *purr* of fortune's, Sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk-cat) that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure.

Shakspeare's All's Well.

“ To PURCHASE. *v. a.* - - -

“ 1. To acquire.”

Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.

Shak. As you like it.

“ PURCHASE. *n.* - - - - -”

3. The act of thieving.

For on his back a heavy load he bare,
Of nightly stелths and pillage several,
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminall.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. III. st. 16.

4. Goods stolen.

In the mean time

Do you two pack up all the goods and *purchase*,
That we can carry in the two trunks.

B. Jonson's Alchemist.

A pox of that young devil of a handful long,
That has fraid many a tall thief from a rich *purchase*.

The Widow by B. Jonson, Fletcher and Middleton.

“ PURIST. *n.* - - One superfluously nice in the use of words.”

We must apply singly to English, in which you are certainly no *puriste*.

Chesterfield.

[One might imagine, that *Johnson* too here studied to prove himself no *puriste*—by his discordant phrase of *superfluously nice*. Such a composer must have been very unfit for defining synonymes.]

PURLING. *n.* [from *purl*, *v. n.*] The murmur of a stream.

Our *purlings* wait upon the spring. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

“ PURPOSE. *n.* - - -”

4. Discourse.

For she in pleasawnt *purpose* did abound,
And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,
Of which a storehouse did with her remaine,

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VI. st. 6.

She, travelling with Guyon, by the way
Of sondry things faire *purpose* gan to find
T'abridge their journey long and lingring day.

Ib. B. III. C. II. st. 4.

5. Witty conceit.

Oft *purposes*, oft riddles he devys'd,
With thousands like, that flowed in his braine,
With which he fed her fancy. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. st. 8.*

He is very industrious in waiting on the ladies, where his affairs lie; among which those of greatest concernment are, questions and commands, *purposes*, and other such received forms of wit and conversation. *Butler's Characters.*

“ To PURPOSE. *v. n.* To have an intention.”

2. To discourse.

Whom overtaking, she in merry fort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversly.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. XII. st. 16.

PURPRESTURE. *n.* [from *pourpris*, Fr.] A particular species of common nuisance.

When there is an house erected, or an inclosure made, upon any part of the king's demesnes, or of an highway, or common street, or public water, or such like public things, it is properly called a *purpresture*.

Blackstone.

“ To PURR. *v. n.* To murmur as a cat.”

The fawning cats compassionate his case,
And *purr* around, and gently lick his face.

Shenstone.

“ PURVEY'OR. *n.* - - -

“ 3. An officer who exacted provision for the King's followers.”

Purveyors were ancient officers to provide victuals for the king.

Termes de la Ley.

“ PUTTOCK. *n.* - - - A buzzard.” If there is any difference between a *buzzard* and a *kite*, the latter is the proper explanatory term for *puttock*; since both *Spenser* and *Shakspeare* have so taken it expressly:

Like as a *puttocke* having spyde in flight
A gentle falcon sitting on an hill,
(Whose other wing now made unmeet for flight
Was lately broken by some fortune ill)
The foolish *kyle*, led with licentious will,
Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine.

F. 2. B. V. C. V. st. 15.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the *kite* foar with unbloody'd beak?

Hen. VI. P. II.

[The two first lines of this last passage make *Johnson's* example of *puttock*; but the third line is funk—whence we may conclude, upon the whole, *kite* synonymous to *puttock*, and *buzzard*—to *Doctor Johnson*.]

PYRAMIDIC. *adj.* [the same as] “Pyramidal.”

But when their gold depress'd the yielding scale,
Their gold in *pyramidic* plenty pil'd,

He saw th'unutterable grief prevail.

Shenstone.

P Y R

PYRRHONIAN. *adj.* Embracing the opinion of Pyrrho.

Nor do we scruple to act as regularly upon the mere supposition that we are, as if we had effectually proved it a thousand times to the full satisfaction of our metaphysical, or *Pyrrhonian* antagonist. *Shaftesbury.*

PYRRHONISM. *n.* Scepticism; universal doubt.

I cannot help carrying my *Pyrrhonism* still further, and extending it often to historical facts themselves. *Chesterfield.*

PYRRHONIST. [*n.* from *Pyrrho.*] A sceptic.

I shall admire their strength, when they have refuted what able metaphysicians object, and *Pyrrhonists* plead in their own behalf. *Shaftesbury.*

P Y T

PYTHAGOREAN. *adj.* Founded on the opinions of Pythagoras.

The notion of eternal and immutable ideas, which Plato borrowed from the *Pythagorean* school, were totally rejected by Aristotle. *Reid.*

PYTHAGOREAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis.] A Pythagorean philosopher.

No words, for he's
A *Pythagorean*, and professes silence. *Davenant's Wits.*

It seems probable, that the *Pythagoreans* and Platonists agreed with the Peripatetics in this general theory of perception. *Reid.*

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QUI

When he himself might his *quietus* make
 With a bare bodkin. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
 Some younger brother would ha' thank'd me
 And given my *quietus*. *Shirley's Gamester.*

QUIGHT. *adj.* [from *to quite*.] Free.
 Nought from the Roman empire might be *quight*.
Sp. Ruines of Rome.

QUINCE-PIE. *n.* A pie made with quinces.
 He dispatches no public affair till he has thoroughly
 dined upon it, and is fully satisfied with *quince-pie* and *cus-*
tard. *Butler's Characters.*

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter farcasms.
 "Ainsworth." Ainsworth had *Spenser's* authority for
 the word.

And still, when she complains;
 The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*.
F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. st. 44.

QUIPOS. *n. pl.* [a Peruvian word.] Knots, of va-
 rious colours, on cords.

The *quipos* seem to have been a device for rendering cal-
 culation more expeditious and accurate. *Robertson.*

QUIT-CLAIM. (*n.*) is a release or acquitting of a
 man for any action that he hath or might have
 against him. *Termes de la Ley.*

To QUITE. *v. a.* [from *quiter*, Fr.]
 1. To disengage.

QUO

His boystrous club so buried in the ground
 He could not rearen up again so light,
 But that the knight him at advantage fownd;
 And whiles he strove his combred clubbe to *quight*
 Out of the earth, with blade all burning bright
 He smott off his left arm. *Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. st. 10.*

2. To requite.
 How shall I *quite* the paynes ye suffer for my sake!
Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. st. 26.

QUO-WARRA'NTO. (law Lat.) is a writ, that
 lies, where a man usurps any franchise on the
 king. *Termes de la Ley.*

QUORUM. *n.* - - - A bench of justices." This
 requires further explanation.

Formerly it was customary to appoint only a select num-
 ber of justices, eminent for their skill and discretion, to be
 of the *quorum*; but now the practice is to advance almost
 all of them to that dignity, naming them over again in the
quorum clause. *Blackstone.*

To QUOTE. *v. a.* - - - To cite."

2. To note.
 I have with exact view perus'd thee, Hector,
 And *quoted* joint by joint. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
 It is reported you possess a book,
 Wherein you have *quoted*, by intelligence,
 The names of all notorious offenders
 Lurking about the city. *Webster's White Devil.*

R.

R A I

RABBINICAL. *adj.* Belonging to the "RAB-
"BINS."

They reject the oral law, and all *rabbinal* literature.

Bolingbroke to Pope.

RA'BBIT-SUCKER. *n.* A fucking rabbit.

Hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*, or a poulter's hare.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.

RA'CE-HORSE. *n.* A south American bird.

Several other Indians came off to the ship, and brought with them some of the birds called *race-horses*.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

RA'CE-NAG. *n.* A race-horse.

He is very tender and careful in preserving his credit, and keeps it as methodically as a *race-nag* is dieted, that in the end he may run away with it.

Butler's Characters.

"**RAD** the old pret. of *read*. *Spenser.*"

Who, when as each of other had a fight,

They knew themselves, and both their persons *rad*.

F. 2. B. VI. C. I. st. 4.

Johnson might have added, that *Spenser* also uses it for the *participle passive*.

But never let th'ensample of the bad

Offend the good: for good by paragone

Of evil, may more notably be *rad*.

F. 2. B. III. C. IX. st. 2.

"**RA'DISH.** *n.* - - - A root."

If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of *radish*.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.

Yet euphrasy may not be left unsung,

That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around;

And pungent *radish*, biting infant's tongue,

And plantain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound.

Shenstone.

"**RAFT.** *part. pass.* of *reave* or *raff*. *Spenser.* Torn;

"rent." Had *Johnson* searched his author, he certainly might have found *raft* as a *past tense*; but as a *participle* the present compiler has not been able to meet with it.

Halfe furious unto his foe he came, - - -

And stroke at her with more than manly force,

That from her body full of filthie sin,

He *raft* her hatefull heade without remorse.

F. 2. B. I. C. I. st. 24.

"**RAG.** *n.* - - -"

4. People of the lowest class.

Upon the proclamation they all came in both *tag* and *rag*.

Spenser's Ireland.

Tag, rag, and bobtail to Sir Harry's run. *Bramstone.*

To RAILE. *v. n.* [from *raier*, old Fr. couler.] To stream.

R A P

Large floods of blood adowne their sides did *raile*.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VI. st. 43.

Instead of rest thou lendest *railing* tears.

Ib. B. III. C. IV. st. 57.

Light was the wound; but through her amber hair

The purple drops down *railed*, bloody red. *Fairfax.*

RAILING. *n.* [from *to rail*.] Contumelious speech.

Sir Guyon, grudging not so much his might,

As those unknighly *raylings* which he spoke,

With wrathful fire his courage kindled bright.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VI. st. 30.

"**RAIN-DEER.** *n.* - - - A deer with large horns,

"which in the northern regions draws sledges

"through the snow."

Their *rain-deer* form their riches.

Thomson's Winter.

RAIN-RESOLVING. *adj.* Pouring forth rain.

The gaudy peacock boasts not in his train

So many lights and shadows, nor the *rain-*

Resolving Iris, when the sun doth court her.

B. Jonson's Masques.

"**RAKE.** *n.* - - -"

3. A trench dug by miners.

They dig the mines orderly in a parallel line, they call them the *rakes*.

Hobbes.

[In a similar sense to this, country people call cart-ruts *rakes*.]

RANCK. *adv.* [Sax. *protervus*.] Fiercely.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*

And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. III. st. 6.

Say who is he, shews so great worthiness,

That rides so *rank*, and bends his lance so fell? *Fairfax.*

RANCK-SCENTED. *adj.* Having a rank scent.

For the mutable *rank-scented* many, let them

Regard me as I do not flatter, and

Therein behold themselves.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

"**RAPE.** *n.* - - -"

5. A division of the county of Suffex answering to a

"*hundred* in other counties." No such thing. Suff-

sex has its hundreds as well as other counties; but

it has also an intermediate division into *Rapes*, each

rape containing a small number of hundreds.

In some counties there is an intermediate division be-

tween the shire and the hundred, as lathes in Kent, and

rapes in Suffex, each of them containing three or four hun-

dreds a piece.

Blackstone.

An accurate survey of the county of Suffex, divided into

rapes, hundreds, and deanries, &c.

Gough.

RA'SCAL.

- “ RA’SCAL. *n.* - - -
 “ 2. Rascal deer are still mentioned for lean deer.”
 The noblest deer has them as huge as the *rascal*.
Shak. As you like it.
- To RASH. *v. a.* [*raschiare*, Ital.] To slice.
 There Marinell great deeds of armes did shew,
 And through the thickest like a lion flew,
 Rashing off helmes, and rying plates asonder.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. st. 8.
- RA’T-CATCHER. *n.* One that catches rats. Used
 for an appellation of contempt.
 Tybalt, you *ratcatcher*, will you walk ?
Shak. Romeo and Juliet.
- RATIFI’A. *n.* A liqueur flavoured with fruit-kernels.
 The red *ratifia* does your ladyship mean, or the cherry-
 brandy ?
Congreve.
- RA’VENING. *n.* [from *raven*, *v. n.*] Thirst for prey.
 He wears the vizor of a man, yet retains his fierceness,
 curishness, and *ravening*.
Overbury.
- RA’VIN. *adj.* [from the noun.] Ravenous.
 Better ’twere,
 I met the *ravin* lion, when he roar’d
 With sharp constraint of hunger. *Shak. All’s Well.*
- RAW. *adj.* - - - - -
 10. Bare of flesh.
 That in short space his wonted chearefull hew
 Gan fade, and lively spirits deaded quight ;
 His cheek-bones *raw*, and eye-pits hollow grew.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. st. 20.
- “ To RAY. *v. a.* - - - To streak.”
 2. To besmear ; to foil.
 From his soft eyes the teares he wypt away,
 And from his face the filth that did it *ray*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. st. 23.
 A troupe of Satyrs in the place did rout,
 Which with their villain feet the stream did *ray*.
Spenser’s Bellay.
- “ RAY for array. *Spenser.*”
 Then all the people which beheld that day
 Gan shout aloud, that unto heaven it rong ;
 And all the damzels of that towne in *ray*,
 Came dauncing forth, and joyous carols fong.
F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 34.
 Now rise up, Elifa, decked as thou art
 In royal *ray* ;
 And now ye dainty damfels may depart,
 Each one his way. *April.*
- RA’YON. *n.* [Fr.] A ray of light.
 Nor brick nor marble was the wall in view ;
 But shining chrystal, which from top to base
 Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.
Spenser’s Visions of Bellay.
- “ READ. *n.* - - - -
 “ 2. Saying ; saw ;” sentence ; motto.
 Then, preacing to the pillour, I repeated
 The read thereof, for guerdon of my paine,
 And taking downe the shield with me did it retaine.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. st. 11.
- “ To READ. *v. a.* - - - - -”
 5. To imagine.
 And every body two, and two she foure did *read*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 25.
- “ To READ. *v. n.* - - - - -”
 4. [Formerly] To declare.

- Therefore, faire Sir, doe comfort to you take,
 And freely *read*, what wicked felon so
 Hath outrag’d you, and thrall’d your gentle make.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 15.
- [The *verb* read (whether *active* or *neuter*) is in all
 its senses abbreviated from the old AREAD.]
- “ READER. *n.* - - - - -”
 4. An officer annually appointed by the great Inns of
 Court out of their barristers. This post was former-
 ly so expensive, that others were solicited to contri-
 bute to the charge of it.
 We were
 Sent for in haste by the benchers, to contribute
 To one of them that’s *reader*. *Maine’s City Match.*
- “ To REAR. *v. a.* - - - - -”
 9. [From *rearan*, Sax. *moliri*.] To get possession of.
 He in an open turney lately held
 Fro me the honour of that game did *rear*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. st. 6.
- REBA’TO. *n.* [from *rebat*, Fr.] A kind of ruff for-
 merly worn about the neck : it seems to have required
 pinning.
 His reason was, that a *rebato* was worn out with pinning
 so often. *Dekker’s Satyromastix.*
 I would not have a bodkin, or a cuff,
 A bracelet, necklace, or *rebato* wire ;
 Not any thing that ever was call’d hers
 Left me, by which I might remember her.
T. Heywood’s Woman killed with kindness.
- To REBLE’SS. *v. a.* To blefs again.
 Lay by thy hooke, and take thy pleasant reed,
 And with thy melodie *reblefs* mine eare. *Chr. Brooke.*
- To REBRA’CE. *v. a.* To brace again.
 ’Tis a cause
 To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace*
 The slacken’d sinews of time-wearied age.
Gray’s Agrippina.
- To REBUT. *v. a.* [from *rebuter*, Fr.] To drive back.
 But he, not like a weary travelere,
 Their sharp assault right boldly did *rebut*.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. II. st. 23.
- To REBU’T. *v. n.* [a law term, exemplified and ex-
 plained in the example to next article REBUTTER.]
- “ REBU’TTER. *n.* An answer to a rejoinder.”
Johnson has not here got his law lesson perfect ; as
 may be seen by the following extract.
 The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder ;
 upon which the defendant may *rebut* ; and the plaintiff an-
 swer him by a sur-rebutter. Which pleas, replications,
 rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, *rebutters*, and sur-rebutters answer
 to the *exceptio, replicatio, duplicatio, triplicatio, and quadru-*
plicatio of the Roman laws. *Blackstone.*
- RECE’SOR. *n.* [a term in painting.] The counter-
 feiting recess.
 Thence it took shadows, *recessor*, light, and hightnings.
B. Jonson’s Discoveries.
- RECIPRO’CITY. *n.* Reciprocal obligation.
 Any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent the pact from
 being nude. *Blackstone.*
- To RECLAIM. *v. a.* - - - - -
 5. To recover.
 So shall the Briton-blood their crowne agayn *reclaim*.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. st. 48.
- RECLAIM.

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We were obliged to take down our small sails, and reef our top-sails; and haul close to the wind.

Hawkeſworth's Voyages.

REEF. *v. a.* [a sea term.] A chain of rocks lying near the ſurface of the water.

Hawkeſworth's Nautical Terms.

The people told me, that the whole iſland was ſurrounded by a reef.

Ib. Wallis's Voyage.

REEL. *n.* A reeling kind of dance.

Drink thou; increaſe the reels. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

[The interpretation of this noun may be ſufficiently juſtified by the dance called a Scotch reel; and the cited paſſage from *Shakſpeare* is ſuppoſed to allude to ſuch motion; as it is uttered on board a ſhip.]

To REEL. *v. a.* [in *Spencer.*] To roll.

And Sifyphus an huge round ſtone did reel

Againſt an hill.

F. 2. B. I. C. V. ſt. 35.

To REFLEX. *v. a.* [in *Shakſpeare*] To reflect.

May never glorious ſun reflex his beams

Upon the country where you make abode.

Hen. VI. P. I.

“ To REFLOW. *v. n.* - - - To flow back.”

Why do not now

Thy waves reflow?

W. Browne.

“ REFOCILLATION. *n.* - - - Reſtoration of ſtrength “ by reſreſhment.”

Some precious cordial, ſome coſtly reſocillation, a compoſure comfortable and reſtorative. *Middl. Mad World.*

“ REFORM. *n.* [Fr.] Reformation.

The reforms in representation, and the bills for ſhortening the duration of parliaments, he uniformly and ſteadily oppoſed for many years together. *Burke.*

REFORMADO. *n.* A monk who adheres to rules of reform.

Amongſt others this was one of Celeſtin the Pope's caveats for his new reformados. *Weever.*

REFRIGERENT. *n.* [the adj. by ellipſis.] A cooling medicine.

In what lonely vale

Of balmy medicine's various field aſpires

The bleſt refrigerent!

Shenſtone.

REFUSE. *n.* [from the verb.] Reſuſal.

This ſpoken, ready with a proud reſuſe

Argantes was his proffer'd aid to ſcorn. *Fairfax. B. XII.*

REFUSE *me.* [formerly] A kind of oath.

God reſuſe me,

Might I adviſe you now, your only courſe

Were to lock up your wife. *Webſter's White Devil.*

Theſe wicked elder brothers that ſwear reſuſe them!

Rowley's Match at Midnight.

Reſuſe me if I did.

Shirley's Gameſter.

To REGALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feaſt.

See the rich churl, amid the ſocial ſons

Of wine and wit, regaling!

Shenſtone.

“ REGALIA. *n.* [Lat.] Enſigns of royalty.”

The feudal writers diſtinguiſh the royal prerogatives into the *majora* and *minora regalia.* *Blackſtone.*

“ REGARD. *n.* - - -

8. Thing deſerving notice.

Fiſt was a fage old ſire, that had to name

The Kingdom's care, with a white ſilver hed,

That many high regards and reaſons 'gainſt her red.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ſt. 43.

Court of REGARD. *n.* One of the Foreſt-courts.

The Court of regard, or ſurvey of dogs, is to be holden every third year, for the lawing or expeditation of maſtiffs. *Blackſtone.*

REGARDANT. *adj.* An epithet that formerly denoted a particular ſort of villeins.

Theſe villeins; belonging principally to lords of manors; were either villeins regardant, that is, annexed to his manor or land; or elſe they were *in groſs*, or at large, that is, annexed to the perſon of the lord, and transferable by deed from one owner to another. *Blackſtone.*

REGARDER. *n.* [from *regardeur*, Fr.] An officer of the king's foreſt, ſworn to take care of the vert and veniſon, and to view and inquire of all the offences committed within the foreſt, and of all the concealments of them; and if the officers of the foreſt do well execute their offices, or not. *Termes de la Ley.*

“ REGARDLESS. *adj.* - - - Heedleſs; negligent.”
2. Unheeded.

Yes, traitor, Zara, loſt, abandoned Zara

Is a regardleſs ſuppliant now to Oſmyn.

Congreve.

REGIMENTALS. *n.* The uniform military dreſs of a regiment.

REGISTERSHIP. *n.* The poſt of register.

The registerships are in the gift of the High Admiral.

Spelman.

“ REGULAR. *adj.* - - -

“ 4. Inſtituted according to eſtabliſhed forms.”

The regular clergy, and particularly the mendicant freres, affected a total exemption from all eccleſiaſtical ju-riſdiction, except that of the Pope: *Tyrburn.*

“ REGULATION. *n.* - - -

“ 2. Method; the effect of being regulated.” Of this ſenſe no example is given; nor is it eaſy to find any, where the word *regulation* would be perfectly anſwerable to the meaning of *method*; which ſhould more properly be *rule*.

I may ſafely affirm, that nothing is, under due regulations, improper to be taught in this place, which is proper for a gentleman to learn. *Blackſtone.*

REIF. *n.* The female of the bird called a ruff.

“ RE-IMPRESSIION. *n.* - - - A ſecond or repeated “ impreſſion.”

I have cauſed a re-impreſſion of this tract. *Clem. Spelman.*

To RE-IMPRIINT. *v. a.* To imprint again.

I have been often ſolicited within theſe two years to re-imprint this little treatiſe. *Spelman.*

RE-INCREAST. *part. adj.* Increased again.

Tho when they did perceive

Their wounds'recur'd, and forces re-increaſt,

Of that good Hermite both they tooke their leave.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. ſt. 15.

To RE'JOURN. *v. a.* To adjourn to a ſecond hearing.

You rejourne a controverſy of three-pence to a ſecond day of audience. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

“ To RELATE. *v. a.* - - -

“ 4. To bring back; to reſtore. A latinism. *Spencer.*”
Abate

Your zealous haſt, till morrow next againe

Both light of heven and ſtrength of men relate.

F. 2. B. III. C. VIII. ſt. 51.

RELATIONSHIP. *n.* [from *relation.*] The ſtate of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance.

Herein

Herein there is no objection to the succession of a relation of the half-blood, that is, where the *relationship* proceeds not from the same couple of ancestors (which constitutes a kinsman of the whole blood) but from a single ancestor only. *Blackstone.*

The only general private relation, now remaining to be discussed, is that of guardian and ward. - - - In examining this species of *relationship*, I shall first consider the different kinds of guardians. *Ib.*

“RELE’ASE. *n.* - - -”

5. [In law.] A mode of conveying land.

Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man’s right in lands or tenements to another that has some former estate in possession. *Blackstone.*

“To RE’LEGATE. *v. a.* - - - To banish.”

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke.*

RELE’NT. *n.* [from the verb.] Relaxation.

She forward went

To seeke her Love where he was to be fought;

Ne relted till she came without *relent*

Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent.

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.VII. st. 24.

“RELIE’F. *n.* - - -”

7. [In feudal law.] A payment to the superior lord by one coming into possession of an estate held under him.

Relief was before mentioned, as incident to every feudal tenure, by way of fine or composition with the lord for taking up an estate, which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. *Blackstone.*

Relief is due upon socage tenure, as well as upon tenure in chivalry: but the manner of taking it is very different. *Ib.*

RELIE’VEMENT. *n.* [from *relieve*.] Release.

He kept his word with the state concerning the *relievement* of tributes, and never had subsidy that we finde.

Weaver.

RE’LIQUARY. *n.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] Reliques in rich cases richly adorned.

Stopt at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France, and the vast treasures of the abbey, rubies and emeralds as big as small eggs, crucifixes and vases, crowns and *reliquaries*, of inestimable value.

Gray’s Letters.

To RELI’VE. *v. a.* To restore to life from faintness.

His mother swooned thrise, and the third time

Could scarce recovered be out of her paine;

Had she not beene devoid of mortall slime,

She should not then have been *reliv’d* againe.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.IV. st. 35.

“To RELY’. *v. n.* - - -”

2. To associate one’s self.

There gan they change their sides, and new parts take;

For Paridel did take to Druon’s side,

For old despight which now forth newly brake

Gainst Blandamour whom alwaies he envide;

And Blandamour to Claribell *relied*.

Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.IX. st. 26.

“REMAI’NDER. *n.* - - -”

3. [In law.] The last chance of inheritance.” This is a kind of indefinite definition.

An estate in *remainder* may be defined to be an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. *Blackstone.*

“REMO’RSELESS. *adj.* - - - Unpitying.”

2. Unpitied.

Be all his days, like winter, comfortless?

Restless his nights, his wants *remorseless*!

Miseries of Inforst Marriage.

“REMO’VE. *n.* - - - - -”

11. The name of one of the classes in the seminary of Eton.

To REMUE. *v. a.* [*remuer*, Fr.] To remove.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*

The stedfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,

He prayd the Lord upon his flock to rue. *Fairfax.*

To RENCOUNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack personally face to face.

He thought atonce him to have swallowed quite,

And rush’d upon him with outrageous pryde;

Who him *rencountering* fierce as hauke in flight,

Perforce rebutted backe. *Sp. F. Q. B.I. C.XI. st. 53.*

Which Scudamour perceiving forth issued

To have *rencountred* him in equall race.

Ib. B.IV. C.VI. st. 3.

[*Johnson’s* four unexemplified senses of this word, as a verb *neuter*, the compiler can only leave as he finds them.]

“To RENE’W. *v. a.* - - -”

5. To relate from the beginning.

Then gan he all his storie to *renew*,

And tell the course of his captivitie.

Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.VIII. st. 64.

To RENFIERCE. *v. a.* [*re en* and *fierce*.] To make fierce again.

Whereat *renfierst* with wrath and sharp regret,

He stroke so hugely with his borrow’d blade,

That it emperst the Pagan’s burganet.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.VIII. st. 45.

To RENFO’RCE. *v. a.* [contracted from *re-enforce*.] To compel a second time.

Yet twise they were repulsd backe againe,

And twise *renforst* backe to their ships to fly.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.X. st. 48.

To RENFO’RCE. *v. n.* To exert fresh force.

Oft he *renforst*, and oft his forces sayld;

Yet yield he would not, nor his rancor slack.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.IV. st. 14.

To RENVE’RSE. *v. a.* [from *re* and *inverse*.] To turn upside down.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent;

Then from him rest his shield, and it *renverst*.

F. 2. B.V. C.III. st. 37.

“RENVE’RSED. *adj.* [*renverse*, French.] Over-

turned. *Spenser.*” If *Johnson* had here any meaning of his own (and did not barely copy the article from *Hughes’s Glossary*, as seems more likely) he must have referred to the following passage: but it may still be asked, why he styled it an *adjective*, and not a *participle*.

Whose shield he bears *renverst*. *F. Q. B.I. C.IV. st. 41.*

RE-O’RDERING. *n.* [from *re* and *order*.] Re-establishment.

Yet, thinking they would never be so bold

To lead their Lord in any shameful wise,

But rather would conduct him as their king,

As seeking but the State’s *re-ordering*,

Abroad she looks, and notes the foremost train. *Daniel.*

“ To REPAIR. *v. a.* - - - ”

4. [A latinism.] To recover.

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repaire*,
His side all bare and naked overtooke,

And with his mortall steel quite through the body strooke.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 13.

REPENT. *n.* [*Spenser's* abbreviation of] Repentance.

Behinde him was Reproach, Repentance, Shame;
Reproach the first, Shame next, *Repent* behinde.

F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 24.

To REPIÑE. *v. a.* To repine at.

His foot he fet on his vile necke, in signe
Of servile yoke, that nobler harts *repine*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 26.

REPLEADER. (*n.*) is where the plea of the plaintiff,
or defendant, or both, are ill, or an impertinent issue
joined; then the Court makes void all the pleas that
are ill, and awards the parties to *replead*.

Termes de la Ley.

REPLEVIN. *n.* [from *replevir*, law Fr.] A writ to
recover the possession of distrained goods.

Termes de la Ley.

“ To REPLEVIN. } *v. a.* *Spenser.* - - - To take back,
“ To REPLEVY. } “ or fet at liberty, upon secu-
“ rity, any thing seized.” *Replevy* is the verb in
Spenser.

And yet not his, nor his in equitie,

But yours the waift by high prerogative:

Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie

It to *replevie*.

F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 31.

Distresses for fuit or services must remain impounded, till
the owner makes satisfaction, or contests the right of dis-
treining by *replevying* the chattles. *Blackstone.*

[Turning the *noun* (*replevin*) into a *verb* (notwith-
standing *Johnson's* example of it from *Hudibras*) law-
yers would call as improper, as it is unnecessary.]

“ REPO’RIER. *n.* - - - Relator.”

2. [In law.] One who draws up *reports* of adjudged
cases.

James the first, at the instance of Lord Bacon, appointed
two *Reporters* with a handsome stipend. *Blackstone.*

“ REPRESENTA’TION. *n.* - - -

2. The act of supporting a vicarious character.”
Such obscure explanations can be of little service
to the community of readers: supposing however,
that a representative of the people in Parliament was
meant to be included in *vicarious*, the compiler ad-
duces his example:

The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed for
many years together. *Burke.*

“ 4. Publick exhibit’ion.”

Many of these passages, to the shame of our national
taile, are omitted constantly in the *representation*.

Mason's Life of Gray.

The reputation which our favourite author possessed,
depended in some degree on the frequent *representation* of a
very few of his plays at the theatre. *Preface to Old Plays.*

REPRESENTATIVELY. *adv.* In consequence
of *representation*.

Every man has many couples of ancestors, the descen-
dants of all which respective couples are (*representatively*)
related to him in the same degree. *Blackstone.*

REPRIE’F. *n.* [old Fr.] Reproof.

With wounding words, and terms of fowle *reprise*

He pluckt from us all hope of dew reliefe.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 29.

I thee enchanted, and allur’d to love;

Wicked deceit, craft worthy sharp *reprise*!

My honor gave I thee, all gifts above;

And of my beauties made thee Lord and Chief.

Fairfax. B. XVI. ft. 45.

REPRIE’VAL. *n.* [from *reprendre*.] Respite.

His steps are but *reprises* of his dangers.

Overbury.

To REPRIE’VE. *v. a.* [from *reprendre*.] To reprove.

There all that night remained Britomart,

Restlesse, recomfortlesse, with heart deepe grieved,

Not suffering the least twinckling sleepe to start

Into her eye, which th’ heart more have relieved,

But if the least appear’d, her eyes she streight *reproved*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 24.

To REPRI’ZE. *v. a.* [from *reprendre*, Fr.] To take
again.

Forthy he gan some other wayes advize

How to take life from that dead-living swayne,

Whom still he marked freshly to arize

From th’Earth, and from her womb new spirits to *reprize*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 44.

He now begonne

To challenge her anew, as his owne prize,

Whom formerly he had in battel wonne,

And proffer made by force her to *reprize*.

Ib. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 8.

“ REPU’BLICAN. *adj.* Placing the government in
“ the people.”

You can better ingraft any description of republic on a
monarchy, than any thing of monarchy on the *republican*
forms. *Burke.*

REPU’BLICANISM. *n.* Attachment to a republican
government.

He distinguishes it with the same care from the principles
of regicide and *republicanism*. *Burke.*

REPUBLICA’TION. *n.* A second publication; an
avowed renewal.

The *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later
date, and establishes the first again. *Blackstone.*

To REPUGN. *v. a.* [*repugner*, Fr.] To resist.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth

About a certain question of the law

Argued betwixt the Duke of York and him.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. I.

REQUE’STS is a Court held in the King’s Palace,
before the Master of the Requests by petition, and
it seems is a court of equity. *Termes de la Ley.*

The Court of *Requests* was virtually abolished by the 16th
Car. I. *Blackstone.*

RESEI’SED. *part. adj.* [a law word] Restored to pos-
session.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,

Till they outraigned had their utmost date,

And then therein *reseized* was againe,

And ruled long with honorable state

Till he surrendered realme and life to fate.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 45.

“ RESISTLESS. *adj.* - - - Irresistible.”

2. Not able to resist.

Like a grim lion rushing with fierce might

Out of his den; he seized greedily

On the *resistless* prey.

Spenser's Muirpotmos.

“ RESOLUTION. *n.* - - - - - ”

7. [Formerly]

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REVOLU'TION-MAKER. *n.* An advocate for a revolution in the constitution of this kingdom.

No persons were more fiercely active against Mr. Fox, than several of those *revolution-makers*, whom Mr. Burke condemns alike in his remonstrance and in his book. *Burke*

REW. *n.* [an old poetical word for] Row.

Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred,
And uncouth forms which none yet ever knew;
And every fort is in a sondry bed
Sett by itselſe, and ranckt in comely *rew*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 35.

There entred in, he round about him ſaw
Many brave knights whose names right well he knew,
There bound t'obey that Amazon's proud law,
Spinning and carding all in comely *rew*.

Ib. B. V. C. V. st. 22.

Gainſt him the ſecond Azzo ſtood in *rew*. *Fairfax.*

“**RHA'PSODIST.** *n.* One who writes without regular dependance, &c.”

2. One who can make and repeat verſes extempore.

Antipater the Sidonian could pour forth hexameters extempore: we may add to Antipater the antient *rhapsodists* of the Greeks. *Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

RHE'NISH. *n.* [from the river *Rhine*.] A German wine.

Drink the Pyrmont waters, and no wine but *Rhenish*.
Chesterfield.

RHE'TOR. *n.* [Lat. from Gr.] A teacher of oratory.

When conſuls, cenſors, ſenators, and prætors,
With great dictators, us'd t'apply to *rhetors*.

Butler's Remains.

“**RHETO'RICALLY.** *adv.* - - - Like an orator.”

There is then abſolutely nothing at all in this objection, which is ſo *rhetorically* urged. *Butler's Analogy.*

RHINO'CEROTE. *n.* [*B. Jonſon's* word for] A Rhinoceros.

A lion is a perfect creature in himſelf, though it be leſs than that of a buffalo, or a *rhinocerate*. *Discoveries.*

RHODODE'NDRON. *n.* [Gr.] Dwarf roſe bay.

Miller.

RHOMBUS. *n.* [Lat. from Gr.] A figure with oblique angles, and four equal ſides.

A circle ſeen obliquely will appear an ellipse; and a ſquare a *rhombus*, or an oblong rectangle. *Reid's Inquiry.*

RHYTHM. *n.* [*ῥυθμος*, Gr.] Harmonious meaſure.

From ſuch Latin *Rhythms* and chiefly thoſe of the Iambic form, the preſent poetical meaſures of all the nations of Roman Europe are clearly derived. *Tyrwhitt.*

Rhythm differs from metre, in as much as *rhythm* is proportion applied to any motion whatever.

Harris's Philol. Inquiries.

“**RHY'THMICAL.** *adj.* - - - Harmonical.”

The Latin *Rhythmical* verſes reſembled the metrical in the number of ſyllables only, without any regard to quantity. *Tyrwhitt.*

RHY'THMUS. *n.* [Lat. from Gr.] Meaſured motion.

Who find out the true *rhythmus* and harmonious numbers, which alone can ſatisfy a juſt judgment, and muſe-like apprehenſion.

Shaftesbury.

“**RIBBED.** *adj.* - - -

“Marked with protuberant lines.”

And plantain *ribb'd*, that heals the reaper's wound;

And marj'ram ſweet in ſhepherd's poſic found. *Shenſton.*

RIBIBE. *n.* [*ribeba*, Ital. originally a guitar, but as early as *Chaucer's* time a cant word for] An old woman.

Or ſome good *ribibe*, about Kentiſh town

Or Hogſden, you would hang now for a witch.

B. Jonſon's Devil is an Aſs.

RICE-BIRD. *n.* A kind of Eaſt-India bird.

For a dollar we might have bought two monkies, or a whole cage of *rice-birds*. *Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

RI'CHESSE. *n.* [the old noun, which (by reaſon of its termination) had degenerated even before *Spenser's* time into the irregular plural noun, *riches*. Wealth.

Till that they came unto an yron dore,
Which to them open'd of his owne accord,
And ſhewed of *richeſſe* ſuch exceeding ſtore,
As eie of man did never ſee before.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. st. 31.

[*Shakſpeare* too uſes this word in the ſingular number; though it is printed *riches*.

Riches, fineleſs, is as poor as winter. *Othello* A. III. ſc. 3.]

RI'DDLING. *n.* [from *riddle*.] Ambiguous ſentences.

That ſenſe of worth,

That found out profit, and foretold each thing
Now differed not from Delphick *riddeling*.

B. Jonſon's Horace.

“**RI'DING.** *n.* - - -

2. One of the diviſions of Yorkſhire, anſwering to

“hundreds in other counties: corrupted from *tri-*

“*thing*.” The middle part of this definition is moſt

notoriously falſe, and betrays a wonderful ignorance

of Engliſh topography. Every body knows that the

extenſive county of York is divided into only *three*

Ridings, each of which contains a number of hundreds, there called *wapentakes*.

Where a county is divided into *three* of theſe intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*. Theſe *trithings* ſtill ſubſiſt in the large county of York, where by an eaſy corruption they are denominated *ridings*. *Blackſtone.*

RI'DINGHOUSE. *n.* An edifice in which the art of riding is taught.

I hope you apply the time you have ſaved from the *ridinghouſe* to uſeful more than to learned purpoſes.

Chesterfield.

RIDC'TTO. *n.* [Ital.] A public aſſembly of genteel company.

In lent, if maſquerades diſpleaſe the town,
Call 'em *Ridottos*, and they ſhall go down. *Bramſton.*

This letter will, I believe, find you at Venice, in all the diſſipation of Maſquerades, *Ridottos*, Operas, &c.

Chesterfield.

Writ of RIGHT. The pure, proper, or mere writ of *right* lies only to recover lands in fee-ſimple, unjuſtly withheld from the true proprietor. *Blackſtone.*

“**To RING.** *v. a.* - - -

4. To reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.”
But then ſome pence 'twould coll the clowne
To yoke and eke to ring them. *W. Browne.*

She prays you to ring him by this token, and ſo you ſhall be ſure his noſe will not be rooting other men's paſtures.

Dekker's Honest Whore, P. II.

“**RING-TAIL.** *n.* - - - A kind of kite with a whitish tail.”

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry. *Beaum. and Fletcher's Philaſter.*

“**RI'OTER.** *n.* - - -

“2. One

" 2. One who raises an uproar or sedition."

Any two justices may come with the *posse comitatus*, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, and arrest the rioters. *Blackstone.*

" RI'OTOUS. *adj.* - - -

" 2. Seditious; turbulent."

The riotous assembling of twelve persons, or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation was first made high treason by statute. *Blackstone.*

" RI'OTOUSLY. *adv.* 

" 2. Seditiously; turbulently."

If any person so riotously assembled begin even before proclamation to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*

RIPIER. *n.* [from *riparius*, Barb. Lat.] One who carries fish to the inland parts from the coast.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next ripier, that rides that way with mackrel. *Chapman's Widow's Tears.*

" To RI'PPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water " swiftly running."

Eeman runs rapidly on near the way rippling over the stones. *Gray's Letters.*

RIPPLING. *n.* [from *ripple*.] A moving roughness of surface.

We perceived a considerable rippling on the water, which I have reason to think was occasioned by a current. *Portlock's Voyage.*

" RISE. *n.* - - -

" 1. The act of rising locally or figuratively."

Sit down, my masters, he cried, your rise hath been my fall. *Mallet's Life of Bacon.*

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,
From its decline determin'd to recede? *Prior.*

RI'SING. *n.* [from *to rise*.] Insurrection.

He's follow'd both with body and with mind,
And doth enlarge his rising with the blood
Of fair King Richard scrap'd from Pomfret stones. *Shaksf. Hen. IV. P. II.*

" RIVA'LITY. } *n.* [*rivalitas*, Latin; from *rival*.]

" RI'VALRY. } Competition; emulation." Jumbling these two words together makes a very confused article. Of rivalry no example is given; and (according to Johnson's own note) it means in Shakespeare, Equal rank.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him rivalry. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

" RIX-DO'LLAR. *n.* A German coin, worth about " four shillings and sixpence sterling. *Dict.*"

The Reichs Dollar of Germany is worth foure shillings foure pence. *Moryson's Itinerary.*

" ROAN. *adj.* - - - Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey " or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's*

" *Dictionary.*"
What horse? a roan, a crop-ear, is it not?
Shaksf. Hen. IV. P. I.

RO'BERTIN. *n.* [from *Robert*.] One of a certain order of monks.

One Robert Flower got institution and confirmation of an order about the yeare 1137, which after his owne name he called Robertins. *Weever.*

ROBU'STIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *robustious*.] Furi-
ously.

The multitude commend writers, as they do fencers or wrestlers, who, if they come in robustiously, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

RO'CK-FISH. *n.* A fish in the Pacific Ocean.

The other fish were chiefly parrot-fish, snappers, and a brown spotted rock fish. *Cook & King's Voyage.*

" RO'ISTER. *n.* - - - A turbulent blustering fellow."

Divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of roaring boys, bravadoes, roysters, &c. commit many infolencies. *Wilson's History of James I.*

" RO'LLING-PRESS. *n.* A cylinder rolling upon " another cylinder, by which engravers print their " plates upon paper."

The rolling press (for so I think they call the machine with which these prints are taken off) hath of late years produced more incentives to vice and immorality, and more infamous libels against the best of governments, than have been ushered into the world by any other means.

Explanation of Oxford Almanack.

ROMAN-CA'THOLIC. *adj.* Professing the religion of the Church of Rome.

When you are in Roman-Catholic countries, go to their churches; see all their ceremonies. *Chesterfield.*

RO'MEKIN. *n.* [once] A kind of drinking cup.

Wine ever flowing in large Saxon Romekins
About my board. *Davenant's Wits.*

RO'MESCOT. *n.* [*Rome* and *scot*.] Peter-pence.

Offa, the most magnificent King of the Mercians, in great devotion went also to Rome, and made every house within his territories subject to the payment of Rome-scot.

Weever.

To RO'OK. *v.* [from the northern word *ruck*.] To squat.

The raven rook'd her on the chimney-top.
Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.

ROOM. *n.* - - - - -"

8. An appropriated seat in a room.

With price whereof they buy a golden bell
And purchase highest rooms in boure and hall.
Sp. Colin Clout.

" To ROOT. *v. n.* - - -

" 2. To turn up the earth: as, the hog roots the gar-
" den." This sense is certainly misplaced among
those of the *neuter* instead of the *active* verb.

What luckless planet-frowns
Have drawn him and his hogs in fere
To root our dailied downs? *W. Browne.*

ROO'T-BOUND. *adj.* Fixt to the ground by a
root.

If I but wave this wand,

Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster,
And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo. *Milton's Comus.*

ROO'T-BUILT. *adj.* Built of roots.

The root-built cave by far extended rocks
Around embosom'd how it soothes the foul! *Shenstone.*

ROO'T-HOUSE. *n.* An edifice of Roots.

Here you are led through a thicket of many forts of wil-
lows to a large roothouse. *Doddsley's Leasowes.*

RO'SARY. *n.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A place abounding with roses.

Is there a Hercules, that dares to touch
Or enter the Hesperian rosaries? *Machin's Dumb Knight.*

ROSE. *n.* [formerly] A ribband (shaped to imitate a
rose) as an ornament to a shoe-string.

The Provencial *roses* on my razed shoes. *Shaks. Hamlet.*
Have not many handsome legs in silk stockings villainous
splay feet, for all their great *roses*? *Roaring Girl.*

ROSICRU'CIAN. *n.* [Of the holy cross.] A kind
of Hermetic philosopher.

He has as wife disputes about the original of government,
as the *Rosicrucians* had about the beginning of the world.
Butler's Characters.

RO'SINESS. *n.* [from *rosy*.] The colour of roses.
Some may delight themselves in a black skin, and others
in a white; some in a gentle natural *rosiness* of complexion.
Spence's Crito.

RO'SMARINE. *n.* [*ros marinus*, Lat.] Rosemary.
And here trim *rosmarine*, that whilom crown'd
The daintiest garden of the proudest peer.
Shenstone's Schoolmistress.

"ROTA'TION. *n.* - - - Vicissitude of succession."
This is all the possible *rotation* our speculative state-botcher
can in reason promise to himself. *Butler's Characters.*

"ROTU'NDO. *n.* - - - A building formed round both
"inside and outside."
On the brink of the precipice stands the Sibyl's temple,
the remains of a little *rotundo* surrounded with its portico.
Gray's Letters.

To ROVE. *v. n.* [formerly] To aim with an arrow
called a *rover*.

Faire Venus' fonne, that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*
That glorious fire it kindled in hart,
Lay now thy deadly heben bowe apart. *Sp. F. Q. st. 3.*
Even at the marke-white of his hart she *roved*.
Ib. B. V. C. V. st. 35.

RO'VER. *n.* [formerly] A kind of arrow.
Here be of all forts; flights, *rovers*, and but-shafts.
B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

ROUGE-DRA'GON. *n.* [Fr.] The title of one of
the heralds.
Prouder by far, than all the Garters, and Norroys, and
Clarencieux, and *Rouge-Dragons* that ever pranced in a
procession. *Burke.*

ROUGH-RIDER. *n.* One that breaks horses for
riding.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to *rough-riders* give my choicest wine. *Bramston.*

"ROUND. *n.* - - - - -"

7. A roundel.
Her plaints were interrupted with a sound
That seem'd from thickest bushes to proceed;
Some jolly shepherd fung a lusty *round*,
And to his voice had tun'd his oaten reed.
Fairfax. B. VII.

ROUN'DLY. *adj.* Roundish.
About the edges of whole *roundly* form
In order grew such trees as doe adorne
The fable hearse. *W. Browne.*

"ROWEL. *n.* [*rouelle*, Fr.]
"1. The points of a spur turning on an axis." *Spen-*
ser extends it (according to its French original) to
the little iron wheels of a bit.

A goodly person! and could menage faire
His stubborn steed with curbed canon bitt,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chaust that any on his backe should fitt:
The yron *rowels* into frothy fume he bitt.
F. Q. B. I. C. VII. st. 37.

"To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw: *Spens.*
"ser." This interpretation is given from *Upton*,
who corrects his own former one 'to growl'; but
this former one agrees much better with the context
in *Spenser*.

Yet did he murmure with rebellious found,
And softly *royne* when salvage choler gan redound.
F. Q. B. V. C. IX. st. 33.

RU'BRICATE. *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.] Marked
with red.
Other festivals I enquire not after, that stand *rubricate*
in old kalendars. *Spelman.*

To RUE. *v. n.* To have compassion.
Full many a one for me deepe groan'd and fight,
And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complayning out on me that would not on them *row*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 20.

He pray'd the Lord upon his flock to *rue*. *Fairfax.*

"RUE'FULNESS. *n.* - - - Sorrowfulness;" a plain-
tive manner.
For he was faife, and fraught with ficklenesse,
And learned had to love with secret lookes,
And well could daunce; and sing with *ruefulness*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 25.

RUFF. *n.* A bird much esteem'd for eating in some of
our Eastern counties.
Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there; and godwit, if we can,
Knat, rail, and *ruff* too. *B. Jonson's Epigrams.*

RU'FFIN. *n.* A kind of fish.
Him follow'd Yar, soft washing Norwich wall,
And with him brought a present joyfully
Of his owne fish unto that festivall,
Whose like none else could shew, the which they *Ruffins* call.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. st. 33.

RU'G-HEADED. *adj.* Whose head seems covered
with a rug.
We must supplant those rough *rug-headed* kerns.
Shaks. Rich. II.

RUINATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Brought to
ruin.
And that fame city, so now *ruinate*,
Had bene the key of all that kingdom's crowne.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. st. 26.

"RULE. *n.* - - -"

5. Realm.
But joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with unwearied wing each part t'enquire
Of the wide *rule* of his renowned fire.
Spens. Muopotmos.

"RUM. *n.* - - -
"2. A kind of spirits distilled from Molasses."
Rum finds its market in North America. *Guthrie.*

RUNE. *n.* A literal mark of the Runic language.
The *Runes* were for long periods of time in use upon
materials more lasting than any others employed to the same
purpose. *Temple.*

RUNIC. *adj.* Denoting the old Scandinavian lan-
guage.
Odin was the first inventor, at least the first engraver of
the *Runic* letters or characters. *Temple.*
There huge Colosses rose with trophies crown'd,
And *Runic* characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

RUPEE'.

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S A G

SA'BLE-STOLED. *adj.* Drest in a *sable-stole*.

In vain with timbrel'd anthems dark

The *sable-stoled* forcerers bear his worshipt ark. *Milton.*

SA'CHEM. *n.* The title of some American chiefs.

In Florida the authority of the *Sachems*, Caziques, or chiefs, was not only permanent, but hereditary. *Robertson.*

SA'CRAMENT. *n.* - - -

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

Here I begin the *sacrament* to all. *B. Jonson's Catiline.*

SA'CREDE. *adj.* - - - - -

7. [A latinism.] Accursed,

O *sacred* hunger of ambitious minds!

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XII.

To **SA'CRIFY.** *v. a.* [in *Spenser*] To sacrifice; to offer up.

By his side

A mighty Mazer bowle of wine was fett,

As if it had to him bene *sacrifide*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. st. 49.

SA'D-HEARTED. *adj.* Melancholy.

Sad-hearted men, much overgone with care.

Shaksf. Hen. VI. P. III.

SA'DLY. *adv.* - - -

3. In earnest; truly.

This can be no trick: the conference was *sadly* borne.

Shaksf. Much Ado.

To tell thee *sadly*, Shepherd, without blame

Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. *Milton's Comus.*

SAFE. *n.* - - - - A pantry." Rather 'a moveable larder.'

To **SAFE.** *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To procure safety to.

Best you *safed* the bringer

Out of the host.

Shaksf. Antony and Cleopatra.

To **SAFE-CONDUCT.** *v. a.* [from the *noun.*] To conduct safely.

Are they not now upon the western shore

Safe-conducting the rebels from their ships?

Shaksf. Richard III.

SAFE-GUARD. *n.* An outward petticoat.

On with your cloak and *safe-guard*.

Ram-Alley.

SAGITTA'RIUS. *n.* [Lat. for, one carrying bow and quiver.] The ninth sign of the Zodiac.

The planets run successively through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, *Sagittarius*, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. *Adams.*

SA'GO. *n.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as *sago*, barley, turnips, &c. *Chesterfield.*

S A M

SAIL-MAKER. *n.* One that makes sails.
Thy father?

O villain, he's a *sail-maker* in Bergamo.

Shaksf. Tam. of the Shrew.

SAINT-PROTE'CTRICE. *n.* [from *saint* and *protect.*] A female tutelary faint.

These were the *Saint-Protectrices*, to whom the champions chiefly paid their vows. *Shaftesbury.*

To **SALE'W.** *v. a.* [from *faleur*, Fr.] To salute.

But Glaucè, seeing all that chanced there,

Well weeting how their error to affoyle,

Full glad of so good end to them drew nere,

And her *salew'd* with seemly bel-accoyle,

Joyous to see her safe after long toyle.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 25.

SALOON. *n.* [Fr.] A spacious parlour.

The principal apartment of these buildings consists of one or more large *saloons*. *Chambers.*

SALT. *n.* [*saltus*, Lat. The *a* should be pronounced as in *fancy*.] A skip.

Frisking lambs

Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams.

B. Jonson's Masques.

SA'LT-CELLAR. *n.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] Vessel of

"salt set on the table." But how came this small vessel to be denominated a *cellar*?—The old English word was *saler* [*Promptorium Parvulorum*] easily corrupted into *cellar*: after which, *salt* was prefixt, to identify its meaning.

SA'LVAGE. *n.* [from *salvus*, Lat.] Recompence for saving goods from a wreck.

If any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, they paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is intitled *salvage*. *Blackstone.*

To **SALU'TE.** *v. a.* - - -

3. To kiss."

You have the prettiest tip of a finger—I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison's Drummer.*

SA'MITE. *n.* [*samy*, old Fr.] A kind of silken texture.

In silken *samite* she was light aray'd,

And her fayre lockes were woven up in gold.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. st. 13.

SA'MPLE. *n.* - - - Specimen."

2. Example.

Thus he concludes: and ev'ry hardy knight
His *sample* follow'd. *Fairfax.*

SANC-

SANCTIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* With sanctimony.
In spite of the gravity of my character, and the decency which I hope I have hitherto most *sanctimoniously* observed.
Walpole in the World, No. 28.

SA'NDPIPER. *n.* A kind of sea-bird.
The *sandpipers* of the striated species were seen about the ship: after staying near an hour, they flew away.
Portlock's Voyage.

“**SANHE'DRIM.** *n.* - - - The chief council among “the Jews.”
The government of the Hebrews, instituted by God, had a judge, the great *sanhedrin* and general assemblies of the people.
A. Sidney.

SAPPHIC. *adj.* [from *Sappho*, the inventress.] In a certain measure of verse.
I choose to call this delicate *Sapphic* Ode the first original production of Mr. Gray's Muse.
Mason.

SARSAPARILLA. *n.* An American ligneous shrub.
Jamaica supplies the Apothecary with guaiacum, *sarsaparilla*, china, cassia, and tamarinds.
Gutbrie.

“**SA'SSAFRAS.** *n.* A tree.”
Might we not therefore attempt the more frequent, locust, *sassafras*, &c.
Evelyn.

SATANIC. *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Of the Devil.
His weakness shall o'ercome *Satanic* strength.
Milton.

SA'TRAP. *n.* [*satrapa*, Lat.] A rich nobleman.
Reflect how few, who charm'd the listning ear
Of *satrap*, or of king, her smiles enjoy'd!
Shenstone.

SA'TURN. *n.* One of the planets.
Before the discovery of the Georgium Sidus, *Saturn* was reckoned the most remote planet in our system.
Adams.
Saturn and *Venus* this year in conjunction.
Shakf. Hen. IV. P. II.

SA'TURNIST. *n.* [from *Saturn*.] One of a melancholy turn.
Such places heavy *Saturnists* doe crave.
W. Browne.

“**SA'VIN.** *n.* - - - A plant.”
Whilst sharp'ned leaves did *savin's* anger show,
As when a lion bristles at his foe.
Cowley Englished.

SAUNT, SAINT. *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.
Primero, *saunt*, maw, or such like.
Brewer's Lingua.
Husband, shall we play at *saint*?
—— My faint's turn'd devil.
T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.

SAUNTERER. *n.* One that saunters.
A fine lady will seem to have more charms to a man of study or business, than to a *saunterer*.
Chesterfield.

“**To SAY.** *v. a.* - - -
“4. To repeat.”
For once she used ev'ry day to wend
'Bout her affairs, her spells and charms to *say*.
Fairfax.

“**SAY.** *n.* - - -
“4. Silk.

“5. A kind of woollen stuff.” No example of either: and these senses seem improperly divided into two. *Say* was probably but one kind of stuff, not very different from silk.

His garment neither was of filke nor *say*,
But painted plumes in goodly order dight.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XII. ft. 8.

To SCALE. *v. a.* To diffuse.
I shall tell you
A pretty tale, it may be, you have heard it:
But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To *scale*'t a little more.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

“**To SCA'LLOP.** *v. a.* To mark on the edge with “segments of circles.”

Have I for this with labour strove,
And lavish'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shady grove,
And scallop every winding shore?
Shenstone.

To SCAND. *v. a.* [*scando*, Lat.] To ascend.
Whose silver gates (by which there sat an hory
Old aged fire, with hower-glass in hand,
High Time) she entred, were he lief or sory;
Ne staide, till she the highest stage had *scand*.
Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 8.

[Supposing this participle regularly formed, the verb would be *scan*; but as it is evidently a creation of *Spenser's* from *scando*, it is apprehended much more likely, that the participle was meant for a contraction from *scanded*.]

SCA'NDALUM MAGNA'TUM. [Lat.] is an evil report invented or dispersed to the prejudice or slander of any great personage, or officer of the realm.
Termes de la Ley.

“**SCATE.** *n.* - - - A kind of wooden shoe with a steel “plate underneath.”

It is like sliding upon *skates*; no motion so smooth or swift, but none gives so terrible a fall.
Marq. of Halifax.

To SCERN. *v. n.* [abbreviated from] To discern.
He closely nearer crept the truth to weet:
But as he nigher drew, he easily
Might *scerne*, that it was not his sweetest sweet.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. ft. 22.

SCHOLA'STICISM. *n.* Scholastic learning.
The talents of Abelard were not confined to the thorny paths of *scholasticism*.
Jo. Warton's Pope.

SCHOOL-ACQUAINTANCE. *n.* An acquaintance made by young people whilst at school.
Lord Huntingdon writes me word that he has seen you, and that you have renewed your old *school-acquaintance*.
Chesterfield.

SCHOOLERY. *n.* [from school.] Precepts.
To which him needs a guileful hollow heart
Marked with fair dissembling courtesy,
A filed tongue furnish'd with termes of art,
Not art of school, but courtier's *schoolery*.
Sp. Col. Clout.

SCHOOLMAID. *a.* A girl at school.
As *schoolmaids* change their names
By vain, though apt, affection.
Shak. Meas. for Meas.

SCLAVONIAN. *adj.* Used by the Sclavi.
If you were to write so to an antiquarian, he would certainly try it by the Runic, Celtic, or *Sclavonian* alphabet.
Chesterfield.

SCLAVONIAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis.] The *Sclavonian* language.
I could just as soon have talked Celtic or *Sclavonian* to them, as astronomy.
Chesterfield.

SCLAVONIC. *adj.* Denoting the language of the Sclavi.
The languages of Europe are derived from the six following: the Greek, Latin, Teutonic or old German, the Celtic, *Sclavonic*, and Gothic.
Gutbrie.

“**SCOLOPE'NDRA.** *n.* - - -
“1. A sort of venomous serpent.”

More wine, you varlet,
And call your mistress, your *scolopendra*;
If we like her complexion, we may dine here.
Shirley's Gamester.

The *Scolopendra* is noted for the number of its legs branching out from its body. *Bryant on Troy.*

“SCORCE. *n.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse or power of reason.

“Lively vigour rested in his mind,

“And recompenc’d him with a better *scorce*. *Fairy Queen.*”

Weake body well is *chang’d* for mind’s redoubled force.

This concluding line of the passage [B.II. C.IX. st. 55.] is here added, to shew, how much better reason *Upton* and *Church* had for interpreting this word by *exchange*, than *Johnson* for his exposition of it.

“To SCORN. *v. n.*” Senses 3 and 4 are certainly misplaced (probably by the editor) as they clearly belong to the verb *active*.

To SCORSE. *v. a.* [from *scorsa*, Ital.] To chafe.

Him first from court he to the citties coursed,

And from the citties to the townes him prest,

And from the townes into the cuntry forsed,

And from the country backe to private farmes he *scorsed*.

Sp. F. 2. B.VI. C.IX. st. 3.

To SCOTH. *v. a.* [from *σκοτος*, Gr.] To wrap in darkness.

Each wight ih mantle black the night doth *scoth*.

Sidney.

“SCO’TOMY. *n.* - - - A dizziness or swimming in “the head.”

O, sir, ’tis past the *scotomy*; he now

Hath lost his feeling.

B. Jonson’s Fox.

“To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for “another;” to perform due turn.

But Paridel fore bruised with the blow

Could not arise, the counterchange to *scorse*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.IX. st. 16.

To SCOURSE. *v. n.* To deal for the purchase of a horse.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy going hackney.

B. Jonson’s Bartholomew Fair.

“To SCREECH. *v. n.* - - -

“2. To cry as a night owl.”

Whilst the screech-owl *screeching* loud

Puts the wretch that lies in woe

In remembrance of a shroud. *Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

SCRIBBET. *n.* A painter’s pencil.

Sallow-coal is the soonest consumed, but of all others the most easy and accommodate for painter’s *scribbets* to design their work, and first sketches on paper with. *Evelyn.*

To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [applied to preparing wool.] To mix and card.

SCRUPULIST. *n.* One that entertains scruples.

These are the sceptics and *scrupulists*, against whom there is such a clamour raised. *Shaftesbury.*

To SCUMBER. *v. n.* [probably from the noun, which (according to *Ainsworth*) means the dung of a fox.] To dung.

Just such a one as you use to a brace of greyhounds,

When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.

Messing. Picture.

SCU’TAGE. *n.* [*scutagium*, law Lat.] An assessment on knight’s fees.

King John was obliged to promise in his *Magna Carta*, that no *scutage* should be imposed without the consent of the common council of the realm. *Blackstone.*

SCUTE. *n.* An Italian coin of different value in different places.

And from a pair of gloves of half a crown

To twenty crowns, will to a very *scute*

Smell out the price.

Chapman’s All Fools.

SE’A-BORD. *adj.* Bordering on the sea.

There shall a lion from the *sea-bord* wood

Of Neustria come roring. *Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.III. st. 47.*

The watry South-winde from the *seabord* coaste

Up-blowing doth disperse the vapour Iolte.

Ib. C.IV. st. 13.

SEA-ENCIRCLED. *part. adj.* Surrounded by the sea.

They fought, O Albion, next thy *sea-encircled* coast.

Gray.

SEA-LION. *n.* A kind of beast.

The coast abounds with *sea-lions*. - - - They are as big as a middle-sized mastiff, and their fangs are remarkably long and sharp. - - - They burrow in the ground like a fox. *Hawkesworth’s Voyages.*

To SEAT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take resting place.

Him tether eke for all his fearfull threat

He followed fast, and chafed him so nie,

That to the folds, where sheepe at night doe *seat*,

And to the litle cots, where shepherds lie

In winter’s wrathfull time, he forced him to flie.

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.IX. st. 4.

“SE’CRETARISHIP. *n.* - - - The office of a secretary.”

The Duke of Newcastle and the Chancellor chose to kick him up stairs into the *secretaryship* of state.

Chesterfield.

SECT. *n.* [used by some old dramatic authors for] Sex.

Of thy house they mean

To make a nunnery, where none but their own *sect*

Must enter in; *men* generally barr’d.

Marlow’s Jew of Malta.

SE’DGED. *adj.* Decked with sedge.

You nymphs, call’d Naiads, of the wandring brooks,

With your *sedg’d* crowns and ever harmless looks

Leave your crisp channels.

Shaksp. Tempst.

“SEE. *n.* - - - The feat of episcopal power.”

2. [Formerly] Any dignified feat.

Jove laught on Venus from his soverayne *see*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.VI. st. 2.

Nor that, which that wife king of Jurie framed.

With endlesse cost to be th’ Almighty’s *see*.

Ib. B.IV. C.X. st. 30.

“SEE’LY. *adj.* - - -

“1. Lucky; happy.

“2. Silly; foolish; simple.” *Johnson* has not been very lucky himself in exemplifying either of those two senses. The word seems to have sometimes had the latter; but more usually that of

Harmless.

As when a greedy wolfe through hunger fell

A *seely* lamb far from the flock does take.

Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.VI. st. 10.

On this poor child thy heav’nly looks down cast,

With gracious eye this *seely* babe behold.

Fairfax.

SEE’MLESS. *adj.* Unseemly.

Thence he her drew

By the faire lockes, and fowly did array

Withouten pity of her goodly hew,

That Artegal himselfe her *seemlesse* plight did rew.

Sp. F. 2. B.VI. C.II. st. 25.

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*Fair usage policy applies



S H A

SERVICAGE. *n.* [from *service.*] State of servitude.

His threats he feareth, and obeys the rein
Of thraldom base and *servicage*. *Fairfax.*

“**SE'SSION.** *n.* - - -

“4. A meeting of justices.”

There is sometimes kept a special or petty *session* by a few justices. *Blackstone.*

SET-O'FF. *n.* [a law term.]

To this head may be referred the practice of what is called a *set-off*, whereby the defendant, acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part. *Blackstone.*

“**SETTLEMENT.** *n.* - - - - -

“6. A colony.”

Who commanded for several years at Matagrosso, a *settlement* of the Portuguese in the interior parts of Brasil. *Robertson.*

SETTLING. *n.* [from *settle.*]

1. Sediment.

'Tis but the lees,
And *settlings* of a melancholy blood. *Milton's Comus.*

2. [In planting] A diminutive of *set*.

For *settlings*—they are to be preferred, that grow nearest the stock. *Evelyn.*

“**TO SEW,** for *sue.* To follow. *Spenser.*”

He that made love unto the eldest dame,
Was hight Sir Huddibras, an hardy man;
Yet not so good of deedes, as great of name,
Which he by many rash adventures wan,
Since errant armes to *sew* he first began.
F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 17.

SE'WSTER. *n.* [from *to sew.*] Spinster.

At ev'ry twisted thrid my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster*, that did sit me nigh.
B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

“**SEXENNIAL.** *adj.* - - - Happening once in six “years.”

This evil was not so much the vice of their constitution itself; as it must be in your new contrivance of *sexennial* elective judicatories. *Burke.*

“**SE'XTANT.** *n.* - - - The sixth part of a circle.”

2. An astronomical instrument made in that form.

At the beginning of the eclipse the moon was in the zenith, so that it was found most convenient to make use of the *sextant*. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

SHA'CKATORY. *n.* An Irish hound.

That Irish *shackatory* beat the bush for him.
Dekker's Honest Whore. P. II.

SHA'CKLOCK. *n.* [from *shackle* and *lock.*] Some strong shackle.

The swarthy smith spits in his buckehorne fist,
And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gives, and chains.
W. Browne.

SHA'DDOCK. *n.* An inferior kind of orange.

Nor was this the time for roots and *shaddock*.
Cook's Voyage.

SHA'HSTAH. *n.* A book containing the religious ordinances of the Hindoos.

Though the original is lost, they are still possessed of a commentary upon it, called the *Shahstah*. *Gutbrie.*

“**SHAMBLING.** *adj.* - - - Moving awkwardly. A “low bad word.” The word is well adapted to the

S H I

purposes it serves. *Johnson* exemplifies it from *Dryden* and *Smith*; and *Lord Chesterfield* uses it.

A common country fellow taken from the plough and enlisted in an old corps, soon lays aside his *shambling* gait.

Vol. II. Letter 35.

TO SHAPE. *v. n.* [from *v. a.*] To accord.

Their dear loss,

The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shap'd*
Unto my end of stealing them. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

TO SH'ARPEN. *v. n.* To grow sharp.

Now she *sharpens*: well said whetstone. *Shak. Tro. & Cress.*

SHA'RP-TOOTHED. *adj.* Having a sharp tooth.

She hath tied

Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shak. Lear.*

“**SHAW.** *n.* - - - Thicket.”

Thither to seek some flocks or herds we went,
Perchance close hid beneath the greenwood *shaw*.

Fairfax.

SHE'BANDER. *n.* A chief commercial officer in the Dutch East-India settlements.

The gentlemen came on board: they proved to be Mr. Blydenburg the fiscal, Mr. Vall the *shebander*, &c.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

The *shebander* had orders to supply me with what money I should require out of the company's treasury. *Ib. vol. 3.*

SHEE'RWATER. A kind of sea bird.

During our passage along this coast, we saw a great number of sea birds, particularly albatrosses, gannets, *sheerwaters*.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

SHELL. *n.* The name of the head form (or class) at Westminster School.

What you have already acquired will only place you in the second form of this new school, instead of the first. But if you intend, as I suppose you do, to get into the *shell*, you have very different things to learn from Latin and Greek. *Chesterfield.*

SHE'PHERDLING. *n.* [a diminutive of *shepherd.*]

Let each young *shepherdling*

Walk by, or stop his eare, the whilst I sing. *W. Browne.*

SHE'W-PLACE. *n.* [*shew* and *place.*] Any place of public exhibition.

I' the common *shew-place*, where they exercise,

His sons he there proclaim'd the kings of kings.

Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

SHINE. *adj.* [altered from *sheen*, for rhyme's sake.] Shining.

These warlike champions, all in armour *shine*,

Assembled were in field the challenge to define.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. st. 3.

SHININGNESS. *n.* [from *shining.* This word is an attempt to give the force of Horace's *nitid* in English: but these fabrications in *ness*, wherever they create a dissonant clutter of letters, seldom gain a reception in our language.]

The epithets *marmoreus*, *eburneus*, and *candidus*, are all applied to beauty by the Roman poets, sometimes as to their shape, and sometimes as to the *shiningness* here spoken of.

Spence's Crito.

SHIPLESS. *adj.* Without ships.

It is by no means a *shipless* sea, but everywhere peopled with white sails. *Gray's Letters.*

SHIP-MONEY. *n.* An arbitrary imposition, once laid upon this country by Charles the first, and abolished in the same reign.

The arbitrary levies of *tonnage* and *poundage*, *shipmony*, and other projects.

Blackstone.

“**SHOAL.**

SIE' STA. *n.* [Span. for the sixth hour of a real day.]

Sleeping-time at noon.

What, sister, at your *fiesta* already?

Ld. Bristol's Elvira.

“SIEVE, *n.* &c.”

2. A fruiterer's basket.

Colon keeps more noise,

Than mariners at plays, or apple-wives

That wrangle for a *fiwe*.

Davenant's Wits.

SIFFLEMENT. *n.* [Fr.] Whistling.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,

Ut'ring nought else but idle *sifflements*.

Brewer's Lingua.

SIGHT. for *sighed*. *Spenser.*

Full many a one for me deepe groand and *sight*,

And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,

Complayning out on me that would not on them rew.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 20.

SIGNIFICA' VIT. *n.* [a Lat. law term.] A writ for apprehending an excommunicated person.

There issues out a writ to the sheriff of the county, called from the bishop's certificate a *significavit*; or from its effect a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*.

Blackstone.

SIKE. *adj.* [an old word for such.]

Sike one (said Algrind) Moses was.

Spenser's July.

Sike lothed chance by fortune fell.

W. Browne.

“SIKER. *adj.* and *adv.* The old word used for *sure* or *surely*. *Spenser.*”

Spenser frequently uses *siker* as an *adverb* in the Shepherd's Calendar: that he ever uses it as an *adjective*, the compiler doubts, and imagines, that *Johnson* was misled by the explanatory word *sure* in some glossaries to *Spenser*, where it was certainly intended for the *adverb*.

Siker thy head very totty is.

February.

Siker, Willy, thou warnest well.

March.

“SILVER. *adj.* - - -

“4. Soft of voice.” *Silver*, as expressive of softness in its metaphorical sense, formerly was used for an epithet to more things, than founds.

The whyles his lord in *silver* slomber lay,

Like as the evening star adorn'd with dewy ray.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. st. 19.

Me no such cares nor combrous thoughts offend,

Ne once my mind's unmoved quiet grieve;

But all the night in *silver* sleepe I spend.

Ib. C. IX. st. 22.

SILVER-SHAFTED. *adj.* Provided with silver shafts.

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,

Fair *silver-shafted* queen.

Milton's Comus.

SIMILARLY. *adv.* [from *similar*.] Exactly alike.

The two pictures of the same object are formed upon points of the *retina* which are not *similarly* situate.

Reid's Inquiry.

SIMILITU'DINARY. *adj.* Denoting Similitude.

Ut is *similitudinary*.

Coke upon Littleton.

SIMPLE-MINDED. *adj.* [from *simple* and *mind*.]

Void of cunning.

The weak and simple-minded part of mankind (which is by far the most numerous) could never be secure of their possessions.

Blackstone.

To SIMPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *simplex* and *facio*, Lat.]

To reduce to first principles.

Let us *simplify* it, and see what it amounts to.

Ch. 2. c. 11

S K I

SIMULTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *simultaneous.*] In concord.

He introduces the deities of both acting *simultaneously*.
Shenstone.

SIMULTY. *n.* [from *simul*, Lat.] Connection.

To enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports or affections.
B. Johnson's Discoveries.

SIN. *adv.* [abbreviated from] Since.

But whenas Calidore was comen in
And gan aloud for Pastorell to call,
Knowing his voice, although not heard long *fin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. st. 44.

SIN-BRED. *adj.* Produced by sin.

Then was not guilty shame, dishonest shame
Of nature's works, honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred.

Milton.

SIN-WORN. *part. adj.* Worn by sin, or sinful human race.

But for such,
I would not foil these pure ambrosial weeds
With the rank vapours of this *sin-worn* mold.

Milton's Comus.

“SINGLE! *adj.* - - - - -”

9. [Formerly applied to beer.] Small.

I will drink *single* beer first. *Shirley's Gamester.*

“SINGULT. *n.* [*singultus*, Lat.] Sigh. *Spenser.*”

There an huge heape of *singultes* did oppresse
His struggling foule, and swelling throbs impeach
His foltring toung with pangs of drieriness,
Choking the remnant of his plaintife speach.

F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 12.

“SIR. *n.* - - - - -”

5. [Formerly] A person in holy orders.

But this good *Sir* did follow the plain word,
Ne meddled with their controversies vain;
All his care was, his service well to fain.

Spenser's Hubberd.

SIT'ED. *part. adj.* [*situs*, Lat.] Situated.

It *sited* was in fruitful soyle of old,
And girt in with two walls on either side,
The one of yron, the other of bright gold,
That none might thorough breake nor over stride.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 21.

SITS. *v. impersonal.* [old word for] Suits.

With shepherd *sits* not follow flying fame. *Spenser's Fune.*
[See Glossary to HOCLEVE.]

SIX. *n.* [formerly the name of some drink, probably] Small beer.

The very light of him makes me long for a cup of *six*.

Rowley's Match at Midnight.

To SKE'LDER. *v. n.* To wander about begging or borrowing.

An honest decayed commander cannot *skelder*, cheat, nor
'be seen in a bawdy-house, but he shall be strait in one of
their wormwood comedies. *B. Johnson's Poetaster.*

Wandering abroad to *skelder* for a shilling
Amongst your bowling alleys. *Marmion's Fine Companion.*

“SKILL. *a.* - - - - -”

3. Reason.

You have
As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shakespeare Winter's Tale.*

[JOHNSON'S strange defect of memory in producing the last cited passage for an example of *skill*

S L E

in its modern sense is fully set forth in the Glossary to HOCLEVE.]

“SKILT. *n.* [a word used by *Cleveland* of which I
“ know not either the etymology or meaning.]

“ Smeetyms! ha! what art?

“ Syriack? or Arabick? or Welch? What *skilt*?”

After this confession (of not understanding the word) *Johnson* yet ventures to put it down for a *noun*; and here seems to be the foundation of his puzzle. He has plainly taken it for granted, that *skilt* must be the same part of speech with *Arabick* and *Welch*; whereas *What* (with a capital initial) might have made him suspect otherwise. Would it not agree best with the context to take *skilt* for the second person of the verb *skill* formed according to *wilt*? *What skilt* would then mean *what art thou skilled in*.

SKINFUL. *n.* [a sailor's phrase, applied to drink, for] A full quantity.

They thought it hard not to have an opportunity of spending their own money, and therefore determined once more to get a *skinful* of liquor. *Harveysworth's Voyages.*

To SKINCK. *v. a.* [scencan, Sax. potum administrare] To pour out for drinking.

Till my breast burst, O Jove, thy nectar *skinke*.

Marston's Sophonisba.

Skinke out the first glass ever; and drink with all companies. *B. Jonson's Bartholemew Fair.*

“SKIPPER. *n.* - - - A ship-master or ship boy.”

2. A youngster.

Skipper stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.

Sbak. Taming of the Shrew.

SKI'TTLES. *n.* A game of a similar kind to that of nine-pins.

SKY-TINCTURED. *adj.* Sky-coloured.

The third his feet

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctured grain.

Milton.

“SLAB. *n.* - - -

“ 1. A puddle.”

They must be diligently cleansed from moss, *slab*, and ooze. *Everlyn.*

“ 2. A plane of stone.” Not confined to *stone*.

A *slab*. The outside plank of a piece of timber, when fawn into boards. It's a word of general use. *Ray.*

SLAM. *n.* [a term at cards.] Winning all the tricks.

Thus all the while a club was trump,
There's none could ever beat the rump;
Until a noble general came,

And gave the cheaters a clear *slam*. *Loyal Songs.*

To SLAT. *v. a.* To dash.

Ray.

Slatted his brains out, then soufed him in the briny sea. *Marston's Malcontent.*

To SLAT'TERN away. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by negligence.

I have known people *slattern* away their character, without really polluting it. *Chesterfield.*

SLAT'TERNLY. *adv.* [from *slattern*.] With extreme negligence.

A fine suit ill made, and *slatternly* or stiffly worn, far from adorning, only exposes the awkwardness of the wearer. *Chesterfield.*

SLEE'PING. *n.* [from *sleep*.] The state of not being agitated.

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Antirrhinon, more modest, takes the stile
Of Lions-mouth, sometimes of Calf-snout vile;
By us *snap-dragon* call'd to make amends.
But say, what this chimeric name intends?

SNA'PPER. *n.* A fish in the Pacific Ocean
The other forts were chiefly parrot-fish, *snappers*, &c.

Cook and King's Voyage.

To SNAR. *v. n.* [in *Spenser*.] To snarl.
Some were of dogs that barked day and night,
And some of cats that wrawling still did cry,
And some of beares that groyn'd continually,
And some of tygres that did seeme to grin,
And *snar* at all that ever passed by.

F. 2. B. VI. C. XII. st. 27.

To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle. I know not that it
"is well authorized." It is authorized by *Spenser*.

But Fury was full ill appareiled
In rags, that naked nigh she did appeare,
With ghastly looks and dreadfull drenched;
For from her backe her garments she did teare
And from her head oft rent her *snarled* heare.

F. 2. B. III. C. XIII. st. 17.

To SNUFF pepper. [formerly] To take offence.

I brought them in, because there are some of other
cities in the room that might *snuff pepper*-else.

Davenport's City Nightcap.

"SO. *adv.* - - -

"SO *so.* - - - Indifferently." This *doubled* word is
more an *adjective* than an *adverb*: the examples
adduced from *Shakspeare* and *Felton* both make it
such; as does also the following from *Prior*:

The maid! was she handsome? why truly *so so*.

Downball.

"SOAPWORT. *n.* - - - A species of campion."

Soapwort, though coarse thy name, thou dost excel
In form, and art enriched with fragrant smell.

Tate's Cowley.

SOAR. *adj.* The epithet given to hawks in their first
year.

Of the *soar* falcon so I learn to flye. *Spenser's Hymns.*

Stand forth, transform'd Antonio, fully mued

From brown *soar* feathers.

Albumazar.

SOCIABILITY. *n.* Natural tendency to be *sociable*.

He introduceth the system of human *sociability*, by show-
ing it to be the dictate of the Creator.

Warburton.

SOCIABLE. *n.* [from the *adj.*] A kind of less exalted
Phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a
box for the driver.

SOCINIAN. *n.* One who adopts the tenets of
Socinus.

The *Socinians* take prescience from God. *Warburton.*

"SOCMAN. *n.* &c."

Socmans are the tenants in ancient demesne, that held
their lands by *socage*.

Termes de la Ley.

A certain number of free *socmen* appears to have been
necessary to every lord of a manor.

Lyttelton.

"SOD. The preterite of *seethe*." Also the parti-
ciple passive.

Twice *sod* simplicity? *bis coctus*!

Shak. Love's Labour Lost.

SO FORTH. This phrase serves to supply the re-
mainder of a sentence broken off in the middle; its
usage is at least as old as *Shakspeare's* time.

Sicilia is a—*so forth*.

Winter's Tale.

SOFTLY. *adj.* [from *soft*.] Gentle.

Estfoons they pricked forth with forward pryde;
And ere that little while they ridden had,
The gentle prince not far away they spyde,
Ryding a *softly* pace with portance fad.

Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VI. st. 6.

SOIL. *n.* [a term (in hunting) for a deer's] Taking the
water.

As when a chafed hind her course doth bend
To seek by *soil* to find some ease or good,
Whether from craggy rock the spring descend,
Or softly glide within the shady wood,
If there the dogs she meet, where late she wend
To comfort her weak limbs in cooling flood,
Again she flies.

Fairfax.

SO'LDIER-BREEDER. *n.* A female that brings forth
children likely to make good *soldiers*.

You must therefore needs prove a good *soldier-breeder*.

Shaks. Hen. V.

SOLECI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *solcism*.] Not
clearly.

Which I had formerly for my own use set down, some
of them briefly, and almost *solcistically*.

Wollaston.

SO'LEMN-BREATHING. *adj.* Preserving a so-
lemn tone.

O sovereign of the willing soul!
Parent of sweet and *solemn-breathing* airs!
Enchanting shell! the fullen cares,
And frantic passions bear thy soft controul.

Gray.

SO'LEMNIZE. *n.* [in *Spenser*, for] Solemnization.

Fidelia and Speranza virgins were,
Though spous'd, yet wanting wedlock's *solemnize*.

F. 2. B. I. C. X. st. 4.

SO'LENESS. *n.* The state of being not implicated
with others.

An advantage which France has over and above its abili-
ties in the cabinet; which is its *soleness*.

Chesterfield.

SO'LDIDARE. *n.* [according to *Shakspeare*] Some
coin.

Here's three *solidares* for thee. *Timon of Athens. A. III.*

"SOLITAIRE. *n.* - - -

"2. An ornament for the neck."

Before a *solitaire*, behind

A twisted ribband.

Shenstone.

"SO'LO. *n.* - - - A tune played by a single instru-
"ment."

Solo by the Doctor.

Shenstone.

"SO'LVENCY. *n.* - - - Ability to pay."

They see the debtor prescribing at the point of the bay-
onet the medium of his *solvency* to the creditor.

Burke.

"SO'MERSAUT. *n.* &c. . . .

As when some boy trying the *somersaut*
Stands on his head and feet.

W. Browne.

And if at first he fail, his second *somersaut*

He instantly assays. *Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.*

SO'NNETING. [from *sonnet*.]

1. The act of singing.

Leafy groves now mainly ring
With each sweet bird's *sonnetting*.

W. Browne.

2. The act of writing songs.

Sweete honey-dropping Daniell doth wage
Warre with the proudest big Italian,
That melts his heart in sugred *sonnetting*.

Return from Parnassus.

"SOON. *adv.* - - -

“ 4. It has in *Sidney* the signification of an *adjective*,
 “ whether licentiously or according to the custom of
 “ his time.” It is also used as an *adjective* by *Shak-*
speare, though his editor *Johnson* did not know it.
 Make your *soonest* haste. *Ant. & Cleop. A.III. sc.4.*

SOOTE. *adv.* [from *sote*, old Eng. sweet.] Sweetly.
 They dauncen deffly and singen *saote*. . . . *Spenser's April.*

SOOTH. *adj.* [soð, Sax. verus.] True.
 For in his falt'ring mouth unstable
 No word is firm or *sooth*. *Milton's Psalms.*

SOOTH. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Augury.
 And tried time yet taught me greater things ;
 The suddain rising of the raging seas,
 The *sooth* of birds by beating of their wings.
Spenser's December.

SOO'THLICH. *adv.* [*sooth, adj.* and *lich, like.*] In
 truth; indeed.

Ne *soothlich* is it easy for to read,
 Where now on earth, or how he may be fowd ;
 For he ne wonneth in one certeine slead,
 But restlesse walketh all the world around.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.II. st.14.

SOO'THSAY. *n.* [from the verb.] Prediction;
 :maxim.

Phocys, the father of that fatall brood,
 By whom those old Heroës wonne such fame ;
 Aud Glaucus, that wife *soothsayer* understood.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.XI. st.13.

Cambelloes sifter was fayre Canacee,
 That was the learnedst ladie in her dayes,
 Well feen in everie science that mote bee,
 And every secret work of nature's wayes,
 In wittie riddles, and in wise *soothsayer*. *Ib. C.II. st.35.*

SOP-IN-WINE. *n.* A flower.
 Pinks, goulands, king cups, and sweet *sops-in-wine*.
B. Jonson's Masques.
 Sweet-william, *sops-in-wine*.
Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.

SORB. *n.* [*forbus, Lat.*] The service tree.
 The timber of the *sorb* is useful to the joyner. *Evelyn.*

SORTITION. *n.* [*fortitio, Lat.*] Appointment by
 lot.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *sortition*
 or rotation can be generally good in a government conver-
 fant in extensive objects. *Burke.*

SOTE. *adj.* [old Eng.] Sweet.
 The height was green with herbs and flowrets *sote*.
Fairfax.

SOU'CHONG. *n.* The finest sort of bohea tea.

SOVEREIGN. *n.* [formerly] A gold coin worth
 two nobles.

This king [Hen. VII.] is the first that coined pieces
 called *Sovereigns*, or, as some called them double rose-
 nobles. - - - *Sovereigns* were coined in every reign after-
 wards to James I. inclusive. *Leake.*

SOU'LDAN. *n.* [the old word for] A Turkish po-
 tentate.

So was this *souldan* rapt, and all to rent,
 That of his shape appear'd no little monument.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.VIII. st.43.

SOUL-VEXT. *part. adj.* Vext at heart.
 One worse,
 And better used, would make her fainted spirit
 Again possess her corps *soul-vext*.
Shak. Winter's Tale.

SOU'NDLESS. *adj.* Not to be *founded* or fathomed.
 You could make shift to paint an eye,
 An eagle tow'ring in the sky,
 The sun, or sea, or *soundless* pit.
B. Jonson's Underwoods.

SOUP-LADLE. *n.* A ladle for taking soup out of a
 dish.

Nor piddling with a tea-spoon's slender form
 See with *soup-ladles* devils gormandize. *Shenstone.*

SOU'R-EYED. *adj.* Having a sour look.
 Barren bate,

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord, shall bestrow
 The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,
 That you shall have it both! *Shak. Tempest.*

“ SOUS. *n.* [*sol, Fr.*] A small denomination of mo-
 “ ney.”

Sixtie *Sous* make a French crowne. *Moryson's Itinerary.*

SOUSE. *n.* [from the verb.] The action of any bird
 of the hawk kind falling on its prey; any attack in
 the same way.

Eft fierce returning, as a falcon fayre,
 That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,
 Remounts againe into the open ayre.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.XI. st. 36.

With that his murderous mace he up did reare,
 That seemed nought the *souse* thereof could beare,
 And therewith smote at him with all his might.

Ib. B.IV. C.VIII. st. 44.

“ SO'WBREAD. *n.* - - - A plant.”

The *sowbread* does afford rich food for swine,
 Phylick for man, and garland for the shrine.

Tate's Cowley.

SOWNE. *n.* [in *Spenser* for] Sound.

And ever-drizzling raine upon the loft,
 Mixt with a murmuring winde, much like the *sowne*
 Of swarming bees, did cast him in a swowne.

F. Q. B.I. C.I. st. 41.

To SPACE. *v. n.* [*spatior, Lat.*] to range about.

But she, as *Fayes* are wont, in privie place
 Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space*.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.II. st. 44.

SPADILIO. *n.* “ Spadille,” or the ace of spades.

Spadillo first, unconquerable lord,
 Led off two captive trumps and swept the board. *Pope.*

“ SPALL. *n.* - - - Shoulder.

“ Their mighty strokes their harbegeons dismay'd,
 “ And naked made each other's manly *spalles*. *Fairfax.*”

[These lines are not in *Fairfax*, but in *Sp. F. Q.*
B.II. C.VI. st. 29.]

SPA'NISH. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The
 Spanish language.

Italian and *Spanish* will come in their turns; and indeed
 they are both so easy to one who knows Latin and Greek,
 that neither of them will cost you much time or trouble.

Chesterfield.

“ SPAR. *n.* - -

“ 2. A small beam, the bar of a gate.”

The prince slaid not his aunswere to devise,
 But opening streight the *sparre* forth to him came,
 Full nobly mounted in right warlike wife.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.XI. st. 4.

He had lost his main-top gallant-yard, and neither had
 another, nor a *spar* to make one. *Cook & King's Voyage.*

SPA'RELY. *adv.* [from *spare.*] Sparingly.

On whose fresh lap the swart star *sparely* looks. *Milton.*

“ SPARROWHAWK. *n.* --- The female of the
“ musket hawk. *Hanmer.*”

One of our seamen caught a *sparrowhawk*, which had
settled on the mizen-topmast-yard. *Portlock's Voyage.*

SPECIFIC. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, for] A specific
medicine.

That yieldingness, whatever foundations it might lay to
the disadvantage of posterity, was a *specifick* to preserve us
in peace for his own time. *Marq. of Halifax.*

SPECK & SPAN. *adv.* [a proverbial phrase, which
the compiler will not attempt giving the etymology
of.] All over; in every part.

I shall appear *speck and span* gentleman. *Albumazar.*

“ SPECULAR. *adj.* ---

“ 2. Assisting fight. Improper.” This censure upon
Philips, (from whom the example is taken) can only
be founded on the supposition, that all senses of *spe-*
cular must necessarily have a reference to *speculum*.
But *Milton* had also used this adjective as derived
from another sense of *specularis*, (commanding
vision.)

Look once more ere we leave this *specular* mount.

P. Reg. B. IV. v. 236.

SPECULATIST. *n.* One fond of speculation.

As *speculatists*—he is a glorious subject for their experi-
mental philosophy. *Burke.*

“ SPECULATIVE. *adj.* ---”

3. Prying.

Counsellors should not be too *speculative* into their sove-
reign's person. *Bacon.*

SPEECE. *n.* [*species*, Lat.] Kind.

Tempests shall grow hoarse,

Loud thunder dumb, and every *speece* of storm

Laid in the lap of list'ning nature hush.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

To SPERRE. *v. a.* [spannan, Sax. obdere.] To shut.

The other, which was entred, laboured fast

To *sperre* the gate; but that same lump of clay,

Whose grudging ghost was thereout fled and past,

Right in the midst of the threshold lay,

That it the posterne did from closing slay.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. X. st. 37.

Priam's six-gated city

With correspondivg and fulfilling bolts,

Sperrs up the sons of Troy.

Shak. Troilus and Cressida.

SPHERE-BORN. *adj.* Born of the *sphere* of heaven.

Sphere-born harmonious sisters Voice and Verse.

Milton's Poems.

SPHEROIDAL. *adj.* Having the form of a *spheroid*.

If the surface of the earth was covered with water, it
would put on a *spheroidal*, or egg-like figure.

Adams on Globes.

SPHEROIDITY. *n.* [from *spheroid*.] Deviation from
a sphere.

The orbit of the earth has an eccentricity more than
double in proportion to the *spheroidity* of its globe. *Adams.*

SPHERY. *adj.* [from *sphere*.] Spherical.

What wicked and dissembling glass of mine

Made me compare with *Hermia's spherie* eyne?

Shak. M. N. Dream.

“ SPICK and SPAN. --- Quite new.” This is only
a modernization of *speck and span* already inserted in
this Supplement. *Johnson's* interpretation of it is
not supported by the two first of his three examples;

for in both these *new* is added; and consequently
spick and span signifies no more than *quite*. *Swift*
indeed, in a kind of elliptical phrase makes *new* im-
plied in the former words.

“ SPIDERWORT. *n.* --- A plant with a lily-
“ flower.”

Thou, *spiderwort*, dost with the monster strive,
And from the conquered foe thy name derive.

Tate's Cowley.

SPI'LIKINS. *n.* A set of small ivory instruments of
many kinds resembling such as are used in husbandry
and gardening. They serve for a game to play at,
being thrown on a table in a heap. The player
(with an ivory hook of the same size) is to remove as
many as he can one by one *without stirring any other*;
for as soon as he does that, he must resign the hook
to another player; each instrument reckons for a
certain number; and the player who thus takes off
the greatest amount, wins the game.

SPILT. *part. adj.* [in *Spenser*] Inlaid.

Though all the pillours of the one were guilt,
And all the other's pavement were with ivory *spilt*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. st. 5.

“ SPINDLE-TREE. *n.* [*euonymus*, Lat.] Prickwood.

There is a shrub called the *spindle-tree*, commonly
growing in our hedges, which bears a very hard wood.

Evelyn.

SPINET. *n.* [*spinetum*, Lat.] A coppice of young
wood.

The invention was to have a Satyr lodged in a little *spinet*.

B. Jonson's Entertainment at Aliborpe.

SPINNY. *n.* [perhaps a corruption of the last arti-
cle.] A small piece of woodland. This word is by
no means uncommon in the midland counties, and
is to be met with in some part of *Dugdale's War-*
wickshire.

“ To SPIRE. *v. n.* ---

“ 2. To breath. Not in use. *Spenser.*” The com-
piler has searched in vain for such usage of the word
in *Spenser*, and suspects that *Johnson* had no other
authority for it than *Hughes's Glossary*.

SPIRED. *adj.* Having a *spire*.

Or pinnaced, or *spired*.

Mason.

SPIRITING. *n.* The duty of a *spirit*.

I will be correspondent to command,

And do my *spiriting* gently.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

“ To SPLASH. *v. a.* --- To daub with dirt in great
“ quantities.”

Then answer'd squire Morley, pray get a calash,

That in summer may burn, and in winter may *splash*.

Prior.

“ To SPLICE. *v. a.* --- To join the two ends of a
“ rope without a knot.”

I caused preparation to be made for striking the top-
masts, and *spliced* one of the new cables of the best bower.

Portlock's Voyage.

“ To SPLINT. *v. a.*” To this verb *Johnson* tacks
splinter, and leaves *splint* unexplained.

The broken rancour of your high-swoln hearts,

But lately *splinted*, knit, and join'd together,

Must gently be preserv'd, cherish'd, and kept.

Shak. Rich. III.

SPOOLER. *n.* One that works with the spool at the
weaving trade.

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*Fair usage policy applies



" STADTHOLDER. *n.* - - - The chief magistrate of the United Provinces."

Neither *Stadholder* or governor, or any person in military charge, has session in the States General. *Temple.*

" STAGE. *n.* - - -

" 1. A floor raised to view, on which any shew is exhibited."

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The clownish mimick traverses the stage.

Prior's Merry Andrew.

STALE. *n.* A particular situation of a game at chess.

They stand at a stay, like a *stale* of chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir. *Bacon.*

" STA'LLWORN. *adj. &c.*" *Johnson* is certainly right in supposing this word should be *stalworth* in the example, which he produces: indeed it is so printed in the last edition of *Fairfax*—for the cited line is *Fairfax's* and not *Shakspeare's*, as the accurate Doctor has called it.

STAMEL. *adj.* of a light red colour.

Do you wear a *stamel* petticoat with two guards.

Eastward Ho.

Is it not

A misery, and the greatest of our age,
To see a handsome, young, fair enough, and well-mounted wench,
Humble herself in an old *stammel* petticoat.

Beaumont and Fletcher's Woman Hater.

STANNYEL. *n.* [from *stangilla*, Sax. *pelicanus*.] A stone-hawk.

And with what wing the *stannyel* checks at it.

Shak. Tw. Night.

STA'R-BRIGHT. *adj.* Bright as a star.

At last, as from a cloud, his fulgent head
And shape *star-bright* appear'd.

Milton.

STA'RCROST. *adj.* [*star* and *crost*.] Ill-fated.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of *star-crost* lovers take their life.

Shak. Prol. to Romeo and Juliet.

STAR-LED. *adj.* Guided by a star.

See how from far upon the eastern road,
The *star-led* wifards haste.

Milton's Poems.

" STAR-READ. *n.* - - - Doctrine of the stars;
" Astronomy."

Spenser.

And if to those Ægyptian wifards old
(Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight)
Faith may be given, it is by them told
That since the time they first tooke the funnes hight,
Foure times his place he shifted hath in sight.

F. Q. B. V. Intr. st. 8.

STATE-EMPIRIC. *n.* An empiric in politics.

He is a *state-empiric*, that has receipts for all the infirmities of government, but knows nothing of their constitution, nor how to proportion his dose.

Butler's Characters.

" STATES. *n. pl.* - - - Nobility." What is here put as a general meaning of the word, seems only applicable to a certain number of Dutch nobility.

" To STA'TION. *v. a.* To place in a certain post."

He gained the brow of the hill, where the English phalanx was *stationed*.

Eytelton.

" To STAY. *v. a.* - - -"

5. To wait for.

Perdy, said he, here comes, and is hard by
A knight of wondrous powre and great affay,
That never yet encountred enemy,
But did him deadly daunt, or fowle dismay;
Ne thou for better hope, if thou his presence stay.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IV. st. 40.

" STAY. *n.* - - -"

" 9. Steadiness of conduct." This is one of those interpretations, which might well be destitute of an example. 'Steadiness of force', (though equally foreign to modern usage) might perhaps be exemplified by a passage in the *Fairy Queen*:

But Thame was stronger, and of better stay;
Yet seem'd full-aged by his outward sight,
His head all hoary, and his beard all gray.

B. IV. C. XI. st. 25.

STAYMAKER. *n.* One that follows the trade of making stays.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *stay-maker*.

Spence's Critic.

" STEAN for stone." This is transcribed from *Hughes's* glossary to *Spenser*; as the word stands in the author, it may be difficult to say whether it is used as a substantive or an adjective.

Upon a huge great earth-pot *steane* he flood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the Romane flood.

F. 2. B. VIII. C. IV. st. 42.

STEE'PLED. *adj.* Adorned with forms like steeples.

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore.

Fairfax.

To STE'LLIFY. *v. a.* [from *stellam facere*, Lat.] To convert into a star.

And therefore now the Thracian Orpheus' lyre,
And Hercules himself are *stellified*.

Davies on Dancing.

To STENT. *v. a.* [used once in *Spenser* for *stint*.] To stop.

Therewith Sir Guyon left his first emprise,
And turning to that woman, fast her hent
By the hoare lockes that hong before her eyes,
And to the ground her threw: yet nould she *stent*
Her bitter rayling and foule revilement.

F. 2. B. II. C. IV. st. 12.

STEPSON. *n.* The son of a woman's husband by his former wife.

This Queene endured some troubles in the reign of her *stepsonne* King Henry the fifth.

Weever.

" STEPT for steeped. *Spenser.*"

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he ferly lept,
And deeps himselfe beducked in the fame,
That in the lake his loftie crest was *stept*,
Ne of his safetie seemed care he kept.

F. 2. B. II. C. VI. st. 42.

STÈROGRAPHIC. *adj.* [from *stereography*.] Delineated on a plain.

The angles made by the circles of the sphere are equal to the angles made by their representatives in the *stereographic* projection.

Reid's Inquiry.

" STERLING. *n.* - - -

" 2. Standard rate."

Sterling was the known and approved standard in England in all probability from the beginning of King Henry the Second's reign.

Leake.

To STERVE. *v. n.* [*stearpan*, Sax. *perire*.] To perish.

so her kept in bitter smart,
 lust she would not serve,
 as noble Britomart
 t else was like to *serve*
 wife that her deare heart did kerve.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. st. 4.
 ge of this murderment,
 le's friends should hopeless *serve*.
Fairfax.
 pot with stewed flesh.
 bheriff's custards he is not so greedy,
 at such a *stewpot*.
Overbury.
 t.] Antimony.
 a medicine out of their two heads,
 , deadlier than *stibium*.
Wicster's White Devil.
 A term in painting.] Things that
 le life.
 according to a term of art we com-
 must have its superiority and just pre-
 e of its own species.
Shaftesbury.
 n *Spenser*.] To stir.
 yd upon the way
 , clad in blacke attyre,
 and heares all hoarie gray,
 his feeble steps did *stire*,
 y his aged limbes should tire.
F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 7.
 ody red, and foamed yre,
 string spur he did him roughly *stire*.
Ib. C. V. st. 2.
 - A Dutch coin."
 ights make a *stiver*. *Moryson's Itinerary.*
 small stinking animal," nearly re-
 ydrad in war
 will I compare :
 with furred fox
 t guise the flocks :
 h of Goddes coat
 , or filthy *float*. *Prior in Chaucer's file.*
 In fortification. From *estocade*, Fr.]
 th pointed flakes.
 tadel the engineer
stocade. *Mason's Eng. Garden.*
 n. - - - Dried cod."
 y out of doors, and make a *stockfish* of
Shakespeare's Tempest.
 στοια, Gr.] One who holds the doc-
 ren philosopher Zeno.
 h philosophy is true, he will prefer his
Bacon.
 lac'd felicity : - - -
 hilosophic pride
 rue. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
 icular observed, that there was a fitness
Bryant.
 i the noun.] Denoting a Stoic.
 non ! to lend their ears
 octors of the *Stoic* fur. *Milton's Comus.*
 pride. *Thomson.*
 from *stoic*.] Rigid; severe:
 deal of difference between that purity
 I so earnestly recommend to you, and
 and austerity of character, which I do
 end to you. *Chesterfield.*

STOICITY. *n.* The behaviour of a *Stoic*.
 Leave this *stoicitie* alone, till thou mak'st fernons.
B. Jonson's Epicæne.
 STOMACH-QUALMED. *adj.* Troubled with
 qualms in the stomach.
 If you are sick at sea,
 Or *stomach-qualm'd* by land, a dram of this
 Will drive away distemper. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*
 STOMACHING. *n.* [from *stomach*.] Resentment.
 'Tis not a time for private *stomaching*.
Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.
 STONE-BOW. *n.* A bow which shoots stones.
 O for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye !
Shak. Twelfth Night.
 Whoever will hit the mark of profit, must, like those
 who shoot with *stone-bows*, wink with one eye.
Marston's Dutch Courtezan.
 STO'VER. *n.* [from *estover*, law Fr.] Fodder.
 The turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
 And flat meads hatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
Shak. Tempest.
 " To STOUND. *v. n.*
 " 1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use." The
 difficulty would be, to shew, when it was *in use*, as
 a *verb neuter*, or in this sense.
 " 2. For *stunned*. *Spenser*."
 So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile.
F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 29.
 [But how comes this to be put down for the second
 sense of a *verb neuter*? This is one of those many
 pieces of confusion, which it is impossible to ac-
 count for.
 " STOUND. *n.* - - -
 " 3. Hour; time."
 O! who is that, which brings me happy choice
 Of death, that here lye dying every *stound*,
 Yet live perforce in baleful darknesse bound ?
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 38.
 For till that *stound* could never wight him harme
 By subtilty, nor flight, nor might, nor mighty charme.
Ib. C. XI. st. 36.
 His legs could bear him but a little *stound*. *Fairfax.*
 4. A smarting pain.
 " One day as he was searching of their wounds,
 He found that they had festred privily ;
 And rankling inward with unruly *stounds*
 The inner parts now gan to putrify. -
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. st. 5.
 5. A noise.
 With that he roar'd aloud, as he were wood,
 That all the palace quaked at the *stound*. *Sp. Hubbrd.*
 6. [By poetical license for *stound*.] Place.
 He lyes, said he, upon the cold bare ground
 Slayne of that errant knight with whom he fought,
 Whom afterwards myselfe with many a wound
 Did slay againe, as ye may see there in the *stound*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. st. 16.
 " STOUTLY. *adv.* - - - Lustily."
 The general and his wife are talking of it,
 And she speaks for you *stoutly*. *Shaksf. Otello.*
 STOWP. *n.* [*stupa*, Lat.] A post fastened in the
 earth. *Ray.*
 It might be known hard by an ancient *stowp*,
 Where grew an oak in elder days. *Tancred & Gismunda.*
 STRAIGHT-

STRAIGHTFORTH. *adv.* [*straight* and *forth.*]

Instantly.

She smote the ground, the which *straightforth* did yield
A fruitful olive tree. *Spenser's Muioptomos.*

STRAIGHT-PIGHT. *adj.* Straight in shape.

For feature, laming

The shrine of Venus, or *straight-pight* Minerva.

Shaks. Cymbeline. sc. last.

STRAINT. *n.* [from *strain.*] Strong tension.

Which oddes whenas Sir Artegall espide,

He saw no way but close with him in hall;

And to him driving strongly downe the tide

Upon his iron collar griped fast,

That with the *straint* his weland nigh he braft.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. II. ft. 14.

“**STRANGE.** *adj.* - - - - -”

9. Shy; coy.

I was *strange*; in the nice timorous temper of a maid.

Rowley's Match at Midnight.

STRANGLEABLE. *adj.* Liable to be strangled.

I own, I am glad, that the capital strangler should in his
turn be *strangleable*, and now and then strangled.

Chesterfield.

“**STRANGURY.** *n.* - - - - A difficulty of urine at-
tended with pain.”

The liquor of the birch is most powerful for the dis-
solving of the stone in the bladder, bloody water, and
strangury.

Evelyn.

STREIGHT. [*adj. strictus, Lat.*] Restrained.

Whereas he meant his corrosives t'apply,

And with *streight* diet tame his stubborn malady.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. X. ft. 25.

STRENE. *n.* [ɹɛnynd, Sax. stirps.] Descent; gene-
neration.

Those did upon Mercillaes throne attend,

Just Dice, wife Eonomie, myld Eirene;

And them amongst, her glorie to commend,

Sate goodly Temperance in garments clene,

And sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly *strene.*

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. IX. ft. 32.

For that same beast was bred of hellish *strene,*

And long in darksome Stygian den upbrought,

Begot of foule Echidna, as in bookes is taught.

Ib. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 9.

STRE'WING. *n.* [from *strew.*] Any thing fit to be
strewed.

Th' herbs, that have on them the cold dew o' th' night,
Are *strewings* fitt' st for graves. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

“**STRICK.** *n.* - - - A bird of bad omen.” *Johnson*
exemplifies this word from *Spenser*; but in the cited
lines (*F. 2. B. II. C. XII. ft. 36.*) it is not *strick*, but
strich.

“**STRICTURE.** *n.* - - -”

4. Strict demeanour.

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.

Shaks. Measure for Measure.

[Some commentators on *Shakspeare* have been
startled at his singular usage of this noun; and *War-*
burton divides it into *strict ure*---with what probabi-
lity of being right, readers will judge for themselves.]

“**STRIKING.** *part. adj.* - - - Affecting.”

Though colour be the lowest of all the constituent parts
of beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most *striking.*

Spence's Crito.

“**STROPHE.** *n.* - - A stanza.” [See **ANTISTRO-**
PHE.]

The regular succession of *strophe*, antistrophe, and epode;
puts so strong a curb on the wayward imagination, that when
it has been paced in it, she seldom chooses to submit to it
a second time. *Mason on Gray's Poems.*

“**To STROUT.** *v. n.* - - - To swell out.”

Whose cheeks were bloodless, and whose locks were hoar,

Mustachoes *strouting* long.

Fairfax.

STUD. *n.* [ɹɛubu, Sax. destina.] The stem of a
plant.

Seest not thilk same hawthorn *stud,*

How bragly it begins to bud?

Spenser's March.

To STULTIFY. *v. a.* [from *stultum facere, Lat.*] To
prove void of understanding.

No man shall be allowed to *stultify* himself. *Blackstone.*

“**To STY.** *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*”

The beast impatient of his smarting wound,

And of so fierce and forcible despight,

Thought with his wings to *stye* above the ground.

F. 2. B. I. C. XI. ft. 25.

Yet love can higher *stye*

Than reason's reach.

Ib. B. III. C. II. ft. 36.

STY'CA. *n.* [Sax.] A small copper coin in Saxon
times.

They had copper *stycas* also smaller than the penny, ha-
ving the king's name on one side, and coiner's on the
other, eight of which made a penny. *Leake.*

SUBDU'AL. *n.* The act of subduing.

Good is not only produced by the *subdual* of the passions,
but by the turbulent exercise of them. *Warburton.*

SUB-FU'SK. *adj.* [*subfuscus, Lat.*] Of a dark colour.
O'er whose quiescent walls

Arachne's unmolested care has drawn

Curtains *subfusk.*

Shenstone.

SUBINFEUDA'TION. *n.* [from *sub, Lat. in* and
feud.] The act of granting a fief to be held under
one.

The superior lords observed, that by this method of *sub-*
infeudation they lost all their feudal profits of wardships,
marriages, and escheats. *Blackstone.*

It was unusual for a fief to be held of the crown without
any *subinfeudation.* *Lyttelton.*

“**SUBPCE'NA.** *n.* - - A writ commanding attendance
“in a court under a penalty.”

John Waltham, who was Bishop of Salisbury, and chan-
cellor to King Richard II. by a strained interpretation of
the statute of Westm. 2. devised the writ of *subpœna.*

Blackstone.

“**SU'BSTITUTE.** *n.* - - -

“2. It is used likewise for things.”

Instead of being a *substitute* for money, it only facilitates
its entry, its exit, its circulation. *Burke.*

SUBTRA'CTION. *n.* [as a law word.] The with-
holding.

Subtraction happens, when any person who owes any
fruit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws or
neglects to perform it. *Blackstone.*

Subtraction, the withholding or detaining of legacies is
apparently injurious. *Ib.*

SUBTRACTOR. *n.* [As this word only occurs from
the mouth of drunken Sir Toby, it is much to be
doubted whether it was intended for legitimate: if it
has any meaning of its own it must be that of] An
underhand-detractor.

They are scoundrels and *subtractors*, that say so of him.

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

To SUB-

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*Fair usage policy applies

Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask *support* in vain!

Blackstone.

“ 4. Maintenance.”

Let us next consider the ward, or person within age, for whose assistance and *support* these guardians are constituted by law.

Blackstone.

“ SUPPORTER. *n.* - - - -

“ 5. *Supporters.* *n. pl.* [In heraldry.] Beasts that support the arms.” Why this limitation to *beasts*, when not only *birds* but also *men*, *maidens*, and *angels* are used for *supporters of arms*? “Beasts” should be altered into ‘Figures resembling some live creature.’

“ To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* - - - -”

4. To deflower by force.

Even he it was, that earst would have *supprest*
Fair Una.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VI. st. 40.

SURD. *n.* A term for particular numbers in Algebra.

The roots of Algebraic quantities are either those of rationals or *surds*.

Hatton's Arithmetic.

SURF. *n.* [a nautical word.] The swell of the sea that beats against shore or rock.

Hawkesworth's terms explained.

There is a rock greatly resembling a spire, which one might suppose could never resist the heavy *surfs* that constantly beat against it.

Portlock's Voyage.

SURFEIT-SWELLED. *part. adj.* Swoln with *surfeits*.

I know thee not, old man: Fall to thy prayers;
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit-swell'd*, so old, and so profane.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.

“ SURRE'NDER. *n.* - - - -”

3. A mode of conveying copyholds.

Surrender (*sursum redditio*) is the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord for such purposes, as in the *surrender* are expressed.

Blackstone.

“ SUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [- - - *Prior* has accented “this word improperly on the first syllable.” Perhaps it is *Johnson* who has *improperly* placed the accent upon the *second* syllable.

“ SUSPECT. *n.* - - - Suspicion.”

2. A thing to be suspected.

There be so many false points of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*.

Bacon.

“ To SUSPIR'E. *v. n.* - - - -”

“ 2. It seems in *Shakspeare* to mean only to begin to “breathe.” Had our editor of *Shakspeare* studied his author with any degree of attention, he must have known, that the word is used by him for *breathe* in its usual sense.

By his gates of breath

There lies a downy feather which stirs not:
Did he *suspire*, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move.

Hen. IV. P. II. A. IV.

SUSTAIN. *n.* [from the verb.] What sustains or supports.

I lay and slept, I wak'd again,
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord.

Milton's Psalms.

To SUSTE'NE. *v. a.* [See Glossary to HOC'CLEVE.]
To sustain.

This thy demaund, O Lady, doth revive
Fresh memory in me of that great Queene
(Great and most glorious virgin Queen alive)

That with her soveraine power and scepter shene
All faery land does peaceably *sustene*.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 40.

SWA'G-BELLIED. *adj.* Big-bellied.

Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander are nothing to your English.

Shakspeare's Othello.

“ To SWALE, } *v. n.* - - - To waste or blaze away;
“ To SWEAL, } “to melt.” This is to be found among *Ray's North country words*.

SWAN-LIKE. *adj.* Like that of a swan.

Let mulic found while he doth make his choice,
Then, if he lose, he makes a *swan-like* end.

Fading in music. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

“ To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise.”

How this interpretation can be made to accord with the two examples adduced to support it (more especially with the first) would be difficult to say. What sense is there in the phrase of a *clattering* outside? *To assume fierceness* might suit tolerably well with both the passages from *Shakspeare*.

SWASH-BU'CKLER. *n.* [from *swash* and to buckle with.] A furious combatant.

Make those spiritual *swash-bucklers* deliver up their weapons and keep the peace.

Butler's Characters.

SWEET-C'ISTUS. *n.* A shrub; called also Gum cistus.

A better claim *sweet-cistus* may pretend,
Whose sweating leaves a fragrant balsam send.

Tate's Cowley.

SWEET-MA'RJORAM. *n.* [*origanum*.] A sweet herb.

Give the word. *Sweet-marjoram.* *Shak's Lear.*

SWEET-SMELLING. *part. adj.* Smelling sweetly.

Here in close recess

With flowers, garlands, and *sweet-smelling* herbs

Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*

“ SWEET-WILLIAM. } *n.* [*arceria*, Lat.] Plants.

“ SWEET-WILLOW. } A species of gilly-flow-
“ ers.” It would puzzle any botanist, to find out, why these two words are coupled together, or how *sweet-willow* comes to be a species of *gilly-flower*. The editor (or his printer) must have made the blunder from the article beneath. The following may serve for an example of *Sweet-william*.

Sweet-william small has form and aspect bright.

Tate's Cowley.

“ To SWELT. *v. n.* To break out in sweat, if that
“ be the meaning.

“ ——— Cheerful blood in faintness chill did melt,

“ Which like a fever fit through all his body *swelt*.

“ *Spenser's Fairy Queen. B. I. C. VII. st. 6.*”

Johnson might well hesitate with regard to his interpretation of this word, even from the cited passage; since the breaking out in a *sweat* is rather a relief than a symptom of *fever*. Conformably to this idea *Upton* supposes it to mean *burnt*, but without offering any thing further to strengthen this conjecture. The compiler rather takes it for a poetical variation of *swelled* both in the foregoing and the following passage:

With huge impatience he *swelt*.

F. 2. B. III. C. XI. st. 27.

Still there is such a verb as *swelt*, and used by *Spenser*; as may be seen in the next article.

To SWELT.

SWELT. *v. n.* [from *ajpeltan*, Sax. *occumbere*.]

To swoon.

For other none such passion can contrive
In perfect forme, as this good Lady felt,
When she so faire a daughter saw survive
As Pastorella was, that nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy. *F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. st. 21.*

[This article is given on the supposition that *Spenser* uses *swelt* for *swelted*; but it may be the preterite of the old English verb *swelt*.]

SWIFT-WINGED. *adj.* Supplied with swift wings.

If you will live, lament; if die, be brief;
That our *swift-winged* souls may catch the king's.

Shaksf. Rich. III.

SWINDLER. *n.* [a modern colloquial word.] One well practised in some ingenious mode of cheating.

SWIVEL. *n.* Something fixed in another body, so
"as to turn round in it."

2. [From the manner in which it is managed] One kind of gun on board a ship.

After drawing out the shot, we fired six four-pounders,
and six *swivels*.

Portlock's Voyage.

SWOM. The preterite of swim."

And yet you never *swom* the Hellespont.

Shaksf. Two Gent. of Verona.

SYCOPHA'NTICK. *adj.* - - - Tale-bearing; maliciously officious." No example is given of either of these similar senses; yet it is not improbable, but such may exist.

2. Fawning.

'Tis well known, that in these times the illiberal *syco-*
phanick manner of devotion was by the wiser sort con-

Shaksf. Shaftebury.

SYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* - - - Relating to syllables."

In order to form any judgment of the versification of Chaucer, it is necessary that we should know the *syllabical* value of his words, and the accentual value of his syllables.

Tyrwhitt.

SYLLA'BICK. *adj.* - - - Relating to syllables."

The accentual quantity in the Greek; as well as in the English, totally destroys the *syllabic*.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

SYLLABUS. *n.* [Lat.] An abstract; a compendium."

It appears in a printed *syllabus*, published in the last summer for the purpose of inviting subscriptions for shares in the globe corporation.

Stonestreet's Portentous Globe.

SY'MBOL. *n.* - - -"

3. [In Spenser.] A memorial.

That as a sacred *symbole* it may dwell

In her *fonne's* flesh to mind revengement.

F. Q. B. II. C. II. st. 10.

SYMMET'RICAL. *adj.* - - - Proportionate."

I have known many a woman with an exact shape, and a *symmetrical* assemblage of beautiful features, please nobody.

Chesterfield.

SY'MMETRIZE. *v. a.* To bring to *symmetry*.

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *sym-*
metrized every disproportion.

Burke.

SYNECPHONESIS. *n.* [Gr.] A contraction of two syllables into one.

It is unnecessary to trouble the reader with an enumeration of *syncope*, *apostrophus*, *synecphonesis*, &c.

Tyrwhitt.

SYNONYMALLY. *adv.* As if *synonymous*.

The fifth canon uses them *synonymally*.

Spelman.

SY'NONYME. *n.* [Fr. from *syn* and *onyma*, (Eol. Gr.)

A word of the same meaning as some other word.

Most *synonymes* have some minute distinction.

Reid.

SY'RIAC. *adj.* Spoken in old Syria.

For the more languages a man can speak,

His talent has but sprung the greater leak;

The Hebrew, Chaldee, and the *Syriac*

Do, like their letters, set men's reason back.

Butler's Remains.

SY'RIAC. *n.* [b ellipsis.] The *Syriac* language.

Not Hebrew, y Arabic, *Syriac*, Coptic, nor even the Chinese language seems half so difficult to me as the language of refusal.

Shenstone.

SYRINGA. *n.* A flowering shrub.

The sweet *syringa* yielding but in scent

To the rich orange.

Mason's Eng. Garden.

SYSTASIS. *n.* [Gr.] A political association of the constituent parts of government.

It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *syntasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland.

Burke.

SYSTE'MATIZE. *v. a.* To reduce to a *system*.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

SYSTE'MATIZER. *n.* [from *systematize*.] One who reduces things of any kind to a system.

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

SY'STEM-MAKER. *n.* One who forms systems.

We *system-makers* can sustain

The thesis, which you grant was plain.

Prior's Alma.

SY'STEM-MONGER. *n.* One fond of framing systems.

A *system-monger*, who, without knowing any thing of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down, that flattery is pleasing,

Chesterfield.

T.

T A F

• **T A'BERD.** *n.* - - - A herald's coat."
 Conserver of the records of either forest, as witnesseth the brief *taberd*, or coat-armour, he carries.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

• **T A'BLATURE.** *n.* - Painting on walls or cieling's."
 This definition serves only to indicate in its author a total ignorance of the thing to be defined. To such expositions as these the following extract may appear as a contrast.

By the word *tablature* we denote (according to the original word *tabula*) a work not only different from a mere portraiture, but from all those wilder sorts of painting, which are in a manner absolute and independent: such as paintings in fresco upon the walls, the cieling's, the stair-cales, the cupolas, and other remarkable places either of churches or palaces. - - - It is not merely the dimension of a cloth or board, which denominates a piece or *tablature*. - - - 'Tis then, that in painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.

Shaftesbury's Introduction to his Judgment of Hercules.

To **TABOO'**. *v. a.* [a word imported from the Friendly Islands, where it has an extensive signification in the way of *laying an interdiction*.] To put under a prohibition.

The topic of France is *tabood* and forbidden ground to Mr. Burke. *Burke.*

TABOO': *n.* [from the verb.]

1. The practice of tabooing.

The *taboo* also prevails in Atooi to its full extent, and seemingly with more vigour than even at Tongataboo.

Cook & King's Voyage.

2. The prohibition itself.

The *taboo*, which Eappo had laid on it the day before at our request, not being yet taken off.

Cook and King's Voyage.

TACAMAHA'CA. *n.* A resinous American plant.

• **T A'CTION.** *n.* - - - The act of touching."

They neither can speak, or attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction*.

Chesterfield.

• **T A'EN**, the poetical contraction of *taken*."

The Prince hath *ta'en* it hence. *Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*

That you have *ta'en* these tenders for true pay

Which are not sterling.

Ib. Hamlet.

Why should all honour then be *ta'en*

From lower parts to load the brain? *Prior's Alma.*

T A'FFAREL. *n.* The upper part of a ship's stern, being a curved piece of wood, usually ornamented with sculpture. *Hawke'sworth's Nautical Terms.*

The first thing he did after coming on board, was to

T A N

measure the length of the ship by fathoming her from the *taffarel* to the * *stem*. *Cook's Voyage.*

[* This word is printed *stern*; which the compiler has considered as an *erratum*, being assured by nautical gentlemen, that the passage must be utterly unintelligible without such a correction.]

T A'G-RAG. *adj.* [composed of *tag* and *rag*.] Of the lowest degree.

If the *tag-rag* people did not clap him and hiss him, I am no true man. *Shaks. Julius Caesar.*

• **T O TAKE.** *v. a.* - - - - -

• 118. - - - I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion." A very wide one indeed; and perhaps by that means more calculated to encrease the labour of a searcher, than to assist him. Still there is one usage of this verb in *Shakspeare* which *Johnson's* expansion of it has not extended to:

To inflict on.

And if he *took* you a box o' the ear, you might have your action of slander too. *Measure for measure.*

To **TAKE** with you. *v. a.* To inform clearly what you mean.

Soft, *take me with you, take me with you, wife.*

Shaks. Rom. & Juliet.

Take me with you, Lady. Middleton's Mad World

• **T A'LBOT.** *n.* - - - A hound."

The bold *Talbot* kind

Of these the prime, as white as Alpine snows. *Somerville.*

• **T ALL.** *adj.* - - -

4. Courageous.

He's as *tall* a man as any's in Illyria. *Shaks. Tro. Night.*
 That has fraid man a *tall* thief from a rich purchase.

The Widow by B. Jonson, Fletcher & Middleton.

By heaven, as *tall* a man as ere drew sword. *Ram Alley.*

T A'LLOW-FACE. *n.* One of a sickly complexion, like the colour of *tallow*.

Out, you green-sickness carrion! out you baggage!

You *tallow* face.

Shaks. Romeo and Juliet.

• **T A'LMUD.** *n.* The book containing the Jewish "traditions."

The Legend, *Talmud*, nor the Alcoran

Have not such doubtful tales as these. *Davenant's Wits.*

T A'MBOUR. *n.* [Fr.] A cushion, in the shape of a drum, for facilitating a particular kind of work, resembling needle-work.

• **T A'NSY.** *n.* - - - An odorous plant."

Tansy hot and cleansing; but with regard to its domineering relish, sparingly mixed with our cold sallet. *Evelyn.*
 My winding-sheet of *tansies*.

Beaumont and Fletcher's Woman-hater.

Strong *tansy*, fennel cool, they prodigally waste.

Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.

T A'NTI.

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The *tender* accent of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die.

Prior's *Celia* to *Damon*.

Oft would his voice the silent valley charm,
Till lowing oxen broke the *tender* song.

Hammond.

TE'NDER-MINDED. *adj.* [from *tender* and *mind*.]

Compassionate.

To be *tender-minded*

Does not become a sword.

Shakf. Lear.

“TE'NDERNESS. *n.* - - - -

“7. Soft pathos of expression.”

We must not expect to trace the flow of Waller, the landscape of Thomson, the fire of Dryden, the imagery of Shakspere, the simplicity of Spenser, the courtliness of Prior, the humour of Swift, the wit of Cowley, the delicacy of Addison, the *tenderness* of Otway, and the invention, the spirit, and the sublimity of Milton in any single writer.

Shenstone.

TE'NDRE. *n.* [Fr.] A tender passion.

I have a *tendre* for your Ladyship.

Congreve.

TENEMENTAL. *adj.* [In law.] To be held by certain tenure.

The other *tenemental* lands they distributed among their tenants.

Blackstone.

TENEMENTARY. *adj.* [from *tenement*.] Usually let out.

Coerls among the Saxons were of two sorts; one hired the lord's *tenementary* land like our farmers.

Spelman.

TE'NNIS-BALL. *n.* The ball used to play at tennis with.

The old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed *tennis-balls*.

Shakf. Much Ado.

“TENTER. *n.* - - -

“1. A hook on which things are stretched.”

Would it not be a good fit of mirth, to make a piece of English cloth of him, and to stretch him on the *tenters*.

Dekker's Honest Whore. P. II.

“TENTIGINOUS. *adj.* - - - Stretched.”

Were you *tentiginous*? ha? B. *Jonson's Devil is an Ass*.

“TE'RMER. *n.* One who travels up to the term.”

This appellation, which was no very reputable one, extended to females.

Country ladies twelve; *termers* all. *Suckling's Goblins*.

TE'RMOR. *n.* [In law.] One possessed of a certain term in any kind of property.

The *termor* (that is, he who is entitled to the term of years) was protected against these fictitious recoveries.

Blackstone.

TE'RN. *n.* A bird of the Sandwich islands.

Under the low trees sat infinite numbers of a new species of *tern*.

Cook & King's Voyage.

I brought home a specimen of the white *tern* with me.

Portlock's Voyage.

“TERRACE. *n.* - - -

“1. A small mount of earth covered with grass.” Neither *small* nor *covered with grass* ought to make any part of this definition. Some *terraces* are of considerable extent in length; others (particularly that which adjoins to Windsor Castle) are gravelled all over.

TERRAR. *n.* (from *terra*, Lat.) is a hook or survey, containing the several lands, with their bounds and limits, of any particular person, or of a town or manor.

Termes de la Ley.

TERRE'NE. *n.* [from the adjective.] The surface of the whole earth.

The teeming ravenous brutes

Might fill the scanty space of this *terrene*. *Somerville*.

TE'RRETENANT. *n.* [In law.] The tenant who occupies the land.

The superior lords observed, that by this method of subinfeudation they lost all their feudal profits of wardships, marriages, and escheats; which fell into the hands of these mesne or middle lords, who were the intermediate superiors of the *terre-tenant*, or him who occupied the land.

Blackstone.

“TESTAMENT. *n.*

“2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scriptures.”

Josephus, a learned Jew, who was born about five years after the death of our Saviour, has given us a list of the books of the *Old Testament*, as they stood in his time.

Bryant.

He insisted upon the inutility of the former law: which was inconsistent with the gospel of Christ, which was styled the Law of the *New Testament*.

Ib.

“TESTER. *n.* - - - The cover of a bed.”

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run hurry-skurry round the floor,

And o'er the bed and *tester* clamber. *Gray's Long Story*.

“TESTIFIER. *n.* - - - One who testifies.”

The belief we give to testimony in many cases is not solely grounded upon the veracity of the *testifier*.

Rid.

TESTOON. *n.* [Ital.] A silver coin of King Henry the Eighth.

His shilling was called *testoon* from the Italian, because it had the King's head upon it.

Leake.

TETRAMETER. *adj.* [τετραμετρος, Gr.] Consisting of four measures.

Every reader who has an ear for music will easily perceive, that it is written very exactly in verses of fifteen syllables without rhyme, in imitation of the most common species of the Latin *tetrameter* Iambic.

Tyrwhitt.

To TE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infect with a tetter.

As for my country I have shed my blood,

Not fearing outward force, so shall my lungs

Coin words till their decay, against those meazels,

Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shakf. Coriolanus*.

TEUTONIC. *adj.* Spoken by the *Teutones* or ancient Germans.

The languages of Europe are derived from the six following: the Greek, Latin, *Teutonic* or old German, the Celtic, Slavonic, and Gothic.

Guthrie.

THAN and THEN (*adverbs*) have mutually exchanged their original significations. Each in old English had the meaning which the other has now. The case however was partially altered before Spenser's time; and thenceforward to about the middle of the seventeenth century, the orthography for both meanings was then. Spenser however (for rhyme's sake) twice uses *than* in the present sense of *then*.

That may not be, said then the ferryman,

Least wee unweeting hap to be fordonne;

For those same islands, seeming now and *than*,

Are not firm land nor any certain wonne.

F. 2. B. II. C. XII. ll. 11.

Whom by his name saluting, thus he gan:

Haile, good Sir Sergis, truest knight alive;

Well

Well tried in all thy ladies troubles *than*,
When her that Tyrant did of crowne deprive.

Sp. F. 2. B.V.C.X. st. 38.

To THEE. *v. n.* [from *þean*, Sax. proficere.] To thrive.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote ye *thee*, as well can with your thought,
That home ye may report thrice happy newes.

Sp. F. Q. B.II.C.I. st. 33.

So taking courteous congé, he behight
Those gates to be unbard; and forth he went.

Fayre mote he *thee*, the prowest and most gent,

That ever brandished bright steel on hie. *Ib. C. XI. st. 17.*

THEFT-BOTE. *n.* [In law.] The offence of receiving stolen goods again from the thief by way of amends.

Of a nature somewhat similar to the last is the offence of *theftbote*, which is where the party robbed not only knows the felon, but also takes his goods again, or other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute. *Blackstone.*

THEISM, *n.* [from *theist*.] The belief, that there is a God.

Theism can only be opposed to polytheism or atheism.

Shaftesbury.

THEIST. *n.* [from *θεος*, Gr.] One who believes in God.

To be a settled christian, it is necessary to be first of all a good *theist*.

Shaftesbury.

THEISTICAL. *adj.* Pertaining to a *theist*.

There remains for us to consider a yet further advantage to virtue in the *theistical* belief above the atheistical.

Shaftesbury.

THEN was the prevailing orthography of *than* till about the middle of the 17th century.

He can no more abide to have himself concealed; *then* his land.

Overbury, as printed in 1630.

“THEOGONY. *n.* - - - The generation of the “ gods.”

The *theogony* of the heathens could admit of such different turns and figurative expressions, as suited the fancy and judgment of each philosopher or poet. *Shaftesbury?*

THEORETIC. *adj.* [*theoretique*, Fr.] Speculative.

What had Mr. Burke's opinion of the danger of introducing new *theoretic* language into a parliamentary proceeding, to do with the French Assembly?

Burke.

“THEREAFTER. *adv.* - - - According to that.”

2. Used by *Spenser* for] After that.

Herselfe then tooke he by the slender waist
In vaine loud crying, and into the flood
Over the castle walle adowne her cast,
And there her drowned in the dirty mud. - - -
Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of people's evil gotten good,
The which her lire had scrap't by hooke and crooke.

F. Q. B.V.C.II. st. 27.

“THEREBY. *adv.* - - - By means of that.”

2. By that place.

There was an holy chappell edifyde,
Wherein the hermite dewly went to say
His holy things each morne and eventyde:
Thereby a christall streame did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway.

Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.I. st. 34.

Whom he likewise right forey did constraine
Like scatter'd sheepe to seeke for safetie,

After he gotten had with busie paine
Some of their weapons which *thereby* did lie.

Ib. B.VI.C.VI. st. 38.

THEREFORE. *adv.* [as used by *Spenser*] For that purpose.

So to his speed he got, and gan to tide
As one unfitt *therefore*, that all might see
He had not trayned bene in chevalree.

F. 2. B.II.C.III. st. 46.

THEURGIC. *adj.* [from *theurgy*.] Imploring supernatural help from a deity.

The most learned Philosophers and Emperors were addicted to the practice of *theurgic* and diabolical rites.

Leechman's Sermon.

“THEURGY. *n.* - - - The power of doing supernatural things by prayer to God.” This explanation does not *exactly* accord with the following:

There were two kinds of magic in the heathen world; the one was called *Theurgy*, and the other Sorcery. The first was employed in the worship of the good and beneficent *demons*.

Note to Leechman's Sermon.

THIEF-STOLEN. *adj.* Stolen away by a thief.

Had I been *thief-stolen*

“ Like my two brothers, happy!

Shak. Cymbeline.

“ THE'VERY. *n.* - - -”

3. Stolen joys.

But to declare the mournful tragedyes,
And spoyles wherewith he all the ground did strew,
More eath to number with how many eyes
High heaven beholdes sad lover's nightly *thieveries*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.XI. st. 45.

“ THIRDBOROUGH. *n.* An under constable.”

I must go fetch the *third-borough*.

Shak. Introd. to Tam. of the Shrew.

[*Headborough* and *thirdborough*, are two distinct persons of the drama in *B. Jonson's Tale of a tub*.]

“ THISTLE. *n.* - - - A prickly weed growing in “ corn fields.” As if thistles did not grow upon land in general, whether cultivated or waste, not too poor to bear them.

THISTLE-CROWN. *n.* [*thistle* and *crown*.] A gold coin of James I.

Thistlecrowns at four shillings and four-pence three-farthings.

Leake.

The *Thistle-crown* has a rose slipt and crowned between I. R.

Ib.

“ THO. *adv.* - - -

“ 1. Then. *Spenser*.”

Tho shall we sporten in delight,
And learn with Lettice to wex light,
That scornfully looks atkaunce;
Tho will we little love awake,
That now sleepeth in Lethe lake,
And pray him leaden our daunce.

March.

THOLE. *n.* [*tholus*, Lat.] The centre of the arched roof of a temple.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoiles.

Fuimus Troes.

“ THORP. *n.* - - - A village.”

Within a little *thorp* I stay'd at last.

Fairfax.

“ To THOU. *v. a.* - - - To treat with familiarity;” or ‘with obloquy.’

I will *thou* thee, thou false traitor.

Sir Edward Coke on Sir W. Raleigh's Trial.

THOUGHT-E'XECUTING. *adj.* Executing as quick as thought conceives.

You

You sulphurous and *thought-executing* fires,
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunder bolts,
Singe my white head. *Shakspeare's Lear.*

THREE'-LEGGED. *adj.* Having three legs.
Her care shall be,

To comb your noddle with a *three-legged stool*
Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

THREE'-NOOKED. *adj.* [from *three* and *nook*]
Triangular.

Be this a prosperous day, the *three-nooked* world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

THRID. *n.* [used by *Spenser* for] Thread.

Sad Clatho held the rocke the whiles the *thrid*
By griesly Lachesis was spun with paine,
That cruell Atropos estloones undid,
With curfed knife cutting the twist in twaine :

Most wretched men whose dayes depend on *thrids* so
vaine. *Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. st. 48.*

“ **THRIFTILY.** *adv.* - - - Frugally.”

2. [Formerly] To good purpose.

How often have we seen (and worthily) these censurs of
the family undertaken by some honest rustick and cudgelled
thriftily. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

THRIST. *n.* [by transposition of *i* and *r* means]

Thirst.

Who shall him rew, that swimming in the maine
Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VI. st. 17.

THRISTY. *adj.* [from *thrist.*] Thirsty.

Not all so satisfide, with greedy eye
He sought all round about, his *thristy* blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy,
Who all that while lay hid in secret shade.
Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. V. st. 15.

“ **THROA'TWORT.** *n.* [- - - *digitalis*, Lat.] A
“ plant.” The right botanikal name is *trachelium* :
it is also called *flos cardinalis*.]

My Muse grows hoarse, and can no longer sing,
But *throatwort* haste her kind relief to bring :
The Colleges with dignity enstal
This flower, at Rome he is a cardinal. *Yate's Cowley.*

THROW. *n.* [called Sax. by *Tyrwhitt.*] A short pe-
riod of time present.

His wearisome pursuit perforce he stay'd,
And from his lofty steed dismounting low
Did let him forage : downe himselfe he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw*.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IV. st. 53.

You can fool no more money out of me at this *throw*.
Shak. Tw. Night.

THRUST. *n.* [by transposition of *u* and *r* for *thrust*,
which is the Saxon original of] Thirst.

But over all the countrie she did raunge
To seeke young men to quench her flaming *thrust*,
And feed her rancy with delightful chaung.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VII. st. 50.

To **THRUST.** *v. n.* [from the noun in last article.]

: To thirst.

Is this the joy of armes? be these the parts
Of glorious knighthood, after blood to *thrust*,
And not regard dew, right, and just desarts.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 29.

THUMB-RING. *n.* A ring worn on the thumb.

I could have crept into an Alderman's *thumb-ring*.
Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.

“ To **THUNDER.** *v. a.* - - -”

3. To urge noisily, to inflict with vehemence.

The forth the boaster marching brave begonne
His stolen steed to *thunder* furiously.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. st. 33.

Therewith they gau, both furious and fell,
To *thunder* blows, and fiercely to assaile
Each other bent his enemy to quell. *Id. B. I. C. VI. st. 43.*
Now at his helm, now at his hawberk bright
He *thunder'd* blows, now at his face and fight.
Fairfax.

THUNDER-BEARER. *n.* The supposed thunderer
of the Heathens.

I do not bid the *thunder-bearer* shoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shak. Lear.*

THUNDER-DARTER. *n.* The supposed wielder of
thunder among the heathen deities.

O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus.
Shak. Tro. & Cressida.

THUNDER-MASTER. *n.* The fictitious master of
thunder, Jupiter.

No more, thou *thunder-master*, shew
Thy spite on mortal flies :
With Mars fall out, with Juno chide. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

THUYA. *n.* A plant.

Thuya, by some called *arbor vitæ* (brought us from
Canada) is an hardy *Green* all the winter, though a little
tarnished in very sharp weather. *Evelyn.*

THWART. *adv.* [þwīn, Sax. obliquè.] Obliquely.

Yet whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
The tempted steele did not into his braynepan byte.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VI. st. 30.

THYMY. *adj.* Abounding with thyme.

Guide my way
Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats
Of Academus, and the *thymy* vale,
Where oft enchanted with Socratic sounds
Ilissus pure devolv'd his tuneful stream
In gentler murmurs. *Akenfide.*

TIB. *n.* A term in the game of gléck.

The welcomest thing to Mrs. Abigail, but *tib* and tom
in the flocks. *Killigrew's Parson's Wedding.*

“ **TICK-TACK.** *n.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables.”

This word may possibly be a kind of diminutive of
trictrac, as both are games at tables; but it is not
the same.

As for the enjoying of thy life, who I should be sorry
should be thus foolishly lost at a game of *ticktack*.

Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.
He'll play

At fayles and *ti tack*.

B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

[*Whalley* in a note on this passage erroneously supposes
ticktack an error for *tricktrack*—from not knowing
that they are two different games, though both at
tables.]

TIGHT for tied. *Spenser.*

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tight*,
With which he drew him forth even in his own despight.
F. 2. B. VI. C. XII. st. 34.

“ To **TILL.** *v. a.* - - - To cultivate.”

2. To prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,
Nor neatly dresse a spring :
Nor knows a trap nor snare to *till*. *W. Browne's Sheph. Pipe.*

TILLER. *n.* [A technical word with wood-men.] A
young timber-tree in a growing state.

“ **TILTH.**

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*Fair usage policy applies

“**TOFT**. *n.* - - - A place where a messuage has stood.”
For some such reason most probably the seat of a very respectable family in Cheshire is called *Toft*.

“**TO’KEN**. *n.* - - -”

4. [Because formerly private coinage, and current by sufferance.] A farthing.

Maid, see a fine hobby horse for your young master ;
cost you but a *token* a week his provender.

B. Johnson’s Bartholomew Fair.

Buy a *token’s* worth of great pins. *Ib.*

TO’LE. *n.* [a word peculiar to East Kent.] A grove on an eminence. The following passage, though not a sufficient example of the *word*, may point out its origin.

The *Tooles* are called of the old British word *tol*, that is a hill country. *Spenser’s Ireland.*

TOLE’DO. *n.* [from the city.] A Spanish rapier.

You sold me a rapier : you, told me it was a *Toledo*.

B. Johnson’s Every man in his humour.

TO’LL-BOOK. *n.* A book kept at fairs for entering the sale of horses.

Some that were maids
E’en at sun-set are now perhaps i’ th’ *toll-book*.

Revenge’s Tragedy

TOLL-DISH. *n.*

1. The dish by which the Miller measures his *toll* for grinding.

2. The certain quantity of grist due to the miller for grinding.

She must be endowed specially of the third presentation to a church, the third *toll-dish* of a mill, or the like.

Blackstone.

TOLT. *n.* [from *tollo*, Lat.] A writ by which a cause is removed from a court-baron into the county-court.

Termes de la Ley.

TONGUE-DOUGHTY. *adj.* Valiant in tongue.

Tongue-doughty giant, how dost thou prove me these ?

Milton’s Samson Agonistes.

TONIC. *adj.* [τονικος, Gr.] Drawn tight.

And soon the *tonic* irritable nerves

Feel the fresh impulse.

Armstrong.

TONSILE. *adj.* [tonsilis, Lat.] Patient of being clipped.

For dwarfe and more *tonsile* in due place. *Evelyn.*

The *tonsile* box

Wove in Mosaic mode of many a curl.

Mason’s Eng. Garden.

“*To* **TOOT**. *v. n.*” This article seems to want rectifying throughout. *Johnson’s* derivation of the word from *toetan*, Sax. *to know, to examine*, is (as the compiler conceives) grounded on a misapprehension of this verb’s primary meaning. It probably came from *to-tean*, Sax. *attractere* ; for which reason the tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells, who do (or did some years ago) make a practice of meeting company whilst on their way thither, to solicit their custom, were called *tooters*. The verb was sometimes *active*, and signified

To utter in an alluring strain.

Jockie, say what might he be

That fits on yonder hill,

And *tooteth* out his notes of glee ?

W. Browne’s Shepherd’s Pipe.

Johnson’s examples of the verb certainly make it *neuter* ; but with no more variation from its *active*

sense, than such change necessarily requires. For the idea of its signifying “*To pry*” arises only from the words “*in bushes*” being falsely quoted “*and bushes*” in the extract from *Spenser*.

“**TO’PER**. *n.* - - - - A drunkard.”

But I no *topers* envy ; for my mien

Is always gay, and my complexion green.

Cowley Englished.

TO’PIARY. *adj.* [*topiarius*, Lat.] Shaped by tonsure.

No *topiary* hedge of quickset

Was ere so neatly cut or thick set. *Butler’s Remains.*

“**TOR**. *n.* - - -”

“2. A high pointed rock or hill.”

The Dev’s power go with these *torrs* for me.

Cotton’s Peake.

Thorp cloud, and Mattock high *torr* were engraved after Smith by Mason. 1781. *Gough.*

“**TORE**. *n.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.]” If *Johnson* had not been too indolent to enquire, he might easily have learnt, that *tore* means ‘tufts of strong grass remaining on the ground in winter.’

TORPE’SCENT. *adj.* [*torpescens*, Lat.] Growing torpid.

Their *torpescent* soul

Clenches their coin.

Shenstone.

“**TOR’TIOUS**. *adj.* - - - - Injurious. *Spenser.*”

Ne ought he car’d whom he endamaged

By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereav’d of right.

F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 18.

“**TOR’TUOUS**. *adj.* - - -

“1. Wreathed - - -

“2. Mischievous.” This 2d sense, with all that *Johnson* says of it, is much ado about nothing ; for the word in *Spenser* is undoubtedly *tortious*.

TOR’YISM. *n.* The profession of a *tory*.

The peace was to be the date of a new administration, and the period at which the millenary year of *toryism* should begin. *Bolingbroke.*

“**TOTA’LITY**. *n.* - - - A complete sum ; whole “quantity.” ‘A complete whole’ would be more expressive of this word’s proper signification.

So much for *totality*, that common, and essential character to every legitimate composition.

Harris’s Philolog. Inquiries.

To **TOTE**. *v. n.* [from *totian*, Sax. *eminere in fronte*.] To look intently.

Nor durst Orcano view the Soldan’s face,

But still upon the ground did pore and *tote*. *Fairfax.*

TOUPE’E. *n.* [*toupet*, Fr.] An edging of hair growing next the face, left for the purpose of being combed over a periwig.

TOURN. *n.* [In law.] A court leet held by the Sheriff.

The Sheriff’s *tourn*, or rotation, is a court of record held twice every year within a month after Easter and Michaelmas, before the Sheriff in different parts of the county.

Blackstone.

“**TOWA’RD**. *prep.* - - - -”

7. This word used sometimes to have its two syllables separated from each other, and the noun governed put between them.

Whose

Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,
Here back return, and to their spring *ward* go.

Fairfax.

By our state I mean, what our condition is to God *ward*.

Whole Duty of Man.

“TO’WARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn.”

Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.

TOXICODENDRON. *n.* [Gr. for poison-tree.] A North-American plant.

“To TOY. *v. n.* - - - To dally amorously.”

Yield all, my love; but be withall as coy,

As if thou knew’st not how to sport and toy. *Suckling.*

“TRACE. *n.* - - -”

4. Track.

But where ye ended have, now I begin

To tread an endless *trace*, withoutten guyde

Or good direction, how to enter in

Or how to issue forth in waies untryde,

In perils strange, in labours long and wide.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 6.

To TRACE. *v. n.* To travel.

Tho waxing weary of that toylesome paine

In travelling on foote so long a space,

Not wont on foote with heavy armes to *trace*,

Downe in a dale forby a river’s syde

He chaunst to spie a faire and stately place.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. st. 29.

TRA’CING. *n.* [from *trace*.] Regular track.

Not all these precious gems in beav’n above

Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold

With all their turns and *tracings* manifold.

Davies on Dancing.

To TRACT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trace out.

Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter rate,

As shepherdes curre, that in darke eveninges shade

Hath *tracted* forth some salvage beasts trade.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. st. 39.

Speak to me, Muse, the man, who after Troy was
fact,

Saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*.

B. Jon. Horace.

TRACTA’TION. *n.* [*tractatio*, Lat.] Manner of handling a subject.

There is a certain clue of reason, whose beginning is in the dark, but by the benefit of whose conduct we are led as it were by the hand into the clearest light, so that the principle of *tractation* is to be taken from that darkness, and then the light to be carried thither for the irradiating its doubts.

Hobbes.

“TRANSCE’NDENCE. *n.* - - -

“1. Unusual excellence.”

In a most weak and debile minister great power, great *transcendance*.

Shakespeare’s All’s Well.

“TRA’NSIT. *n.* - - - In astronomy, &c.”

He found, that the Endeavour was equipping for a voyage to the South Seas in order to observe the *transit* of Venus.

Hawke’sworth’s Voyages.

TRA’NSITORY. *adj.* [In law, as applied to actions.] Not local.

In *transitory* actions, for injuries that might have happened any where, as debt, detinue, slander and the like, the plaintiff may declare in what county he pleases.

Blackstone.

To TRANSMO’VE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *moveo*, Lat.] To transform.

As he did for Erigone it prove,

That to a centaure did himself *transmove*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 43.

To TRANSPA’SS. *v. n.* [*trans*, Lat. and *pass*.] To pass away.

Which shall so soon *transpass*

Though far more fair than is thy looking glasse.

Daniel.

“To TRANSPIRE. *v. n.* - - -

“2. To escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France without necessity.” [If ever there is a *necessity* for enriching a language by foreign importation, it is when that language has no term of its own to express the same meaning with equal elegance and perspicuity. Such is literally and incontrovertibly the case in the present instance.]

If they have raised a battery, as I suppose they have, it is a masked one, for nothing has *transpired*.

Chesterfield.

“TRANSPORTA’TION. *n.* - - -

“3. Banishment for felony.”

Such *transportation* or banishment being allowable and warranted by the Habeas Corpus Act.

Blackstone.

TRANSVERSE. *adv.* [from the *adj.*] Transversely.

A violent cross wind from either coast

Blows them *transverse*, ten thousand leagues awry

Into the devious air.

Milton.

“TRA’NTERS. *n.* Men who carry fish from the

“seacoast to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*”

Country people, amongst whom alone this word is current, extend its meaning to all those who purchase any kind of provisions in order to sell them again.

“To TRA’VAIL. *v. n.* - - -

“1. To labour; to toil.”

Obeys our will, which *travails* in thy good.

Shak. All’s Well.

TRA’VERSE. *n.* [In law.] A traversed indictment.

They usually give security to the Court, to appear at the next assizes or sessions, and then and there try the *traverse*.

Blackstone.

TRA’VESTY. *n.* [from the *adj.*] A burlesque translation.

His most celebrated poem of this kind is his *travesty* of the first and fourth books of the *Aeneid*.

Biographia Drammatica.

“TREA’CHERY. *n.* - - - Perfidy; breach of faith.”

I am justly kill’d with mine own *treachery*.

Shakespeare’s Hamlet.

His falshood and *treachery* were equal to his other vices.

Bryant.

TREAGUE. *n.* [*treuga*, Barb. Lat.] A truce.

Which to confirme, and fast to bind their league,

After their weary sweat and bloody toile,

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*

Into her lodging to repaire a while,

To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. II. st. 33.

TREA’SURESS. *n.* A female treasurer.

You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor

Begor of Memory, wisdom’s *treasures*,

To your divining tongue is given a power

Of uttering secrets large and limitless.

Davies.

TREASURE-TRO’VE. (*n.* from *treasure*, Eng. and *voit*, old Fr.) is when any money, gold, silver,

D d

plate,

plate, or bullion, is found in any place, and no man knows to whom it belongs; then the property thereof appertains to the king. *Termes de la Ley.*

There is also another kind of negative misprision; namely the concealment of *treasure-trove*. *Blackstone.*

TRE'BUCHET. *n.* (old Fr.) is a tumbrel or cucking stool. *Termes de la Ley.*

"TRE'LLIS. *n.* - - - A structure of iron, wood, or "olier, like a lattice."

Nonfuch in gay description still displays
The false magnificence of Tudor's days.

Rich *trellis-work* the gardens there unfold. *Anonym.*

TRE'NCHER-FRIEND. *n.* [*trencher* and *friend*.] A parasite.

You fools of fortune, *trencher-friends*, time's flies.

Shaks. Timon.

TRE'NCHMORE. *n.* The name of an old dance.
Here be such youths

Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*.

Braum. & Fletcher's Pilgrim.

All the windows i'th'town dance a new *trenchmore*.

Braum. & Fletcher's Island Princess.

I'll make him dance a *trenchmore* to my sword.

Ram Alley.

"To TREND. *v. n.* - - - It seems a corruption of "tend." The word is merely nautical.

To *trend*, to run off in a certain direction.

Hawkefworth's Nautical Terms.

We now found the coast to *trend* very much to the west.

Cook and King's Voyage.

TRE'SAYLE. *n.* [law Fr.] Grandfather's grandfather.

Blackstone.

"TRE'SPASS. *n.* - - -

"2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground."

The second species of real injuries, or wrongs that affect a man's lands, tenements, or hereditaments is by *trespass*.

Blackstone.

"TRE'SSES. *n.* without a singular. A knot or curl of hair." This noun is *without a singular* in meaning, as well as in grammatical form, and should be explained by *locks*.

And twin'd of sixty ells of lawn and more

A turban strange adorn'd his *treffes* hoar. *Fairfax.*

"TRI'AD. *n.* - - - Three united." This and other words similarly formed seem to retain their Greek plurals.

Monades, *triades*, and decades are with them a kind of philosophical fulhams.

Butler's Characters.

TRI'BUNAL. *n.* [this word differs no otherwise from the article in *Johnson*, than by being accented on the first syllable by *Spenser*.]

Whose wals

Were painted faire with memorable gestes

Of famous wizards, and with picturals

Of Magistrates, of courts, of *tribunals*.

F. Q. B. II. C. IX. st. 53.

TRI'FOLY. *n.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] Sweet trefoil.

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.

B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.

TRI'LLO. [Ital.] Tone of voice.

Began, transported with the twang

Of his own *trillo*, thus t' harangue. *Butler's Remains.*

TRI'METER. *adj.* [*τριμετρος*, Gr.] Consisting of three measures.

Two tests, a short and long, th' iambic frame;

A foot, whose swiftness gave the name

Of *trimeter*, when yet it was six-pae'd.

B. Jonson's Horace.

Though the iambick verse consists of six feet, yet it is called *trimeter*, two feet being joined together in scanning it.

Roscommon.

TRINE. *n.* [from *trinus*, Lat.] The Trinity.

Thou, by whose hand the sacred *Trine* did bring

Us out of bonds.

W. Browne.

TRINITARIAN. *adj.* [from *Trinity*.] Of a certain monastic order.

About the year 1357 the Order of the *Trinitarian* Friars came into England.

Weever.

TRIOR. *n.* [In law.] One appointed to try the validity of a challenge to a jurymen.

The *triors* are two indifferent persons named by the court; and if they try one man and find him indifferent, he shall be sworn; and then he and the two *triors* shall try the next; and when another is found indifferent and sworn, the two *triors* shall be superseded, and the two first sworn on the jury shall try the rest.

Blackstone.

TRI'PARTITED. *adj.* "Tripartite."

In Britain here we find our Severn, and our Tweed,

The *tripartited* isle do generally divide,

To England, Scotland, Wales, as each doth keep her side.

Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.

TRIPLE-TURNED. *adj.* Thrice changed.

Triple-turn'd whore, 'tis thou

Halt sold me to this novice. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

TRIST. *adj.* [*tristis*, Lat.] Gloomy.

Amaz'd, aham'd, disgrac'd, sad, silent, *trist*,

Alone he would all day in darkness sit.

Fairfax.

To TRISTITATE. *v. a.* [from *tristitia*, Lat.] To make sorrowful.

Nor is there any, whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy.

Feltham's Resolves.

"TRISYLLABLE. *n.* - - - A word consisting of "three syllables."

Nature should perhaps be accented on the last syllable, or rather the last but one, supposing it a *trisyllable*.

Tyrwhitt.

TRI'THING. *n.* [Sax.] The third part of a county.

Where a county is divided into three, these intermediate jurisdictions are called *trithings*. These *trithings* still subsist in the county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated *ridings*.

Blackstone.

[*Johnson* having heard something by halves of this corruption has made the word *triding* of it.]

TROCHA'IC. *adj.* Of a trochee; chiefly composed of trochees.

An intermixture of those different feet (Iambic and *Trochaic* particularly) into which our language naturally falls.

Jos. Warton's Pope.

The greatest part of these compositions were in imitation of the Iambic and *Trochaic* metres.

Tyrwhitt.

TROCHA'IC. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, for] A trochaic verse.

The sublime hexameters of Homer were debased into miserable *trochaics*, not even legible as *verses*, but by a suppression of real quantity.

Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.

"TRONAGE. *n.*"

Tronage is a certain toll taken for weighing.

Termes de la Ley.

TRO-

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*Fair usage policy applies



“ TU’RTLE. *n.* - - -

“ 2. It is used among fallors and gluttons for a tortoise.” This assertion is not even true; for the appellation of *turtle* does not extend to tortoises in general. If all the *land-men* who call a *sea-tortoise* a turtle are therefore gluttons, every body who understands the word must incur the imputation. So leaving the Doctor’s *bad English* to itself, let us exemplify this usage.

In the morning of the 27th we made the island of Sal, one of the Cape de Verds, and seeing several *turtle* upon the water, we hoisted out our jolly boat, and attempted to strike them; but they all went down before our people could come within reach of them.

Hawkesworth’s Voyages.

TUS’CAN. *adj.* [from *Tuscany*.] Denoting the rudest of the five orders of architecture.

The *Tuscan* column is coarse, clumsy, and unpleasant.

Chesterfield.

TU’TORY. *n.* [from *tutor*.] Course of instruction.

Reason and reflection must superadd their *tutory* in order to produce a Bacon or a Newton.

Reid’s Inquiry.

TU’TSAN. *n.* [*ascirum magno flore*.] A low evergreen plant, that spreads by its roots, and bears a large yellow flower.

The sumach, *tutsan*, and acacia soft.

Anonymous.

“ TWI’GGY. *adj.* - - - Full of twigs.”

Though they grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees, yet do they recompense it by the larger crop.

Evelyn.

To TWIGHT. *v. a.* [from *ed-pidan*, Sax. *exprobrare*] To twit.

Oft did she blame herself, and often rewe,
For yielding to a stranger’s love so light,
Whose life and manners strange she never knew;
And evermore she did him sharply *twight*

For breach of faith to her, which he had firmly plight.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. st. 12.

To TWINE. *v. n.* [See *twynne* in Glossary to *Hoccleve*.] To depart.

But yet the knight, wise, wary, not unkind,
Drew forth his sword, and from her careless *twine’d*.

Fairfax.

“ TWIST. *n.* - - -

“ 6. A pliable twig.”

Nor bough, nor branch, the Saracens therefore,
Nor *twist*, nor twig, cut from that sacred spring.

Fairfax.

TWY’BILLED. *adj.* [from *twibill*.] Armed with halberts.

But if in this reign
The halberted train
Or the constable should rebel,
And make this *twybill’d* militia to swell, &c.

Loyal Songs.

TWY’FOLD. *adj.* Twofold.

Her *twyfold* teme, of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each unlich,
Did softly swim away. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. V. st. 28.*

TY’GER-FOOTED. *adj.* [*tyger* and *foot*.] Fierce and sudden.

This *tyger-footed* rage, when it shall find
The harm of unscann’d swiftnes, will too late
Tie leaden pounds to his heels. *Shakspeare’s Coriolanus.*

“ TYPE. *n.* - - -

“ 4. A printing letter.”

Baskerville, before he could make use of his elegant *types*, was obliged to manufacture his own ink. *Shiplee.*

5. [Formerly] Loftiness.

Such be the meede of all that by such mean
Unto the *type* of kingdomes title clymes.

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

The high imperial *type* of this earth’s glory.

Shaks. Rich. III.

“ TYPOGRA’PHICAL. *adj.* - - - -

“ 2. Belonging to the printer’s art.”

Mr. Mussendine’s *typographical* character was entirely forgot in the university. *Blackstone.*

“ TYPO’GRAPHY. *n.* - - -

“ 2. The art of printing.”

The overplus of the money collected for the maintenance and repair of the schools is to be employed in setting up and maintaining a learned *typography*.

Blackstone.

“ TYRA’NNICALLY. *adv.* - - - In manner of a “ tyrant.”

When a lady comes *tyrannically* to insult a ruined lover, and make manifest the cruel triumphs of her beauty, the barbarity of it something surprises me.

Congreve.

They are not *tyrannically* to exact from those who officiate in the state an abject submission to their occasional will.

Burke.

“ TYRA’NNICIDE. *n.* - - - The act of killing a “ tyrant.”

It was in the most patient period of Roman servitude, that themes of *tyrannicide* made the ordinary exercise of boys at school.

Burke.

TY’RANNING. *part. adj.* playing the tyrant.

Great God of love, that with thy cruell darts
Dost conquer greatest conquerours on ground,
And sets thy kingdome in the captive harts
Of kings and Keasars to thy service bound,
What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found
In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore?

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 1.

TY’RANNOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannous*.] Unmercifully.

There being both together in the fload

They at each other *tyrannously* flew.

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

V A N

“VA'CANT. *adj.* - - -”

6. Free from function.

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night
Hid in her *vacant* interlunar cave.

Milton.

“To VADE. *v. n.* - - - To pass away. *Spenser.*”

However gay their blossom or their blade
Doe flourish now, they into dust shall *vade*.

F. 2. B. V. C. II. st. 40.

Her power, dispersed through all the world, did *vade*,
To shew that all in th' end to nought shall fade.

Ruines of Rome.

“VAI'VODE. *n.* - - - A prince of the Dacian provinces.”

The *Vayvod* of Wallachia caused a cross of oak of a prodigious bigness to be planted before his tent at Vienna.

Rycant.

VA'LENTIDE. *n.* Valentine's Day.

On a day when Cupid kept his court,
As he is wont at each Saint *Valentide*,
Unto the which all lovers do resort.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. st. 32.

VALETU'DINAIRE. *n.* [Fr.] One that nurses his bodily constitution.

The gayest *valetudinaire*,
Most thinking rake alive.

Pope.

VALETUDINARIAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis.] A weakly person; one remarkably attentive to his health.

A glass or two of wine extraordinary only raises a *valetudinarian* to that warmth of social affection, which had naturally been his lot in a better state of health.

Shenstone.

Though I would not have you be a *valetudinarian*, I must tell you, that the most robust health requires some degree of attention to preserve.

Chesterfield.

“VALUABLE. *adj.* - - -”

“1. Precious.”

Remote countries cannot convey their commodities by land to those places, where on account of their rarity they are desired and become *valuable*.

Robertson.

To Mr. Banks the Public is indebted for the designs of the engravings, which illustrate and adorn the account of this voyage, all of them (except the maps, charts, and views of the coast as they appear at sea) being copied from his *valuable* drawings.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

VA'NT. *n.* [used by *Shakspeare* for] Van.

Place those that have revolted in the *vant*.

Ant. & Cleopatra.

V E N

“VARLET. *n.* - - -”

3. [Once a cant term for] A bum-bailiff.
May *varlets* be your barbers now, and do
The same to you they have been done unto;
That's law and gospel too; may it prove true,
When they shall do pump-justice upon you.

Butler's Remains.

VA'RYING. *n.* [from *vary.*] Variation.

Neither king nor people would now like just the original constitution without any *varyings*.

Marq. of Halifax.

To VA'SSAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maintain a superiority over.

Some proud hill, whose stately eminence

Vassals the fruitful vale's circumference. *W. Browne.*

“VA'SSALAGE. *n.* - - -”

2. State of inferiority.

Now runs it with such fury and such rage,
That mighty rocks, opposing *vassalage*,
Are from the firm earth rent and overborne

In fords where pibbles lay secure before. *W. Browne.*

“VA'SSALESS. *n.* A female vassal.

That man, who doth the whole world's rule possess,
Should to a heart his noble heart embase,

And be the vassal of his *vassalefs*! *Spenser's Daphnida.*

To VAUNCE. *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for] To advance.

Then took the bold Sir Satyrane in hand

An huge great speare, such as he wont to wield,

And *vauncing* forth from all the other band

Of knights, addrest his maiden-headed shield.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. st. 17.

VAUNT-COURIER. *n.* [*avant-courier*, Fr.] Fore-runner.

You sulphurous and thought-executing fires;

Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts,

Singe my white head.

Shakspeare's Lear.

VE'GET. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Lively.

In truth, a stone of lustre: I assure you,

It darts a pretty light, a *veget* spark;

It seems an eye upon your breast. *Cartwright's Ordinary.*

VE'NEW. *n.* [*venue*, Fr. a term in fencing.] A bout.

A sweet touch: a quick *venue* of wit.

Shak. Love's Labour Lost.

[*Veney*, in the same sense is in *Johnson.*]

VE'NGEMENT. *n.* [from *venge.*] Due punishment.

Witness thereof he shewed his head there left,

And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. st. 18.

VE'NGER. *n.* [from *venge.*] An avenger.

Him

Him booteth not resist, nor succour call,
His bleeding hart is in the wenger's hand,
Who streight him rent in thousand peeces small.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. st. 20.

VE'NICE-GLASS. *n.* A drinking-glass brought from Venice.

We'll quaff in *Venice-glasses*. *Ram Alley.*

VENIRE FA'CIAS. *n.* [Lat.]

1. A writ for summoning a jury to try a civil cause.

When an issue is joined, the court awards a writ of *venire facias*, commanding the sheriff, 'that he cause to come here on such a day twelve free and lawful men, to recognize the truth of the issue between the parties.' *Blackstone.*

2. A summons in certain cases.

The proper process on an indictment for any petty misdemeanor, or any penal statute, is a writ of *venire facias*, which is in the nature of a summons to cause the party to appear. *Blackstone.*

VE'NOM-MOUTHED. *adj.* [from *venom* and *mouth*.]

Apt to bite.

This butcher's cur is *venom-mouth'd*, and I
Have not the power to muzzle him. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

“ To VENT. *v. a.* - - -

“ 1. To let out at a snail aperture.” No example is given of this sense; but *Spenser* uses it in one something similar.

To lift up for a vent.

But the brave mayd would not disarmed be,
But only *vented* up her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 42.

“ To VENT. *v. n.* To snuff: as, he *venteth* in the “ air. *Spenser.*”

The passage which *Johnson* alludes to is probably the following.

See how brag yon bullock bears,
So smirk, so smooch, his pricked ears!
His horns been as brade, as rainbow bent,
His dewlap as lythe, as las of Kent.
See how he *venteth* into the wind. *February.*

2. [From *venio*. Lat.] To come forth.

As when the morning-star, escap'd and fled
From greedy waves, with dewy beams up-flies,
Or as the Queen of love, new-born and bred
Of th' Ocean's fruitful froth, did first arise,
So *vented* she. *Fairfax, B. XV. st. 60.*

VENTAGE. *n.* [from *vent*.] One of the small holes of a flute.

Govern these *ventages* with your finger and thumb. *Shak. Ham.*

“ VENTAIL. *n.* - - - That part of the helmet made “ to lift up.”

Eftsoones they gan their wrothfull hands to hold,
And *ventails* reare, each other to behold.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. st. 12.

As white as snow upon the Alpine clift
The virgin shone in silver arms array'd;
Her *ventail* up so high, that he descry'd
Her goodly visage and her beauty's pride.
Fairfax, B. VI. st. 26.

VENTO'SITY. *n.* [from *ventosus*, Lat.] Windiness.

We have an account in history of a certain nation, who seem to have been extremely apprehensive of the effects of this frothiness or *ventosity* in speech. *Shaftesbury.*

VENTURING. *n.* [from *venture*.] The act of running risks.

Wise *venturing* is the most commendable part of human prudence. *Marq. of Halifax.*

VE'NUE. *n.* [law Fr. from *vicinia*, Lat.] The district in which a cause is ordered to be tried.

The courts of law will often change the *venue*, or country wherein the cause is to be tried. *Blackstone.*

VENUS. One of the planets.

Venus is the brightest and largest in appearance of all the planets, distinguished from them all by a superfluity of lustre. *Adams.*

Yet you, the murd'rer, look as bright, as clear,
As yonder *Venus* in her glimm'ring sphere.

Shakf. Mid. Night's Dream.

“ VE'NUS' looking-glass. *n.* A plant.”

But say, Corn-violet, why thou dost claim
Of *Venus' looking-glass* the pompous name?
Thy studded purple vies, I must confess,
With the most noble and patrician dress;

Yet wherefore *Venus' looking glass*? *Tate's Cowley.*

VE'NUS' NAVEL. *n.* [*cynoglossum*] A flower.

Bring rich carnations, flower-de-luces, lillies
The checqu'd, and purple-ringed daffodillies,
Bright crown-imperial, king-spear, holy-hocks,
Sweet *Venus'-navel*, and soft lady-smocks.

B. Jonson's Masques.

“ VERA'CITY. *n.* - - -

“ 1. Moral truth; honesty of report.”

Another objection to the *veracity* of the scriptures has been founded upon a notion, that the negroes are a separate race of men. *Bryant.*

And what can we say? Even that which the man in Terence said to a person, whose *veracity* he suspected.

Ib. on Troy.

“ VE'RBAL. *adj.* - - - -

“ 7. [Fr. in grammar.]” Belonging to a *verb*.

Here the participle or gerund is deprived of its *verbal* regimen. *Lowth.*

“ VE'RDERER. *n.* - - - An officer in the forest.”

The Court of attachments is to be held before the *verderers* of the forest once in every forty days. *Blackstone.*

VERMEIL-TINCTURED. *adj.* Tinged (as it were) with *vermeil*.

What need a *vermeil-tinctur'd* lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn?

Milton's Comus.

VERMILY. *n.* Vermillion.

The same she temper'd with fine Mercury,
And virgin wax that never yet was seald,
And mingled them with perfect *vermily*,
That like a lively sanguine it seem'd to the eye.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. st. 6.

“ VE'SPERS. *n.* [without the singular - - -] The “ evening service of the Romish Church.”

When you are in Roman Catholic countries, go to their churches, see all their ceremonies, ask the meaning of them, get the terms explained to you. As for instance, Prime, Tierce, Sexte, Nones, Mattins, Angelos, High Mass, *Vespers*, *Complies*, &c. *Chesterfield.*

VE'STED. *adj.* [In law.] Not liable to be set aside by a contingency.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one, as, when he attains the age of twenty one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. But a legacy to one, to be paid when he attains the age of twenty one years, is a *vested* legacy. *Blackstone.*

“ VE'STIBULE. - - - The porch or first entrance of “ a house.”

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suit the article. The meaning of *virge* is *wand*, which seems to be a legal one merely.

Some be called copyholders, some customary, some tenants by the *virge*. *Calthorp on Copyholds.*

VIR'GO. *n.* [Lat. for virgin.] The sixth sign in the Zodiac.

Good boy! in *Virgo's* lap: give it to Pallas.

Titus Andronicus, A.IV. sc.3.

VIRTU'. *n.* [Ital.] A taste for the elegant arts, and curiosities of nature.

Far more elated to pursue

The lowest task of dear *virtu'*.

Shenstone.

Let his Holiness's taste of *virtu'* be ever so bad, pray get somebody to present you to him before you leave Rome.

Chesterfield.

VIRTUO'SOSHIP. *n.* The taste of a *virtuoso*.

Let us view philosophy like mere *virtuosoship* in its usual career.

Shaftesbury.

VIS-A-VIS. *n.* [Fr. for over against; in which position to each other the passengers must sit.] A narrow coach.

"VISCOUNTESS. *n.* --- The lady of a viscount; " a peeress of the fourth order."

Jesu-Maria! Madam Bridget,

Why what can the *Viscountess* mean?

Gray's Long Story.

[Though *Gray*, to suit his verse, accents this word as *Johnson* does, yet in colloquial language the accent is on the *first* syllable.]

VI'SOUR. *n.* [from *visus*, Lat.] The fore part of the helmet with apertures to see through.

Which on his helmet martelled so hard,

That made him low incline his lofty crest,

And how'd his batter'd *visour* to his breast.

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

"VISTA. *n.* --- View; prospect through an avenue."

The first of these definitions is too general, and the second too confined: so that the examples accord precisely with neither: *perspective* would suit them better. Whoever would know the compiler's idea of a *vista* more fully, may see it in his *Essay on design in gardening*, p. 55, &c.

"VIVARY. *n.* --- A warren." That this is a very partial definition may appear by the following extract:

Vivary is a place on land or water where living creatures are kept.

Termes de la Ley.

VIZARD-MA'SQUE. *n.* [seems an unnecessary compound, meaning no more than *vizard* alone.] A mask for the face.

When he salutes a friend, he pulls off his hat, as women do their *vizard-masques*.

Butler's Characters.

VIZOR-LIKE. *adj.* Like a vizor, or mask.

But that thy face is *vizor-like*, unchanging,

Made impudent with use of evil deeds,

I would assay, proud queen, to make thee blush.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.

"UMBLES. *n.* --- A deer's entrails."

Faith, a good well-set fellow, if his spirit

Be answerable to his *umbles*.

Middeton & Dekker's Roaring Girl.

UMBRA'NA. *n.* The name of some fish, whose head was much esteemed for a dish at table.

For the duke's own table

The head of an *umbrana*. *Beaum. & Fletch. Woman-bater.*

UMBRA'TICAL. *adj.* [umbraticus, Lat.] Recluse.

I can see whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratic* doctors on all sides.

B. Johnson's Discoveries.

"UMBRIE'RE. *n.* The visor of the helmet. *Spenser.*"

He at his entrance charg'd his powerfull speare

At Arthegall in midst of his pryde,

And therewith smote him on his *umbriere*

So fore, that tomling backe he downe did flyde.

F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. st. 44.

"UN a privative or negative particle. --- It is placed

" almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

" All instances of this kind of composition cannot

" therefore be inserted; but I have collected a

" number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient,

" to explain it." Not to load a dictionary with

words existing merely in *potentia* was undoubtedly

right; but *Johnson* should have known, that

one uniform effect is not always created by *un* prefixt.

Thus the word *unexpressive* (as used by both

Shakspeare and *Milton*) is not barely made *negative* by

the composition, but is also changed from *active* to

passive. For such reasons the compiler has inserted

all the words of this formation; that he found sup-

ported by authorities.

UNA'CCENTED. *adj.* Not accented.

It being enough to make a syllable long, if it be accented; and short if it be *unaccented*.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

UNADMO'NISHED. *adj.* Not being admonished.

Left wilfully transgressing he pretend

Surprisal, *unadmonish'd*, *unforewarn'd*.

Milton.

UNADVI'SABLE. *adj.* Not advisable, imprudent.

When the Greeks had assembled their combined fleet at *Egina*, they thought it *unadvisable* to sail to *Samos*.

Robertson.

UNA'LIENABLY. *adv.* [from *unalienable*.] So as not to admit of alienation.

The great mass of property held by the crown [was] by a maxim of the French law held *unalienably*.

Burke.

UNAMBIGUOUS. *adj.* Clear of ambiguity.

Every paragraph should be so clear and *unambiguous*, that the dullest fellow in the world may not be able to mistake it.

Chesterfield.

UNAMBITIOUSNESS. *n.* [from *unambitious*.] Indolence.

Others through *unambitiousness* of temper are gradually sinking, till they have fixed themselves at length among the lowest part of mankind.

Conybeare.

"UNANE'LED. *adj.* Not having the bell rung. This

" sense I doubt." It may well be doubted; since

Tyrwhitt and *Brand* by their notes on the word in

Hamlet prove it to mean 'not having extreme

unction.'

UNAPPROA'CHABLE. *adj.* Not to be approached.

Who reigns

In splendor *unapproachable* enshrin'd.

Bally.

UNASSOCIATED. *adj.* Not united by any bond of society.

That there ever was such a condition, or state of men, when as yet they were *unassociated*, unacquainted, and consequently without any language or form of art.

Shaftesbury.

UNAVE'NGED. *adj.* Not avenged.

If the French King has really deserved these *unavowed*, but *unavenged*, murderous attempts, such a person would ill deserve even that subordinate *executory* trust, which I understand is to be placed in him.

Burke.

UNAVOW'ED.

UNAVO'WED. *adj.* Not avowed; not owned. [See example to UNAVENGED.]

UNBA'PTIZED *part. adj.* Not baptized.

He being but a childe, in his clear bosome felt
The most undoubted truth, and yet *unbaptiz'd* long;
But as he grew in years, in spirit so growing strong.

Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 24.

UNBA'RBARISED. *n.* Cured of barbarism.

The courts of Manheim and Bonn I take to be a little
more *unbarbarised* than some others. *Chesterfield.*

"UNBA'TED. *adj.* - - - Not repressed; not blunted."

Johnson's example hardly reaches to the latter of
these senses; yet it is in *Shakspeare*.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and envenom'd. *Hamlet, scene the last.*

UNBECOM'INGLY. *adv.* [from *unbecoming*.] In
an unfit manner.

I could almost have said, with regard to the ancients,
what Cicero, very absurdly, and very *unbecomingly* for a
philosopher, says of Plato. *Chesterfield.*

UNBEQUEA'THED. *adj.* Not bequeathed.

He croakes like a raven against the death of rich men,
and so gets a legacy *unbequeathed*. *Overbury.*

UNBI'TTERED. *adj.* Not made bitter. [See example
to UNPALLED.]

"UNBLE'NCHED. *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured
"by any foil." This ill exprest explanation seems
to have been framed at random with a view of suiting
the example from Milton's *Comus*: *Unobstructed*,
which is regularly deduced from *blench* the verb
active, might perhaps suit it better.

UNBLINDFOLD. *adj.* Released from being
blindfolded.

He had his eyes to be *unblindfold* both,
That he might see his men, and muster them by oth.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. st. 33.

"UNBO'RROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native: one's
"own." To suit some usages of this word, it will
be necessary to take its *literal* exposition
Not borrowed.

Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms, as glitter in the Muse's ray
With orient hues *unborrow'd* of the sun. *Gray.*

UNCA'NDID. *adj.* Void of candour. This word is
not uncommon in parliamentary debates; but the
compiler has not happened to meet with any *written*
authority for it.

UNCA'NOPIED. *adj.* Not covered with any ca-
nopy.

Gladly I took the place the sheepe had given,
Uncanopied of any thing but heaven. *W. Browne.*

To UNCA'PE. *v. n.* [*un* and *cape* or hood. A hunting
term for] To turn out a bag fox.

I'll warrant we'll unkennel the fox—let me stop this
way first—so now *uncape*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

"UNCAUSED. *adj.* Having no precedent cause."

We ascribe to God a necessary existence, *uncaused* by
any agent. *Butler's Analogy.*

UNCHEE'RFUL. *adj.* Dismal.

My life at death's *uncheerful* door
Unto the grave draws nigh. *Milton's Psalms.*

UNCO'CKED. *adj.* [applied to hats.] Not set up in
due form.

Others go in brown frocks, leather breeches, gear
oaken sticks in their hands, their hats *uncocked*, and
their hair unpowdered. *Chesterfield.*

"UNCOM'FORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerful-
"ness." This definition rather contracts than ex-
plains the obvious sense of the word. 'Without
comfort' would be less exceptionable.

UNCOMPLAISANTLY. *adv.* With want of com-
plaisance.

Sons shall be admitted before daughters: or (as our male
law-givers have rather *uncomplaisantly* expressed it) the
worthiest of blood shall be preferred. *Blackstone.*

UNCO'RE PRIS [*n* Fr.] is a plea for the defendant
in debt, who pleads that he tendered the money,
and that he is yet ready to pay it.

Termes de la Ley.

His love-letters of the last yeate of his gentlemanship are
stuffed with discontinuances, remitters, and *uncore priss*.
Overbury.

UNCRU'DDED. *adj.* Not curdled.

Her cheeks like apples which the sun hath rudded,
Her lips like cherries charming men to bite,
Her breast like to a bowl of cream *uncruddled*.

Spens. Epithalamion.

UNDE'CENT. *adj.* Unbecoming.

Your slighting him in company is in itself such an *unde-
cent* way of assuming, that it may provoke the tame crea-
ture to break loose. *Marq. of Halifax.*

UNDE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *undecent*.] Unbecom-
ingly.

In public be still and calm, neither *undecently* careless,
nor affected in the other extrem. *Marq. of Halifax.*

"UNDECLINED. *adj.*

"1. Not gramatically varied by termination."

Grammar in vain the sons of Priscian teach;
Good parts are better than eight parts of speech:
Since these declin'd, those *undclin'd* they call,
I thank my stars, that I declin'd them all. *Bramston.*

UNDE'CORATED. *adj.* Not adorned.

A sufficient quantity of *undecorated* space is necessary to
exhibit decorations to advantage. *Sbenstone.*

UNDECY'PHERABLE. *adj.* Not to be decyphered.

I only stare at the present *undecypherable* state of affairs.
Chesterfield.

UNDE'LEGATED. *adj.* Not delegated.

It is one instance among many of your assumption of
undelegated power. *Burke.*

UNDELIBERATING. *adj.* Without deliberation.

It much avails to serve the present hour,
And *undeliberating* call around
Thy hungry creditors. *Sbenstone.*

UNDELIVERED. *adj.* Not produced into life by
birth.

This mighty burthen, wherewithal they go,
Dies *undeliver'd*, perishes unborn. *Daniel.*

To UNDERCRE'ST. *v. a.* [a metaphor from heral-
dry.] To support worthily.

I mean to stride your steed; and at all times
To *undercrest* your good addition. *Shaks. Coriolanus.*

UNDERCROFT. *n.* The lowest divided part of the
area of an edifice.

In the *undercroft* of our Ladie's Chappell is an auncient
monument. *Weever.*

UNDER-FAR'MER. *n.* One employed under a far-
mer of the French revenue.

All who served, cheated the public, from the highest
offices down to the lowest, from the commissioners of the
treasury down to the *under-farmers* and *under-treasurers*.

Bolingbroke.

"To

“ **To UNDER-RA’TE.** *v. a.* - - - To rate too low.”
 When people see a political object, which they ardently desire, but in one point of view, they are apt extremely to palliate or *under-rate* the evils which may arise in obtaining it. *Burke.*

“ **To UNDERTA’KE.** *v. a.* - - -
 5. [A kind of Saxonism: as *unden-niman* is both *capere* and *intelligere*.] To recognize.
 Whose voice so soon as he did *undertake*,
 Eftsoones he flood as still as any flake.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. st. 34.

UNDER-TIME. *n.* Evening.
 He coming home at *undertime*, there found
 The fayrest creature that he ever saw,
 Sitting belide his mother on the ground.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 13.

UNDER-TREA’SURER. *n.* A subordinate treasurer.
 [See **UNDER-FARMER.**]

“ **To UNDERWRITE.** *v. a.* - - - To write under
 “ something else.”
 2. [Formerly.] To pay submission to.
 And *underwrite* in an observing kind
 His humourous predominance.
Shaks. Tro. & Cressida. A. II. sc. 3.

UNDESE’RVEDNESS. *n.* from *undeserved.*] Want
 of being worthy.
 If much be due to God from us on account of the
 greatness of our blessing, how much more is due, when
 we consider the *undeservedness* of it? *R. Newton’s Sermons.*

UNDESIGNEDLY. *adv.* Without being designed.
 All these casual references seem to have been portions
 of traditional history well known in the time of Homer:
 and as they are introduced almost *undesignedly*, they are
 generally attended with a great semblance of truth.
Bryant on Troy.

UNDEXTEROUS. *adj.* Awkward in management.
 You must be very *undexterous*, if, when your husband
 shall resolve to be an ass, you do not take care he may be
 your ass. *Marq. of Halifax.*

UNDIGEST. *adj.* [a contraction of *undigested.*] Not
 maturedly fashioned.
 Thy mother felt more than a mother’s pain,
 And yet brought forth less than a mother’s hope;
 To wit—an *undigest* deformed lump.
Shak. Hen. VI. P. III. A. V.

“ **UNDI’GHT.** *preterite.* Put off. It is question-
 “ able whether it have a present tense.” Not at
 all—since *Spenser* uses its infinitive mood.
 Each gan *undight*
 Their garments wet, and weary armour free.
F. Q. B. III. C. IX. st. 19.
 Thenceforth she streight into a bowre him brought
 And caus’d him those uncomely weeds *undight*.
Ib. B. V. C. VIII. st. 43.
 So also did that great Oetean knight
 For his love’s sake his lion’s skin *undight*. *Ib. C. VII. st. 2.*

2. [It was also the *participle passive.*] Untied.
 Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
 Embreaded were for hind’ring of her haste,
 Now loose about her shoulders hung *undight*.
F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 18.

UNDISPUTABLE. *adj.* Not to be disputed.
 In the other there is nothing *undisputable*, because it
 compareth men, and meddleth with their right and profit.
Hobbes.

UNDISSE’MBLING. *adj.* That never dissembles.
 They lov’d; but such their guileless passion was,

As in the dawn of time inform’d the heart
 Of innocence and *undissembling* truth. *Thomson.*

UNDOUBTFUL. *adj.* Beyond a doubt.
 His fact, till now in the government of Lord Angelo,
 came not to an *undoutful* proof. *Shak. Meas. Measure.*

UNDROWNED. *adj.* Not drowned.
 ’Tis as impossible that he’s *undrown’d*,
 As he that sleeps here swims. I have no h oe,
 That he’s *undrown’d*. *Shakspeare’s Tempest.*

UNEFFE’CTUAL. *adj.* Having no effect.
 The glow-worm lbevs the matin to be near,
 And gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

UNELASTIC. *adj.* Not elastic.
 Are the small vessels distended with some redundant
 elastic, or *unelastic* fluid? *Reed’s Inquiry.*

UNEMBAR’RASED. *adj.* Not embarrassed.
 A public orator cannot distinguish himself for his elo-
 quence on both sides of the question, but immediately out
 comes a print of an *unembarrassed* countenance.
Explanation of Oxford Almanack, 1755.
 Observe their natural and careless, but genteel air, their
unembarrassed good breeding. *Chesterfield.*

UNENGA’GING. *adj.* Not engaging.
 Without them your learning will be pedantry, your
 conversation often improper, always unpleasant, and your
 figure, however good in itself, awkward and *unengaging*.
Chesterfield.

UNENSURED. *adj.* Not ensured against accidental
 loss.

UNENTERPRISING. *adj.* Declining enterprises.
 Some rejected the scheme in general, upon the credit of
 a maxim, under which the ignorant and *unenterprising* shelter
 themselves in every age. *Robertson.*

UNENTERTAININGNESS. *n.* The quality of
 being unentertaining.
 Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made
 excuses for its *unentertainingness*. *Gray’s Letters.*

UNENVIOUS. *adj.* Void of envy.
 You too, O Nymphs, and your *unenvious* aid
 The rural powers confess. *Akenside’s Hymn to Naiads.*

“ **UNE’QUALLY.** *adv.* In different degrees.”
 2. Unjustly.
 Who right to all dost deale indifferently,
 Damning all wrong and tortious injurie,
 Which any of thy creatures do to other
 Oppressing them with power *unequally*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 14.

UNEXE’RTED. *adj.* Not exerted.
 Still *unexerted* in th’ unconscious breast
 Slept the lethargic powers. *Thomson.*

“ **UNEXPRES’SIVE.** *adj.*” This word in the quo-
 ration from *Shakspeare*, and in the latter of the two
 from *Milton*, is mis-printed *in-expressive*.

UNEXTINCT. *adj.* Not extinguished.
 You shall find, great Sir,
 That nothing makes a civil war long-liv’d,
 But ransom, and returning back the brands,
 Which *unextinct* kindled still fiercer fire.
Suckling’s Brennoralt.

UNFAIRNESS. *n.* [from *unfair.*] Disingenuity.
 This cannot proceed from the reason of the thing, but
 must be owing to an inward *unfairness*. *Butler’s Analogy.*

“ **UNFA’VOURABLE.** *adj.* Not kind.”
 2. Disapproving.
 Talivera at last made an *unfavourable* report to Ferdinand
 and Isabella. *Robertson.*

UNFI’RED. *adj.* Not over-heated.

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U N M

UNINVENTED. *adj.* Not invented.
Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.
Milton's P.L. B.VI.

The UNION. *n.* [emphatically.] The junction of the
two kingdoms of England and Scotland into one.
It is enacted, that these two acts shall for ever be ob-
served, as fundamental and essential conditions of the union.
Blackstone.

UNI'QUE. *n.* [Fr. *adj.*] Any thing of which no other
of the same identical kind is known to exist.

“ To UNITE. *v. n.* ---
“ To coalesce.”
To lead with secret guile the prying fight
To where component parts may best unite.
Knight's Landscape.

“ 3. To grow into one.”
From my Loins
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God most high; so God with Man unites. *Milton.*

“ UNIVE'RSITY. *n.* --- A school, where all the
“ arts and sciences are taught and studied.”

2. [In some early writers.] The universe.
Man is a little world, and bears the face
And picture of the *university.* *Bastard.*

“ UNKE'MPT. *adj.* Not combed.” Such undoubt-
edly was the word's primary meaning; but in *John-*
son's example from *Spenser's November* it is applied to
rhymes, and consequently means (as in the Fairy
Queen) Not polished.
Thy offers base I greatly loth
And eke thy words uncourteous and *unkept.*
B.II.C.X. ft.29.

UNKI'NGLIKE. *adj.* Not kinglike.
For myself
To shew less sov'reignty than they, must needs
Appear *unkinglike.* *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

“ UNLAID. *adj.* --- ”

3. Not treated as a corpse.
Parts of me they judg'd decay'd,
But we last out still *unlaid.* *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

UNLA'RDED. *adj.* Not intermixt.
Speak the language of the company you are in; speak
it purely, and *unlarded* with any other. *Chesterfield.*

• **UNLA'VISH.** *adj.* Not wasteful.
Unlavish Wisdom never works in vain. *Thomson's Spring.*

UNLI'CH. *adj.* [old word for] Unlike.
Her twyfold teme (of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each *unlich*)
Did softly swim away. *Sp. F.2. B.I. C.V. ft.28.*

UNMA'RKETABLE. *adj.* Not saleable at the usual
price.
Their customers would be seduced from them by artifice
as well as power—their trade would be rendered unpre-
cise—their shares *unmarketable*, and thus the **GLOBE**
would in a few years obtain possession of that **MONOPONY**,
which although they have not dared to solicit it in terms,
it cannot be doubted has been held in prospect.
Stonestrect's Portentous Globe.

UNMA'RRED. *adj.* Not spoilt.
And at the foot thereof a gentle stud
His silver waves did softly tumble downe
Unmarr'd with ragged mosse or filthy mud.
Sp. F.2. B.VI. C.X. ft.7.

UNME'DDLING. *adj.* Not meddling with the busi-
ness of others.

U N P

A good wife, a tender mother, and an *unmeddling* queen-
Chesterfield.

UNMEE'TLY. *adv.* [from *unmeet.*] Unsuitably.
So both together travell'd, till they met
With a faire mayden clad in mourning weed
Upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* set.
Sp. F.2. B.VI. C.VI. ft.16.

UNMILLED. *adj.* [of coin] Not milled.
It is called by some the *unmilled* guinea, as having no
graining upon the rim. *Leake.*

UNMI'TIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be mitigated.
She did confine thee,
By help of her more potent ministers,
And in her most *unmitigable* rage,
Into a cloven pine. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

UNMO'NIED. *adj.* Having no money.
Apples with cabbage-net y-cover'd o'er,
Galling full fore th' *unmonied* wight are seen.
Shenstone's Schoolmistress.

To UNNA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* to divest of one's na-
ture.
Thus by *unnaturalizing* himselfe some would think him-
a very dangerous fellow to the flare. *Overbury.*

UNNA'VIGATED. *adj.* Not sailed over.
I could venture to traverse a far greater space of sea, till
then *unnavigated.* *Cook's Voyage.*

UNNO'TICED. *adj.* Not taken notice of.

UNNUMBED. *adj.* Not numbed. [See example to
UNFIRED.]

UNOBSURED. *adj.* Not obscured.
How oft amidst
Thick clouds and dark doth heav'n's all-ruling Sire
Choose to relide, his glory *unobscur'd?* *Milton.*

UNPA'CIFIED. *adj.* Not made calm.
A westerne, mild and pretty whisp'ring gale
Came dallying with the leaves along the dale,
And seem'd as with the water it did chide,
Because it ranne so long *unpacified.* *W. Browne.*

UNPA'LLED. *adj.* Not deadened, in the way that
liquor is.
Though pure the spring, though every draught sincere
By pain *unbitter'd*, and *unpall'd* by fear. *Earl Nugent.*

“ UNPA'RTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honest. Not in use.”
But in *Shakspeare.*
(The Court of Rome commanding) you, my lord:
Cardinal of York, are join'd with me their servant,
In the *unpartial* judging of this business.
Hen. VIII. A.II. sc.2.

UNPA'VED. *adj.* Stript of paving materials.
It is a vice in her ears, which horse-hairs, cats-guts, nor
the voice of *unpaved* eunuch to boot, never can mend.
Shak. Cymbeline. A.II. sc.3.

UNPLAINED. *adj.* Not lamented.
Then be it so, quoth I, that thou art bent
To die alone, unpitied, *unplain'd.* *Spenser's Daphnida.*

UNPOLICIED. *adj.* Wanting policy.
Couldst thou speak,
That I might hear thee call great Cæsar, as
Unpolicied! *Shaks. Antony & Cleopatra.*

UNPO'WDERED. *adj.* Not decorated with powder.
You must have observed them in the streets here, in
dirty blue frocks, with oaken sticks in their hands, and
their hair greasy and *unpowdered.* *Chesterfield.*

UNPRO'STITUTED. *adj.* Not debased.
Observe their unassuming, but yet *unprostituted* dignity.
Chesterfield.

UNPURVAID. *adj.* Bereaved.

And eke the heavens, and all the heavenly crew
Of happy wights, now *unpurvaide* of light,
Were much afraid, and wondred at that fight.

Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 14.

UNQUALITYED. *adj.* Deprived of one's usual qualities.

He is *unquality'd* with every shame.

Shak. Antony and Cleopatra. A. III. sc. 9.

UNQUELLED. *adj.* Not kept down.

Beneath thy meadows glow, and rise *unquell'd*

Against the mower's scythe.

Thomson's Summer.

“ **UNREA'DY.** *adj.* - - - ”

4. [Formerly] *Undrest.*

You are not going to bed, I see you are not *unready.*

Chapman's Monf. d'Olive.

[The word has also the same meaning in *Shak. Hen. VI. P. I. A. II. sc. 2*; as is evident from the previous stage-direction ‘*The French leap over the wall in their shirts.*’ *Johnson* makes this passage an example of his 1st sense of *unready.*]

UNRE'COMPENSED. *adj.* Without recompense.

To retire at last *unrecompens'd* was beyond all power of resolution.

Shenstone.

UNRE'D. *part. adj.* Not discovered.

Then blame me not, if I have err'd in count

Of Gods, of Nymphs, of rivers yet *unred.*

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 2.

UNREDRE'ST. *adj.* Past relief.

Loe! hard behind his backe his foe was prest

With dreadfull weapon aymed at his head,

That unto death had doen him *unredrest,*

Had not the noble prince his readie stroke repress't.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 41.

UNREFU'SING. *adj.* Without resistance.

There *unrefusing* to the harness'd yoke

They lend their shoulder.

Thomson's Spring.

UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not registered.

Besides what hotter hours,

Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have

Luxuriously pick'd out-

Shak. Antony & Cleopatra.

UNRELA'TED. *adj.* Unconnected with any thing.

Since more good might have been produced, without any scheme, system, or constitution at all, by continued single *unrelated* acts of justice.

Butler's Analogy.

UNRE'LATIVE. *adj.* Not related.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it.

Chesterfield.

UNREPEA'LED. *adj.* Not repealed. Generally said of Acts of Parliament.

UNREPRIEVED. *adj.* Not reprieved.

There to converse with everlasting groans,

Unrespited, unpitied, *unrepriev'd,*

Ages of hopeless end;

Milton.

UNREQUITED. *adj.* Not compensated for.

Benefits, too great

To be repaid, sit heavy on the soul,

As *unrequited* wrongs.

Gray's Agrippina.

UNREVI'VED. *adj.* Not revived.

Calling the richer sort into question for the breach of certain moth-eaten *unreviewed* penal laws.

Weever.

UNRU'LIMENT. *n.* Unruliness.

They, breaking forth with rude *unruliment,*

From all foute parts of heaven, doe rage lull fore,

And toss the decpes, and teare the firmament.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 23.

UNSA'NDALED. *adj.* Without sandals.

Where it art

E'er dar'd to tread, 'twas with *unsandal'd* feet.

Mason's Eng. Garden.

UNSA'TED. *adj.* Infatiate.

Few are the maids that now on merit smile!

On spoil and war is bent this iron age;

Yet pain and death attend on war and spoil,

Unsat'd vengeance and remorseless rage.

Hammond.

UNSCIENTIFIC. *adj.* Not according to science.

This word (as well as **UNSCIENTIFICAL** and the adverb **UNSCIENTIFICALLY**) is not uncommon with learned disputants: but the compiler's recollection does not afford him any written example of either of them.

To **UNSCRE'W.** *v. a.* To loosen from being screwed.

Ainsl. and other Dict.

UNSEAR'CHED. *adj.* Not searched.

Search through this garden, leave *unsearch'd* no nook.

Milton.

UNSE'MINARED. *adj.* Made an eunuch.

'Tis well for thee,

That, being *unseminar'd,* thy freer thoughts

May not fly forth of Egypt.

Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra. A. I. sc. 5.

UNSE'NSIBLE. *adj.* Insensible.

Your land has lain long bed-rid and *unseensible.*

Beaum. & Fletch. Wit. without money.

UNSE'TTLE. *v. n.* To grow unsettled.

His wits begin to *unsettle:*

Shaksp. Lear.

To **UNSHA'PE.** *v. a.* To disorder.

This deed *unshapes* me quite, makes me unpregnant,

And dull to all proceedings. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*

“ **UNSHE'D.** *adj.* Not spilt.

2. [In *Spenser.*] Not freed from clots.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet

To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,

He let to grow, and griesly to concrew,

Uncomb'd, uncurl'd, and carelessly *unshed.*

F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 40.

UNSHUNNED. *adj.* Unavoidable.

An *unshunned* consequence: it must be so.

Shaksp. Meas. for Measure. A. III. sc. 2.

“ **UNSINCERE.** *adj.* - - -

“ 1. Not hearty; not faithful.”

Ne'er may my vintage glad the fordid' breast!

Ne'er tinge the lip, that dares be *unsincere!* *Shenstone.*

UNSMIRKING. *adj.* Not with a smirk.

An open, chearful, but *unsmirking* countenance.

Chesterfield.

UNSO'BER. *adj.* [rather used as a negative to *sober* in ‘sober sadness,’ than with any distinct sense of its own.]

He takes pleasure in nothing, but his own *un-sober* sadness.

Butler's Characters.

UNSO'CIAL. *adj.* Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society.

Why brand these pleasures with the name

Of soft *unsocial* toils?

Shenstone's Rural Elegance.

They were not addicted to any singular and *unsocial* form of superstition.

Robertson.

UNSOLICITED. *adj.* Not asked for.

Thanks must be voluntary; not only unconstrained, but *unsolicited*; else they are either trifles or snares.

Marq. of Halifax.

“ **UNSO'LID.** *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.”

2. Unstable.

Farewel visions of *unsolid* glory!

Shenstone.

“ **UNSOO'T** for *unsweet.* *Spenser.*”

And I, that whilom wont to frame my pipe
Unto the shifting of the Shepherd's foot,
Sike follies now have gather'd, as too ripe,
And call them out, as rotten and *unfoot*. *December.*

“UNSORTED. *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.”

2. Not suitable.

The purpose you undertake is dangerous; the friends
you have named uncertain; the time itself *unsorted*.

Shaksf. Hen. IV. P. J. A. II. sc. 3.

UNSOULED. *adj.* Without a soul.

Yet is he nought but parting of the breath;
Ne ought to see, but like a shade to weenie,
Unbodied, *unsoul'd*, unheard, unseene.

Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 46.

UNSTORED. *adj.* Not laid up in store.

Nor shall a passion move
Across my bosom unobserv'd, *unstor'd*
By faithful memory. *Akenfide.*

UNSUBMITTING. *adj.* Not readily yielding.

A manly race
Of *unsubmitting* spirit, wife and brave.

Thomson's Autumn.

UNSUSPECTEDLY. *adv.* In an unsuspected manner.

His views are carried on (and perhaps best and most *un-*
suspectedly) at balls, suppers, assemblies, and parties of
pleasure. *Chesterfield.*

UNTEMPERATE. *adj.* Void of temper.

Since we see you're grown
So far *untemperate*. *Beaum. & Fletch. Captain.*

UNTEMPERING. *adj.* Unable to excite love.

Notwithstanding the poor and *untempering* effect of my
visage. *Shak. Hen. V. A. V. sc. 2.*

UNTHINKINGNESS. *n.* Constant want of thought.

In this kind of indifference or *unthinkingness* I will sup-
pose he might pass some considerable part of his youth.

Marg. of Halifax.

UNTHOUGHT. *part. adj.* Not supposed to be.

So sweetly taken to the court of bliss,
As spirits had stol'n her spirits in a kiss
From off her pillow and deluded bed,
And left her lovely body *unthought* dead,

B. Jonson's Underwoods in Epheme.

UNTHRIFTYHEAD. *n.* Unthriftyness.

Amongst them was sterne strife, and anger stout,
Unquiet care, and fond *unthriftyhead*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. st. 25.

UNTIDY. *adj.* Reverse of tidy. A colloquial word.

UNTILED. *adj.* Stript of tiles. [See example to
UNGLAZED.]

“UNTIMELY. *adj.* Happening before the natural
“time.”

2. Ill-timed, in any respect.

So *untimely* breach
The prince himselfe half seem'd to offend.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. st. 68.

UNTRADED. *adj.* [probably] Not customary.

By Mars his gauntlet, thanks!
Mock not, that I affect the *untraded* oath.

Shaksf. Tro. & Cress. A. IV. sc. 5.

UNTRANSFERRED. *part. adj.* Not transferred.

For unreclaim'd and *untransferr'd*
Her powers and rights remain.

Earl Nugent.

UNTRANSLA'TABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being translated.

To me they appear *untranslatable*. *Gray's Letters.*

UNTRIMMED. *adj.* Undrest—but whether in a
literal, or only *colloquial* sense, Shakspeare's commen-
tators differ.

The devil tempts thee here
In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride.

King John, A. III. sc. 2.

UNTRUSSSED. *adj.* Not trussed up.

Whose arms half-naked, locks *untruss'd* be. *Fairfax.*

UNVE'NERABLE. *adj.* Not worthy of respect.

For ever
Unvenerable be thy hands, if thou

Tak'st up the princess by that forced baseness
Which he hath put upon't.

Shaksf. Winter's Tale.

“UNUSED. *adj.* - - -”

3. [In *Spenser*] Proceeding from disuse.

And on his arme a bounch of keys he bore,
The which *unused* rust did overgrow.

F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 30.

UNVULGAR. *adj.* Above what is common.

Heat my brain
With Delphick fire,

That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.

B. Jonson's Underwoods, Ode to E. of Desmond.

UNWEARIEDLY. *adv.* [from *unwearied*.] With-
out remission.

Absolute perfection is, I well know, unattainable: but I
know too, that a man of parts may be *unweariedly* aiming
at, and pretty near attain it.

Chesterfield.

UNWEE'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *unweeting*.] With-
out foreknowledge.

As by the way *unweetingly* I strayed.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. st. 15.

UNWELL. *adj.* Not in perfect health.

I am neither well nor ill, but *unwell*.

Chesterfield.

“UNWIST. *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spen-*
“*ser*.”

Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound.

F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 26.

2. [Applied to persons.] Unapprised.

He found himselfe *unwist* so ill bestad,
That lim be could not wag.

F. Q. B. V. C. I. st. 22.

UNWONT. *adj.* [a contraction of *unwonted*.] Not
accustomed.

But my flowring youth is foe to frost,
My thip *unwont* in storms to be tost.

Spenser's February.

UNWREAKED. *adj.* Not avenged.

How suffrest thou such shamefull cruelty
So long *unwreaked* of thine enemy?

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 9.

UNYIELDING. *adj.* Not pliant.

These strength'ning by degrees
To hard *unyielding* unelastic bone. *Armstrong's Health.*

VOCATIVE. *adj.* [used in Greek and Latin gram-
mars. *Vocativus*, Lat.] Denoting a certain case.

The *vocative* case is known by calling or speaking to.

Lilly.

“VOCATIVE. *n.*” Wherever this word is used as
a noun *substantive*, the word *case* is understood after it.

VOIDING-KNIFE. *n.* A kind of knife, used for-
merly for sweeping, from the table into a *voider*, bones
&c. after a meal.

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W A L

- “ **TO WAFT.** *v. a.*
 “ 3. To beckon.”
 But soft! who *wafis* us yonder?
Shak. Com. of Errors. Act. II. sc. 2.
4. To turn.
 Even now I met him
 With customary compliment; when he
Wasting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
 A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.
Shak. Winter's Tale. A. I. sc. 2.
- “ **WAGE.** *n.* - - - -
 “ 2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*”
 But th' elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,
 Disdain'd to loose the meed he wonne in fray.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 39.
- “ **WAGER.** *n.* - - - -
 “ 3. [In law.] An offer to make oath.” This *legal*
sense is not confined to *making oath*, but extends to
 offering justification or proof in any way.
 The next species of trial is still in force, if the parties
 choose to abide by it. I mean the trial by *wager of battel*.
Blackstone.
- WA'GMOIRE.** *n.* [the same as] Quagmire.
 For they been like foul *wagmoires* overgraft.
Spenser's September.
- WA'GONSPOKE.** *n.* A spoke of the wheel of a
 waggon.
 Her *wagonspokes* made of long spinner's legs.
Shak. Romeo and Juliet.
- “ **WA'GTAIL.** *n.* - - - A bird. *Ainsworth.*”
 Spare my grey beard, you *wagtail*. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
- “ **WAIF.** *n.* - - - Goods found, but claimed by no
 “body.” This is a *legal* word, but not *legally* ex-
 plained.
Waifs are goods stolen, and *waived*, or thrown away
 by the thief in his flight. *Blackstone.*
- WAIFT.** *n.* - - - [from *waif*.] Thing, or person lost
 or deferred.
 For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
 Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie;
 And yer not his, nor his in equitie,
 But yours the *waift* by high prerogative.
Sp. 2. B. IV. C. XII. st. 31.
- WA'KING.** *n.* [from *wake, v. n.*] The period of
 continuing awake.
 His sleeps and his *wakings* are so much the same, that
 he knows not how to distinguish them. *Butler's Characters.*
- “ **To WALK.** *v. a.* - - - -
 3. To pass over on foot.

W A P

- Through the dear might of him, that *walk'd* the waves.
Milton's Lycidas.
- WA'LOWISH.** *adj.* [from *wallow*.] Muddy.
 As unwelcome to any true conceit, as sluttish morsels,
 or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomach. *Overbury.*
- “ **WA'LNUT.** *n.*” Here no distinction is made be-
 tween the *tree* and the *fruit*; which are surely very
 different things. There should be separate exam-
 ples of each.
1. The tree.
 The shooter yew, the broad-leav'd sycamore,
 The barren platane, and the *walnut* sound. *Fairfax.*
2. The fruit.
 Black foot, or yellow *walnut* shall disgrace
 The little red and white of Emma's face. *Prior.*
- With a WANNION.** A kind of execration. It
 occurs in old plays.
 Look, how thou stirrest now: come away, or I'll fetch
 thee *with a wannion*. *Pericles.*
- A cuckold is,
 Where'er he puts his head *with a wannion*,
 If his horns be forth, the Devil's companion.
B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.
- Is here any work for Grace, *with a wannion* to her.
Davenport's City Nightcap.
- WA'NNISH.** *adj.* Of a wan hue...
 The ancient foe to man and mortal feed
 His *wannish* eyes upon them bent askance. *Fairfax.*
 The leaves should all be black whereon I write,
 And letters where my tears have wash'd a *wannish* white.
Milton's Poems.
- WA'NTING.** *n.* [from *to want*.] Need.
 Sit you down in gentleness,
 And take upon command what help we have,
 That to your *wanting* may be minister'd.
Shak. As you like it.
- WA'NTLESS.** *adj.* [want and less.] Abundant.
 Upon whose fruitful banks therefore, whose bounds are
 chiefly said,
 The *wantlesse* counties Essex, Kent, Surrey, and wealthy
 glayde
 Of Hartfordshire, for cities flore participating ayde,
 Did Brute build up his Troynovant.
Warner's Albion's England.
- To WA'NTONIZE.** *v. n.* To play the wanton.
 Do not thyself betray
 With *wantonizing* years. *Daniel.*
 So when the prettie rill a place espies,
 Where with the pibbles she would *wantonize*.
W. Browne.
WAPED.

“WAPED. *adj.*” This word does not seem to have existed since *Chaucer's* days: *Johnson's* example of it from *Shakspeare* [in *Timon*] is a false one; for the word there is *wappen'd*; which is also either of disputable authority, or indecent meaning.

“WA’PENTAKE. *n.*” For a plainer example of this word than either of those in *Johnson* take the following:

King Alfred divided this realme into shires, the shires into lathes, rapes, or tydings, and them again into *wapentakes* or hundreds. *Spelman.*

WARDEN-PIE. *n.* A pie made of pears called wardens.

I must have saffron to colour the *warden-pies*.

Shaks. Winter's Tale.

“WA'RELESS. *adj.* - - - Uncautious; unwary; “*Spenser.*”

So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spake so *warelesse* word,
To be her thrall, and service her afford.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. st. 17.

2. Suffered unawares, or contrary to expectation.

That when he wak'd out of his *warelesse* paine,
He found himselfe unwill so ill bestad

That him he could not wag. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. I. st. 22.*

WARIMENT. *n.* [from *wary.*] Caution.

Fuli many strokes, that mortally were ment,
The whiles were enterchanged twixt them two;
Yet they were all with so good *wariment*
Or warded, or avoyded, and let goe,
That still the Life stooa fearlesse of her foe.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 17.

WA'R-MARKED. *adj.* Marked with wounds got in war.

Most worthy Sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldieryship you have by land;
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of *war-mark'd* footmen.

Shaks. Ant. & Cleopatra.

“WA'RMING-PAN. *n.* &c.”

The idle story of the Pretender's having been introduced in a *warming-pan* into the Queen's bed has been much more prejudicial to the cause of Jacobitism, than all that Mr. Locke and others have written. *Chesterfield.*

WARMON'GER. *n.* One that sells his chivalrous exploits.

As much disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a *warmonger* to be basely nempt.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. st. 29.

“To WARN. *v. a.* - - - -”

5. [In *Spenser*] To keep off.

Yet can they not *warne* death from wretched wight.

F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 36.

“To WARP. *v. n.* - - -

“3. To turn.” *Johnson* gives this sense by guess, and then confesses, that he does not understand the word in his example from *Milton*. Two of *Milton's* commentators (*Hume* and *Richardson*) call *warping* here a *sea-term*, and explain it by ‘working themselves forward.’

WARPROOF. *n.* Valour known by proof.

On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is set from fathers of *warproof*.

Shaks. Hen. V.

WARRENER. *n.* - - - The keeper of a warren.”

He hath fought with a *warrener*.

Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor.

WA'RRIOURESS. *n.* A female warrior.

Eftsoones that *warriouresse* with haughty crest
Did forth issue, all ready for the fight.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. st. 27.

“WAS the preterite of To BE.” *Spenser* (who was no very regular grammarian) uses it for *had been*.

There she him found much better than he *was*.

F. Q. B. VI. C. III. st. 14.

“WA'SSAIL. *n.* - - -

“3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.*” A particular song (called *wassail*) is still sung by boys at Christmas from house to house in some parts of *Suffex*. To a custom of such kind a passage in *Benj. Jonson's Christmas-masque* seems to allude.

This, I you tell, is our jolly *Wassal*,
And for twelfth-night more meet too.

“WAST the second person of *was*.”

Thou from the first

Wast present.

Milton.

WA'STERS. *n. pl.* Cudgels.

If o'er husbands their wives will needs be masters,
Women will have a law to win't at *wasters*.

Dekker's Honest Whore. P. II.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies at *wasters*.

Beaumont & Fletcher's Philaster.

WATER-FLY. *n.* A fly that frequents the surface of water; a busy trifler.

Dost thou know this *water-fly*?

Shaks. Hamlet.

WATER-ORDEAL. *n.* An old mode of trial by water.

Water-ordial was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby: or by calling the suspected person into a river or pond; and if he floated therein without swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt. *Blackstone.*

WATERSHUT. *n.* Any thing that dams up a current of water.

Who all the morne

Had from the quarry with his pickaxe torne

A large well-squared stone, which he would cut

To serve his file, or for some *watershut*. *W. Browne.*

WATTLE-BIRD. *n.* A bird of New Zealand.

The *wattle-bird*, so called because it has two wattles under its beak as large as those of a small dunghill-cock, is larger, particularly in length, than an English blackbird. Its bill is short and thick, and its feathers of a dark lead colour; the colour of its wattles is a dull yellow, almost an orange colour. *Cook's Voyage.*

WAVES. *n. pl.* Perturbation.

Yet there that cruell Queene avengeresse,

Not satisfide so far her to estrange

From courtly blis and wonted happinesse

Did heape on her new *waves* of weary wretchednesse.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. st. 20.

WA'VE-WORN. *part. adj.* Worn by waves.

— the shote, that o'er his *wave-worn* basis how'd.

Shak. Tempest. A. II. sc. 1.

“WAWES. - - - used by *Spenser* - - -

“1. For waves. - - -

“2. In the following passage it seems to be for *woes*.”

Whoever reads the passage, will wonder how such an idea could have entered into *Johnson's* head: the word evidently means *waves*.

“WAY'BREAD. *n.* [*plantago.*] A plant.”

F t

Next

Next *Waybread* rose, propt by her seven nerves
Who th' honour of a noble house preserves.

Cowley Englished.

“WAYFA’RINGTREE. *n.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A
“plant.”

The *Viburnum* or *waysfaringtree* makes pins for the yokes
of oxen. *Evelyn.*

WAYMENT. *n.* [from *pa*, Sax. dolor.] Lamenta-
tion.

She made so piteous mone and deare *wayment*,
That the hard rocks could scarce from tears refraine.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. st. 35.

WAYS and MEANS. The title of a particular com-
mittee of the House of Commons.

The Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled,
when they have voted a supply to his Majesty, and settled
the *quantum* of that supply, usually resolve themselves in-
to what is called a committee of *ways and means*, to con-
sider of the ways and means of raising the supply so voted.

Blackstone.

“WEAL *away*. *interj.* Alas. *Spenser.*”

Now out alas! he cride, and *wele away!*

I wounded am full sore.

Spenser's Poems.

WEALSMAN. *n.* [a sneering word for] Politician.
Meeting two such *wealmen* as you are, I cannot call you
Lycurgusses.

Shak. Coriolanus.

To WEAR. *v. a.* with the regular preterite, *wear'd*.
To carry off. [Perhaps this verb is used only by
Fairfax, whose glossarist leaves it unnoticed.]

Down fell the bridge; swelled the stream, and *wear'd*
The work away.

B. XVIII. st. 21.

To WEATHER-FEND. *v. a.* [from *weather* and
defend.] To shelter.

In the lime-grove which *weather-fends* your cell.

Shak. Tempest.

“WEB. *n.* - - -

“2. Some part of a sword.” It seems to have been
the *blade*.

Down fell the *blade* in pieces on the mold. . . .
The brittle *web* of that rich sword, he thought
Was broke through hardness of the County's shield.

Fairfax. B. VII. st. 93, 94.

[The last editor of *Fairfax* further supposes *web*
to mean in that author any thing manufactured into a
flat surface.]

And Christians slain roll'd up in *webs* of lead. *B. X. st. 26.*

“WEDLOCK. *n.* - - - Matrimony.”

2. [In old plays] A wife.

To lie with one's brother's *wedlocke*, O my dear Herod,
it is vile and uncommon lust.

Marston's Fawne.

He watches

For quarrelling *wedlocks*, and poor shifting sisters.

Mid. and Dekker's Roaring Girl.

If you be sweetmeats, *wedlock*, or sweet flesh,
All's one: I do not like this hum about you.

B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.

WEDLOCK-BOUND. *adj.* Bound in wedlock.

He his happiest choice too late

Shall meet already linckt and *wedlock-bound*
To a fell adversary.

Milton.

“WEEK. *n.* The space of seven days.” In old
English it was sometimes used for *period* or *season*; of
which usage there is a remnant in *Shakspeare*.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;

But at fourscore it is too late a *week*. . . . *As you like it.*

WEEKE. *n.* [in *Spenser*] Wick.

But true it is, that, when the oyle is spent,
The light goes out, and *weeke* is throwne away.

F. Q. B. II. C. X. st. 30.

“WEEL. *n.* - - -

“1. A whirlpool.” A *Lancashire* word. *Ray.*

“2. A twiggen trap for fish.”

'Slight, who would think your father should lay *weels*
To catch you thus? *Mayne's City Match.*

WE'ETINGLY. *adv.* [from *to weet*.] Knowingly.

He deeply sigh'd and groaned inwardly,
To think of this ill state in which she stood,
To which she for his sake had *weetingly*
Now brought herself.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. st. 11.

“WEE'TLESS. *adj.* - - - Unknowing. *Spenser.*”

And now all *weetelesse* of the wretched stormes
In which his Love was lost, he slept full fast.

F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 47.

2. Unsuspected.

But the false archer, which that arrow shot
So slyly that she did not feel the wound,
Did smile full smoothly at her *weetelesse* wofull stound.

F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 26.

“WEFT. The old preterite and *part. pass.* from *To*
“WAVE. *Spenser.*”

Soon she that island far behind her leftie,
And now is come to that same place where first she *wefte*.

F. Q. B. II. C. VI. st. 18.

Ne of thy late life memory is leftie

Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be *wefte*.

Ib. B. III. C. IV. st. 36.

WEIRD. *adj.* [from *pynb*, Sax. fatum.] Professing
witchcraft.

The *weird* sisters hand in hand
Posters of the sea and land
Thus do go about, about.

Shak's Macbeth.

To WELD for *To wield*. *Spenser.*” and others.

He callt to suffer him no more respire,
But gan his sturdy sterne about to *weld*.

F. Q. B. I. C. XI. st. 28.

I took him up, and wound him in mine arms,
And *welding* him unto my private tent
There laid him down.

Spanish Tragedy.

WELL. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Well being.

O how, said he, mote I that well out-find,
That may restore you to your wonted *well*?

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. st. 43.

It cannot subsist with your *well* and safety.

Drummond's History.

“WELL. *adv.* - - - -

“16. It is used much in composition.” Then follows
a considerable number of examples, setting forth
the usage of such words—many of which would make
much better English, if uncompounded again and
separated into two. Some however there are in the
language, whose sense would be prejudiced by such
a treatment; and a few of these have, notwithstand-
ing, been omitted by *Johnson*.

WELL-HA'LOWED. *adj.* Just.

Tell you the Dauphin, I am coming on
To venge me as I may, and to put forth
My rightfull hand in a *well-ballow'd* cause.

Shak's Hen. V.

WELL-NEAR, *adv.* Well-nigh; almost.

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When these payments were reserved in silver or white money, they were anciently called *white-rents*. *Blackstone*.
To WHITEWASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with whitewash.

WHITSON-ALE. *n.* A public merry meeting at Whitsuntide.

By my hook, this is a tale,
 Would besit our *whitson-ale*. *W. Browne's Sheph. Pipe.*

WHITSUN. *adj.* Celebrated at Whitsuntide.

And let us do it with no shew of fear:
 No, with no more, than if we heard, that England
 Were busied with a *Whitsun* morris-dance. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

WHY'-NOT. *n.* --- A term at the game of tic-tac.

“ **WICKET.** *n.* --- A small gate.”

2. A pair of short laths, set up within a few inches of each other, to be howled at in the game of cricket.

Full fast the Kentish *wickets* fell. *Duncombe's Ballad.*

WIDOWHEAD. *n.* [formerly the same as] Widowhood.

All comfortless doth hide her cheerless head
 During the time of that her *widowhead*.

Spens. Tears of the Muses in Euterpe.

WIDOW'S CHAMBER. *n.* [in London law] Certain effects coming to a widow on her husband's decease.

Deducting the widow's apparel and furniture of her bed-chamber, which in London is called the *widow's chamber*.

Blackstone.

WIELDLESS. *adj.* [*wield* and *less*.] Unmanageable.

That with the weight of his own *wieldless* might
 He falleth nigh to ground, and scarce recovereth flight.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 19.

“ **WIG.** *n.* ---

2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*” In this sense the word seems derived from *wig*, Sax. aliquid consecratum, as resembling the consecrated wafer. *Ainsworth* renders it in Latin by *libum*.

WIGWAM. *n.* A South-American hut.

We fell in with a great number of the huts or *wigwams* of the Indians.

Hawkesworth's Voyages.

To WILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beguile.

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
 That he Malbecco's halfen eye did *wile*,
 His halfen eye he *wiled* wondrous well.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. st. 5.

WILK. *n.* [peole, Sax. cochlea.] A shell fish, being a larger kind of periwinkle.

“ **To WIN.** *v. a.* --- ”

8. [Formerly] To get the advantage of.

But Calidore did follow him so fast,
 That even in the porch he did him *win*,
 And cleft his head afundet to his chin.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 23.

To WINCH. *v. a.* To elevate as by a *winch*.

I'll *winch* up thy estate. *Fuimus Troes.*

“ **WIND.** *v. a.* preter. *wound*, in *Pope* *winded*; part. “ *wound*.” Here *Johnson* charges *Pope* with a hngle inaccuracy, while he is guilty of a double or treble one himself. For he gives the participle *wound* without exception; and yet it is *winded* in his own example from *Hudibras* to his 3d sense: it is also so in *Shakspeare*.

That I will have a recheat *winded* in my forehead.

Much ado about Nothing, sc. 1.

“ **WIN'DER.** *n.* --- ”

3. A winding step in a stair-case.

WIN'DLAY. *n.* [pindle, Sax. flexus.] Flexion.

As on the Rhine, when winter's freezing cold
 Congeals the streams to thick and harden'd glass,
 The beauties fair of Shepherds' daughters bold,
 With wanton *windlays* run, turn, play and pass.

Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 34.

W'NDLESS. *adj.* Out of wind.

Like as the weary hounds at last retire,

Windless, displeas'd, from the fruitless chace. *Fairfax.*

WIN'DSHOCK. *n.* A particular defect in trees.

The *windshock* is a bruise and shiver throughout the tree, though not constantly visible, yet leading the warp from smooth renting, caused by over-powerful winds when young, and perhaps by subtil lightnings.

Evelyn.

WIND-SWIFT. *adj.* Swift as the wind.

And therefore bath the *wind-swift* Cupid wings.

Shakspeare, Rom. & Juliet.

WING-FOOTED. *adj.* [from *wing* and *foot*. A latinism from Ovid's *alipes*.] Fleet.

And his *wing-footed* coursers him did beare so fast away.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. st. 33.

WINGS. *n. pl.* Protection.

Thus did the warlike Maide herselfe repose
 Under the wings of Isis all that night.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. st. 12.

Under the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice.

Psalms LXIII. v. 8.

WISDOM-GIVING. *adj.* Imparting wisdom.

O sacred, wise, and wisdom-giving plant! *Milton.*

“ **To WISH.** *v. a.* --- ”

5. [Formerly] To recommend.

He says he was *wished* to a very wealthy widow.

Rowley's Match at Midnight.

To WIST. *v. n.* [seemingly a poetical word for *wis*]

To think.

Better cannot be I *wist*;

Descant on it he that list. *W. Browne's Sheph. Pipe.*

“ **WITE.** *n.* --- Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*”

He passed forth with her in faire array,
 Fearlesse who ought did thinke, or ought did say,
 Sith his owne thought he knew most cleare from *wite*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. st. 16.

WITHERNAM. *n.* [a law term.]

If a distress be carried to a distance, the party replevying shall have a writ of *capias in withernam* or *de vetito namio*; a term, which signifies a second or reciprocal distress in lieu of the first which was eloigned.

Blackstone.

WITHOUT-DOOR. *adj.* External.

Praise her but for this her *without-door* form.

Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

“ **WITHY.** --- Willow. A tree.” Properly the white willow.

The *withy* is a reasonable large tree, for some have been found ten foot about.

Evelyn.

WIVEHOOD. *n.* Behaviour becoming a wife.

That girdle gave the virtue of chaste love
 And *wivehood* true to all that it did beare.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. st. 3.

That I do give you in precept

No less than counsel on your *wivehood*, wife.

B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.

WO. *adj.* [from the noun.] Sorry.

By this Sir Guyon from his trance awakt
 (Life having maystred her senceless soe)

And looking up, when as his shield he lakt,
And sword saw not, he wexed wondrous *woe*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. st. 53.

Whom whenas Blandamour approaching nie
Perceiv'd to be such as they seem'd in vew
He was full *wo*, and gan his former grief renew.

Ib. B. IV. C. I. st. 38.

[By these instances it plainly appears, that *wo* was formerly an *adjective*, though *Johnson* (in his 4th sense of the noun) styles it "improper and ungrammatical" in *Shakespeare* to have made it so.]

WOE-WEARIED. *adj.* Tired out with woe.

So many miseries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe-wearied* tongue is still and mute.

Shak. Rich. III.

"WOLD. *n.* - - - A plain open country."

A youthful shepherd of the neighbour *wold*
Missing that morne a sheep out of his fold,
Carefully seeking round to find his stray,
Came on the instant where this damself lay. *W. Browne.*

WOMAN-TIRED. *adj.* [see *To FIRE. v. a.*] Hen-
peckt.

Thou dotard, thou art *woman-tir'd*. *Shak. Winter's Ta.*

WOMAN-WRONGER. *n.* One that wrongs a
woman:

Then one of them aloud unto him cryde,
Bidding him turne againe, False traytour knight!
Foul *woman-wronger*! for he him defyde.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. st. 7.

To WON. *v. n.* [contracted from *wont*.] To use.

She also doste her heavy haberjeon
Which the fair feature of her limbs did hyde;
And her well-plighted frock, which she did *won*
To tuck about her short when she did ryde,
She low let fall. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. st. 21.*

"WO'NDERMENT. *n.* - - - Amazement."

2. Wonderful appearance.

But Britomart would not thereto assent,
Ne her owne Amoret forgoe so light
For that strange dame, whose beautie's *wonderment*
She lesse esteem'd than th' other's vertuous government.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. st. 20.

WONDER-WOUNDED. *adj.* Stricken with won-
der.

What is he, whose grief
Bears such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like *wonder-wounded* hearers? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

"WOOD. *n.* - - -"

3. [A Grecism and Latinism] A stock of separate things
formed into a collection. Hence *Ben Jonson* uses it
contemptuously for

A particular set of persons.

You must feast all the silenced brethren once in three
days; salute the sisters; entertain the whole family or
wood of 'em. *Epicæne. A. II. sc. 2.*

[The same phrase occurs in the *Alchemist*, A. III.
sc. 2.]

WOODBIRD. *n.* A bird of the wood.

Begin those *woodbirds* but to couple now?

Shak. Mid. N. Dream.

"WOOD-LARK. *n.* - - - A melodious sort of wild
"lark."

Where smit with undissembled pain
The *wood-lark* mourns her absent love. *Shenstone.*

WOO'D-MOTE. *n.* A name of one of the forest
courts.

The court of attachments, *woodmote*, or forty days
court is to be held before the verderors of the forest once
in every forty days. *Blackstone.*

WOODNESS. *v.* [from *wood*, *adj.*] Fury.

With fell *woodness* he effierced was,
And wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounse his head and brest full fore.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 27.

"WOODSORREL. *n.* - - - A plant."

Woodsorrel is of the nature of other sorrels. *Evelyn.*

"WORD. *n.* - - -"

13. [In *Spenser*] A motto.

And round about the wreath this *word* was writ,
Burnt I doe burne. *F. Q. B. II. C. IV. st. 38.*

Thereto well agreed

His *word*, which on his ragged shield was writ,
Salvageffe sans finesse. *Ib. B. IV. C. IV. st. 39.*

WORD-CATCHER. *n.* A caviller at words.

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each *word-catcher* that lives on syllables;
E'en such small critics some regard may claim,
Preserv'd in *Milton's*, or in *Shakespeare's* name. *Pope.*

WORKMANLIKE. *adj.* Skilful. *Johnson* uses this
word as explanatory of *workmanly*, but gives it no
place of its own; whereas it is the more common
word of the two.

WORLD-WEARIED. *adj.* Tired of the world.

O here

Will I set up my everlasting rest;
And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars
From this *world-wearied* flesh. *Shak. Romeo & Juliet.*

To WOTE. *v. n.* [a variation of "WOT." To
know.

The things that grievous were to do or beare
Them to renew, I *wote*, breeds no delight.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 44.

"WOVEN: The participle passive of to weave."

No man living

Could say, that is my wife there: all were *woven*
So strangely in one piece. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

WOULD-BE. *adj.* Foolishly pretending to be.

Scorn even to laugh at the pert things, that those *would-
be* wits say upon such subjects. *Chesterfield.*

WOUNDILY. *adv.* [a ludicrous word for] Exces-
sively.

The private news from Hambrugh is, that his Majesty's
Resident there is *woundily* in love. *Chesterfield.*

"WOUNDLESS. *adj.* exempt from wounds."

Turn thee to those that weld the awful crowne;
To doubted knights, whose *woundless* armour rusts,
And helms unbrouzed wexen daily brown.

Spenser's October.

To WOVE. *v. a.* [in *Spenser*.] To woo.

With looks, with words, with gifts he oft her *wowed*.
F. Q. B. VII. C. XI. st. 4.

"WOXEN. The participle of *To wax*. *Spenser.*"

By that which lately happened Una saw,
That this her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his sinews *woxen* weak and raw;

F. Q. B. I. C. X. st. 2.

"WRACK. *n.* - - -"

3. [In *Spenser* (for rhyme's sake) used instead of *wreak*.]
Vengeance.

Then:

Then gan he me to curse and ban, for lacke
Of that faire bootie, and with bitter *wracke*
To wreek on me the guilt of his own wrong.

F. Q. B. VI. C. II. st. 21.

To WRAST. *v. a.* [once in *Spenser* for] To wrest.

Which thereon seizing took no great effect,
But, byting decpe, therein did sticke so fast,

That by no means it backe againe he forth could *wrafft*.

F. Q. B. V. C. XII. st. 21.

WRA' TH-KINDLED. *adj.* Heated with wrath.

Wrath-kindled gentlemen, be rul'd by me. *Shaksf. Rich. II.*

To WRAWL. *v. n.* To make the noise of a cat.

And therein were a thousand tongs empight
Of fundry kindes and fundry quality;
Some were of dogs, that barked day and night,
And some of cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.

F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. st. 27.

“ WRECK. *n.* - - -

“ 5. The thing wrecked.”

That most ungrateful boy there by your side.
From the rude sea's enrag'd and foamy mouth
Did I redeem; a *wreck* past hope he was.

Shak. Twelfth Night.

6. [In law.] That ruinous state of a ship at sea, that alters the property of it and its cargo.

Wreck, by the ancient common law, was where any ship was lost at sea, and the goods and cargo were thrown upon the land; in which case the goods, so wrecked, were adjudged to belong to the king.

Blackstone.

WRECKFUL. *adj.* Creating wreck.

Thereto they usde one most accursed order,
To cate the flesh of men whom they mote fynde,
And strangers to devoure, which on their border
Were brought by error, or by *wreckfull* wynde.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 36.

“ WREST. *n.* - - -”

4. [Used by *Spenser* for] Wrist.

And Guyon's shield about his *wrest* he bond.

F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. st. 22.

And her white Palfrey, having conquered
The maist'ring raines out of her weary *wrest*

Perforce her carried wherever he thought best.

Ib. B. III. C. VII. st. 2.

“ WRETCHED. *adj.* - - -

“ 2. *Cajamitous; afflictive.*” This unusual sense may be exemplified from *Spenser*.

The weary Britons, whose war-hable youth
Was by Maximism lately led away,
With *wretched* miseries and woeful ruth . . .
Were to those pagans made an open pray.

F. Q. B. II. C. X. st. 62.

“ To WRITHE. *v. a.* - - - To wrinkle.

“ Her *writbled* skin . . . *Spenser.*”

This article is a downright falsity throughout; as may be seen in the next article.

WRIZLED. *part. adj.* Wrinkled.

Her *wrizled* skin, as rough as maple rind
So scabby was, thar would have loath'd all womankind.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 47.

It cannot be, this weak and *wrizled* shrimp
Should strike such terror to his enemies.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. I. A. II. sc. 3.

“ WROKEN. The part. pass. of *To wreek*. *Spenser.*”

Who lookt a little up at that his speech,
Yet would not let their battell so be broken,
Both greedie fiends on other to be *wroken*.

F. Q. B. IV. C. II. st. 21.

WRONGHEADEDNESS. *n.* [from *wrongheaded*.]

Perverse humour.

He was enabled to connect the various and jarring Powers of the Grand Alliance, and to carry them on to the main object of the war, notwithstanding their private and separate views, jealousies, and *wrongheadednesses*. *Chamberfield.*

WRONGNESS. *n.* Wrong disposition.

The best have great *wrongnesses* within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.

Butler's Analogy.

WROTHFULLY. *adv.* [the old word for] Wrathfully.

But where then is (quoth he halfe *wrothfully*)
Where is the bootie, which therefore I bought?

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. st. 16.

[In *Hughes's* edition of *Spenser* this word is modernized into *wrathfully*; but *Upton's* and *Church's* preserve the *old* word.]

Y.

“ YACHT. *n.* - - - A small ship for carrying passengers.”

The evening before, we met, off the sound, Lord Sandwich in the *Augusta yacht*.

Cook's Voyage.

YAM. *n.* A root, that grows in America and the South Sea islands.

Both ships were by this time crowded with a great number of the natives, who brought with them cocoa-nuts, plantains, bananoes, apples, *yams*, and other roots.

Cook's Voyage.

YARD-LAND. *n.* A specific quantity of land, but different in different places.

Yard-land contains in some counties 20 acres, in some 24, and in some 30 acres of land.

Termes de la Ley.

YATE. *n.* [still a provincial word for] Gate; door.

And if he chance come, when I am abroad,
Spar the *yate* fast, for fear of fraud. *Spenser's May.*

“ YAWL. *n.* A little vessel belonging to a ship.”

James Parker a seaman was drowned, and the most valuable boat I had (the *yawl*) sunk. *Gazette* Sept. 22, 1800.

To YAWL. *v. n.* To make a howling noise.

There howl'd Silenus' foul and loathsome rout,
There Sphinges, Centaurs fierce, and Gorgons fell,
There hideous Scyllas *yawling* round about,
There serpents hiss, there sev'n-mouth'd Hydras yell.

Fairfax.

Y'DLESS. *n.* [in *Spenser*.] Idleness.

All which my daies I have not lewdly spent,
Nor spilt the blossome of my tender yeares.
In *ydleffe*.

F. Q. B. VI. C. II. st. 31.

“ YDRAD.

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*Fair usage policy applies

TO APPROXIMATE. *v. n.* [from the *v. a.*] To come near.
Their morality *approximates* to that of Christianity.

To DERANGE. *v. a.* [from *de*, Lat. and *range*.] To put out of order. A *deranged* intellect, and *deranged* circumstances are common expressions.

DERANGEMENT. *n.* [from the verb.] The state of being out of order. For this *noun*, any more than the *verb*, the compiler cannot recollect any *written* authority.

To DISMAST. *v. a.* [a sea term.] To deprive of masts.

The sloop, besides being *dismasted*, was very leaky in her hull.

—— the embarrassment we received from the *dismasting* of the *Tryal*.

[In this latter citation (which stands a few lines before the former) it may be hard to say, whether *dismasting* were meant for a *participle* or a *verbal noun*.]

“**GAFF.** *n.* A harpoon, or large hook. *Ainsworth*.” This seems a little erroneous.

Gaff, a sort of boom or pole, used to extend the upper end of the mizen.

A vast sea broke over the quarter, where the ship's oars were lashed, and carried away six of them, with the weather cloth; it also broke the mizen *gaff*.

GRAYHOODED. *adj.* [from *gray* and *hood*.] Wrapt in gray shades.

They left me then, when the *gray-hooded* Even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weeds,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain.

HYDROGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from “**HYDROGRAPHY**.”] Relative to sea-charts.

Thus much it has been thought necessary to premise with regard to the *hydrographical* and geographical part of the ensuing work.

To IMBATHE. *v. a.* To bathe all over.

Who piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*
In nectar'd lavers strow'd with asphodil.

INSOCIATE. *adj.* Not associated.

The most honour'd flare of man and wife
Doth far exceed th' *insociate* virgin-life.

LACK. *n.* [in India.] A hundred thousand. Though this word is chiefly used of Rupees and Pagodas, it is equally applicable to other things.

LEAGUE-BREAKER. *n.* One that breaks a league.
They took thee

As a *league-breaker*, and delivered bound
Into our hands.

PAGODA. *n.* [from “*Pagod*.”]

1. The temple of a Pagod.

The temples, or *pagodas* of the Gentoos are stupendous, but disgustful stone buildings.

[*Johnson*, omitting this word itself, makes its signification a 2d sense of *PAGOD*; and adduces for example the following couplet from *Pope*.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, patent, wife or son.

But will not every intelligent reader here understand *pagod* to mean the idol itself, not the temple that holds it.]

2. A gold coin of India, about eight shillings and sixpence in value.

RAJAH. *n.* An Indian potentate.

Or some proud *rajah* lead up all his powers,
And level with the dust Golconda's lofty towers.

He said, that we should go to the town, and that he would introduce us to the governor, whom he distinguished by the title of *rajah*.

“**RATA'N.** An Indian name. *Diſt*.”

I enquired what commodities he had brought from thence, and he answered cocoa-nut oil and rattans.

[In **REGIMENTALS.**]

They were just raised, and had hardly anything more of the soldier than their *regimentals*.

“**ROOK.** *n.* ---

2. [*Rocca*, Ital.] A common man at chess.” Certainly not a *common man*, but a piece shaped like (and also called) a *castle*, which is the sense of the Italian original.

IN ABJU'RE] Add

3. [From the custom of *abjuring the realm* by felons who had taken sanctuary.] To banish.

Whereby he hop'd the Queen to have *abjur'd*.
Drayton's Baron's Wars, B.IV. st. 10.

ACE'RBITY. *n.* -----

3. Extreme painfulness.

Two things are most observable in this cross; the *acerbity*, and the ignominy of the punishment; for of all the Roman ways of execution, it was the most painful and most shameful. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art.IV. WAS CRUCIFIED.

ACT. *n.* -----

to. An academical exercise, or disputation, required to be kept in the public schools.

A'CTLESS. *adj.* [*act* and *less*. Used of persons.] In-
spid.

Lose him to her, to her!

A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing.

Southerne's P.Pr. A.I. near end.

ACTUA'TION. *n.* [from *actuate*.] Efficient operation.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the *actuation* of his will. *Pearson*, Art.IV. SUFFERED.

ACUMINA'TION. *n.* [from *acuminate*.] A sharp point.

The coronary thorns - - - did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains by their numerous *acuminations*. *Pearson*, Art.IV. SUFFERED.

In ADA'GIAL] Add

So was that *adagial* verse, 'No sooner the courtesy born, than the resentment thereof dead.'

Barrow's Sermon 8.

ADJE'CTION. *n.*

1. The act of adding."

And this is added, to complete our happiness, by the *adjecion* of eternity. *Pearson*, Art.XII.

ADNA'SCENT. *part. adj.* [*adnascent*, Lat.]. Growing on something else.

Moss (which is an *adnascent* plant) is to be rubbed and scraped off with some instrument of wood, which may not excorticate the tree. *Evelyn's Silva*, B.II. ch.7. sect.8.

ADVENTIVE. *adj.* [from *adventio*, Lat.] Adventitious.

I have assigned to Summary Philosophy - - - the inquiry touching the operation of the relative and *adventive* characters of essences.

Bacon on Learning, (4to. 1655) B.II. p.25. b.

Whether it be native or *adventive*. Ib. p.45.

ADVO'UTRESS. *n.* [from "*advowtry*."] An adulteress.

This kind of danger is then to be feared chiefly, when the Wives have plots for the raising of their own children, or else that they be *advoutresses*. *Bacon's Essays*. Empire.

In A'ERY] Add

That air of hope has blasted many an *aery*
Of castrils like yourself.

B. Jonf. Staple of News. A.M. sect.2.

AFFECTATION

AGGRE'SS. *n.* [*aggressus*, Lat. Semi-Barb.] Aggression.

- - - Leagues offensive, and defensive, which oblige the princes not only to mutual defence, but also to be assisting to each other in their military *aggresses* upon others.

Hale, H. P. C. ch. 15.

[In AGR'ISE. *v. a.* 2. To make frightful.] Add, for another example,

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,
Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise
From the dull earth, me any whit *agrife*.

Drayton's Man in Moon.

ALL-E'LOQUENT. *adj.* Having all the conviction of eloquence.

O Death *all-eloquent*, you only prove,
What dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love.

Pope's Eloisa.

ALL-RU'LING. *adj.* Ruling all things.

The will,
And high permission of *all-ruling* heaven,
Left him at large to his own dark designs.

Milton's P. L. B.I. v. 212.

AME'RCEABLE. *adj.* [from *amerce*.] Liable to amercement.

If the killing be out of any vill, the hundred is *amerceable* for the escape. *Hale*, H. P. C. P.XI. ch. 10.

AMO'VAL. *n.* [from *amove*.] Total removal.

The *amoval* of these unsufferable nufances would infinitely clarify the air. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.4. sect. 15.

To AMO'VE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical "sense."

As coroners may be elected by writ, so they may be *amoved* for reasonable cause, and new ones chosen in their room by writ. *Hale*, H. P. C. P.II. ch. 3.

To AMU'SE. *v. n.* [from *to muse*.] To meditate.

Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree.

Lee's Jun. Brut. line 8.

AMU'SEMENT. *n.* - - - Entertainment."

2. [From *amuse*. *v. n.*] Profound meditation: which seems to have been the prior sense of this English noun, and afterwards to have been altered in conformity to the French one.

Here I put my pen into the ink-horn; and fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind with great perplexity the amazing change of our affairs.

Fleetwood's Pref. to Lay-Baptism.

[In ANABA'PTISM] Add.

- - - to resist an error not much different from Donatism and *Anabaptism*. *Whitgift* quoted at end of *Fleetwood's*

Pref. to Lay-Baptism, P.II.

ANACHRONI'STIC. *adj.* Containing an "anachronism."

Among the *anachronistic* improprieties, which this poem contains, the most conspicuous is the fiction of Hector's sepulchre or tomb. *T. Warton's Eng. Poet.* Vol.II. sect. 5.

APPORTER. *n.* [from *apporter*, Fr.] Bringer into the realm

Neither may these places serve only to *prompt* our invention, but also to direct our enquiry.

Bacon on Learn. (4to. 1605) B.II. p.53.

AREE'D. *n.* [from the verb.] Counsel. So at least it is used in a poem imitative of Spenser's style.

For warlike enterprize, and sage *areeds*,
Among the chief alike was he renown'd.

G. West's Education, ft. 1.

But in reality *Spenser* has no such *noun*, notwithstanding the authority of *Hughes's glossary*, who must have mis-construed two lines in the *Fairy Queen*:

Who first us greets, and after *fayre arcedes*
Of tydings straunge, and of adventures rare.

B.I. C.IX. ft. 28.

This is the whole sentence; and would be an imperfect one, if *areeds* were a *noun*. It signifies *holds discourse*; *after* and *fayre* are both of them *adverbs*.

To ARRIVE. *v. a.* To arrive at.

But ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd,
Cæsar cry'd, help me, Cassius, or I sink.

Shak. Jul. Cæs. sect. 2.

Ere he *arrive*

The happy isle.

Milton's P. L. B.II. v. 409.

[In ARTSMAN] Expunge the remark at the end, and add instead

The pythe of all sciences, which maketh the *artisan* differ from the inexpert, is in the middle propositions.

Bacon on Learn. (4to. 1605) B.II. p. 48.

ASSE'NTER. *n.* One that *assents*.

These statutes only exclude the parties that actually take out of the dwelling-house, not those that are present and *assenters*.

Hale, H.P.C. ch. 44.

" AVO'WAL. *n.* - - - - Open declaration."

He frankly confessed, that many abominable and detestable practices prevailed in the Court of Rome; and by this sincere *avowal* he gave occasion of much triumph to the Lutherans.

Hume's Hist. Hen. VIII. ch. 3.

AUTOCRATORICAL. *adj.* [*αυτοκρατορικος*, Gr.] Independently supreme.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in respect of the same divinity, have the same *autocratorical* power.

Pearson, Art. VII.

AUTOGRAPH. *n.* [*αυτογραφον*, Gr.] Own handwriting.

It is the author's *autograph*, and the work is dedicated to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol. II. sect. 2.

" AUTOPTICAL. *adj.* - - - Perceived by one's own " eyes."

Evinced by *autoptical* experience.

Evelyn, B. III. ch. 3. sect. 22.

BARONIAL. *adj.* Belonging to a " *Barony*."

If he had exempted these lands from the policy, to which he subjected other *baronial* possessions, it would have exceedingly diminished the strength of his kingdom.

Lyttelton's Hist. Introd.

BEAMLESS. *adj.* [*beam* and *less*.] Emitting no beams of light.

No sun to cheer us; but a bloody globe
That rolls above; a bald and *beamless* fire.

Lee's Oedipus, sc. 1.

" BIGAMY. *n.* - - - -"

3. [Formerly used sometimes in the sense of] Having been twice married.

The two husbands, of which she makes mention, objecting *bigamy* against herself - - - - were Sir Thomas Holland, Knight, and Sir William Montague, afterwards made Earl of Salisbury.

Drayton's Annotations to Chronical History.

" BLISSFULNESS. *n.* Fullness of joy."

God is all-sufficient, and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*.

Barrow, Sermon 8.

BLOOD-STAINED. *part. adj.* Stained with blood.

In the hollow bank

Blood-stained with these valiant combatants.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. I. A. I. sect. 3.

Forbear to rouse against me, I beseech,
Those *blood-stain'd* Virgins arm'd with hissing snakes."

Woodhull's Eur. Vol. I. p. 72.

" BONY. *adj.* - - -"

3. Having big bones.

Why would you be so fond to overcome

The *bony* prifer of the humorous duke?

Shak. As you like it, A. II. sect. 3.

[In BOWER] Add

6. Dwelling:

By whose example next religious Alfred taught

Renowned Oxford built t' Apollo's learn'd brood;

And on the hallow'd bank of Isis' goodly flood

Worrbly the glorious arts did gorgeous *bowers* provide.

Drayton's Pol. Song II.

BRA'N-NEW. *adj.* Quite new. This phrase is most probably a corruption of *brem-new*, synonymous to " FIRE-NEW."

" To break a jest."

This is the only modern way of running at tilt, with which great persons are so delighted to see men encounter one another, and *break jests*, as they did lances heretofore.

Butler's Modern Politician.

Oxford - - - broke now and then *a jest*, which favoured of the inns of court, and the bad company in which he had been bred.

Bolingbroke to Windham.

" BREAKER. *n.* - - -"

3. One that breaks down all opposition.

The *breaker* is come up before them: they have broken up, and passed through the gates, and are gone out by it.

Micah, ch. 2. v. 13.

To BRUTTE. *v. n.* [probably from *брызган*, Sax. *occupare*, *frui*.] To browse.

The virtue of the Cophee was discovered by marking what the goats so greedily *brutted* upon.

Evelyn's Acetaria, after sect. 82.

BRUTTING. *n.* [from *brutte*.] Browsing.

Of all the foresters this [horn-beam] preserves itself best from the *bruttings* of deer.

Evelyn, B. I. ch. 6. sect. 2.

" CALAMINT. *n.* - - - - The name of a plant." More properly *Calaminth*.

Blue harebells, paigles, pansies, *calaminth*.

B. Jons. Pan's Anniv.

" CALENDER. *n.* - - - The person who calenders."

My *calender*, he lives at Ware.

Cowper's John Gilpin.

To CALVER. *v. n.* [a term in carving victuals.] To bear cutting without breaking.

The flesh of a grayling is firm, and will easily *calver*.

Walton's Complete Angler, P. II. p. 44.

[In CAMPING] Add

In our island the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called *camping*; and the enclosures for that purpose, where they wrestle and contend, are called *camping* closes.

Bryant's Anc. Myth. Vol. II. p. 55, for its full etymology p. 53.

[To CAN] Add at the end

For of the wardmote guest he better *can*

The mystery, than the Levitic law.

B. Jons. Magnetic Lady, sect. 2.

[This example shews, how the verb *active* (as Johnson observes on the *neuter* one) is limited in its terminations. By the common rule of conjugation *can* (in the passage from B. Jons.) should be *can*.]

CA'SULE.

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In his white *cornet* Verdon doth display
A fret of gules. *Drayton's Barons' Wars*, B.II. st. 24.

COTTONOUS, COTTONY. *adj.* Similar to *cotton*.
There is a *Salix* near Darking in Surrey, in which the
Julus bears a thick *cottonous* substance.
Evelyn, B.I. ch. 19. sect. 8.

Oaks bear also a knur full of a *cottony* matter, of which
they anciently made wick for their lamps and candles.
Ib. ch. 3. sect. 17.

CO'W-LIKE. *adj.* Like a cow's.
With *cow-like* udders, and with *ox-like* eyes.
Pope's Dunciad.

[In **CRISS-CROSS-ROW**] Insert for first example
She is not come to the *criss-cross-row* of her profession yet.
Southerne's Disapp. A.III. sc. 1. near end.

CRO'OK-KNEED. *adj.* Having crooked knees.
Crook-kneed and dew-lapt like Theffalian bulls.
Shak. M. N. D. A.IV. sc. 1.

CU'MULATIVE. *adj.* [from "*cumulate*."] Consist-
ing of diverse matter put together.
As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it
is *cumulative*. *Bacon on Learning*, (4to. 1605) p. 20.

Among many *cumulative* treasons charged upon the late
Earl of Stafford. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 14.

"CURVATION. *n.* --- The act of bending."
As for his session, we must not look upon it as determin-
ing any posture of his body, corresponding to the *curvation*
of our limbs. *Pearson, Art. VI. AND SITTETH.*

CY'CLAMEN. *n.* A flower, vulgarly called *Sow-*
bread.
Transplant autumnal *cyclamens* now, if you would change
their place. *Evelyn's Kal. Hort.* June.

"DARK. *adj.* - - - - -"
8. Foul.
His eye survey'd the *dark* idolatries
Of alienated Judah. *Milton's P. L.* B.I. v. 456.

"To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* --- To behead."
Hedge row ashes may the oftener be *decapitated*, and
shew their heads again sooner than other trees so used.
Evelyn, B.I. ch. 7. sect. 2.

"DECRI'AL. *n.* --- Hasty condemnation."
Who would exempt themselves from criticism, and save
their ill-acquired reputation, by the *derrial* of an art, on
which the cause and interest of wit and letters absolutely
depend. *Shaftesbury Misc.* V. ch. 1.

DECUBA'TION. *n.* [from *decubo*, Barb. Lat.] The
act of lying down.
At this *de-cubation* upon boughs the Satyrist seems to
hint. *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect. 7.

To DEFIGURE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *to figure*.] To
delineate.
On the pavement of the said chappel be these two stones
as they are here *defigured*. *Weever*, p. 844.

DEPRIV'ER. *n.* One that *deprives* another of any
thing.
The *depriver* must use them as his, when they are not
his, in contradiction to truth. *Wollaston*, Sect. VI. 11.

"DIA'METRAL: *adj.* - - Relating to a diameter";
having a diameter's opposite direction.
So diametral
One to another, and so much oppos'd.
B. Jonf. Magn. Lady, 1st speech.

"DIFFUSIVENESS. *n.* - - -
"I. Extension."
The most obvious and most general notion of this catho-
licism consisteth in the *diffusiveness* of the church.
Pearson, Art. IX.

To DISBARK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bark* of a tree.] To strip
the bark from.

Dr. Plot speaks of an elm growing near the bowling-
green at Magdalen College, quite round *disbarked* almost
for a yard near the ground, which yet flourishes exceed-
ingly. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch. 7. sect. 7.

DISCERNIB'ILITY. *n.* [a more analogical word than]
"Discernibility."
Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not
imply natural *discernibility*. *Wollaston*, Sect. V. 11.

"DISCORDANCY. *n.* - - - Disagreement."
The intractable genius of the feudal policy held forth
those irregularities of conduct, *discordancies* of interest, and
dissimilarities and situations, that fram'd rich materials for
the minstrel-muse *T. Warton's Eng. Port.* Vol. II. sect. 18.

"To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* - - - To discountenance."
2. To disfigure.
Rub these hands
With what may cause an eating leprosie
E'en to the bones and marrow: any thing
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonf. Fox. A.III. sc. 7.

To DISGA'LLANT. *v. a.* To render less gallant.
Sir, let not this discountenance, or *disgallant* you a whit.
B. Jonf. Cynth.

[In **DISH**]- Insert for first example.
We'll retire to the ladies, and drink a *dish* of tea.
Congr. D. D. sc. 4.

DISVA'LUÉ. *n.* [from the verb.] Discredit.
Yea, Cæsar's self
Brought in *disvalue*. *B. Jonf. Sejanus*, A.III.

[In **DIZZARD**] Add
This is an arrant coxcomb, a mere *dizzard*.
Drayton's Mooncalf.

[In **DOMINANT**] Add for first example.
Observing the scurvy and the dropsy to be the epidemi-
cal and *dominant* diseases of this nation.
Evelyn's Acetaria, after sect. 82.

DONATISM. *n.* The heresy of *Donatists*.
To resist an error not much differing from *Donatism*.
Whitgift quoted at the end of *Fleetwood's Pref.* to
[P. II. Lay. Baptism.

DONATIST. *n.* [from *Donatus*, founder of the sect.]
A kind of Heretic.
Arians and *Donatists* began both about one time. *Hooker*.
Donatists were punished with death.
Hale, H. P. C. ch. 30. III.

DRA'GMAN. *n.* A fisherman, that uses a "*dragnet*."
To which may be added the great riots, committed by
the foresters and Welsh on the *diagmen* of Severn, hew-
ing all their boats to pieces. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 14. sect. 7.

"DRE'SSING. *n.* - - - The application made to a
"fore."
2. Manual labour upon ground.
Every year you shall give them three *dressings* or half
diggings. *Evelyn*, B. II. ch. 1. sect. 3.

[In **DRUID**] After 'import' insert. Some derive
it from *dru* (Celt. fides). See *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect. 9.

EA'SEL. *n.* A frame for a painter's canvas.

"To EDU'LCORATE. *v. a.* - - - - To sweeten."
This [swine's dung], though not so proper for a garden,
is said yet to *edulcorate* and sweeten fruit so sensibly, as to
convert the bitterest almond into sweet. *Evelyn's Earth*.

ELEGI'AC. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis for] *Elegiac verse*.
His Latin *elegiacs* are pure.
T. Warton's Eng. Poets Vol. II. sect. 15.

ELE'GIST. *n.* A writer of *elegies*.
Our *elegist* and the chroniclers impute the crime of with-
holding so pious a legacy to the advice of the King of
France. *T. Warton's Eng. Poets* Vol. I. sect. 10.

EMBA'SEMENT. *n.* [from *emba*.] Deprecation.

Queen Elizabeth did by little and little rectify this detestable *embasement* of coin. *Hale, H. P. C. ch. 17.*

EME'RITED. *adj.* [*emeritus*, Lat.] Allowed to have done sufficient public service.
I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen.
Evelyn, B. III. ch. 7. sect. 15.

EMUSCATION. *n.* [from *emuscor*, Lat.] The act of clearing from moss.
The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause by dressing with lime. *Evelyn, B. II. ch. 7. sect. 8.*

ENCOMIASTICK. *adj.* --- Panegyric.
Encomiastic harangues drawn from this topic, --- were surely superfluous, unsuitable, and unworthy.
T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol. III. sect. 43.

[In EROTIC] Add, T. Warton uses the word rather more extensively.
The following is perhaps the first example in our language of the pure and unmixed pastoral, and in the *erotic* species.
Eng. Poet, Vol. III. sect. 21.

ESTOPPED. *adj.* [a law term.] Under an *estoppel*.
If the party be indicted by a wrong name, and plead to that indictment by that name, he shall not be received after to plead *misnomer*, for he is concluded and *estopped* by his plea by that name. *Hale, H. P. C. P. II. ch. 25.*

To EVOKE. *v. a.* [from *evoco*, Lat.] To call forth.
The only business and use of this character, is to open the subject in a long prologue, to *evoke* the devil, and summon the court. *T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol. II. sect. 15.*

EXERTION. *n.* --- Effort.
The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious *exertions* of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small.
Robertson's America, B. II.

EXHORTATIVE. *adj.* Containing "exhortation."
Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles.
Barrow, Serm. 8.

EXORABLE. *adj.* --- To be moved by intreaty.
To be patient, *exorable*, and reconcilable to those who give the greatest cause of offence. *Barrow erm. 1.*

EXPENSFULLY. *adv.* [from "expensful."] At great charge.
Where now is seen (saith Camden) the fair habitation of Sir William Sidley, a learned knight, painfully and *expensfully* studious of the common good of his country.
Weever, p. 316.

EXTIRPABLE. *adj.* [from *extirpo*, Lat.] To be rooted out.
Lest it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable*.
Evelyn's Earth.

FACTURE. *n.* --- The manner of making any "thing."
There is no doubt, but that the *facture* and framing of the inward parts is as full of difference, as the outward.
Bacon's Learn. (4to. 1605.) B. II. p. 41.

FALTERINGLY. *adv.* --- With feebleness.
They call upon me very *falteringly* to pray—that is all they can bring out. *Fleetwood's Burdett's letter.*

FASTUOUS. *adj.* --- Haughty. *Dict.*
Piety fenceth a man from insolence and *fastuous* contempt of others. *Barrow, Serm. 2.*

FATHOMLESS. *adj.*
1. That of which no bottom can be found.
The counsels of the gods are *fathomless*.
Lee's Jun. Brut. A. IV.

FELLOW-WORKER. *n.* One who works in the

To FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into "intestine motion."
If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder, than if it had *fermented* but once.
Neile's Cider in Evelyn's Pomona.

FERN-BRAKE. *n.* Thicket or bush of fern.
So there's one in the *fern-brake*.
Lee's Princess of Cleve, A. IV. sc. 1.
If you lay any *fern-brakes* about them.
Evelyn's Earth, near-end.

FETTERLESS. *adj.* [*fetter* and *less*.] Free from restraint.
Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless*, as is an emperor's. *Marston's Malcontent, sc. 3.*

FEUILLEMORT. *n.* [French]. The colour of a "faded leaf."
To make a countryman understand what *feuillemort* (colour) signifies, it may suffice to tell him, it is the colour of withered leaves falling in autumn.
Locke's Essay, B. III. ch. 11. sect. 14.

FISHWIFE. *n.* [formerly] A fishwoman.
Breaking cakebread with the *fish-wives* at funerals.
Overbury's Quacksalver.

FIVE-LEAF. *n.* [a literal translation of] Cinquefoil.
And from the falling ill by *five-leaf* doth restore.
Drayton's Pol. Song 13.

To FLANKER. *v. a.* --- To defend by lateral "fortifications." No example. It rather means 'to attack sideways.'
Where sharp winds do rather *flanker*, than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.
Evelyn, B. I. ch. 3. sect. 8.

FLORIDNESS. *n.* ---
1. Freshness of colour.
Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants, which it officiously produces. *Evelyn's Earth.*

FLUXURE. *n.* [from *fluxas*, Lat.] Fluid-matter.
As in the corn, the *fluxure* when we see
Fills but the straw, when it should feed the ear.
Drayton's Legend of Cromwell.
From the swollen *fluxure* of the clouds.
Ib. Baron's Wars, B. II. st. 16.

FLYBOAT. *n.* --- A kind of vessel light for sailing.
With three neat *fly-boats*, which with them do take
Six ships of Sandwich, up the fleet to make.
Drayton's Agincourt.

To FORESPEAK. *v. a.* [more properly *for speak*.] To bewitch. *Kersey's Dict.*
Their hellish power, to kill the ploughman's seed,
Or to *forespeak* whole flocks as they did feed.
Drayton's Eleanor Cobham to Duke Humphrey.

[In FO'RESTER] Add for another example of sense 2,
Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable, as might be wished. *Evelyn, B. III. ch. 7. sect. 3.*

4. One that promotes the growth of forest-trees.
I shall endeavour to shew you the several kinds of earth, and how we may best improve it to the use of the husbandman, of the *forester* and the gardener. *Evelyn's Earth.*

FORMULARY. *n.* --- A book containing stated "forms."
By way of innovating still further on our established *formulary*, he verified the decalogue &c.
T. Warton's Eng. Poet, Vol. III. sect. 27.

3. The state of being subject to suffer by violence.
The thorns ---, the nails ---, the spear which pierced his sacred side, give sufficient testimony of the natural ten-

Nor ought we our own house with gold to fill
By keeping *fraudfully* another's right.
Wodhull's Eur. Vol.III. p.322.

[In FREE'MASON] Insert for first example,
The Lawyers, like the *freemasons*, may be supposed to take
an oath not to tell the secret. *Marq. of Halifax.*

FRONDA'TION. *n.* [*frondatio*, Lat.] The taking
off small branches of trees.

Frondeation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant
branches, or sprays of trees, is a kind of pruning.
Evelyn, B.III. ch.2. sect.8.

FROW. *adj.* Brittle. *Ray.*

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frown*
(as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.3. sect.5.

FRUTICANT. *adj.* [*fruticans*, Lat.] Full of shoots.
These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous,
fruticant and shrubby. *Evelyn*, *Intro.* sect.3.

To FULMINE. *n. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat.] To thunder
(metaphorically.)

Whose resifless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce demagogue,
Shook th' arsenal, and *fulmin'd* over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.

Milton's Par. Reg. B.IV. v.270.

FUMITORY. *n.* [*fumaria*.] A flower. Johnson has
FUMITER.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shak. Hen. V.* A.V. sc.2.
And in some open place, that to the sun doth lie,
He *fumitory* gets. *Drayton's Polyolb.* Song.13.

FUNEST. *adj.* [*funestus*, Lat.] Fatal.

It has, of old been observed, that the bay is ominous of
some *funest* accident. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.6. sect.22.

"GEO'PONICKS. *n.* --- The science of cultivating
"the ground."

Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and use-
ful parts of *Geoponicks*. *Evelyn's Acetaria*, dedication.

GLA'BROUS. *adj.* [*glaba*, Lat.] Smooth, like bald-
ness.

French elm, whose leaves are thicker, and more florid,
glabrous and smooth. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.4. sect.1.

To GLIMPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To appear by
glimpses.

Deformed shadows *glimpsing* in his sight.
Drayton's Baron's Wars, B.II. ff.45.

GOOD-WO'MAN. *n.* [the same as] Goodwife:
which see, and also GOOD-MAN.

She who neglected her kitchen-garden (for that was still
the *Good-woman's* province) was never reputed a tolerable
huswife. *Evelyn's Acetaria*, Dressing, near end.
Goody, *good-woman*, gossip, n'aunt, forsooth,
Or dame, the sole additions she did hear.

Shenstone's Schoolm.

"GORGET. *n.* ---"

2. A woman's whisk, or neck-cloth. *Kersey's Dic.*
This seems to be the word's sense in Congreve.

Go hang out an old Frisoneer *gorget*, with a yard of yel-
low colberteen again. *Way of the World*, A.V. sc.1.

[In GRAME'RCY. ADDENDUM to G.] Add
Farewell, dear son of Mercury, and be prosperous.
—— Gramercy, pupil.

Otway's Cheats of Scapin, A.III. last speech.

GRA'NDNESS. *n.* [from *grand*.] Greatness.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabric
of the world, one needs only to bid him consider the sun.

Wollaston, Sect.V. 14.

[In GRIPPLE] Add

For when the world found out the fitness of my foil,
The *gripple* wretch began immediately to spoil
My tall and goodly woods, and did my grounds inclose.
Drayton's Pol. Song 13.

"GROSS. *adj.* ---"

9. Large by aggregation.

Another part in squadrons, and *gross* bands, &c.
Milton's P.L. B.II. v.570.

GUILDABLE. *adj.* Having a "Guild."

'By the discretion of the Sheriffs, and Bayliff and other
ministers in places *guildable*.

Spelman's Adm. Jur. Of the beginning,

HAG-BO'RN. *adj.* Born of a hag.

Save for the son which she did litter here,
A freckled whelp, *hag-born*. *Shak. Tempest.* sc.2.

[In HA'NGER] Insert for the first example,

He lieth in complete armour --- his belt bossed and
gilt, his *hanger* by his side. *Weever*, p.856.

HA'RPIST. *n.* A player on the harp.

She --- can no lesse
Tame the fierce walkers of the wilderness,
Than that *Æagrin harpist*, for whose lay
Tygers with hunger pinde, and left their pray.

W. Browne. B.I. song 5.

HA'RPY-FOOTED. *adj.* Having feet like *Harpies*.

Thither by *harp-footed* furies hal'd
At certain revolutions all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton's P. L.* B.II. v.596.

[In H'AY-RICK] Add

If a man falls from an *hay-rick*, whereby he dies, it is
said (not adjudged) that it shall be forfeit.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.32.

[In HAY-STACK] Add

'Tis advisable, that upon all removals of corn-ricks,
hay-stacks, &c. the husbandman reserve all he can of the
bottom, offal, and shakings. *Evelyn's Earth.*

HEART. *interj.* Used for an exclamation.

Heart! who let in th' rag there?

B. Jonf. Cynthia's Revels. A.V. sc.4.

HEA'RTENER. *n.* That which *heartens*.

The coward's *heartener* in warre,
The stirring drum, keeps lesser noyse from farre.

W. Browne, B.I. Song 1.

HE'CCO. *n.* [probably] A bird, called *wryneck* in
Johnson, and in Pennant's *Zoology*, but vulgarly *yaffle*.

The laughing *herco*. *Drayton's Polyolb.* Song 13.
The sharp-nob'd *hecco* stabbing at his brain. *Drayton's Owl.*

HE'LL-BORN. *adj.* Born in hell.

Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by proof,
Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of heaven.

Milton's P. L. B.II. v.687.

HORTE'NSIAL. *adj.* [*hortensis*, Lat.] Fit for a garden.
Such as are fative and *hortensial*. *Evelyn*, *Intro.* sect.3.

HYP'HEAR. *n.* [in Pliny's N. H. Lib. XVII. cap.
44.] A kind of bird-lime growing on trees.

Upon the oake, the plumb-tree, and the holme,
The stock-dove and the black-bird should not come,
Whose muting on those trees do make to grow
Rots-curing *Hyphear*, and the misse-toe.

W. Browne, B.I. song 1.

ICHNOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from "*ichnography*."]
Representing a certain plot of ground.

Perrault has assisted the text with a figure, or *ichnogra-
phical* plot. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.1. sect.1.

To IDENTIFY. *v. a.* To ascertain the identity of.

All indictments must set forth the christian name, sur-
name, and addition of the state and degree, mystery,
town, or place, and the county of the offender: and all
this to *identify* his person. *Blackstone*, B.IV. ch.23.

[In JESUITICAL] Add at the end

The

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Especially if it lie prostrate with the bark on, which is a receptacle for a certain *intercutaneous* worm, which accelerates its decay. *Evelyn, B.II. ch.3. sect.15.*

INTERLUCA'TION. *n.* [*interlucatio, Lat.*] Thinning the branches of a wood. *Evelyn, Terms expl.*
TO I'NTROSUME. *v.* [*a. intro and fumo, Lat.*] To suck in.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food. *Evelyn, B.IV. sect.21.*

JOINT-RA'CKING. *adj.* That racks the joints.

Dropsies, and asthmas, and *joint-racking rheums.*
Milton's P. L. B.XI. v.488.

I'RON-WINGED. *adj.* Having iron-wings.

The brazen trump of *iron-winged* fame,
That mingleth faithful truth with forged lies,
Foretold the heathen how the Christians came.
Fairfax, B.I. st.81.

“**IRREMI'SSIBLE.** *adj.* - - - Not to be pardoned.”

If he were a created person, the sin committed against him could not be *irremissible.* *Pearson, Art.VIII.*

IRREPLEV'ISABLE. *adj.* [*in and replevisable.*] Not bailable.

As to those that were *irreplevisable* at common law, they are of four sorts. *Hale, H. P. C. P.II. ch.15.*

KERB. *n.* Any edging of strong solid stuff, which serves as a guard to something else. Thus the edging of the stone footways in London streets is called the *kerb-stone.*

[Elm] scarce has any superior for *kerbs* of coppers. *Evelyn, B.I. ch.4. sect.15.*

LÆTATION. *n.* [by metaphorical inference from *lætatio, Lat.*] Any manure that refreshes land.

Meliorating barren ground by sweet and comminuted *lætations.* *Evelyn, B.I. ch.2. sect.6.*

“**LAPIDA'TION.** *n.* A stoning.

Witness the *lapidation* of St. Stephen. *Evelyn, B.I. ch.13. sect.4.*

LEGISLA'TRESS. *n.* [from “*legislator.*”] A female lawgiver.

See what that country of the mind will produce, when by the wholesome laws of this *legislatress* it has obtained its liberty. *Shaftesbury's Moralists, P.IV. sect.2.*

LIGNOUS. *adj.* [*lignosus, Lat.*] Of a woody substance.

By trees then is mean a *lignous* woody plant, &c. *Evelyn, B.I. ch.2. sect.9.*

“**LI'NEN-DRAPER.** *n.* - - - He who deals in linen.”

Dealt with the *linen-draper* on my private. *B. Jons. Dev. an Afs. A.V. sc.4.*

LI'NGERING. *n.* [from *linger.*] Tardiness.

Left with a whip of scorpions I pursue.
Thy *ling'ring.* *Milton's P. L. B.II. v.702.*

LITERATE. *adj.* [*literatus, Lat.*] Learned.

The case is the same in the fashionable, and in the *literate* world. *Shaftesb. Advice to Author, P.I. sect.3.*

LORICA'TION. *n.* [*loricatio, Lat.*] A surface like mail.

These cones [of the cedar] have - - - the entire *lorication* smoother couched than those of the fir-kind. *Evelyn, B.II. ch.4. sect.1.*

“**LOUSINESS.** *n.* The stare of abounding with lice.”

Trees (especially fruit-bearers) are infested with the meafels - - - to this commonly succeeds *lousiness.* *Evelyn, B.II. ch.7. sect.6.*

MAGISTRA'LITY. *n.* [from *magistralis, Lat.*] Despotic authority in opinions.

Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality.* *Bacon on Learn. (4to. 1605.) p.34. b.*

“**MAID.** *n.* - - - A species of skate fish.”

The gurnet, rochet, *mayd,* and mullet dainty fish.

Drayton's Pol. Song 25.

“**MALAPE'RTNESS.** *n.* - - - Sauciness.”

Malapertness, tricking, or violence learnt among school-boys. *Locke Educ. sect.70.*

MA'NGONISM. *n.* [from *mangonize.*] Setting any thing off by artifice.

Variations produced by practice or mixture, *mangonism* or starving the root, are by chance met with now then. *Evelyn, B.II. ch.2. sect. last.*

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious, trust little by *mangonism,* insuccations, or medicine, to alter the species of flowers considerably. *Ib. Kal. Hor. March.*

[In **TO MA'NGONIZE**] Expunge the etymology and explication; and insert instead [*Mangonizo, Lat.*]

To set off any thing for sale.

[**TO MANICHEAN**] Join **MANICHEE.**

The *Manichees* and Donatists were punished with death. *Hale, H. P. C. ch.30. III.*

[In **TO MAR**] Add for a very modern example of this *obsolete* verb,

He has not only misrepresented the story, but *marred* the character of the poem.

T. Warton's Eng. Poetrie. Vol.I. sect.14. last paragraph.

M'ARRY. *interj. or adv.* [Its meaning, when any, seems to be] *Verily.*

Marry, once before he won it of me with false dice. *Shak. Much ado. A.II. sc.1.*

The *Zodiacke* of his life is like that of the sun; *marry,* not half so glorious. *Overbury's Prisoner.*

How do you like me now?

——— Like you? *marry*——— I don't know.

Southerne's Oronoko. A.III. sc.1.

“**MEDIA'TORSHIP.** *n.* - - The office of a mediator.”

It is an act belonging properly to the *mediatorship.*

Pearson, Art.II. HIS ONLY SON.

[In **MELICOTON.**] Add after the remark.

In September come Grapes, Apples, Peaches, *Melocotones,* *Nectarines.* *Bacon's Essay of Gardens.*

TO ME TEORIZE. *v. n.* [from *meteor.*] To ascend in evaporation.

To the end the dews may *meteorize,* and emit their finer spirits. *Evelyn's Pomona, ch.1.*

TO MI'S-CHARGE. *v. a.* To charge amiss in an account.

The most of the rest of the complaints were touching particulars *mis-charged.* *Hale, Sheriff's Accompts, ch.10.*

MIS-E'NTRY. *n.* A wrong entry.

If a clerk had made a *mis entry* of record, the judge, before whom it was, might *ore tenus* rectify the *mis-entry,* though a considerable time after. *Hale, H. P. C. ch.62.*

TO MI'S-PRINT. *v. a.* To print wrong.

The case is *mis-printed.* *Hale, H. P. C. P.II. ch.8.*

MIS-RECITAL. *n.* [from “*mis-recite.*”] A false recital.

The Court will take notice of the true statute, and will reject the *mis-recital* as surplusage.

Hale, H. P. C. P.II. ch.24.

TO MO'DULE. *v. a.* [from *modular, Lat.*] To modulate.

That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare,

As man to set in parts at first had learn'd of her.

Drayton's Polyolb. Song 13.

“**MO'NEYER.** *n.* - - -

2. A coiner of money.”

Impairment in allay can only happen, either by the dishonesty of the *moneyers* or minters, or by counterfeiting the coin. *Hale, H. P. C. ch.18.*

“**MONO'POLIST.** *n.* - - - One who obtains the sole power of vending any commodity.”

The Genoese merchants, with the rapacity of *monopolists*, demanded such an high price for negroes, that the number imported into Hispaniola made no great change upon the state of the colony. *Robertson's America*, B.III.

“MORDACIOUS. *adj.* - - - Apt to bite.”

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning. *Evelyn's Earth*.

MORDICANCY. *n.* [from “*mordicant*.”] Biting quality.

The *mordicancy* thus allayed, be sure to make the mortar clean. *Evelyn's Acet.* sect. 57.

MORIGERATION. *n.* [*morigeratio*, Lat.] Obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration*, or application of learned men to men in fortune.

Bacon on Learning. (4to. 1605) p. 16. b.

“To MORTIFY. *v. a.* - - -

“1. To destroy vital qualities.”

If of the stem the frost *mortify* any part, cut it off.

Evelyn, B.II. ch. 1. sect. 3.

[In MOSS] Add

In many of the *mosses* of the West Riding of Yorkshire are often dug up birch-trees. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch. 17. sect. 2.

“MULTANGULAR. *adj.* - - Having many corners.”

Some round, others long, oval, *multangular*.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect. 21.

MURIATED. [from *muria*, Lat.] Put in brine.

Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed. *Evelyn's Acetaria*, sect. 12.

“MYSTAGOGUE. *n.* - - - One who interprets divine mysteries.”

Like the *mystagogue* in the Picture of Cebes.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol. II. Sect. 1.

NÆVE. *n.* [*nævus*, Lat.] A small spot on the skin.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus's soil.

Dryden on Death of Lord Hastings.

NASCENT. *adj.* [*nascens*, Lat.] Growing.

In their *nascent*, mature, or declining state.

Madox's Exchequer. Preface.

NATALITIAL. *adj.* [*natalitius*, Lat.] Consecrated to a person's nativity.

We read in the life of Virgil, how far his *natalitial* popular had outstripped the rest of its contemporaries.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect. 13.

“NAUGHT. *adj.* - - - - Bad; corrupt; worthless.

“Now hardly used.” In one sense of *bad* (*hurtful*) it occurs in Locke's Essay.

If the pleasure of seeing be greater to you, than that of drinking, wine is *naught*.

Of Power, sect. 54.

NAUSEATING. *n.* [from *nauseate*] Disgust.

The palls, or *nauseatings*, which continually intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation.

Shaftes. Ing. B.II. Pt. 2. sect. 2.

NEEDSLY. *adv.* Needs.

And there another, that would *needsley* scorse

A coltly jewel for a hobbyhorse. *Drayton's Mooncalf*.

NEIGHBOUR-STAINED. *adj.* Stained with neighbours' blood.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,

Profaners of this *neighbour-stained* steel.

Shak. Rom. and Jul. sc. 1.

NEMOROUS. *adj.* [*nemorosus*, Lat.] Woody.

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect. 4.

NEOPHYTE. *adj.* [*νεοφυτος*, Gr.] Newly entered into an employment.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence.

B. Jonf. Cynth. Revels, A.III. sc. 1.

“NEOPHYTE. *n.* - - - A convert.” Johnson pro-

duces no example; and this *substantive*, by its usage in *B. Johnson*, seems only formed from the foregoing *adjective* by ellipsis.

There stands a *neophyte* glazing of his face,

Pruning his clothes, perfuming of his hair,

Against his idol enters. *Cynthia's Revels*, A.III. sc. 4.

NESTORIAN. *n.* [from *Nestorius*, the founder.] One of a certain sect of heretics.

Otherwise we are plainly and inevitably *Nestorians*. *Hooker*.

Donatists were punished with death, and possibly so were the *Nestorians*. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 30.

NONAGED. *adj.* Being in “*nonage*.”

The Muse's love appears

In *nonag'd* youth, as in the length of yeares.

W. Browne, B.I. song 5.

[In To NOTICE] Add, for example,

Among others which might be *noticed* is this passage.

T. Warton on Milton's Lycidas, v. 114.

NOVITIOUS. *adj.* [*novitius*, Lat.] Newly invented.

What is now taught by the Church of Rome, is, as unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation.

Pearson, Art. IX. COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

OAKLING. *n.* A young oak.

There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*.

Evelyn, B.I. ch. 9. sect. 3.

“OBLIGINGNESS. *n.* - - -

“2. Civility; complaisance.”

- - - Natural affection, humanity, *obligingness*, or that sort of civility which rises from a just sense of the common rights of mankind.

Shaftes. Wit. P.III.

To OBSTETRICATE. *v. n.* [*obstetricor*, Lat.] To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself, when it is the proper season.

Evelyn, B.II. ch. 2. sect. 6.

“OCCISION. *n.* - - - The act of killing.”

This kind of *occision* of a man, according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.

Hale, H. P. C. ch. 42.

OLD-NICK. *n.* [a name supposed to have originated from *Nicholas Machiavel's*]

The Devil.

Nich. Machiavel had ne'er a trick,

(Though he gives name to our *Old-Nick*), &c.

Hudibras, P.III. C.I.

“O'MELET. *n.* - - - A kind of pancake made with eggs.”

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and, in *omelets*, made up with cream.

Evelyn's Acetaria, sect. 16.

OPA'COUSNESS. *n.* [from “*opacous*.”] The state of being opaque.

Mysteries, which (without these coverings) even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect. 8.

O'RCHARDING. *n.* Cultivation of orchards.

All land is not fit for *orcharding*. *Evelyn's Pomona*, ch. 5.

Trench grounds for *orcharding*. *Ib. Kal. Hort.* October.

O'RIENCY. *n.* [from “*orient*.”] Glare of colour.

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency*.

Evelyn, B.III. ch. 4. sect. 12.

To OSTENTATE. *v. a.* [*ostento*, Lat.] To display boastingly.

So far I must needs *ostentate* my reading, as to assure you, that I have viewed with my own eyes, and transcribed from all the originals, whatever I have set down.

Fleetwood's Preface to Chron. Pretiosum.

OSTENTOUS. *adj.* [for] Ostentatious.

Such rude and imperfect draughts being far better in their esteem, than such as are adorned with more pomp, and *ostentous* circumstances.

Pref. to Evelyn's Pomona.

“OVA'TION. *n.* - - - A lesser triumph among the

“Romans.”

H h

Whose

Whose spirit, not content with an ovation
Of lingring fate, with triumph thus resolv'd.
Lee's Theodosius, A.V. sc. 1.

To OUT-RECKON. *v. a.* [*out and reckon.*] To exceed
in assumed reckoning.
The Egyptian priests pretended an exact chronology for
some myriads of years; and the Chaldeans and Assyrians
far *out-reckon* them. *Pearson, Art.I. MAKER OF, &c.*

To OUT-WATCH. *v. a.* To exceed in watchfulness.
Or let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft *out-watch* the Bear
With thrice-great Hermes. *Milton's Penseroso, v.87.*

OX-LIKE. *adj.* Like an Ox's.
With cow-like udders, and with *ox-like* eyes. *Pope's Dunc.*

PALL. *n.* [from the verb] Nauseating.
The *palls*, or nauseatings, which continually intervene,
are of the worll, and most hateful kind of sensation.
Shaftes. Inquiry, B.II. Pt.2. sect.2.

To PANE'GYRIZE. *v. a.* [*παινευριζω, Gr.*] To be-
stow praise on.
Is not our royal founder already *panegyriized* by all the
Universities? *Evelyn's Pref.*

PA'RKER. *n.* --- A park-keeper."
To make good such a justification by a *parker*, forester,
or warrener, there are these things requisite.
Hale, H. P. C. ch.40.

PA'TRONLESS. *adj.* Without a patron.
The arts and sciences must not be left *patronless*.
Shaftes. Adv. to Auth. P.2. sect.1.

[In PEAZE] Expunge the explanation, and insert in-
stead 'A Pea.' Such was Church's conjecture with
regard to the sense of *Pease* in the example from Spen-
ser; and the compiler finds it confirmed by the fol-
lowing passage in B. Jonson:
I'll cleanse him with a pill, as small as a *pease*.
Magnetic Lady, A.V. sc.7.

PEEL. *n.* ----- A broad thin board with a long
"handle, used by bakers."
The oven, the baven, the mawkin, the *peel*.
B. Jonf. Masq. of Pleasure and Virtue.

PERA'MBULATOR. *n.* [from *perambulo, Lat.*] - A
measuring wheel.
The method of doing this, is either with an instrument
and chain, or else with a *perambulator* or measuring wheel.
Alingham on Maps, sect.5.

PERFE'CTIONAL. *adj.* [from *perfection.*] Made
complete.
Life eternal may be looked upon under three considera-
tions; as initial; as partial; and as *perfectional*.
Pearson, Art.XII.

PERPE'SSION. *n.* [from *perpeffio, Lat.*] Suffering.
The eternity of destruction in the language of Scripture
signifies a perpetual *perpeffion* and duration in misery.
Pearson, Art.XII.

PERTU'RBER. *n.* [from *perturbo, Lat.*] Disturber.
Writs were ordained to the bishops to accuse all and
every of the *perturbers* of the Church.
Spelman's Terms, Sect.V. ch.2.

To PHILO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from "*philology.*"] To
offer criticisms.
Nor is it here that we design to enlarge, as those who
have *philologized* on this occasion. *Evelyn, B.III. ch.6. sect.2.*

PIA'CLAR. *adj.* ---
"3. Atrociously bad."
It was esteemed *piacular* for any to cut down so much as
a stick about them. *Evelyn, B.IV. sect.4.*

PIQUANCY. *n.* --- Sharpness; tartness."
Generally we see the best and vigorous juices to salute
our palates with a more agreeable *piquancy* and tartness.
Evelyn's Pomona, ch.4.

PLAINT. *n.* A particular mode of bringing an action.
Not by original writ, but by *plaint*, that is, by a private
memorial tendered in open court to the judge.
Blackf. Com. B.II. ch.18.
Leave *plaints* and pleas to whom they do belong.
Drayton's 2. Catherine to Owen Tudor.

POLITURE. --- The gloss given by polishing."
The perfection of these hard materials consists much in
their receiving the most exquisite *politure*.
Evelyn, B.III. ch.3. sect.15.

To POLLARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lop the
head from.
Elm and oak frequently *pollarded* and cut increases
the bulk and circumference. *Evelyn, B.III. ch.2. sect.6.*

POLYCHREST. *n.* [from *πολυχρηστος, Gr.*] What is
useful for many things.
There is nothing necessary for life, which these *polychrests*
afford not. *Evelyn, B.IV. sect.24.*

POLYPODE. *n.* [another word for] "Polypody."
Here finds he on an oak rheum-purging *polypode*.
Drayton's Polyolb. song 13.

POLYSPERM. *n.* [a botanical term from *πολυ σπερμα,*
Gr.] Any tree's fruit containing many of its seeds.
All of them easily raised of the kernels and roots, which
may be got out of their *polyperms*. *Evelyn, B.II. ch.3. sect.1.*

POME'CI'TRON. *n.* --- A citron apple."
There's a fine little barrel of *pomecitrons*,
Would have serv'd me this seven year.
Widow (by B. Jonf. Flet. and Mid.) A.V. sc.1.

POULE. *n.* [Fr.] The stakes of all the players, to be
played for at some games of cards.
What say you to a *poule* at comet at my house?
Southerne's Maid's L. Pr. A.III.

PRAC'TISER. *n.* ---
3. One that plots against another's reputation.
Virgil, Horace, and the rest
Of those great master-spirits, did not want
Detractors then, or *practisers* against them.
B. Jonf. Poetaster to the Reader.

PREDI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from "*to predict.*"] Having
the power of foretelling.
Nor were the actions prescribed under the law less *pre-*
dictive than the words of the prophets. *Pearson, Art.II.*

To PREMO'NISH. *v. a.* --- To warn."
'Tis a kindness to *premonish* stewards and surveyors, that
they do not negligently waste those materials.
Evelyn, B.I. ch.3. sect.17.

To PRETY'PIFY. *v. a.* [*præ, Lat. and typify.*] To
shew in emblem beforehand.
Our Jesus was certainly and truly crucified, and did
really undergo those sufferings, which were *pretypified* and
foretold, upon the cross: *Pearson, Art.IV. WAS CRUCIFIED.*

PREVISION. *n.* [*præ, Lat. and vision.*] The act of
foreseeing.
Nor is this clearer in Gabriel's explication of the promise,
than in Daniel's *prevision* of the performance.
Pearson, Art.II. OUR LORD.

PROCE'RE. *adj.* [*procerus, Lat.*] Tall.
Such lignous and woody plants, as are hard of substance,
procere of stature. *Evelyn, Introd. sect.3.*

PROCURA'TORSHIP. *n.* Office of a "Procurator."
The office which this Pilate bare was the *Procuratorship* of
Judæa. *Pearson, Art.IV. UNDER, &c.*

PROMO'TEMENT. *n.* [from *promote.*] Advancement.
Some commend strewing a few oats at the bottom of the
fosses, in which you transplant the naked roots, for a great
promotement of their taking. *Evelyn, B.II. ch.2. sect.4.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* ---
5. [A law-term relative to *testaments.*] To publish be-
fore the proper officer.

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The troubled tears then standing in his eyes,
Through which he did upon the letters look,
Made them to seem like roundlets, that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.

Drayton's Barons Wars, B.V. st. 60.

RUNCA'TION. *n.* [*runcatio*, Lat.] Weeding.

For the more commodious *runcation*, hawing and dressing
the trees. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.2. sect.2.

RU'TILANT. *adj.* [*rutilans*, Lat.] Of a bright red.

Whole parchments, &c. were likely coloured with this
rutilant mixture. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.4. sect.1.

SA'B BATHLESS. *adj.* [*sabbath* and *less*.] Without
interval of rest.

This incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune
leaveth not tribute which we owe to God of our time.

Bacon on Learn. (4to. 1605) B.II. p.93. (for 105) b.

SAFE-GUARD. *n.* An outer petticoat to *save* wo-
men's cloaths on horseback.

Behind her on a pillion sat

Her frantic husband, in a broad brim'd hat,
A mask and *safe-guard*; and had in his hand
His mad wife's distaff for a riding-wand.

Drayton's Moon-calf.

[“ In SAGO, *n.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey*”]

Sago is not a *grain* by nature, but the *granulated* juice
of an East-India plant. It is so prepared before expor-
tation.

SAINT-JOHN. *n.* [used by *Drayton* for] “ Saint
“ John's wort.”

With agrimony, and that herb we call *Saint-John*.

Polyolb. song 13.

SAINT-SEDUCING. *adj.* Able to seduce a faint.

Nor ope her lap to *saint-seducing* gold.

Shak. Rom. and Jul. sc.1.

To SA'NCTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give a
sanction to.

Tests against old principles, *sanctioned* by the laws.

Burke's Appeal.

[In SA'NHEDRIM] Insert for first example

Judges in the council, called *Sanhedrim*, sat on the
week-day from morning to night.

Spelman's Terms, Sect.IV. ch.4.

SA'TIVE. *adj.* [*sativus*; Lat.] Fit to be sown in gar-
dens.

Preferring the domestic or *sative* for the fuller growth.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.2. sect.4.

SA'TRAPY. *n.* A territory under the government of
a *satrap*.

The temporal government was likewise divided into *sa-
trapis* or dukedoms, which contained in them divers
counties.

Spelman's Anc. Governm. of England.

SA'XONISM. *n.* A *Saxon* idiom.

It is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound, more or
less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.I. Sect.2. p.49.

“ SCA'BIOUS. *n.* - - - A plant.”

Stop some of your *scabiouses* from running to feed the
first year. *Evelyn*, *Kal. Hort.* June.

“ SCATE. *n.* - - - A fish of the species of thorn-
“ back.”

The haddock, turbot, berr, fish nourishing and strong;

The thornback, and the *scate*, provocatives among.

Drayton's Polyolb. song 25.

SCE'PTICALLY. *adv.* In a *sceptical* manner.

He condescended on many occasions to speak *sceptically*.

Shaftes. Misc. II. ch.2.

To SCE'PTICIZE. *v. n.* To doubt like a *sceptic*.

You can afford to *scepticize*, where no-one else will so
much as hesitate. *Shaftes. Moralists*, P.II. sect.1.

SCULP. *n.* [from the verb.] An engraving.

Wanting only the accomplishments of well-designed
sculps. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.3. sect.2.

SEA-SWA'LOWED. *adj.* Swallowed by the sea.

-She, from whom

We were all *sea-swallowed*, though some cast again.

Shak. Temp. A.II. sc.1.

SE'BESTEN. *n.* A small plum growing on an exotic
plant, called (in Latin) *Coria*.

Great quantities of bird-lime are brought to us out of
Turkey, and from Damascus, which some conceive to be
made of *sebestens*, finding sometimes the kernels.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.6. sect.14.

“ SE'CONDARY. *n.* - - - A deputy.”

So, by *Lee secondary* was the constant course at Newgate
in his time.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.44. III.

[In SE'ELY] Add

Applied to materials, it seems to have meant

Plain; rude.

Some *seely* trough of wood, or some tree's rind.

W. Browne, B.I. song 2.

SEJU'NCTION. *n.* [*sejunctio*, Lat.] The act of dis-
joining.

The constitution of that people was made by a *sejunctio*
and separation of them from all other nations on the earth.

Pearson, Art II. AND IN JESUS CHRIST.

SELF-RAISED. *adj.* Raised by one's self.

For who can yet believe, though after loss,

That all these puissant legions, whose exile

Hath emptied heav'n, shall fail to re-ascend

Self rais'd, and repossess their native seat?

Milton's P. L. B.I. v.634.

SE'LF-SEVERE. *adj.* Severe towards one's self.

Which when thou seest

Impartial, *self-severe*, inexorable,

Thou wilt renounce thy seeking.

Milton's Sam. Agon. v.827.

SELF-SOWN. *adj.* Sown of itself.

Young beeches, ash, and some others spring from the
self-sown mast and keys. *Evelyn*, *Introd.* sect.8.

“ SEMINA'TION. *n.* - - - The act of sowing.”

If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semi-
nation*.

Evelyn, B.I. ch.1. sect.3.

SENTIME'NTAL. *adj.* Tinctured with *sentiment*.

The French use the word *naive* in such a sense, as to be
explainable by no English word, unless we will submit to
restrain ourselves in the application of the word *sentimental*.

Shensstone.

The poetry of the first troubadours consisted in satires,
moral fables, allegories, and *sentimental* sonnets.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.I. Sect.3. near end.

They bewildered their imaginations in speculative
questions concerning the most desperate or most happy
situations of a sincere and *sentimental* heart.

Ib. Sect.18. p.459.

“ SE'PARATENESS. *n.* - - - The state of being
“ separate.”

The old sense of all words denoting sanctity did import
separateness.

Evelyn, B.IV. ch.4. sect.1.

To SHI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with
shingles.

They *shingle* their houses with it.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.4. sect.1.

SLEE'PER. *n.* [In architecture.] A strip of solid tim-
ber (or some substantial substitute) which lies on the
ground to support the joist of a floor.

The length of hips and *sleepers*. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.6. sect.19.

SLU'BBERINGLY. *adv.* [from “*slubber*.”] In a *slub-
bering* manner.

And *slubb'ringly* patch up some slight and shallow rhyme.

Drayt. Pol. song 21.

SNEED

SNEED. *n.* [*snæb*, Sax, *falcis anfa*.] The handle of a scythe.

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.6. sect.2.

SO'MBROUS. *adj.* [*sombre*, Fr.] Gloomy.

There is a *sombrous* cast in his imaginations.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.III. sect.31.

SPARSELY. *adv.* [from *sparfus*, Lat.] Here and there.

There are doubtless many such soils *sparfeldy* throughout this nation.

Evelyn's Pomona, Pref.

SPECTA'TRESS. *n.* [from *spectator*.] A female looker on.

Amid the gen'ral wreck see where she stands,
Like Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.

Rowe's Fair Pen. A.V. sc.1.

SPELL-STOPT. *adj.* Hindred, from moving, by a spell.

There stand;

For you are *spell-stopt*.

Shak. Tempest, A.V. sc.1.

SPI'GURNEL. *n.* Sealer of the King's writs. *Camden's Remains* in Surnames.

The Monday after the old feal is broken, and the parts delivered to the *Spigurnel*.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.16.

[In SPRING] Add to the examples

When the *spring* is of two years growth, draw part of it for quick-fets.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.7. sect.23.

SPRINGER. *n.* [from *spring*.] A young growing plant.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods, and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect.4.

SPRUNTLY. *adv.* [probably once a colloquial word for] Sprucely.

How do I look to day? am I not drest

spruntly?

B. Johnson's Devil is an Ass, A.IV. sc.2.

SPURRIER. *n.* One that deals in spurs.

You shall have a cast commander, can but get
In credit with a glover, or a *spurrier*

For some two pair of either's ware aforehand.

B. Johnson. Alch. A.III. sc.4.

SQUI'RESHIP. *n.* Title of *esquire*.

Then he begins to sticke his letters in his ground chamber-window, that so the superscription may make his *squireship* transparent.

Overb. Com. Lawyer.

STA'RVELING. *n.* --- An animal" [or plant] "thin and weak for want of nourishment."

The outward skirts were nothing, save shrubs and miserable *starvelings*.

Evelyn, B.I. ch.20. sect.3.

STIFLE. *n.* The first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock.

STRA'W-THATCHT. *adj.* Thatched with straw.

In their *straw-thatcht* bower

Slept out the rest of night.

Chalkhill, p.129.

STRONG-BASED. *adj.* Having a strong base.

The *strong-bas'd* promontory

Have I made shake.

Shak. Tempest, A.V. sc.1.

SUBALTE'RNATE. *adj.* --- Succeeding by "turns." Johnson gives no example. The word is used by *Evelyn* (as if derived from *subaltern*) in the

sense of

Subordinate.

Together with all their *subalternate* and several kinds.

Introd. sect.4.

SU'BDOLOUS. *adj.* --- Subtle; sly."

Such as are illusive simulations, and *subdalous* artifices.

Barrow, term.5.

SUBNA'SCENT. *adj.* [*subnascent*, Lat.] Growing beneath something else.

There is nothing more prejudicial to *subnascent* young trees, than, when newly trimmed and pruned, to have their wound poisoned with continual dripping.

Evelyn, B.I. ch.20. sect.9.

SUGGESTIVE. *adj.* [from *suggest*.] Containing intimations.

Who by several *suggestive* revelations gave out, that if the king proceeded in divorce and second marriage, he should not raigne in his realme seven moneths after.

Weever, p.501.

SUSCEPTIVITY. *n.* [from "*susceptive*;" which see.] Capability of admitting.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply, a natural discernibility, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications.

Wollafton, Sect.V. 11.

SUSCITA'TION. *n.* --- The act of rousing."

The temple is supposed here to be dissolved, and being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution.

Pearson, Art.V. THIRD DAY.

SWALE. *v. a.* --- To waste away."

Nor has our hymeneal torch

Yet lighted up his last most grateful sacrifice,

But dash'd with rain from eyes, and *swail'd* with sighs

Burns dim.

Congreve's Mourning Bride, A.III. sc.6.

SY'NDIC. *n.* [from *συν* and *δικη*, Gr.] One of a set of judges appointed occasionally by learned bodies to decide on certain matters referred to them.

SYNECHDO'CHICALLY. *adv.* According to a "*synechdochical*" way of speaking.

Thus did our Saviour rise from the dead on the third day properly; and was three days and three nights in the earth *synechdochically*.

Pearson, Art.V. THIRD DAY.

SYNO'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* In a *synonymous* way.

It is often used *synonymously* with words which signify any kind of production or formation.

Pearson, Art.I. MAKER OF.

[In TALL] Insert for first example,

It makes a little fellow be called a *tall* man.

Overbury's Essay on Valour.

TA'LMUDIST. *n.* One well read in the *Talmud*.

The *Talmudists*, who were best acquainted with the Jewish customs, &c.

Spelm. Terms, Sect.V. ch.3.

TA'PERNESS. *n.* The state of being *taper*.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage.

Shenstone on Taste.

TARSEL. *n.* A kind of hawk." This word is oftener written *tassel*, and is so in the very passage quoted by Johnson from Shakspeare. *Tiercel* (according to Kersey's Dictionary) is the true spelling, and derived from the French *tierce*, because a *tiercel* or male hawk is a *third* part less than the female. *Gentle*, which follows the word in *Romeo and Juliet*, though printed separate by Johnson, seems to have made part of the appellation.

Having far off espied a *tiercel-gent*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.IV. R.49.

Then for an evening fight

A *tiercel-gentle*.

Massinger's Guardian, sc.1.

[In TEA'TABLE. 2.] Alter "The fashion of" into "An assemblage for," and add

The names of the persons from whom they came, and by whom they were carried, were whispered about at *tea-tables*, and in coffee-houses.

Boling. to Windham.

TENTAGE. *n.* [from *tent*.] A number of tents; a camp.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixed.

Drayt. Barons Wars, B.II. st.15.

TENTORY. *n.* [*tentorium*, Lat.] The awning of a tent.

The

The women who are said to have made tents for the grove, were no other than makers of *tentories*, to spread from tree to tree. Evelyn, B.IV. sect.8.

TERSENESS. *n.* [from "*terse*."] Neatness of literary style.

His Latin epistles - - - discover an uncommon *terseness* and facility of expression.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.II. Sect.17. p.124.

TEXTORIAL. *adj.* [*textorius*, Lat.] Belonging to weaving.

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth.

T. Warton's Diff. on Gesta Romanor. ch.CLXXVIII.

[In THEN] Add to the article, Yet in this same edition of Overbury *than* occurs in the modern spelling (It feareth a sword no more *than* an ague. - *Essay on Valour.*); and in Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, printed as early as 1605, *than* is as frequent as *then*.

THREAF. *n.* [Sax. *manipulus*.] A drove.
Tag-rag been seen to flock here

In *threaves*. *B. Johnf. Alchymist, A.V. sc.2.*

THROWSTER. *n.* One who winds silk or thread.

[In TILLER] Add for example,

This they usually make of a curved *tiller*.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.4. sect.29.

TIME-WORN. *adj.* Worn out by time; antiquated.
- - - reform the *time-worn* state

Of cell bred discipline. *G. West's Education, ft.86.*

TITHYMAL. *n.* - - - An herb. *Ainsw.*

- Rubbing the stem with cowdung, or a decoction of *tithymale*.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.7. sect.19.

TOBACCONIST. *n.* - - - A preparer and vender "of tobacco."

Hence it is, that the lungs of the *tobacconist* are rotted.

B. Johnf. Barth. Fair, A.II. sc.6.

TOPOGRAPHER. *n.* - - - One who writes descriptions of particular places."

Giraldus Cambrensis - - - - was an historian, an antiquary, a *topographer*, a divine, a philosopher, and a poet.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Diff.II.

TOPOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from "*topography*."] Accurately described.

A spirit of rational enquiry into the *topographical* state of foreign countries - - - took its rise from these visions.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.I. Sect.2. p.103.

TRANSLATI'IOUS. *adj.* [from *translatio*.] Transported from a foreign land.

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigenous; or *translatitious*.

Evelyn, B.I. ch.4. sect.8.

TRAVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *traverse*.] Liable to legal objection.

But whether that presentment be *traversable*, *vide Stamp. Hale, H. P. C. ch.26.*

TURBINATE. *n.* [a botanical term, from *turbinatus*, Lat.] What resembles a top in shape.

All of them are easily raised of the kernels and nuts, which may be gotten out of their polysperm and *turbinate*.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.3. sect.1.

To TWYRE. *v. n.* - To murmur with a gentle sound.

Tyrwhitt's Glossary. In *Drayton* it probably means "with the notes of birds."

Who with a fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades.

Polyolb. song 13.

TYPOGRAPHER. *n.* - - - A printer."

There is a very ancient edition of this work without date, place, or *typographer*.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.II. Additions to vol. 2d, p.189.

VALERIAN. *n.* - - - A plant "
Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp,
T' apply unto the place, that's haled with the cramp.

Drayt. Polyolb. song 13.

prophecy.

He has left *vaticinal* rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.I. Sect.2. p.77.

VIRIDITY. *n.* [*viriditas*, Lat.] Verdure.

This deification of their trees for their age and perennial *viridity*, says Diodorus, might spring from the manifold use which they afforded.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect.13.

UMBRA'TILE. *adj.* - - - - Being in the shade."

Johnson gives no example; and seems mistaken in the usage of this English word, both in accent and sense. Its accent should surely be on the first syllable, and its meaning

Passing like a shadow.

Natural hieroglyphics of our fugitive, *umbratile*, anxious, and transitory life.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect.13.

UNAVERT'ED. *adj.* Not turned aside.

With *unaverted* look, - with foul serene

He view'd the horrors of this fatal scene.

Robert's Arim. and Tamira.

UNBLO'SSOMING. *adj.* Not bearing any blossom.

You may now give a third pruning to peach-trees, taking away and pinching off *unblossoming* branches.

Evelyn's Kal. Hort. May.

UNCOMME'NDED. *adj.* Not commended.

Hadst thou sprung

In deserts, where no men abide,

Thou must have *uncommended*, dy'd.

Waller's Go lovely Rose.

UNCO'NVERSANT. *adj.* Not conversant.

It may require many instances and much discoursing to make this out to persons who are haply *unconversant* in disquisitions of this kind.

Madox's Exchequer, Pref. p.27. 4to. ed.

UNCRE'DIBLE. *adj.* Incredible

Rarities and reports that seem *uncredible* are not to be suppressed, or denied to the memorie of man.

Bacon on Learning, (4to. 1605) p.22.

To UNDERPEEP. *v. a.* To peep under.

The flame of the taper

Bows tow'rd her, and would *underpeep* her lids.

Shak. Cymb. A.II. sc.1.

UNDESCR'ED. *adj.* - - - Undiscovered."

Who can tell at what *undescried* fields of knowledge even man may at length arrive?

Wollaston, Sect.III. 9.

UNDISSOLVABLE. *adj.* - - - That cannot be "dissolved."

And would you have my partial friendship break

That holy knot, which, tied once, all mankind

Agree to hold sacred, and *undissolvable*?

Rowe's Tamerlane, A.III. sc.2.

UNDULATED. *adj.* [from *undulate*.] Having the appearance of waves.

The roots of this tree do furnish the inlayer and cabinet makers with pieces rarely *undulated*.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.6. sect.2.

UNDULA'TION. *n.* - - - Waving motion."

2. Appearance of waves.

The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.4. sect.15.

UNE'DUCATED. *adj.* Having had no education.

As the multitude of poor, and necessitous, and *uneducated* persons increase, the multitude of malefactors increase.

Hale Prov. for Poor. Pref.

UNFAIRLY. *adv.* - - - Not in a just manner."

They act *unfairly*, that they may be sure to be sharp enough.

Parnell's Remains of Zoilus.

UNGY'VED. *adj.* [from *un* and *gyves*.] Ungyven.

Think't thou, a libertine, an *ungyven* break,

Scorns not the shackles of thy envious clogs.

Marston's What you will, A.II. sc.1.

UNIM-

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*Fair usage policy applies

To BAND. v. n. l. 4th, for whom read them.
 To BREN. v. a. l. 5th, for imprison'd read impositon'd.
 CHAMBER-WINDOW l. 3d, after chamber-window insert
 entered.
 CISTERCIAN. adj. l. 5th, add *Weever*, p. 136.
 COACH-FULL l. 3d, after go insert *by*.
 CONTAINING l. 4th, after *hardness* insert *that*.
 CURBSTONE. Expunge the article; and see KERB in the
 Appendix.
 ENURE l. 6th, for *sonnets* read *poems*.
 FLUXIVE l. 1st, for *solidity* read *stability*.
 GUARDANT l. 4th, add *Shak. Coriol. A.V. sc.2.*
 HEALING, for *participial* read *participial*.

INCONTINENT last line, for him read by him, that used the
 same to keep.
 To INJURY last line, before *W. Browne* insert *Wither's*
Eglogue to.
 To LEAR l. 3d, for *same* read *fad*.
 To MENAGE l. 4th, for *The* read *Her*.
 MOCK-PATRIOT l. 3d, add *Addison's Freeholder, No. 1.*
 PARASOL l. 6th, for *Their* read *The*.
 PROTEST l. 6th, at end add *Blackstone*.
 To ROVE l. 5th, after *in* add *his*.
 UNMARKETABLE l. 6th, for MONOPONY read
 MONOPOLY.
 WHEREWITHAL l. 6th, after *way* put ?

MARKS OF REFERENCE MADE FULLER.

To Bacon AFTERWISE --- *Essay on masks*. — ANTIMASQUE --- *Ib.* — DEFATIGATION --- *Colours of good
 and evil*. — To DEPRAVE --- *Essay on suitors*. — ENERVATION --- *Colours, &c.* — EVENHAND --- *Essay on envy*.
 — FALLAX --- *Colours, &c.* — To FORECONCEIVE --- *Ib.* — GOODNESS --- *Essay on goodness*. — LAUDATIVE ---
Of true greatness, &c. — To POINT --- *Of building*. — SPECULATIVE --- *Of counsel*. — STALE --- *Of boldness*.
 To *W. Browne* BERRY --- B.I. song 2. — COMBE --- B.II. song 1. — HOG-HERD --- B.II. song 1. — To
 IDOLATRIZE --- B.I. song 1. — INFANTRY --- B.II. song 1. — PINIONIST --- B.I. song 4. — ROUNDLY. *adj.*
 --- *Ib.* — SATURNIST --- B.I. song 1. — SLEIGHTFUL --- B.II. song 4. — SPRING --- B.I. song 3. — TEEN,
 --- B.II. song 2 and song 5. — TRINE --- B.I. song 5. — To VASSAL --- B.I. song 4. — WATERSHUT ---
 B.I. song 4. — WOLD --- B.II. song 4.
 To *Congreve* ABIGAIL --- *Old B. A.III. sc.6.* — To AGREE --- *Letter to Dennis*. — ANTISTROPHE --- *On Pindaric
 Odes*. — APISHNESS --- *Old B. A.II. last speech*. — APOCRYPHAL --- *Ib. A.IV. sc.22. and sc.21.* — CONTRAVERSION
 --- *On Pind. Odes*. — COW-ITCH --- *Way of the W. A.V. sc.5.* — COXCOMBLY --- *Double Deal. A.IV. sc.5.* — CZARISH
 --- *Way of the W. A.V. sc.6.* — DAMNABLY --- *Old B. sc.1.* — DIACODION --- *Love for Love, A.III. sc.13.* — To
 ENDEAVOUR --- *Old B. A.I. last speech*. — FLY-FLAP --- *Ib. A.V. sc.13.* — GEMINI --- *Love for Love, A.V. sc.3.* —
 GOTHIC --- *Way of the W. A.IV. sc.4.* — JUT-WINDOW --- *Old B. A.IV. sc.8.* — RATIFIE --- *Way of the W. A.III. sc.1.*
 — REGARDLESS --- *M.B. A.II. sc.9.* — TENDRE --- *Love for Love, A.I. sc.15.*
 To *Sir John Davies* CHARACTER --- *Astrea, hymn 7.* — TREASURESS --- *On Dancing, st. 123.*
 To *Drayton* BATFUL --- *Polyolbion, song 14.* — CORNAMUTE --- *to W. Browne*. — DIMBLE --- *Polyolb. song 26.* —
 To EVITE --- *In England's Parnassus, p. 148.* — HUNTS UP --- *Pol. song 13.* — LINCOLN-GREEN --- *Pol. song 25.* —
 VILD --- *in Eng. Parn. p. 271.* — WELL NEAR --- *Pol. song 16.*
 To *Evelyn* ALTISONANT --- *preface*. — ARBORATOR --- B.III. ch.2. — ARBORESCENT --- *Acetaria, sect. 40.*
 — ARBUTEAN --- *in Sylva, B.II. ch.6.* — AROMATIZER --- *Acetaria VI.* — CZAR --- B.II. ch.6. — DATE-TREE ---
on Earth. — EIGHT --- B.I. ch.19. sect.22. — GORKEM --- *Acet. App. sect. 14.* — GYMNOSOPHIST --- *Acet. Dressing.* —
 HYBERNATION --- *Kal. Hort. Conservatory.* — HYEMATION --- *on Earth*. — LAPIDESCENT --- *on Earth*. —
 PHYTOLOGIST --- B.III. ch.5. sect.24. — SCRIBBET --- B.I. ch.19. sect.15. — SETTLING --- B.I. ch.19. sect.13. —
 STRANGURY --- B.I. ch.17. sect.8. — TROTTER --- B.III. ch.4. sect. 35. — TWIGGY --- B.I. ch.19. sect.2.
 To *Fairfax* ABODE --- B.VI. st.22. — To ABRAY --- B.XIII. st.50. — ALB --- B.XI. st.4. — ALIKE --- B.III. st.63.
 — ALONELY --- B.XVI. st.47. — To AMATE --- B.XI. st.12. — ANCHORESS --- B.XI. st.9. — To AREAD ---
 B.XX. st.104. — BALK --- B.XVIII. st.80. — BEFORN --- B.I. st.61. — To BREN. v. a. --- B.XVII. st.42. — To BUSK ---
 B.IX. st.20. — To ENCHASE --- B.XII. st.57. — ENORM --- B.VIII. st.71. — FORENENST --- B.IX. st.4. — GITE
 --- B.XIII. st. 54. — To GONE --- B.I. st.77. — HEARSE --- B.III. st.72. — NE'RE --- [for XIV] XII. st.81. — PERDIE
 --- [for VI. st.43] XVI. st.42. — To RAILE --- B.III. st.30. — RANK --- B.III. st.18. — To REMUE --- B.XI. st.70. —
 REW --- B.XVII. st.75. — SAMPLE --- B.XI. st.25. — To SAY --- B.XVI. st.26. — SEELY --- B.XII. st.28. — SENDAL
 --- B.VIII. st.55. — SERVICEAGE --- B.VIII. st.83. — SHAW --- B.VIII. st.52. — SOIL --- B.VI. st.109. — SOTE ---
 B.XV. st.46. — SPRING --- B.XIII. st.5. and 25. — STEEPLD --- B.IX. st.8. — To STERVE --- B.II. st.17. — STOUND
 --- B.XIX. st. 28. — To STROUT --- B.IX. st. 8. — TAPISHED --- B.VII. st. 2. — THORP ---
 B.XII. st.32. — To THUNDER. v. a. --- B.VII. st.38. — TOFORE --- B.I. st.35. — To TOTE --- B.X. st.56. — TOWARD
 --- B.XVI. st.8. — TWIST --- B.XIII. st.5. — To YOWL --- B.IV. st.5.
 To *Locke* CORPUSCULARIAN --- *on Education, sect. 193.* — DISPROPORTIONAL --- *Ib. sect. 158.* —
 EQUITABLENESS --- *Pref. to Toleration.* — GORMAND --- *on Education, sect. 14.* — GROWN --- *Ib. sect. 37.* —
 PRACTICABLENESS --- *Pref. to Toleration.*
 To *Milton* ABADDON --- *Par. Reg. B.IV. v.624.* — ENVERMEIL --- *Poem on Infant, &c.* — FLOWER-INWOVEN
 --- *on Christ's Nativity.* — GOSPEL --- *Sonnet XVI.* — ICYPEARLED --- *Poem on Infant.* — LEADEN-STEPPING ---
on Time. — NOVICE --- *Par. Reg. B.III. v.240.* — SABLE-STOLFD --- *on Christ's Nativity.* — SATANIC ---
Par. Reg. B.I. v.161. — VACANT --- *Sams. Agon. v.89.*
 To *Southerne* CROOKED-TEMPERED --- *Rambling Lady. A & II.*
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Admiral. — GROUNDAGE --- *Adm. Shore, &c.* — MISSEMBLANCE --- *feuds, ch.20.* — NOMINATELY --- *de sepultura.*
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 To *T. Warton* AMATORIAL --- *Dis. II.* — IMPERSONATED --- *Vol. II. sect. 15. p. 365.* — METALLURGY
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